

# Lestenan,

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### VOL. XXVIII

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### HALIFAX, N.S., JULY 29, 1876.

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### WESLEYAN BOOK ROOM, 125 GRANVILLE STREET,

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### ORIGINAL.

#### CHURCHES WITHOUT AUTHOR-ITY.

While in New Brunswick last summer I heard considerable conversation about a sermon that had been preached in the Fredericton Cathedral treating upon "Church Authority." "Ours" the preacher was reported to have said, "is the only authorized Church; that extinct, and the provice is without an authorized church. Let us not envy them-the other denominations—the little good they do; but yet remember they are without authority."

We all then, Presbyterians, Congregationalists, Baptists. Methodists are without authority. We may have large, commodious, numerous edifices; able, faithful, successful ministers; efficient Sabbath exemplify the beauties of Christian principle, yet are we only

#### UNAUTHORIZED SECTS.

Well, What of it? Does it endanger our Salvation? If I am dying is this the principal question. Is the minister from whom I have received the word and sacraments duly ordained, so that I may hope to enter heaven? Suppose he brings his parchments and shows me he has been ordained by a Bishop, can I die in peace? No. for I must know who ordained the Bishop. Suppose he brings the Bishop's parchment, and shows his ordination valid, he only removes my difficulty one step back; now I want to know who ordained the ordainer. Has a single link in the chain between this and the apostolic days been defective? During all the dark ages, in which offices were bought and sold, or wrested by violence, or rivals disputed for place, has every one, claiming to be a Bishop, been a Bishop? has no record been omitted or falsified?

"Tenth or ten thousandth breaks the chain alike." Does authority descend thro' corrupt channels? Does apostolic grace descend thro' a child of the devil? If salvation depends on apostolic succession, there can be no such thing as sure and certain hope. The minister at the grave may declare it; but the dying man

cannot have it. But, I may be told, "we do not say that salvation depends upon it. One outside the authorized church may be saved. But God's covenant is with his church and he

#### that is outside is left to the UNCOVENANTED MERCIES OF GOD.

Is he? Christ says, "Hethat believeth on me shall never perish but shall have everlasting life." Is that no covenant? "He that dwelleth in love dwelleth in God and God in him." Does that mean no covenant? Paul says, That by two immutable things in which it is impossible for God to lie we might have strong consolation, who have fled for refuge, &c." Is there no covenant in those two immutable things, the oath and promise of God? God's covenant is with his church, not the Episcopal church merely, but his whole church. It stands secure; which is just as true of the Presbyterian as the Episcopalian side—and of the Methodist side as any other. But for the salvation of the soul, God's covenant is with the individual believer. "If ye keep my words then are ye my disciples indeed."
"My sheep hear my voice"—not walk by a particular under-shepherd-they bear my voice and they shall never perish. Mercies so solemnly and repeatedly ratified and guaranteed are no uncovenanted mer-

But it cannot be expected that attendants upon an unauthorised ministry shall have the comfort and advantage of those who wait upon the ministry divinely authorised." Is it a fact then, that Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians, Congrega-

#### LESS SPIRITUAL COMFORT THAN EPISCOPALIANS?

Will any Episcopalian assume to say, they have less purity of heart, less strength to resist temptation, less consolation in sorrow, less honesty in life, less hope in death? I have known Methodists for many years, have heard their declarations of Christian joy, their comfort under the preaching of the word, their special blessings at the table of the Lord, their joy and triumph, though called to death from dearest kindred and most interesting engagements, I have met many Episcopahans in similar circumstances. I have heard their statements. I have never found them in possession of any richer

ministry, what of it? "This, that we who took decided action upon the question are divinely empowered to preach and administer the sacraments must always look with disfavor upon the operations of those who are unauthorized. Yea, we must pro-test and, at times, forbid their ministrations." Must you? Are you apostles was before they received the Holy Ghost; and their Master rebuked them, saying, Forbid them not, for they that are not

against us are on our part.' Well, if we may not prohibit we cannot but grieve, that men preach Christ who are not in the regular succession. Then

#### NOT OF PAUL'S STAMP.

He rejoices, that Christ was preached even though through envy and strife. He woul have rejoiced more heartily, we believe, at the labors of our ministers, for they preach through the love of Christ and his doctrines; and envy and strife towards none; but a sincere desire to glorify their Redeemer.

#### " But are you guilty of the SIN OF SCHISM'

against which we are taught to prav. Taught where? In the Liturgy, not in the Bible. True, Paul cautions the disciples against schism. There is an unholy strife and agitation, a separation of brethren for passion and selfishness, against which we are to guard. But separation for usefulness, for liberty for conscience we find no where condemned. Paul himself and his companion separated from Barnabus for more efficient labour. The Schools; members that in life and death | fathers of the Episcopal Church separated from the Catholic Church, and are still separated. The fathers of Methodism, preaching the doctrines they were led by God to preach, were restricted and persecuted, till peaceable separation seemed the only course left for conscientious men. We were never in the Episcopal Church and never left it.

We, console ourselves that God recognizes us; that he blesses our labors bundantly in turning men from darkness to light; from sin to holiness; from sorrow to joy; that our missionaries are redeeming whole communities, from superstition and vice to religion and virtue. dod's stamp and seal of approbation, we cannot mistake, his comfort and strength in our hearts, his help in sorrow and death, his co-operation in rescuing men from Satan. The long records of ordinations through eighteen hundred years may be wrong. But these evidences are beyond doubt. If a clerk in Rothschild's banking house were unrecognized by a fellow clerk at his elbow, it might be unpleasant. But it would be immensely consoling for him to know that the great banker recognized him, accepted his labor and honored unrecognized ones. There are neighbors of our's whose titles and orders are similar. It amuses us a little, sometimes, to see the Popish priest put on airs towards the Protestant priest, and to find Bishop or Pope of the Holy Catholic Church demolish with a breath all ecclesiastical

claims of the Protestant prelate, and we wonder how he feels about it. We are sometimes invited to unite with the Church of England. But we do not see what we should gain, nor how it could be honestly done. We could not acknowledge our baptism or ordination invalid for we believe them as good as any under the sun. We believe an elder or Presbybyter is scripturally the same as a Bishop that there is no successor to the apostles that the record tracing connection back to the apostles is a rope of sand; and that if a man could trace his connection through worldly wicked men to Paul or Peter, that it is not worth a straw. When we find a clergyman or Bishop of Apostolic spirit and labor, and preaching apostolic doctrine, we acknowledge him, honor him, desire his utmost success. But though we or an angel from heaven, says Paul, preach any other Gospel unto you,

let him be accursed. A minister is so far superior to any minister, as he shows more of Christian excellence and zeal. A company of Christians is better than another so far as it is holier and more Christlike. To such we bow: but ecclesiastically, we call no man master, and acknowledge no church to be better than our own. We have all the gospel there is, all the ordinances Christ ever instituted. If we are not descended from Peter; we are from his Master: and in Christ Jesus all things are ours, whether Paul, or Apollos, or Cephas, or the world, or life, or death, or things present, or things to come; all are ours, and we are Christ's and Christ is God's.

### OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

A METHODIST.

### THE IRISH CONFERENCE

has been one of unusual interest and the Green Isle where Poperv has its stronghold, have many difficulties to encounter, and it was with nuch joy that an increase in membership was reported, and decided progress in all the great departments of Methodist work spiritual blessings. I am confident no The Educational Institutes have prosprove they have no superior Christian experience. If our's then is an unauthorised of Wesleyan families. The Conference July 10, 1876.

of Lay Representation. The legal difficulties were satisfactorily adjusted, a plan for the order of business was accepted, and next year will witness the gathering of an Irish Conference comthen? The apostles did the same; but it posed of ministers and laymen in equal numbers, but with distinct provision for the separation of the questions which pertain solely to ministerial work and character.

### THE UNION QUESTION

did not make much headway. The majority of the Primitives in Ireland earnestly desire to be connected with the old connexion, but questions of finance, with the opposition raised by the minority, so far complicated the business as to defer the matter for another year. It is hoped that in the course of the year the way will be cleared, and that very soon there will be one strong and united Methodist Church in Ireland, to hold up a banner for the truth.

### THE HOSPITAL SUNDAY

in London was duly observed. The arrangements, which were so difficult at first, have this year been made with comparative ease. Sermons were preached, which in the vast majority of cases were special and appropriate to the event of the day. Large congregations were attracted, and the noble collections of former years have been fully equalled. The total amount has not been exactly ascertained, but nearly £27,000 have been paid in, and it is expected that the total will exceed £30, 000. This is a grand result, and coming from all the sections of the Church, and from many who do not claim any relation to Christianity, it is a strong testimony to the value of those fine institutions, and the estimation in which they are held by the masses who attend places of public worship. The attempt to collect money on a Saturday afternoon from workmen and pleasure seekers, has been only very partially successful, and will soon be abandoned. There was a degree of irreligion mixed gift of God. with the advocacy of the scheme, and it is not probable that it will attain to manancy or produce any marked result.

### THE BISHOP OF LINCOLN

is almost irrepressible in his attentions to Weslevan Methodism, his heart is set upon bringing us into the fold of the Establishment. He has e'aborated his drafts. Beside we are not the only his scheme, and sent it forth in the form of a tract, but forgets to state that the proposals were made some two or three years ago, and met only with contemp. tuous rejection. His plan, in brief, is for Methodist ministers to be episcopally ordained in order that they may be competent to preach in churches, remaining subject to the Conference and itinerating as usual. Our chapels are to be licensed by the Bishops, and then clergymen can preach in them. When all this is done and we get so close together, the communicants are to go to the Parish Church to receive the sacrament from the Episcopal minister. Such is the dream of the Bishop at whose hands we have suffered so many indignities, who yet would insult us living or dead, and who if he had the power would make short work in the final disposal of Methodism through the length and breadth of his Diocese.

### THE DEAN OF MANCHESTER

has been obtaining a little unenviable notoriety by a fierce attack on Nonconformist orders and ministers. There was not a new thought or argument in the whole of his tirade, but the tone and manner were peculiarly ungracious and unbecoming. Our quiet but able Tutor at Didsbury, the Rev. J. D. Geden, has replied to the Dean and smites him "hip and thigh." Mr. Geden severely punishes the intolerant Dean, and eaves him exposed to the pity of all liberal minded men. It seems a waste of time and strength to reply to the stale and oft-repeated attacks of the churchly critics, but there are occasions when silence is minunderstood, and these men are to be answered according to their folly.

### THE CONFERENCE PLAN

for Nottingham and adjacent Circuits is published. The towns and principal villages within an area of many miles. importance. Our brethren who toil in are to have the voices of the Conference preachers. Nottingham for the first time is preparing for the arduous task. and the high-honour of entertaining 500 brethren at once, who are the invited, for whom homes, lunches and dinners are to be provided either nigh at hand or in places not too remote. It is one has; that universal observation will pered, and are exercising a most bene- equal to the strain, and will not disap-

### BEREAN NOTES.

B. C. 992.] LESSON VI. SOLOMON'S PROS-PERITY. 1 Kings 10. 1-10. Aug. 6.7 Home READINGS.

MONDAY-The Lesson, 1 Kings 10. 1-13 TUESDAY—The king and his city. 1 Kings 10. 14-29.

WEDNESDAY-The king at Gibeon. Kings 9. 1.9.

THURSDAY-The king's dominions. Kings 9. 10-28. FRIDAY-A Sabbath song. Psa. 92. 1-15 SATURDAY-A better kingdom. Rom.

SUNDAY-A glorious kingdom. Rom. 8

TOPIC :- Yielding Homage to Israel's King.

GOLDEN TEXT :- She came from the uttermost parts of the earth to hear the wisdom of Solomon; and, behold, a greater than Solomon is here. Mat. 12. 42.

Where in this lesson do we learn-1. That God fulfilled a promise made to

2. How to make those about us happy? 4. To whom to yield our highest hom-

DOCTRINE:—Temporal prosperity a gift of God. 1 (hron. 29. 12; 1 Tim. 6. 17; James 1. 17.

### GENERAL STATEMENT.

The lesson tells us of the visit of the queen of Sheba to Solomon. Its precise date we cannot tell, but it was not until by his vast commercial transactions his fame had spread far and wide. The story of her visit is told under the TITLE of Solomon's Prosperity. In the TOPIC she is found Yielding Homage to Israel's King, which was true of both kings, the earthly and the heavenly. The GOLDEN TEXT says of her that "She came from the uttermost parts of the earth to hear the wisdom of Solomon; and behold, a greater than Solomon is here.". Her proceedings we find in the OUTLINE 1. "The queen's test;" 2. "The queen's The DOCTEINE follows, and homage." will bear study: Temporal prosperity a

### BY D. A. WHEDON, D. D.

1.5. The queen's test. Arabia. The Arabians give her the name | TOLD US. of Balkia. The traders of Solomon, in their voyages through the Red Sea, had carried reports of his growing greatness which she heard, and especially of his magnificent temple. Concerning the NAME-In relation to his name, perhaps the gift to him of wisdom, and the honor paid to THE LORD in building a house for his glory. PROVE HIM-Test him, to see whether he was as wise as she had heard. HAED QUESTIONS-Riddles, abstruse, enignatical, puzzling questions. This would test his sagacity and wisdom. The Arabs are wont to thus test persons of distinction. Yet, beyond doubts, many of those questions related to those moral subjects which we find treated in the Book of Proverbs.

2. SHE CAME TO JERUSALEM, a distance of a thousand miles, " from the uttermost parts of the earth," that is, of the land of Southern Asia, with all the retinue of a great queen and in a state that would be a respect to the dignity of the powerful king whom she visited. Her SPICES, GOLD AND PRECIOUS STONES, products of her own land, were for presents, verse 10. In going to God in prayer we need to go in a manner respectful to the greatness of the infinite one whom we seek. Then she COMMUNED WITH HIM in the freest conversion of ALL THAT WAS IN HER HEART to inquire about. And it would seem that she sought instruction especially in the things of the Lord, his nature, and his re-

3. ALL HER QUESTIONS—The wise king answered all her inquiries in the most satlasted some time, and to have won from

4. SEEN.....ALL SOLOMON'S WISDOMown palace which he built with greet mag- Lord? If she took so great pains to know nificence on the southern slope of Mount Moriah, chap. 7. 1-12.

5' THE MEAT-The food for the supply of those who were dependent on him, in. him our hearts 2 John 4, 29; Acts 5, 31;

civil officers at Jerusalem, and the military force on duty, chap. 4.22, 23. SITTING OF HIS SERVANTS-The orderly arrangements of his officers. MINISTERS-A higher class of officers in habitual attendance on the king's person. Their apparel was doubtless rich and splendid enough to correspond with their position at a court so magnificent as to have won lasting renown among oriental nations. His cur-BEARERS—rather his butlers. HIS ASCENT - A private passage or stair-way from his palace to the temple. It was evidently constructed with magnificence, but no description of it is left us. These eight things she saw. No MORE SPIRIT—Surprise and admiration overcame her. She was content to gaze and think, as if she had nothing more to desire. Thus she had applied her test to the king, and he had endured it well. A greater than he has said. Try me and see.

### 6 10. The queen's homage.

6. A TRUE REPORT-Having proved him and been satisfied, a frank and fair acknowledgment was due to him and honorable to herself. She had HEARD in her own LAND far away of his ACTS in government and building magnificent edifices, and his wisdom both as man and king, and now confesses the truth.

7. BELIEVED NOT-This was frank. The queen's speech is full of the language of compliment, yet bearing the marks of the profoundest sincerity. We are nowhere told the precise terms of the reports which had reached her ears, but she evidently believed them greatly exaggerated, until she CAME and HAD SEEN for herself. On the contrary, her experience showed her that THE HALF WAS NOT TOLD her, but the reality far exceeded all that she had heard. If, as we suppose, questions relating to religious and moral life, the highest of all wisdom, were talked of between this pious king and heathen queen, and the truths of which the Book of Proverbs is full were given her, she surely heard many wonderful things of which she never be-1. QUEEN OF SHEBA.—Whether her fore dreamed. She learned of the religion country was in Abyssinia or Arabia is a of Solomon, and was g.ad. How many point on which opinions are divided. Both have heard about the religion of Jesus, have traditions that claim her, but it was who, like this queen, on putting it to the quite probable that Sheba was in Southern | test, have exclaimed, THE HALF WAS NOT

> 8. Happy-She thought it a great privilege for Solomon's people and officials, who were from their position brought frequently into connection with him, to enjoy such association. Intercourse with such a character is ennobling. It is a great blessing to live in a Christian family. It is a great blessing to be associated with Christian ministers and Christian people. and to hear them; but a still greater one to have Jesus with us and to hear his

> 9. BLESSED BE THE LORD-The queen's errand related partly to Jehovah and his dealings with ISRAEL, and she had learned the facts respecting both. Her words are fall of profound reverence, yet she may have believed him to be only the national God of the Hebrews, and not the God of the whole earth. Tradition asserts that she was converted to Judaism, and carried the religion back to her own country: but, however pleasant it would be to so believe, the evidence is not sufficient.

10. SHE GAVE-Gifts are very frequent things in the East as tokens of friendship and regard. To refuse a gift is said to be interpreted as evidence of enmity. ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY TALENTS-The value of the Hebrew gold talent is uncertain. At the lowest estimation this gift would be nearly three millions of dollars royal present truly of itself, to which others were added. In verse 13 we learn of those given the queen in return.

Lesson. 1. We have heard of Jesus, the true King of Israel, his wisdom, power. isfactory manner. The visit seems to have and glory, and it is for us every one to know in our own experience how great and the queen the profoundest respect and ad- good he is, and how precious is his love. John 7. 17, 46; 9, 25; Phil. 3, 7, 7; 1 Pet. 2, 7; 1 John 5, 10. 2. We ought to bring As displayed in their conversations, in the our fullest homage to Jesus our king. He style of government of his vast empire, in is greater than Solomon and more worthy his extended commerce, and in his various Had this queen known of him as we do. relations and works. THE HOUSE-His would she not have taken him for her and honor Solomon, shall we not be equally earnest to know and honor Jesus by giving cluding the members of his household, Phil. 2, 10; Col. 2, 9; Bev. 5, 9; 23, 14.

### WESLEYAN' ALMANAC JULY, 1876.

Full Moon, 6 day, 11h, 23m, Morning. Last Quarter, 14 day, 9h, 41m, Morning. New Moon, 21 day, 0h, 38m, Mouning.

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THE TIDES.—The column of the Moon's Southing tives the time of high water at Parrisboro, Cornstallis, Horton, Hantsport, Windsor, Newport and Cruro.

High water at Pictou and Jape Tormentine, 2 hrs and 11 minutes LATER than at Halifax. At Annaptis, St. John, N.B., and Pertland, Maine, 3 hours and 25 minutes LATER, and at St. John's, Newfoundtand 20 minutes EARLIER than at Halifax. At Charistetown, 2 hours 54 minutes LATER. At Westport, \$ hours 54 minutes LATER. At Yarmouth, 2 hours 15 minutes LATER.

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

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

#### JOHN PLOUGHMAN'S SERMON ON BEWARE OF DOGS."

If this were a regular sermon preach-•3d from a pulpit of course I should make it long and dismal, for fear people should call me eccentric. As it is only meant to be read at home I will make it short, though it will not be sweet, for I have not a sweet subject. The text is taken from the Epistle to the Philippians, the third chapter and the second verse. "BEWARE OF DOGS." You know what dogs are, and you know Frow you beware of them when a bulldog flies at you to the full length of his chain, so the words don't want any clearing up.

It is very odd that the Bible never says a good word for dogs: I suppose the breed must have been had in those eastern parts, or else, as our minister tells me, they were nearly wild, had no master in particular, and were left to prowl about half starved. No doubt a dog is very like a man, and becomes a sad dog when he has himself for a master. We are all the better for having somebody to look up to ; and those who say they care for nobody and nobody gares for them are dogs of the worst breed, and, for a certain reason, are mever likely to be drowned.

Dear friends, I shall have heads and tails like other parsons, and I am sure I Isave a right to them, for they are found in the subjects before us.

Firstly, then, let us beware of dirty dogs-er as Paul calls them, "evil workers"-those who love filth and roll in it. Dirty dogs will spoil your clothes, and znake you as foul as themselves. A man is known by his company; if you go with loose fellows your character will be tarred with the same brush as theirs. People can't be very nice in their dis tinctions; if they see a bird always flying with the crows, and feeding and mesting with them they call it a crow, and ninety-nine times out of a hundred they are right. If you are fond of the kennel and like to run with the hounds, wou will never make the world believe that you are a pet lamb. Besides, bad company does a man real harm, for, as the old proverb has it, if you lie down with degs you will get up with fleas.

You cannot keep too far off a man with the fever, and a man of wicked life. If a lady in a fine press sees a big dog come out of a horse pond, and run about, and shaking himself dry. she is very particular to keep out of his way, and from this we may bearn a lesson,-when we see a man half gone in Liquor, sprinkling his dirty talk all around him, our best place is half a mile off at least.

Secondly, beware of snarling dogs. There are plenty of these about; they without end. Dr. Watts said-

"Let dogs delight to bark and bite,

they are. They find fault with anything and everything. When they dare they howl, and when they cannot do that they lie down and growl inwardly. Beware of these creatures. Make no friends with an angry man: as well make a bed of stinging nettles or wear a viper for a necklace. Perhaps the fellow is just now very fond of you, but beware of him, for he who barks at others to-day without a cause will one day howl at you for nothing. Don't offer him a kennel down your yard unless he will let you chain up. When you see that a man has a bitter spirit, and gives nobody a good word, quietly walk away and keep out of his track if you can. Loaded guns and quick tempered people are dangerous pieces of To hear the gospel, and to be helped to furniture; they don't mean any hurt, do good, is all that the most of our but they are very apt to go off and do mischief before you dream of it. Better go a mile round than get into a fight; better sit down on a dozen tacks with the points up than get into a dispute with an angry neighbour.

Thirdly, beware of fawning dogs. They jump up upon you and leave the marks of their dirty paws. How they will lick your hand and fondle you as long as there are bones to be got: like the lover who said to the cook, "Leave you, dear girl, never while you have a shilling." Too much sugar in the talk should lead us to suspect that there is very little in the heart. The moment a man praises you to your face, mark him, for he is the very gentleman to rail at you behind your back. If a fellow takes the trouble to flatter he expects to be paid for it, and he calculates that he will get his wages out of the soft brains of those he tickles. When people stoop down it generally is to pick something up, and men don't stoop to flatter you unless they reckon upon getting something out of you. When you see too much politeness you may generally smell a rat if you give a good sniff. Young people need be on the watch against flatterers, especially young women with pretty faces and a little money. To these we would sav beware of pup-

Fourthly, beware of greedy dogs, such as can never have enough. Grumbling is catching; one discontented man sets others complaining, and this is a bad state of mind to fall into. Folks who are greedy are not always honest, and if they see a chance they will put their spoon into their neighbour's porridge; why not into yours? See how cleverly they skin a flint; before long you will find them skinning you, and as you are not quite as used to it as the eels are, you had better give Mr. Skinner a wide berth. When a man boasts that he never gives anything away, you may read it is a caution—beware of dogs. A liberal, kind-hearted friend helps you to keep down your selfishness, but a greedy grasper tempts you to put an extra button on your pocket. Hungry dogs will welf down any quantity of meat, and then look out for more, and so will greedy men swallow farms and houses, and then smell around for something else. I am sick of the animals: I mean both the dogs and the men. Talking of nothing but gold, and how to make money, and how to save itwhy one had better live with the hounds at once, and howl over your share of dead horse. The mischief a miserly wretch may do to a man's heart no tongue can tell; one might as well be bitten by a mad dog, for greediness is as bad a madness as a mortal can be tormented with. Keep out of the company of screw-drivers, tight-fists, holdfasts, and blood-suckers; beware of

Fifthly, beware of yelping dogs. Those who talk much tell a great many lies. and if you love truth you had better not love them. Those who talk much are likely enough to speak ill of their neighbors, and of yourself among the rest; and therefore if you no not want to be town-talk, you will be wise to find other friends. Prate-a-pace will weary you out one day, and you will be wise to break off his acquaintance before it are generally very small creatures, but is made. Do not lodge in Clack-street they more than made up for their size nor next door to the Gossiper Head. by their noise. They yap and snap A lion's jaw is nothing compared to a tale-bearer's. If you have a dog which is always barking, and should chance to lose him, don't spend a penny in adver-But I cannot make such an excuse for tising for him. Few are the blessings the two legged dogs 1 am writing about, which are poured upon dogs which howl for their own vile tempers, and the all night and wake up honest house--devil together, have made them what holders, but even these can be better once in four years.

put up with than those incessant chatterers who never let a man's character rest either day or night.

Sixthly, beware of dogs that worry the sheep. Such get into our churches, and cause a world of misery. Some have new doctrines as rotten as they are new. others have new plans, whims, and crochets, and nothing will go right till these are tried; and there is a third sort, which are out of love with everybody and eveaything, and only come into the churches to see if they can make a row. Mark these, and keep clear of them. There are plenty of humble Christians who only want leave to be quiet and mind their own business, and these troublers are their plague. members want, but these worries come in with their "ologies" and puzzlements, and hard speeches, and cause sorrow upon sorrow. A good shepherd will soon fetch these dogs a good crack of the head; but they will be at their work again if they see half a chance. What pleasure can they find in it? Surely they must have a touch of the wolf in their nature. At any rate, be-

Seventhly, beware of dogs who have returned to their vomit. An apostate is like a leper. As a rule none are more bitter enemies of the cross than those who once professed to be followers of Jesus. He who can turn away from Christ is not a fit companion for any honest man. There are many abroad now-aldays who have thrown religion as easily as a ploughman puts off his jacket. It will be a terrible day for them when the heavens are on fire above them, and the world is ablaze under feet. If a man calls himself my friend hospitals, and every house in Brussels and leaves the ways of God, then his way and mine are different; he who is lum for some of the sick. We were all no friend to the good cause is no friend at work more or less in making lint.

Last, finally, and to finish up, beware

of dogs that have no master. If a fellow makes free with the Bible, and the laws of his country, and common decency, it is time to make free to tell him we had rather have his roon than his company. A certain set of wonderfully wise men are talking very big things, and putting their smutty fingers upon everything which their fathers thought to be good and holy. Poor fools, they are not half as clever as they think they are. Like hogs in a flower garden, they are for rooting up everything, and some people are so frightened that they stand as if they were struck, and hold up their hands in horror at the creatures. When the hogs have been in my Master's garden, and I have had the big whip handy, I warrant you I have made a clearance, and I only wish I was a scholar, for I would lay about me among free-thinking gentry, and make them squeel to a long metre tune. As John Ploughman has other fish to fry, and other tails to butter, he must leave these mischievous creatures, and finish his rough ramshackle sermon.

Beware of dogs. Beware of all who will do you harm. Good company is to be had, why want bad? It is said of heaven, "without are dogs." Let us make friends of those who can go inside of heaven, for there we hope to go ourselves. We shall go to our company when we die; let it be such that we shall be glad to go to it.—Spurgeon,

The "ecclesiastical parliaments" of the Dominion are nearly over for the year. In the Upper Provinces the Diocesan Synods have been very peacable, attention being directed chiefly to practical work. The Bishops in several instances rebuked with attention, and the zeal that might endanger internal peace is likely to find a channel in active enterprise on behalf of the poor. All the churches - Episcopal, Methodist and Presbyterian-are giving extraordinary attention to mission work among the French Canadians. Methodists, taken in all, are the largest Protestant body in the Dominion of Canada. They are rapidly growing in numbers, and their congregations in leading cities are as fashionable and as influential as those of the Church of Eng. land. They, like the other churches, must now confront the problem of caring for the rich and fashionable, and for the poor Only the local conferences have met this year—the general conference meets only

### AFTER WATERLOO.

After the flight of the Bourbons, Madame D'Arblay hurried with the rest of the fugitives to Belgium. She thus describes the state of Brussels after the Battle of Waterloo :- "Thousands, I believe I may say without exaggeration, were employed at this time voluntarily in Brussels in dressing wounds and attending the sick beds of the wounded. Humanity could be carried no further for not alone the Belgians and English were thus nursed and assisted, nor yet the allies, but the prisoners also, and this, notwithstanding the greatest apprehension being prevalent that the sufferers, from their multitude would bring pestilence into the heart of the city. The immense quantities of English, Belgians and Allies, who were first, of course, conveyed to the hospitals and prepared houses of Brussels, required so much time for carriage and placing that, although the carts, waggons, and every attainable, or suitable, or seizable vehicle were unremitingly in motion, now coming, now returning to the field of battle for more, it was nearly a week, or at least six days, before the unhappy, wounded prisoners, who were necessarily last served could be accommodated. And although I was as assured that medical and surgical aid was administered to them wherever it was possible the blood that died upon their sins and and garments, joined to the dreadful sores occasioned by this neglect, produced an effect so pestiferous, that at every new entry eau de Cologne or vinegar was resorted to by every inhabitant, even amongst the shopkeepers, and amongst the commonest persons, for averting the menaced contagion. Even the churches were turned into was ordered to find or become an asy-· · · · Meanwhile, to put a stop, as much as possible, to the alarming putrid exhalations, three thousand peasants were employed all at once in

burying the heaps of dead on the plains." What an illustration this of the horrors of war!—Literary World.

If the Methodists do not get proud it is not for want of notice from ecclesiastical dignitaries, for every week or thereabouts they are made the subject the same Opinion. of remark, remonstrance, diatribe or bashful wooing, in some interlude of a Visitation sermon, or on some of those numerous occasions on which clerics of high degree are accustomed to air their eloquence. The good Bishop of Lincoln, encouraged perhaps by the success of his former foray—for we believe he has snared one or two fledglings; and some local preachers, like so many stray snipe, have been already bagged—is again out hunting; a "mighty Nimrod, aud his game is Man;" that is Methodist Man, for his scent is keen just now after this particular quarry. His kind heart would make the capture as tolerable to the caught as his inexorable Churchmanship would allow. If we will only consent to be reconciled, we may be permitted to preach. We may even associate together, and hold our Conferences, and occupy the chapels which our people have built and paid for, under special episcopal endorsement. We may be allowed to walk many miles, to proclaim the truth, our "feet shod with the preparation of the Gospel of peace;" but when the Sacraments are to be adminisiered, we are to put our shoes from off our feet," stand, abashed and contrite, among the laity, while some young acolyte, newly shining with the glory of priests orders, ventures, of severity men who were rushing ahead, re- right upon the "holy ground." It is gardless of consequences, in the paths of time to tell the Bishop, and all who ritualism. Missionary work is receiving think with him, that the Methodists, while they credit him with sincerity, and grieve that man so scholarly should hold to a creed so small, can afford to laugh at his logic and to scorn his proposals. After the gloved Bishop comes the Dean of Manchester, who appears to have handled the matter without gloves, and to have given in unmistakable words his opinion of the counterfeits and shams which Nonconformist ministers are, whenever they take upon them to intrude into the office of the priesthood. He may allow them a sort of misguided zeal, and an earnest desire to do good. He may not be unwilling to ask their help as guerilla

forces in the war which he and his co-

religionists are supposing to be wage against sin; but they lack the grace of episcopal ordination which is the differentiating element between the chosen and the profane; and they have not this he has tried them, and found them 'liars." We rejoice in the vigorous answers which the Rev. John D. Geden gave to this arrogant hash of Popery, and also in the incisive and earnest protest delivered by our beloved President at the Irish Conference against this monstrous dogma of Apostolical Succession. Where it is held as a belief, there is no room for charity, and there are strange and sad temptations to spiritual pride. The ministers of Methodism may take refuge in God's palpable blessing upon their work, and in the loving sympathy of tens of thousands, to whom they can say with one whom some would unchurch, because he came into the apostolate in an irregular way-" If we be not apostles unto others, doubtless we are apostles unto you, and the seal of our apostleship are ye in the Lord."—London Rec.

### PARSONAGES.

A good parsonage will greatly assist a church in obtaining a pastor. It will be an important part of his salary. whose payment will be sure. It offers to him and his family a home; and if it is neat, comfortable, and inviting, it is no mean offer, and must have its weight in deciding the question of accepting the pastorate. Who would not rather settle among a people that have provided a tasteful dwelling for their pastor, than in a neighborhood where all the inconveniencies and uncertainty of renting a home must be encountered? A parsonage will aid a church in retaining a pastor. The parsonage becomes the home of the minister and his family. They feel a delight in it, little less than if they held it in simple fee. They aim to make it comfortable. It is soon adorned with vines, and shrubs, and shade trees.-The members of the church, having an interest in it, take pleasure in improving and Leautifying it and adding to its conveniencies. Its occupants have in it a home feeling which they could never experience in a rented house. - Soon it becomes associated with events jouous and sad, hopeful and trying, the faithfulness of friends and the goodness of God, which cause the hearts of all to cleave to it as the dearest part of earth. A pastor will not leave such a home through mere convenience. He will ponder well his steps before he abandons an abode surrounded by so many comforts.—One of

IN MEMORIAM.

The late MR. WARREN BENT, of Upper Granville, Annapolis Co., N. S., like his Parents and Grand-parents before him, espoused Wesleyan principles and doctrine; and as a church member is ministry, his name should seem entitled to a place

in its Journal The subject of this sketch was born in Granville S.,on the 9th of October, 1793. The moral and his childhood and youth, was most favorable, and to some extent proved salutary. But by the eril of our common humanity, he failed for cares of life, accompanied with the flattering, otherwise depressing, aspects and influences of the time of decision came. The work of grace and the work of death in his own household were among the means to bring about the blessed result, and he became a joyful partaker of God's pardoning love and renewing grace. Although he had his portion of the difficulties and trials of life, and of the enemy's temptations, together with inseparable human in firmities, his course through a lengthened period was one physically, mentally and morally whole ome and beneficial in the community, and greatly to the well being of his own family; and perhaps little excuse is needed for the fond sentiments cherished, and the acknowledged cause for gratitude among his children; "We had a good father," we think of his sterling worth in those elements of mind and morals which go to make a noble charac ter;—he has left us a good record as sons and daughters, and we cannot doubt that he has gained a brighter home above." His record is on high with that of the unnumbered multitude saved by

He was not, as were some of the family connection therefore not only well fortified against error how ever subtle, but was prepared to deal faithfully with modern deceivers. While estimating and of the Papacy and of Mohametanish,-The Present Aspects of the Church and of the World, The Great Events of the Word's Last Times, as sketched Mystery of Redemption by Jesus Christ, and the Grand ultimatum of the Redcemer's Absolute Con-

pressed with the very inferior position large part of those who bear tian name, and on his own part was inten upon keeping to first principles, and maintaining was now declining, but his mind vigorous: and while there was a particle of physical strength re maining, it must from constitutional and habitua tendency, be applied to taking a part in domestic at fairs; he was still more intensely anxious that al

should be right spiritually. The pins of this earthly tabernacle are now being gradually loosened—and neither he nor other doubt he has the love of Christ; but as God favored His ancient Israel with the token of His presence, he also Christ with the token of His presence, he also. Christ with him, earnestly desires son thing better—and it was condescendingly gran him. With entire resignation he was gathered in his fathers on the 4th of December, 1873, aged 90.

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MR. RUSKIN ON FEMALE ATTIRE. In a late number of Fors Clavigera In a late number of Fors Clavingera

The following beautiful paraphrase is

Mr. Ruskin advises his girl readers as credited to M. Pierre Bernard: follows :--

" Dress as plainly as your parents will allow you, but in bright colors, (if they become you,) and in the best materials-that is to say, in those which wear the longest. When you are really in want of a new dress, cut it (or make it) in the fashion; but never quit an old one merely because it has become Thy kingdom comeunfashionable. And if the fashion be costly, you must not follow it. You may wear broad stripes or narrow, Thy will be done on earth, as it is in heavenbright colors or dark, short petticoats or long (in moderation), as the public wish you ; but you must not buy yards of useless stuff to make a knot or a flounce of, nor drag them behind you over the ground. And your walking And forgive us our trespasses dress must never touch the ground at all. I have lost much of the faith I once had in the common sense, and even in the personal delicacy, of the present race of average English women by seeing how they will allow their dresses to sweep the streets, as if it is the tashion to be scavengersized If you can afford it 1009 maker, with the utmost attainable pre mision and perfection; but let this good dressmaker be a poor person, living in the country not a rich person living in a large house in London. Tearn dressmaking yourself, with pains and time, and use a part of every day in needlework, making as pretty dresses as you can for poor people who have not time nor taste to make them nicely for themselves. You are to show them in your own wearing what is most right and graceful, and to help them to choose what will be prettiest and most becoming in their own station. If they see vou never try to dress above yours, they will not try to dress above theirs."

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" OLD GIEL" was the familiar name applied to a brautiful lioness which belonged to the Royal Zoological Gardens the 8th September, 1858, and died on the 7th October, 1875, after six weeks of prostration from chronic bronchitis. During her long and honored career she presented the gardens with fifty-four cubs, of which she actually raised fifty, losing only four. She was high-spirited, but gentle and exceptionally handsome. A touching incident is related in con. nection with the closing weeks of her life. The carnivora when in health do not object to the presence of rats in their cages, but rather welcome them and watch them contentedly as they gnaw the bones off which they have dined. But in illness the rats nibble the toes of the poor beasts, and add to their discomfort. To save "Old Girl' from this annovance, a little tan rat terrier was placed in her cage, which was at first received with a sulky growl; but when the first rat appeared, and the lioness saw the little terrier toss him into the air, catching him with professional skill as he came down, she began to understand what the terrier was for. She coaxed him to her side, and folded her paw around him, and every night the little creature slept infolded with her paws, but watching that his natural enemies did not disturb the rest of his mistress. The rats had a bad time during those six weeks.—Harpers Bazar.

The old South Church of Boston, which was to have been pulled down, has been saved by the ladies. On Monday twenty ladies of that city purchased from Mr. Roberts the Old South building at a small advance upon the price paid by him. If they cannot purchase the land they will take down the building and re-erect it upon some spot yet to be decided upon. The matter has been examined into by competent architects, who say that this work can be accomplished within the sixty days, should the efforts for an extension of time not be secured. The prospect is, however, that the land will be purchased. At all events the building is to be saved thoroughly intact.

A little girl in Reading, Pa., recently saw an old drunken man lying on the doorstep, the perspiration pouring off his face, and a crowd of children preparing to make fun of him. She took her little apron and wined his face, and looking up so pitifully to the rest, made this remark,

THE LORD'S PRAYER.

Our Father-

By right of creation, By bountiful provision, By gracious adoption;

The throne of thy glory, The portion of thy children, The temple of thy angels;

Hallowed be thy name-By the thoughts of our hearts, By the words of our lips, By the works of our hands.

Of Providence to defend us Of grace to refine us.

Toward us without resistance, By us without compulsion, Universally without exception, Of eternal life for our souls;

Against the grace of thy Gospel Line

We forgive those that trespassing ainst us fire By defaming our characters, By emberding our properts, brand) By abusing our person a bexinoursed dent that since whe man a dent that some for world were the street of th

offect. Corporations and in the form get your dresses made by a good dress. Eor thine is the kingdom, the bower, and the plory

Thy kingdom governs all,
Thy kingdom governs all,
Thy jower subduct all is now an air Thy glory is above all

As it is in thy purpose, So is it in thy promi So be it in our prayers,

The London correspondent of the Bristel Times says :- I don't wish to be an alarmest, but I happen to know on the very best authority that much uneasness is felt with respect to the health of the Prince of Wales. He suffers from clotting of blood in the veins, which, I am given to understand, frequently follows on bad attacks of typhoid fever. This, I am told, is not dangerous so long as it is confined to the extremities, but is exceedingly dangerous if one of these clotts come in the region of the heart. His Royal Highness has been informed of his exact position, and has not unnaturally of late been considerably depressed in conseof Dublin, Ireland. In her biography, quence. Of course he may live to a good which recently appeared in the "Court gold age, but at present the odds are Journal," it is stated she was born in against him. Unless I could perfectly the Gardens, of South African stock, on rely upon my informant, I need scarcely say I should not have alluded to the sub-

> THE LENNIE MUTINY .- It will be reers of the unfortunate officers of this ship, Mr. Justice Brett spoke in very high terms of the courageous conduct of the stewart. Constant Van Hoydonck, and regretted he had no power to confer a personal decoration upon him. In consequence of these remarks by the learned Judge, it was resolved, at a recent meet. for Clubs of New Subscribers, as follows:ing of the Chapter of the Order of St. Club of 10 Papers to one address 1 paper at 14 cents. John of Jerusalem, Lord Leigh (in the absence of the Duke of Manchester) presiding, to present Van Hoydonck with the silver medal, and the boy, Henri Trousselot, with the bronze medal of the Order. These medals will be forwarded to the respective recipients through the Nether-lands and Belgian Ministers.

HE LEFT IT.—They told Lord Erskine that a certain man was dead, and that he had left £200,000.' His Lordship replied, 'That's a poor capital to begin the next world with.' What a failure was that man's life! He got no good of his £200,-000 in this world, and did not get himself ready for the next. What did he do. What is the graud result of his life, or his toil, of his anxious days and sleepless nights? He raked together £200.000. What did he do with it? Kept it as long as he could. Why did he not keep it forever? He died. What became of it? He left it! To whom? To those who came after and to the squabbles of courts. If a any good to the world even came out of this £200.000 no thanks are due to him. He kept it as long as he could, and left it only because he could not carry it with him. There was not room enough in old Charon's boat for him and his £200,000. If he had only 'converted' it, as the bankers say! And it was convertible into the blessings of the poor, into the sweet consciousness of having done some good while he lived, into the good hope of perpetuating his influence when he was dead and gone. But he did none of these things. He raked it together, kept it, died, left it, and made his last bed no

A poor, wild Irish boy, taught in a Mission school in Ireland, was asked what was meant by saving faith. He replied. Grasping Christ with the heart."

As little thieves, being let in at a window, will set open gates for greater thieves to come in at, even so if we accustom ourselves to commit little sine, and let them reign in us, they will make us "Oh, don't hurt him—he is somebody's the fitter for greater offences to get the advantage of us and to take hold on us.

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C. W. WETMORE, President

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Annapolis Co., N.S.

MY DEAR FRIEND.

I have always, until of late, been a bitter enemy to all patent or occult preparations, in the shape of medicines for the sick. But, in consequence of an unluckly fall from the deck of a schooner bound to Boston, down into the cabin. by which, displacing two of the short ribs on the right side the liver was so seriously injured, that for twenty-four hours death was expected every moment. In a few days, a bloat was discovered in the ankles, pervading in a short time the whole body. Used every medicine that the medical art could devise, not excepting a thorough course of mercury, in order that the liver might be brought once more to perform its proper functions, but did not succeed until I had taken a big jug full of your LIFE OF MAN BITTERS, which you kindly sent me; after I had taken a few draughts, I began to im-

I am not a drunkard, but was always fond of my bitters, most particularly when prepared with good brandy; this induced me, although an unbeliever, to partake of liberal draughts, in the morning, 11 o'clock, and at 4 p.m., of your bitters, and before I thought, was cheated into a cure, so far as was pos-

I am truly surprised that such a valuable, and at the same time, safe compound, should not meet with the liberal patronage that it in my opinion, so justly merits.

> I am yours most respectfully, WILEIAM KENNEDY, M.D.

Person laboring under this distressing malady, with find Hande's Epileptic Pills to be the only remedy ever discovered for curing Epilepsy or Falling Fits.

The following certificates should be read by all the afflicted; they are in every respect true, and should there be read by any one who is not afflicted himself, if he has a friend who is a sufferer, he will do a lumant act by cutting this out and sending it to him.

A MOST BEHARKABLE CURE.

PHILADELPHIA, June 28th, 1867.
SETH HANCE, Baltimore, Md. - Dear Str.; Seeting you do not show a state should be should with Epilepsy in July, 1858. Immediate my physician was summoned. Dut he could give more

I then consoled another physician but I see worse. I then tried the treatment of another.

I had from two to five first day, at interv y as precious and that I leave the street the a mis. The last one was April hon, 1800, and they was a first separate of the bloom of his hone, and have a first was made the instrument by which in their group stores and the time the Toy tallel fine beginning of the m. Any per-

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ANOTHER DEMARKABIN UZE OF ELLEPSY; OZ, FALLING FITTE B. HANCE'S EPILEPTIC PILLS.

To Stern S. Hanch:—A person in my employ had been affected with First or Epitebsy, for thriteen years; he kase the obstitutes at the reveals of two to four weeks, and of a notions so varial in guick succession, sometimes containing a for two or three days. On soveral occasions they have a sould have for a day or two after the fits censel. I tried several remedies prescribed by our resident physicians, but without success. Having seen your solventies ment I concluded to try your remedy. I obtained two boxes of your Fills; gave them according to directions a deby effected a permanent cure. The person is now, a stout, healthy man, about 39 years of ege, and has now had a fit since he commenced taking your medic e, termy since. He was my principal wageer, and has, since that time been exposed to the severed of wanter. heve great confidence in your remedy, and wonvery one who has lits to give it a trie!

B. L. DEFRONS

STILL ANOTHER CURT.

Far Please mention where you saw this adv

### Mc SHANE BELL FOUNDRY

Manufacture those Celebrated BELLS for Chubches and Aca-DAMIES, &c.

Price List and Circulars sent free. HENRY McSHANE & Co., t re Baltimore, M.D.

150 Bbls Crushed. 50 bbls Granulated. 10 bbls Powdered. 50 bbls Vaccum Page. 50 bbls Scotch Refined. 40 bbls Porto Rico. For sale by R. I. HART.

KEROSENE OIL.

100 Casks Canadian. 100 Cases Americans. high test. For sale by R. I. HART.

SUI GENERIS.





AND DIPLOMA OF HONOR AT VIENNA, 1873; PARIS, 1867

ONLY American Organs ever awarded any median in Europe, or which present such extraordinary excellence as to command a wide sale there. nary excellence as to command a wide sale there.

ALWAYS awarded highest premiums at Industrial Expositions, in America as well as Europe. Out of handreds there have not been six install where any other organs have been preferred.

DEST Declared by Eminent Musicians, in bodit a hemispheres, to be unrivaled. See TESTIMONIAL CIRCULAR, with opinious of manner than Ome The usand (sent free).

INSIST on having a Mason & Hamlin. Do not take any other. Dealers get Langer Configuration of the reason aften try very hard to sell something else, altrial CTVIFC with most important improve

THE WESLEYAN

### WESLEYAN

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

Having a large and increasing circulation in Nova cotia, New Brunswick, Prince Baward Island, indland and Bermuda, 4s an ADVERTISING MEDIUM IT HAS NO EQUAL

in these Provinces. Rev. S. ROSE, Methodist Book Room, Toronto **All Wesleyan Ministers are Agents** 

**SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1876.** 

SUBSCRIBERS wishing to change their address for the "Wesleyan," will please send their eld, as well as new address, plainly and co written, so as to save time and trouble.

### IGNORANCE OF DOCTRINE

A strange revelation is made in the iournal of Dr. Norman McLeod, as pubhished in his memoir recently given to the public. In preparation for the Lord's Supper, he received the following answers from two intending communicants :-

"Who led the children out of Egypt! Bue. Who was Eve? The mother of God.
What did Christ do for sinners? Gave his Bon. Any wonderful works Christ did? Made the world in six days. Any others? Buried Martha, Mary and Lasarus. Who was Christ? The Holy Spirit. Are you a minner? No. Did you never sin, and do you love God perfectly? Yes.

Lest any reader may regard this as having happened in heathen localities it may be stated that the place was Glasgow-the Barony Kirk of that goodly city, -and the intending communicants were of that class who were drilled in catechisms, and fostered by the parochial ministrations of the first erators of the day. The record, moreever, was made but twenty years ago. Dr. McLeod prefaces this entry with an expression that the answers "illustrate a fact respecting the possibility of persons being regular in church all their lives, and yet remaining ignorant of the simplest truths." And how forcibly as well as beautifully said is this other inference which follows: "There are men who no more grasp the truth which they seem to hold, than the sparrow grasps the message passing through the electric wire on which it perches."

It would make a valuable addition to our pastoral knowledge if some means were devised for ascertaining precisely how much our people do know of the fundamental truths with which they are weekly supplied in the sanctuary. Without instituting comparisons, it may be assumed with perfect safety that Christians of our own day are not so proficient in this form of valuable knowledge set as might be supposed at first glance. There are several reasons for this. People may be good Christians and yet possess but vague notions of Scriptural doctrine. There is an admirable illustration of this in one of the characters presented by a modern writer. A young lady of sweet and teachable disposition, under first impressions of a new and joyous Christian experience, is asked by a grave divine to give reasons for the hope that is within her. Why does she love God? Because he magnified the law and made it honorable? "I do not understand you," answers the young disciple, "but I am sure I love Him nevertheless!" Here is one class of the uneducated—those just drawn from a region of indifference respecting Christian truths, into one where doctrine and precept meet them at every step. "Feed my lambs," said Christ. To ministers this is a most sacred trust. How affectionately yet faithfully the whole system of Christ's kingdom and the subjects' relation to it, should be presented

Many ousiness men frequent their plant of worship disqualified in part to and at heart, thoroughly beset by anxieties, perhaps at war with their fellows who have frustrated their plans, they come eager for sympathy, though unwilling to follow a train of argument on doctrinal topics. These abound more particularly in city life. Young ministers should know the fact, for it helps them in two ways :- Their hear ers are not generally the formidable critics bey imagine; and doctrine, if it of the Methodist Missionary Anniveris to a reulcated at all, must be large. mires with sympathetic counsel.

quiry, however, which with awakens is, Wheald not be devised s in the holy apart from close and systematic study. That doctrine should be banished from the pulpit we do not mean. But that the pulpit scarcely provides all that is required by way of opportunity for training our congregations in consecutive, systematic knowledge of fundamental truths, is fact worth thinking about. The Bible class would seem to be the essential suxiliary, provided always that an efficient leader can be obtained for it.

DEAN STANLEY is a noble specimen of an ecclesiastical dignitary and Christian gentleman. Seven years ago he accepted the hospitality of the General Assembly of the Established Church of Scotland, attended many of its sessions. and wrote a letter of warm affection and admiration to its Moderator. During the present year he assisted Dr. Jobson and others in erecting a monument in Westminster Abbey to the memory of John Wesley. And all this while his fellow ecclesiastics are taking high and exclusive ground everywhere. There can be no doubt that Dean Stanley is the practical prophet of the Church of England. Sooner or later its felds will mingle with the other folds of Christ when, in affection at least, they will be "one fold and one Shepherd."

THE LETTER PROM DR. PICKARD in another place, we publish at length, in justice to him. The subject in complaint is but another illustration of the unfortunate results, which were anticipated, when it was seen that the Maritime Conferences were to meet during the same week. Officers whose duty and privilege it was to sttend both Conferences have suffered not a little by inability to defend their own actions and represent their own interests. The N. B. & P. E. I. Conference was perhaps as severe in its judgement, as related to one who was not present: and we are ignorant that any voice was raised in defence of the accused in that instance either. It is to be hoped these lessons will have a good effect in helping to adjust our church machinery, which is vet new and liable to friction A few words of explanation here may be appropriate.

1.—The report of the painful discussion wisely withheld from publication. This of the Nova Scotia Conference ought never to have seen the light, and certainly would not but for unfortunate circumstances which we have already explained by private letter to Dr. Pickard.

.-Inferences are drawn by Dr. Pickard from the Report-for it was precisely a Report of Conference proceedings, which the authorized Reporter endeavoured to give, having been instructed to furnish them as comprehensively as possiblewhich have no real foundation.

-The Nova Scotia Conference was given to understand, before taking action in this matter, that the N.B. & P.E.I. Conference had confirmed its action of the previous year, and reserved its share of the balance for Parsonage aid purposes. There was perfect accord last year between the two Conferences and their Committees in relation to this subject; doubtless the same results would have followed this year bad there been opportunity for consultation.

As regards the surplus funds themselves, there can be no argument which would attribute selfish motives to the Nova Scotia Conference or Dr. Pickard. With the exception of a small modicum of annual interest, we are not aware that any proceeds from this surplus can offer temptation to any one at present. The principle is alone in discussion. That may be readily adjusted when the Nova Scotia Conference and the Central Missionary Board see eye to eye.

There can be no advantage from any further agitation of this subject through the papers. Proper tribu-nals there are for its consideration. Much might be said on both sides, and by ourselves, in self-defence, as much as by any; but we refrain. We are not conscious of having acted in any other interest than that of the Conference we were sent to represent. This we did always to the best of our ability, regardless of individual opinion.

Years ago, an eminent Minister of another denomination, on the platform sary, London, said he hoped to hear that the income of the society would yet reach £150,000, and if he did not live to witness the event, he would hear of it in Heaven. The consummation has been reached. The income this year is £151,211,11.3. A most enthusiastic anniversary has just been held in Exeter Hall, when the above announcement is was made. A very large list of donations, the all two-sided questions, from £50 to £5000, was read by tions, it may admit of negative as well sullied honour.

Dr. Punshon, and of legacies not a few. as affirmative expression. But no such We notice that among the speakers was an eminent Episcopal clergyman, also the Treasurer of the London Missionary Society, and a Layman from Ceylon.

THAT Queen Victoria has a marvel lous hold upon the hearts of her subjects, is a fact more generally admitted than understood. Only at rare intervals do we on this side of the ocean see actual evidence of more than that ordinary loyalty to majesty which has always distinguished the British people. Recently we heard a pulpit prayer which took an original range of utterance in respect to the Queen of Great Britain. It called out responses, subdued but still unusual in that congregation. To the Ritual of prayer for the Royal Family we have become so well accustomed that its petition is not followed by much emotion; but let a people hear fresh significant reference to our Royal Lady and all hearts are moved with thanksgiving and attachment.

What is the secret of this love Here are thousands who have never seen even the walls of Windsor Castle, whose thoughts and affections yet fly across the ocean to its noble occupant at the first mention of her name. Her goodness, purity, simplicity; the benevolence of nature which brings her down in sympathy to the lowest subject passing through distress, is the principal secret of her people's amazing devotion.

It is apparent in all history that great characters gain positions in the hearts of the ages in exact proportion to the goodness of their disposition and lives. While returning from Campmeeting, a gentleman of culture and reflection, remarking upon the conduct of a group of young men who sang some strains of Christ's free love and mercy. exclaimed-" How wonderful that child born 1800 years ago, and in manger, should thus move the minds of our generation!" We quoted in reply the sentiment of Napoleon-"Caesar, Alexander, Charlemagne and myself founded Empires. Where are they today? Jesus Christ founded an empire to which we allude as having oc- in the hearts of the people 1800 years ago, and at this moment thousands would willingly die for him." Our friend was ignorant that Bonaparte had uttered this expression. But it makes no difference; the wondering words are the ages, but ever with the same meaning. Why does Christ hold a sway so potent and universal, while the kingdoms of conquerors perish with their names? Of course there is the divine in Christ-that distinct, supreme, unapproachable character, which was never created, and lifts our Lord out of the region of ordinary comparison. Still, He had those elements of life and disposition which would have won for him in any age, in any condition of Society, the highest place in human admiration, the warmest place in human hearts. Great in purity, in unselfishness, in self-sacrifice, Christ would have lived and been loved for ever had He been but man. Convince me that He has no claims to any other homage, there still remains the fact that He, the purest, wisest, noblest of historic characters, honestly gave himself to suffer for me-a sacrifice of sheer love!

> Queen Victoria will live in history and human hearts because she is the most queenly of Queens. Queenly in this, that she has by her pure example revolutionized the habits of British and some other courts; that, exalted in her character and situation, she has still descended to the level of her people's trials, and freely accorded to them her sympathy and prayers.

THE "GUARDIAN" AND THE NOVA SCOTTA CONFERENCE.

A lengthy and rather severe article appeared in the Toronto "Guardian" of the 19th inst., bearing upon a discussion of the Nova Scotia Conference in regard to the subject of Home Mission surplus funds. What is to be gained by removing the consideration of a Home Mission matter from the court to which it legitimately belongs, we cannot see. Surely the Annual Conferences and the Central Board can dispose of affairs entrusted to them without condemning their opinion of either in advance. If there must be a public airing

necessity exists for the present. The Central Board meets in October. To that tribunal belongs all rights of investigation, if there be injury done. The "Guardian" bases its arguments on a report of proceedings of the N. S. Conference which appeared in the WES-LEYAN. The WESLEYAN, however, did not furnish the "Guardian" with some of the information it advances in the article referred to. It seems to be thoroughly armed for the contest. From what armory does it draw its weapons?

The Nova Scotia Conference is not solitary in its judgment as to the relation which the Committee of Consultation and Finance bears to the Central Board: nor are we quite sure that it transgressed the rules of modesty in stating its opinion upon so important a subject. Besides, the object of the Guardian"-a noble object-is to harmonize discordant elements—to unite the brotherhood. We are quite confident that the tone assumed in some of its reflections will have a very different effect. Corporate bodies seldom consider it a compliment to be assured that they are not as capable of judging in their own affairs as individuals separated from them by a thousand miles of seas and mountains.

### COLLEGE DEGREES.

Two papers, Methodists by name and relation—seem to live for the purpose of attacking abuses. That of London is often indignant over the subject of honorary degrees, though, to the degree fairly purchased, it holds always respectful language. The New York Methodist speaks out very plainly at this degree-conferring season, with what truth we leave those behind the scenes to judge. Something like these sentiments we now publish from that source, we have heard whispered aforetime at street corners. In all fairness, however. we have waxed indignant at the bare imputation of learned and independent men having stood at college doors, hat in hand, as suppliants. It is high time that "faculties," met such charges as

these, if they be not true. "The colleges are not blameworthy for the abuse of degrees. If the public knew what torments faculties endure, how hotly they are pursued for degrees, what influences are brought to bear upou them. and how bravely they resist three fourths spoken in different ways all through of the hungry applicants, the public would honor the colleges for self-sacrificing devotion to decencies. The public has itself to blame. Let it uumercifully stone the unworthy aspirants. Let it say out loud what it whispers when a degree is misplaced. Let it really respect the truth and persecute lies. When shams are pelted until they sneak under cover, the brave men in college faculties will not have to wage a hopeless conflict with peu-

> An address was presented by the Newfoundland Conference to His Excellency Sir John Hawley Glover, G. C. M. G., Governor of that Island. The Governor replied in words expressive of his thorough appreciation of the sentiments embodied in the address. The North Star intimates that the address "is very proper, though tardy," We hope this is not intended as a reflection, as no previous opportunity could have been offered the body of Methodist Ministers to welcome His D. Meetings, in such a form as will pre Excellency. Assuredly the representatives of Her Most Gracious Majesty, never found a more loyal element in the population af Newfoundland than that which exists in the Methodist ed themselves very confidently respect Church. Well do we remember the hearty grasp with which Sir Alexander Bannerman took the hands of the Newfoundland District, fifteen years ago. He at least spoke and acted as if any confidence reposed in Methodist Minisers, in their relation to the British Throne, could not be misplaced.

Ir is intimated that the republican candidate for the Presidency—Governor Hayes-holds the same relation to the Methodist Church which President with which the very appreciative and Grant has held for years. His wife is a devoted member of the Methodist in Ontario; Dr. Douglas, Methodism in Church, while the Governor gives his religious sympathies in the same direction- It may be a merely political insinuation, but it is affirmed that President Grant is threatened with softening of the brain. This rumour is based upon his strange conduct in removing from office several men of known integrity. What reason other than that of mental infirmity there may be for such excessive authority, no one seems able to conjecture. Every one had hoped that a man who had done service to his country so very distinguished, would go down to private life with great and un-

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE GUARDIAN" AND THE N S. CONFERENCE. DEAR SIR,-Allow me to offer a few

thoughts upon an editorial in the Toronto Guardian of the 19th inst. The editor of that journal makes some lengthened strictures on the action of the Nova Scotia Conference in relation to the H. M. fund of the late Conference of E. B. America. in which he has evidently allowed himself to be blinded by a one sided view of the question. We need not stop to enquire the source of his information, for we are not in doubt on that subject; nor is it our purpose to enter into any lengthened argument in reply. He assumes, and it is altogether an assumption, that the retention of the balance in hand will not les son the claims of the Eastern section of the work on the General Missionary Fund: whereas the purpose entertained by the Eastern Conferences has been the very opposite of this. All that these Confermoes claim is that the fund be appre priated strictly and truly toward the ect for which it was raised, the relief of the Home Missions in these Conferences and the result of such an application of the amount held over, must be to aid the General Fund in sustaining this section of the work.

The reference to the Ray Legacy, as given in the Gaurdian, is misleading. No one knows better than he that that legacy was made to the Missionary Society of the E. B. A. Cenference, and that the only missionary society of that Conference was its Home Missionary Society.

The Nova Scotia Conference very properly protested against matters in which the Eastern section of the work is concerned, being handed over by the Central Missionary Board, and against the monstrances of our Representatives, to be dealt with by a local committee in To-ronto; and without our having any repre-sentation on that committee; and that this action of the Central Board was taken at the very close of the business of that committee, and when the greater portion of its members had left.

The question of the disposal of our H. M. Fund is not to be adjusted by the whim or caprice of any one man, whoever he may be; and if the editor of the "Gnardian will act wisely, he will abstain from intermeddling with things on which he is very imperfectly informed, more especially those which immediately concern the Eastern section of our work.

The Nova Scotia Conference has no object in view in this question, but what must commend itself to impartial inquiry, as being in every sense honorable and just; and we strongly hope that, in due time, the matter may be soarranged as to give entire satisfaction to all concerned and be promotive of the work of God in these Provinces.

I am Mr. Editor, yours, &c., FRATER July 24, 1876.

CENTRAL BOARD OF EDUCATION

MR. EDITOR,-According to announce ment, the Central Board of Education of the Methodist Church of Canada, met in Lingley Hall, Sackville, N. B., on the 12th inst., at 10 o'clock, a.m. In the absence of the President of the General Conference, occasioned by his duties as Delegate to the Wesleyan Conference of England, the Rev. Dr. Douglas of the Montreal Conference took the chair. There were also present the Rev. Dr. Rice of the London Conference, the Revs. Drs. Nelles and Burwash, and the Rev. R. Jones of the Montreal Conference, besides the representatives of the N. B. and P. E. Island

The important interests entrusted to this Board were carefully considered during these Sessions, the last of which closed on the 13th inst., at 11 o'clock, a.m.

It is a matter of extreme regret that the eccipts of the Society are not equal to those of the preceding year, especially as the number of Theological students who are to avail themselves of the advantages of the different institutions has increased Arrangements were made to bring the claims and needs of the Society to the attention of our ministers at the coming F. pare for a stronger and more united effort in its behalf. The brethren present, notably the lay brethren, from important and influential centres of Methodism, expressthe results which may be expected, when the objects of the Society are more clearly understood and more adequate measures

taken to collect available subscriptions. A public meeting of very interesting character was held in the evening. After singing, and prayer by Rev. R. Jones, one of the pioneers of Methodism in Western Canada, whose ministerial life extends over a period of about forty years; the chairman called for addresses upon dif ferent aspects of our Church work, from the Western brethren. It will be impos sible in a brief space to give even synopsis of the very admirable speeche ence was favoured. Dr. Nells chose for his theme education; Dr. Rice, Methodism Quebec; Dr. Burwash, the unification and

consolidation of our Church. The very cordial thanks of the audience was presented to the speakers, by the Rev.

Pictou, July 19, 1876.

REPORT OF NOVA SCOTIA CON FERENCE PROCEEDINGS IN RE. GARD TO HOME MISSION FUND DR. PICKARD'S THERETO, &c., &c.

MR. EDITOR, -In order to correct fals impressions which may have been made by the gross misrepresentations and intimations contained in what purports to be the Report of the Nova Scotia Conference proceedings, published in the Wesleyand the 8th inst. I have to claim space in Jour

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tween the Canada Conference and the tween the Canada Conference and the Conference of E. B. America, it was expressly stipulated that "All the monies raised for missionary purposes should form one General Missionary Fund; and that all the Circuits previously assisted in the E. B. A. Conference, by the Grant from the parent Conference and by the Home Mission Fund, should, after the Union, be supported by the General Missionary Society.

Central Missionary Board.

ference, before it was merged in the General Conference, or resolved into the three Annual Conferences, did in 1874, pass an order to the following effect, viz: "That the sums in the hands of the Treasurers of the Home Mission Fund shall be transferred

This, the final resolution of the Conference of Eastern British America in regard to this matter, manifestly contemplated the closing of the Fund, and in one way only, viz: by a transfer of the assets, with the claims therefor, to the General Mis-

It does not assign to one or even two of the Annual Conferences the task of deciding whether the terms of Union did demand such transfer; nor yet does it in any way, either directly or indirectly, expressly or by fair implication, invest them with the exclusive right of disposing of these funds, if not demanded for the General Missionary Society.

This much in refutation of the extraordinary and utterly unwarrantable assumption that-" the balance of the Home Mission Fund of the late Conference of E. B. America belonged to the Nova Scotia and the New Brunswick and P. E. Island Conferences." This fundamental error, by some means, got strong possession of the minds of some of the members of the Nova Scotia Conference, last year, and was by them so plausibly presented and so per-suasively urged that the two last named Annual Conferences were led to assume for a time, an utterly untenable position in regard to the afore mentioned Home Mission Fund balances; but from this position the New Brunswick and P. E. I. Conference has, this year, with entire unanimity, gracefully withdrawn.

But now, concerning my relation to this fund, and action in regard thereto.

In 1860 the Conference of E. B. America received a mortgage for £2,600 (\$9, 600), in trust for the "Missionary Society" and "Supernumerary Ministers and Minister's Widows' Fund," as part payment of legacies which had been left to these Funds by the late G. T. Ray, Esq. This mortgage has always been in my possession, as the Agent, not of the Nova Scotia or any Annual Conference or Conferences, but of the Conference of Eastern British America; and it has been my duty to account to the Missionary Society, from year to year, for its proportion (six elevenths) of the interest received on the said mortgage. It was my duty also, as Treasurer of the Jubilee Fund, of the said last mentioned Conference, to pay from year to year, to the Home Mission Fund,

viduals seeking it, full information in re-

In 1875 a joint committe of the two Concomply with the expressed wishes of the majority of the brethren of my own the Brethren of that Conference, would have honored me from the stand I took. Among the reasons were the following-

to dispose of the Funds in any way other than that contemplated in the resolution of the Conference of E. B. America, until either the Central Missionary Board had declined to claim them, or some competent body,-such as the General Conference Special Committee had decided that the "terms of Union did not demand their transfer to the General Missionary fight resulted in the death of one. The murderer

2 That even if it had been decided that the Central Missionary Board could not claim them, that it would not be right for two of the three Annual Conferences into which the E. B. A. Conference had been resolved, to arrogate to themselves the power of disposing of those funds without the consent of the third—the Newfoundland Conference. Or in other words, that if the Conference had expired intestate in regard to these funds, two of the Annual Conferences could not maintain a legal claim to be regarded as the only heirs-at-law; and that parties holding these funds could not be justified in transferring them to these two claiming them, without consent of the other Conference or heirs-at-

For these and other reasons I urged that further action in the direction propos ought to be postponed at least, until at or after the meeting of the General Conference Committee at Cobourg in the approaching autumn—when the representatives of the three Eastern Annual Conference ences would have an opportunity of con-ferring together upon the subject. But this did not at all harmonize with the views and wishes of the President and committee of the Nova Scotia Conference

Soon after their return I was served with a copy of a resolution passed by the "special committee of the Nova Scotia Conferal committee of the Nova Scotia Conference," calling upon me "to carry out the requirements of the N. S. Conference, and of the committee which met during the session of the Conference of New Brunswick and P. B. L. in the transfer of our portion of the Home Mission funds and investments, and thereby prevent any necessity for fur-ther action by this Conference." The re-ceipt of this resolution, I of course duly acknowledged. I supposed that the mat-ter would be brought before the General Conference Special Committee at its meeting in Cobourg in the autumn—as in the interval of the General Conference session, this seemed to me the only proper body to adjudicate upon any matter of Church business concerning which irreconcilable dif-ferences of opinion might be found to exist between members of different annual Conferences. But it was not so brought. and I was left to doubt and vague apprehension as to what was "the further action" of the N. S. Conference foreshadowed in the above cited resolution of its special committee, until the strange " report" of extraordinary Conference proceedings in relation thereto appeared in the WESLEYAN of the 8th inst. In this report charges of very serious business misdemeanours are made against me; and ] am pronounced guilty without a trial.

I am represented as "having taken the control of the Home Mission Fund from the Treasurers," and "refusing to give any satisfaction in regard to it." As "desiring to dispose of funds in opposition to the wishes of those whose agent I am;" " refusing to deliver funds, of which I had taken possession to their rightful owners when they were demanded; as, having so managed funds generally and one in particular, that it was not to be wondered at, that considerable disatisfaction and even indignation was felt and fully expressed in the Conference as, having been guilty of actions most unjustifiable from any standpoint, &c., &c.

It does seem strange to me and much to be wondered at," that in a Conference where are so many breteren, who were members of the Conference of E.B. America, who had long known me and my manner of dealing with Church financial interests and funds in previous years, such charges were allowed to pass unquestioned, so that they should be officially published as having the quasi unanimous endorsement of the Conference. According to this official report I was indicted and condemned without a trial, and no voice in all the Conference was raised against such irregular and monstrously unfair proceedings; there was no one, it appears, to say a word on my behalf, or to protest against my being so unjustly branded as guilty of action so unjustifiable from any standpoint, and then set in the pillory of the press before the world; and, this it does seem to me is passing strange. And were it not for the assumed conviction which I have that it is "blessed to suffer for righteousness sake," as I am doing in this case, I should be greatly distressed, and in the absence of any Church court to which I can apply for redress of the injury which the report, repeatedly referred to, seems calculated to inflict upon the reputation which I had acquired by long years of earnest, selfsacrificing and invariably successful devotion to the church business entrusted to my care, I might be tempted to seek that redress where, as I am advised, I might reasonably expect to obtain it.

The following resolution appears in the Minutes of the Conference of 1874, (see p. 43) :--

"That the Conference of Eastern British America cannot conscientiously close its present session without having upon record a clear and grateful recognition of the important services rendered by Rev. H. Pickard, D.D., on behalf of the Conference generally during the whole period of its ex-It now acknowledges its indebtedness to Dr. Pickard for earnest labors in all the official relations he has sustained, and especially for those f the past year, as Financial Secretary and Conference Agent.'

This in connection with the fact that no whisper of any charges against me had been heard in the District or Conference to which I belong, and where according to Methodist law and usage any charge should have been brought-may suffice probably to counteract the influence of the cruel insinuations against me, which are contained in the report above again its Conference, as in all fairness they and again mentioned. If not, let those who are responsible for them, or who impugn my "management" of any Church Fund or interests, put their accusations or even questionings into definite shape—and I will gladly meet them before the General Conference Special Committee or any other Committee competent to judge between me or such accusers or.

H. PICKARD. Sackville, N. B., July 24, 1876.

A shocking tragedy occurred at the West. End. Boston, on th 21st inst. Two Italians engaged lodg-in the Phoenix House and quarrelled. A desperate

NOVA SCOTIA.

One thousand dozen gull eggs arrived in a schooner at Halifax on Thursday, from the Bird Rocks, Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Mr. David Lynds had several of his limbs broken and was otherwise severely injured, by being thrown from a waggon at Truro.

Mr. John Baxter's tannery at Addington Forks, was burned on Thursday of Last week. No in-Dr. J. L. R. Webster's barn at Milton, Yar-

iouth, was burned on Sunday-week. Insured for Mr. James Goldie, late of the Bank of British

North America, at Halifax, has been appointed joint agent of the Merchant's Bank of Canada, New

Thomas Nickerson, a young married man, of Canso, was drowned in Dover Bay, on the 18th by the upsetting of his boat. The Oxford Woollen Mills cloth at the Centennial Exhibition is said to have been very favorably commented on by the Judges.

Previous to the rain on Friday week the crops throughout the country hades parched appearance, and farmers were fearful; but on Saturday they were jubilant.

Mr. Joseph Shenkel, owner of the saw mill at Hubbard's Cove, has been fined \$60 and costs by Overseer Fingerald and Justice Shatford, for throwing saw dust and other refuse into the stream and neglecting to provide a proper fish-way.

A colored lad aged 14, named William Stoutley, was found drowned in a creek on the farm occupied by Samuel Mumford, Esq., Falmouth. He was living with Mr. Mumford at the time, and is supposed to have gone to the creek for a swim,

On Tuesday week, T. S. Lindsay & Co's, stage coach, from Antigonishe to New Glasgow, upset coming round a curve about a mile east of French River stables. There were eleven passengers on board, all of whom, with one exception, were more

A Buse and barn occupied by Mr. R. S. Thrope, at Centreville, were burned on Saturday night, 15th inst. The contents of the barn were consumed.

By last English mail, Mr. John Williams, of Acadian Iron Mines, whose wife this spring pre-sented him with triplets at one birth, received from Her Majesty the Queen the sum of three pounds

who, while on guard in the Citadel fired at one of his comrades, for which he was tried at a District Court Martial, has been sentenced to two years imisonment with hard labor.

During the storm of Friday evening last, the fishing schr. "W. E. Wier," Capt. Goodwin, of Argyle, was struck by lightning, a short distance to the Westward of Scal Island. The lightning struck the maintenant, and followed the mast to the deck shivering it to pieces and prostrating the entire crew for a few minutes. Fortunately no lives were lost. The schooner was subsequently got into Argyle. Argyle.

commanded by Capt. Dunbar, of Barton, N. S., was launched at St. John, on Saturday. She is owned by Messrs. A. Yates & Sons, St. John.

A little girl named Baker, whose parents live or Albermarle Street, Halifax, had been suffering from diptheria for some days and on Sunday last she got a piece of beef without her parents' knowledge and endeavored to swallow it, but owing to the state of her throat, from her illness, the meat stuck in it and before medical assistance could be procured she was choked to death.

Dr. Stiefelhagen has, on account of ill health, resigned the professorship of modern languages in King's College, Windsor, and will return to Ger-

A new barque of 1134 tons regi Chieftain, was launched from the ship yard of Messrs. McLelan & Blaikie, at Great Village, on the 20th inst. She was modeled and built by Mr David Morris, and is classed A 1.

A child of Mr. Charles Crowell, aged 3 years, fell into a well in the yard of Mr. Joseph Von Malder, Windsor, and was gallantly rescued by Jack Van Malder, aged 15.

Jacob Rafus left Falmouth fifteen years ago and was supposed to have been killed in the American war. His estate was administered on and divided among his heirs. And now Mr. Rafus, who was down South in Dixie, but not killed, has turned up to claim his property.

The Mail which furnishes this news, claims fo Windsor the honor for having contributed a Judge to the Supreme Court of Newfoundland in the peromas Bennett, of Harbor Grace, who is a son of Mr. Thomas Bennett, Windsor.

A severe thunder storm passed over Sackville, N. B., last week. The Male Academy was struck by lightning, but no injury resulted. A barn at Mem-ramcook was set on fire by the electric fluid, and, with its contents, destroyed.

There is not a vessel loading at any pier in Sydnev harbor. The boiler at the Alpine Saw Mills, on the La-Have River, exploded last week, killing four of the men, namely:-Lamb, the engineer; Taylor, and

his son, and James Norman. The engine room was

entirely destroyed and the other parts of the mill

NEW BRUNSWICK & P. E. ISLAND.

Thefts at the Railway Freight House, off Mill street, St. Johh, are getting to be a great annoyance to the employees of the railway. Cars are broken open, as well as iron taken from the track and articles from the building. One boy was caught the other day, but instead of being handed over to the

Charles Halleck, Esq., the Editor-in-chief of the N. Y. Forrest and Stream, is now on his customary salmon cruise to Canada. He will travel over the entire newly constructed portion of the Intercolonial railway between Quebec and Shediac, and get such information as may be of value to sportsmen in future, and to the readers of Forrest and Stream in particular.

A boy about six years of age, named Frank Walk-A boy about six years of age, named Frank Walk-er, was drowned in the Nashwank at Marysville, on 17th inst. He was playing on some logs, and acci-dentally fell into the stream. Efforts made to rescue the unfortunate lad were unavailing. The body has been recovered,

On the night of the 12th an attempt was made fo set fire to the office and warehouse of Mr. Tuck, the contractor of St. Peter's Chanel. The fire was discovered before much damage was done. The perpetrators of this act have escaped. James Cartwright, nine years of age, lost his life

by drowning, while bathing inside the Bluff weir, at Straight Shore on the 17th. He had got on a log and slipped off into the water and sank at once before help could reach him at the owner

driving over the Marsh Bridge, seated on a load of bricks, when he fell off, the rear wheel passing over his chest. The chest was crushed in, and he was a sad sight.

On the 6th, Geo. Burchill's steam mill at Nelson was destroyed by fire together with three houses occupied by wo kmen. The estimated loss is about \$35,000; insurance

John Erases, age about 28 years, belonging to Charlettetown, P. E. Island, fell from the yard arm of the ship Ellen Goodspeed, on her passage from Liverpool to St. Johd. The ship was put about and every effort made to save him but without effect. John Burke, who was shot on the 12th, is suffering a great deal, yet. The ball has not been recovered. There is no knowing who did the shooting. Andrews is getting over the effects of the fiesh wound caused by the pistol shot.

A St. John ship carpenter named Bingham, working for Messrs. J. & R. McLeod, at Black River, was badly scalded about the face and neck by hot water from the steamer Earl Dufferin, along-side of which he was working;

The Vessel reported ashore at the Wolves some days ago was the schooner Lizzie R, McNichel, from Lubec for Windsor, N. S. She was in ballast,

The sailor Enoch, injured a short time since

A few days ago, Mr. Robert Lipsett, a well-to-do farmer on the Nashwauk near Stanley, lost a valuable mare by reason of the excessive heat. She was driven a short distance in the middle of the day, and died suddenly after being returned to the sta-

Army worms have appeared at Long Island, King's Co. A mass three feet long and five inches thick was seen last Sunday.

A man named Michael Dillon, who has been in the employ of Mr. Chas. Short, St. Stephen. for a number of years, fell from a load of hay on which he was riding on Wednesday last. He was carried home helpless and died on Thursday. His death is sup-posed to be from effects of the heat, as the fall in it-self could not have hurt him, the hay being on a low

At a ten meeting recently held in Calais in the At a ten meeting recently held in Calais in the Congregationalist Vestry, among valuable and interesting relics exhibited was the silk scarf worn by Gen. Wolfe at the battle of Quebec, (now the property of Mr. Albert Reed of that city) in which Gen. Wolfe was carried from the field after receiving his death wound on the plains of Abraham in 1750. The sash, which is vary large, is still stained with the blood of the dying here.

A man named Charles Mason, a Nova Scotian was killed by the express train on the 20th at Beck-

In St. Andrews, during the past week, the heat has been intense, and the thermometer ranging from

The Charlotte County crops are suffering from the

The store of the late John Cummins, Moncton, was entered on the night of the 17th, and a lot of goods stolen.

Quite a large fire occured July 20, in Northams ton, opposite Woodstock. The fire broke out in the barn of the Northampton House, and is said to have caught from a spark from Hale's mill.

UPPER PROVINCES.

The hardness of the times in Brockville was well illustrated last week, when the poor box at the Roman Catholic Church was broken open and the contents abstracted.

Thr Ottawa "Times" has changed hands again.

Mr, Taylor, the late Queen's Printer, becomes its proprietor, and Mr. Ridgeway its editor. Its politics will be strongly Liberal-Conservative. The Governor Generalfis making final preparations

An Opposition canard that Mr. Blake had resigned, is contradicted on the best authority.

A fire on the 18th, at Brockville, destroyed a number of houses. Loss \$30,000.

Bishop Bourget is said to be dying. The students of the Normal School, Toronto, are

Also the book keeper of Thomas May & Co., with

The Toronto "Mail" charges that one H. Mc-Lennan, clerk in the Post Office Department, got leave of absence to canvass for McNab in Glengary last year, and received \$1000 bonus from the Gov

A young man of Toronto has received \$20,000 for his share in a newly invented fog whistle which will astonish the world.

The sale of sixty thousand barrels of petroleun at London, Ont., has greatly stimulated the oil trade in Western Canada.

rean, who has gone with him. A great fire has occurred at Lachine : 30 boats

burned, with yachts. Loss \$150,000. Two perons were burned to death, and two badly injured Signora Spelterini walked the rope over the Niagara rapids from the American to the Canadian side in a sack, blindfolded, and returned to American side. walking backwards. The distance is seven hundred and fifty feet.

Rumors are affeat that serious irregularities have been discovered in the management of the Northern Railroad. Information is reported to have been communicated of so full and precise a character as so render action necessary on the part of the Government, and the advisability of issuing a commis-

A cablegram received at Ottawa, July 21st, says the Canadian Team have lost the Kolapore Cup by 24 points. At the first range they were seven points behind the British; at the second range they were level with them, and at the third range the Cana-

The heat in Montreal continues excessive; posi-

MISCELLANEOUS.

The yacht "Mohawk" capsized in a squall off Staten Island on 20th inst., and Commodere Garner, the millionaire, his wife and niece, with others were drowned.

There was a frightful accident at the Marsh The elcho shield has been won by the English Bridge, on the 18th. James Clark, a boy of fifteen, son of Noble Clark of Straight Shore, Portland, was Scotland, 1468; Ireland, 1383.

an arrangement with creditors last year, now announce suspension; liabilities \$1,500,000; assets estimated \$1,000,0001 Barl Derby stated in the House of Lords, that he

had received a note from the American Government, and asked for postponement of resolution asking for extradition correspondence, as a discussion would impair pending negotiations, Earl Granville yielded.
Bullion in Bank of England increased £1,317.

Ood during the week. Specie in Bank of France increased 14,581,000 france during the week.

The heat continues intense in the Eastern and Middle States. Fifteen prisoners died of heat in Sing Sing prison, N. Y. in one day, and there were numerous prostrations in the streets of Boston.

Havana advices state that the subscriptions be intaken for the national loan now amount to four million dollars; the Government began drawing on the treasury of Spain last Saturday.

It is proposed to unite Hungary and Rouman in into a Confederation. Servia has sent her last reserves to the front and

The Servians have again met serious repul ses. They attacked Osman Pasha's position at Iz oor, and although temporarily successful, were fin ally defeated with heavy loss. The report that t hey had lost their position around Nitsch is confirm ed

The Turks are assuming the offensive everywhe re. They attacked General Olmpics at Drina with ten battalions, fought six hours, and were repulsed with

Another Turkish onslaught at Granada was a lso repulsed after ten hours fighting. This was a most important victory for Servia.

The Bulgarian insurrection is reviving. It is again alleged that the Sultan's condition is serious, and abdication imminent.

Two hundred tons of ice are manufactured daily n New Orleans by the aqua ammonia process.

The Rev. Dr. Rutherford, a dissenting minister of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, submitted to the British Admirality a plan for raising the sunken war-ship Vanguard, and it has been accepted. The new Liverpool docks are completed so that now the docks of that port cover over an area of 420 acres, and are valued at \$100,000,000.

Mr. Hiff, the cattle king of Colerado, is assess in Weld County alone for 16,000 head of cattle For sixty miles along the Platte one sees no brand

The late volunteer review by the prince of Wales was a marked success. In 1863 out of 163,000 enrolled volunteers, only 114,000, or less than 70 per cent., were reported efficient; while in 1875, out of 181,000, 169,008, or more than 93 per cent. at tained the required standard of effciency.

At Kincardine, the corner stone of a Methodist Church was laid on the 17th inst by Mr. Robert Wilkes, of Toronto, assisted by Revs. S. C. Lavelle, G. A. Mitchell, and A. Edwards. The donations received through the day amounted to over \$50

Arnold, a convict who attempted to escape from Kingston Penitentiary, has been found in a drain under the carpenter's shop with a week's provisions

f bread and tobacco. The Corner stone of a new Methodist Church was laid at Allanburg on the 5th inst., by Rev. R. G. Sanderson, President of the London Conference. The building is to be of brick, 30x60. and including lot is to cost \$3,600, of which amount I,600 is already subscribed, and it is to be completed about the first of November.

Two Turkish divisions have joined the Timok Army to overwhelm Servia. Peters brothers, Liverpool corn merchants have failed. Liabilities £150,000.

The London "Times" special Calcutta says the exchange question occupies attention to the entire exclusion of other topics. The rate is now a fragtion above 1s 7d per rupes, so that remitting small sums costs 35 per cent. The government loss is nearly equal to the gain from the opium revenue. Except the mutiny, this is the worst crisis in Angle

Alexander Russell, the noted writer is dead.

CIRCUIT INTELLIGENCE.

FAIRVILLE METHODIST CHURCH.—The congregation of the above Church will soon be afforded the privilege of attending two religious services on the Sabbath, instead of one as in the past. Arrangements are now being made, which will, when completed, result in two services being held in the future, in the same hour as the city churches, i. e., 11 a. m., and 6 p. m Clergymen from the city will officiate at the morning service and the resident minister of this place-Rev. J. S. Phinneyat the evening meeting.-Morn. News.

CARLETON Co., N. B.-Rev. James Taylor Woodstock, preached his farewell sermon on Sunday evening. Mr. Taylor has labored faithfully as pastor of the Methodist church here, for the past year. and his labors have been much blessed. He and his family bear with them the kindest wishes of many warm friends, and leave behind them many pleasant reminders of their sojourn here.

The Rev. Mr. Brewer and Mrs. Brewer left Andover for Bathurst, on Thursday The Rev. gentleman leaves behind him many warm friends on the Andover

Rev. James Crisp, Methodist, who succeeds Rev. Mr. Brewer, has commenced

his labors, on the Andover Circuit. The Methodists of Victoria Corner contemplate erecting a suitable house of worship at no distant day. They hope to have the frame raised and enclosed this fall .-Carleton Sentinel.

FAREWELL SERMON AT AYLESFORD. MR. EDITOR :- On Sunday last our venerable friend and pastor in Israel, Rev. J. S. Addy, delivered his farewell sermon in East Aylesford to a large congregation. Taking for this text the words of St. Paul. 'And now brethren God be with you." The Rev. Gentleman alluded in feeling terms to it being in all human probability his last sermon to any of us. He exhorted the members of the Church to go on to Perfection. On those who had felt conviction, but had held back, he urged the necessity of taking a decided stand on the Lord's side, closing with a moving invitation to the indifferent ones to come to their Saviour now.

The Rev. Gentleman carries with him the best wishes of a large portion of this circuit.-Com. to Star.

METHODISTIC .- Rev. C. Lockhart, who has been appointed to the Berwick Circuit, preached his introductory sermons on Sunday last. The congregation at the morning service in the Berwick Church was large, and his earnest discourse was listened to with marked attention. Rev. Mr. Payson was present and took part in the service. He left for his new sphere of labor,-Jerusalem, N. B.,-on Monday carrying with him the well wishes of many in this vicinity. Rev. Mr. Thurlow, we learn, made a very favorable impression at his introductory sermon at Kentville on Sunday last. Rev. F. H. W. Pickles left Canning on Monday for his new field of la bor at Barrington. Rev. Mr Teasdale, w presume, will be at Canning on Sunday next. Rev. J. S. Addy had left for Mil Village, and Rev. Mr Tuttle takes h place. Revs. W. H. Heartz and D. Johnson have gone to Halifax, and Re

New Comments ofor the following statement of facts

1. By one of the articles of Union be-

This certainly looks very much like an sement to transfer the whole business of the Home Mission Fund with all its assets as well as liabilities to the General Missionary Society of the United Church. And it was so meant and understood if not by all, at least by him who was chiefly called upon to report the state of finan-cial affairs of the East both in the Union Committee, and in the first meeting of the

2. The Eastern British American Conto the General Missionary Committee, if the terms of the Union with the Canada Con-

ference demand such transfer."

sionary Society.

the proportion of the interest of the said Jubilee Fund assigned to the said Mission Such was my relation to the Home Mission Fund, prior to and at the Conference of 1874; and that relation was in no way changed by any action either of the Conference or myself that year. And there never has been on my part any refusal at any time, to give to Committee or indi-

ferences, influenced by the false assumption-that" the balance of the Home Mission Fund belonged", to them-agreed upon a scheme for taking possession of the investments and moneys constituting said balance, so called, and dividing them between the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island Conferences. And I was called upon to co-operate with them in effecting such appropriation, division, and transfer, But as it seemed very clear to me that the proposed proceeding was altogether unauthorized, and would be highly improper, I could not, without acting contrary to the dictates of my conscience, become a party consenting to it. I was, therefore, compelled to occupy the very embarrassing position of refusing, for the time being, to Conference. But when I was denounced from the platform of the Conference, by the then President of the Nova Scotia Conference, for daring to do so my explanation of the reasons which influenced and compelled me to take the stand I did, was apparently accepted as satisfactory by the Conference; and I can believe that if these reasons had been reported by the Nova Scotia Committee to should have been, very many at least of

I. That no attempt ought to be made

NEWS IN BRIEF.

and a United States cutter was to go to her assist

board the Norwegian barque Hafrefford, died at the Marine Hospital, St. John, on Friday, from his injuries. and was buried the following day.

Since the first day of May, David Small, of Lud-

low has killed seven bears, the skins of which bring him about seventy dollars, besides thirty-five dollars State bounty. Hunting bears in Aroostook is still a profitable pastime.

There are many serious cases of diptheria in Carleton. Several children have died from it during the past week or two.

with Corner. He was drunk and lay down on the track. His body was cut to pieces.

The Ottawa Times says it is really too hot to think, but it is consoled by the reflection that there is really nothing to think about.

Major Walsh, of the Mounted Police of the North West, with 30 men, left Ottawa for the North West, on 20th.

for departure for British Columbia. The "Globe" and "Mail" will both send correspondents to accom-

Treaties will be made with the remainder of the Indian tribes in the North West on the 15th August and 5th September.

n a state of rebellion against Dr. Davis, the Prin-Robert Mitchell, book keeper of McKinnon, Proctor and Call, Toronto, wholesale dry goods house, has absconded with a thousand dollars.

Mellor, Montreal jeweller, in high standing, has absconded, leaving debts of \$90,000, and no assests. He leaves a wife and three children. His trouble was that he was infatuated with a handsome cyp-

sion of enquiry is understood to be now under con-

dians were seventeen points behind. tively no business doing.

The Indian Sitting Bull was killed in Custar

Davis and Sargent's lumber Mills at Lowell, were J. S. Coffin and a young man, whose name burned on the 19th, and other buildings damaged; we do not remember, come to Horton.-oss \$20,000.

HYMNEAL.—Since vacation began, the city staff of teachers has been reduced. somewhat, by matrimonial bonds. On Tuesday, M. Edwin H. Frost and Miss Emma S. Rutherford, both teachers, were made one, and to-day we record the marriage of Mr. Chas. W. Strong, of Sum merside, to Miss Treadwell, late of the high school, which occurred vesterday. Many of the last named lady's recent pupils were present at the close of the ceremony to bid her good bye before she leaves for her future home. -St. John Tel.

PERSONAL.-On Sunday last the pulpit of Providence Church, this town, was occupied by Mr. John D. Pickles, a former resident of this place, but who is now studying for the ministry at the Boston University. Those who listened to our young friend's earnest appeal, as he told the "Old Old Story," went away feeling that if in the providence of God, the life of the youthful speaker should be prolonged to that of his aged father, a career of usefulness lay before him which never will be obliterated. Bridgetown Monitor,

MARYSVILLE, Tuesday, July 18.—Bev Robert Duncan, President of the Methodist Conference, entered upon the duties of his position as Superintendent of this Circuit last Sabbath morning. The ser mon was from the words "We have this treasure in earthen vessels. &c.," and the truths taught and the lessons inculcated therein were presented with much force and clearness. Those who are acquainted with the rev. gentleman need not be told that the sermon was a good one, or that the friends in Marysville may congretulate themselves upon securing so acceptable a supply. And for him and his we express the hope that their sojourn here may be pleasant to themselves and profitable to their people.

Rev. Robert Wilson, late of Marysville, assumed the superintendency of the Gib son Circuit on Sabbath last, choosing for his text the appropriate words. "In the name of our God we will set up our banners." The preacher was in one of his happiest moods, and discussed the question with great ease and comfort. The grand idea dwelt upon might be expressed in "Trust in God and do the right," and his acquaintance with military manners and usages enabled him to give some excellent illustrations of the various points referred to. Mr. Wilson is well known here, having just closed a four years term at Marysville, and enters upon his work with a determination to succeed .-Morning News.

BURLINGTON.-The Rev. E. B. Moore having been removed by the late Conference to another field of labor, many of his friends determined to present him before his departure, with some token of their affection and esteem. Accordingly on Thursday, 29th of June a large number of persons, representing several denominations, gathered in the Hall at Summerville and in the course of a pleasant eve ming of social intercourse interspersed with music and speeches, the ladies of the village presented Mrs. Moore with a quilt composed of about three thousand Dieces, with the names of subscribers worked in silk in the squares, together with a purse containing thirty-four dollars. A similar gathering took place in the Hall at Cheverie, on Monday evening, 10th inst., when a purse of twenty dollars was presented in the presence of a crowded andience with an affectionate address.

At the close the Rev. gentleman referr ad briefly to his connection with the congregation for the past three years, he had endeavored to do his duty and his efforts had been blessed. He would ever recolbet the many acts of kindness he had re ceived from his friends from all parts of the circuit, and thanked them for the efforts they had made so that he could leave the circuit without a deficiency in his sal. \_\_\_Com. to Windsor Mail.

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL .- The Festival in the Lower Cove Methodist Mission last evening, was, like all the entertainments otten up by the enterprising ladies of that congregation, excellent in character and well patronized. The building was full all the evening, and, as the atmosere inside was exceedingly warm the ice and strawberry sales were lively. It as after ten when the weight of the cake reseed and the tables cleared off. A arks were made by the clergymen ance, and the articles remaining ald by auction. The festival was highly a joyed by all present.—St. John News.

LETTER FROM MAITLAND. MR. EDITOR, -Dear Brother: The itinancy of Methodism never comes so proently before the public as during the month of July.

In all directions ministers are to be seen on the move, not like solitary priests, but "I never had any one ask my parding, with cheerful wife and little ones, beguiling the hot and tedious hours with their Indianapolis Herald ..

smiles and interesting prattle. Sometimes the luggage is too roughly handled, or travels in the wrong direction. and a hasty feeling of opposition to the itinerancy is entertained. But after the exercise of a little patience and effort all things come right, and we feel assured. that on the whole, this triennial removal

of preachers is a wise arrangement. Much of the expense of removals might be saved if large commentaries and other books of reference could be left in each parsonage. Books not only make weighty men, but they are very heavy articles of

During a ministry of thirty years, involving twelve removals, not an accident or serious impediment in journeying has been realized by the writer or his family. Hitherto hath the Lord helped us."

Maitland in 1848. Maitland in 1876. But the present differs very much from the former Maitland. On every hand there are pleasing evidences of progress and material prosperity, to And there are not wanting also manifest indications of advancement in its literary and religious condition if an Just set the front as the front

My immediate predecessor, Bro. J. Johnson, accomplished a good work on this circuit, and left it in an admirable the battle of Quebec (nonothibnos

An excellent new parsonage, free from debt, and a church in course of erection. at the head of the circuit, certainly indicate the right kind of advancement, and ninisterial success

But many who laboured with me in the rospel vineyard, twenty-eight years ago, greet me no longer. They have been removed from the field of toil to the region of rest and reward. Their prayers have been, and still are being, answered. Instead of the fathers are the children, many of whom are filling with great acceptance the places vacated by the departed.

Several names might be mentioned which were honorably associated with the history of Methodism in this place. At present let one suffice—Colonel Richard Smith. The utterance of this name, and the remembrance of his Christian virtues, awaken no ordinary feelings of interest.

From the days of the sainted Crosth vaite (1830) to the year 1870, his fervent piety, powerful prayers, deep sympathy, untiring diligence, and unostentatious liberality, contributed largely to the establishment and perpetuation of Metho-

His devoted aged widow still lingers on the shores of time, calmly waiting the call of the Master to join her partner in the skies. Yours. &c.,

G. O. H.

### MINISTERS' WIVES AS CRITICS.

Our ministers' wives are generally vomen ef good education, and more than ordinary culture. They are supposed to e as competent to detect an ungrammatical expression, an improper pronunciation or enunciation as almost any other class of persons. In æsthetics, if not in ethics, they are perhaps better authority some ministers' wives who excel them in the former science, albeit they are Doctors of Divinity.

Now, we think there is a field of usefulness for some of these women of good judgement, good taste, and good manners. in which they might perform excellent service. Many of us (ministers) get into some little habits—some things very uppleasant in the pulpit-in our modes of expression, or in articulation, which might be very readily corrected if our attention were called to them; but, as it is a delicate matter, no one cares to speak to us about it. But if the minister's wife is a woman of intelligence and good taste, sheought certainly to be able to notice some of these little defects, and it is persumed that no minister of the gospel would object to his wife's correcting his blunders, or criticising his matter or manners. She, indeed. is the only one who can feel entirely free to speak to him about these things. There are many good and able ministers whose usefulness is much hindered by some habit which they are, perhaps, not conscious of possessing, and which a word from an intelligent and observant wife might correct.

Asked His PARDON. The other evening a young lady abraptly turned the corner and very rudely ran against a boy who was small and ragged and freckled. Stepping as soon as she could. she turned to him and said: "I beg your pardon. Indeed, I am verry sorry. The small, ragged, and freckled boy looked up in blank amazement for an instant; then, taking off about three fourths of a cap, he bowed very low, smiled until his face became lost in the smile, and answered, "You can hev my parding, and welcome, miss; and yer may run agin me an knock me clean down, an' I wont say a word." After the young lady passed on, he turned to a comrade and said, half apologetically, and it kind o' took me off my feet .-

### TRIED AND PROVED.

A TRUE STORY.

WESLEYAN

"Jessie's grandfather is sick, ma'am," said one of my little scholars, as I inquired after the absent Jessie.

"I am very sory," said I, and to prove that I was sory I started bright and early the next morning to visit Jessie and her grandfather. I knocked at the door of one of their two rooms, and the grand. father's voice said, "come in." I found only old Mr. Fuller in the room. He said he ffelt better, and that Jessie had gone with her matches as usual

Mr. Fuller was a shoe mender, and near his work-bench stood a little table that held all the books that he and Jessie own ed between them. I noticed that from one of them a number of threads were hanging, and said-shall all yd in

"Does your Bible need binding po "No Miss, those threads tell me something."

"I will tell you," he added as he saw the ouzzled look ...... When Lwas a young man was very bad and wild and did not care for God and the Bible; but when my poor old mother died, she had nothing to leave her wayward son but a Bible her marriage Bible. I didn't care any more for it then than I did before. But one day I found a tract that was headed Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." I could not get those words out of my head. and as I went to my work everything seemed to say, 'Come and rest.' I wasn't tired, and did not want rest, and therefore to get the words out of my head. But God wanted me to 'come,' and so he took his own way to bring me. A few weeks after I had found the tract Jessie's mother died, and then her father went off to Australia, and left little Jessie for me to take care of.

"Then I was hurt so that I couldn't walk, and still came the word. Come. At last I thought, 'maybe God will give me rest from my pain if I try him.' So I took the old Bible, and, strange to say, I opened just at the very words :- So I thought, 'I will try and see.'

"But you see, Miss, I wasn't used to the Bible because I had wasted all the best years of my life, and it took a long time to find the places, so one day as I was sewing an old shoe, I thought, Till just put a thread in at my verse so that I can find it when I want to read it and think if God really wants me to come to him,' for by that time I had begun to think of my sins and wasted life.-So I put the thread in, and after that I found many other verses and at each one I put a

"At last I really came to God with my sins, and found that he was waiting for me. And so, I tried first and then proved that the 'come' was for me.-Then I put a knot in the end of the thread to show that it was proved, for my eyesight is poor, and I can't read very well, and the thread saves time and eyes. I have found many other verses to try, and at each I than their husbands. We think we know put a thread, and as they become clear, and I can use them and prove them, as I call it, I put in the knots, as you have

> "And God has been very good to me and has not thrown me off, for I have tried and proved him through his word. There are many others just as good.—'Seek, and ye shall find,' has a knot, too."

> Old Mr. Fuller's way was not entirely new to me. "Tried and proved," I thought, as I walked homeward soon after thinking of how he had found God's words so kind that they can be tried and proved.

BEST IN THE SHADE .- "Only a flower," said a primrose. "I suppose I am nothing better, and the shade is quite good enough for me. Yet, I think I am as pretty as many of those in the flowerbeds that have so much attention. If I only had the chance they have I should be worth looking at."

"I think, gardener" said little Nell. "I should like my primrose in a better place; it is not seen much there, and it is so very pretty, and has such fine blossoms."

"They would not be fine long, Miss, if they were taken out of the shade." "Do try them, please."

And so the primrose plant was carefully removed to a more conspicuous place in the garden. It was very pleased, and put forth as many blossom eyes as possible, to gaze at the sun the better, but they were very weak ones, that soon grew tired of the sight.

"I wish I were back again," said the primrose. "It is grand here, but I often feel thirsty and faint as I never did before. The sun does not look so kindly as it did, with a gently soft light through the bushes. Sometimes I think he is quite cruel."

"I think you were right, gardener, said Nellie. "Though you were so careful not to disturb the root, my primrose has altered strangely."

So the primrose plant was taken back. The next Spring found it stronger and wiser. "Whoever placed me in the shade knew best," it said.—Presbyterian.

THE OLD PASTOR'S DISMISSAL.

BY ELIZABETH CUMINGS. "We need a younger man to stir the people And lead them to the fold."

The deacons said; "we ask your resignation,
Because—you're growing old."

The pastor bowed his deacons out in silence,
And tenderly the gloom

Of twilight hid him and his bitter anguish

Within the leader tender to the same and tenderly the gloom

Above the violet hills the sunlight's glory Hung like a crown of gold, And from the noble church the organ's anthem Adown the stillness rolled. Assembled where the people for God's worship: But in his study chair The pastor sat unheeding, while the south wind Caressed his snow-white hair.

A smile lay on his lips. His was the secret Of sorrow's glad surcease.
Upon his forehead shone the benediction

Of everlasting peace.
"The ways of Pr vidence are most mysterious," The deacons gravely said,

As wondering eyed, and scared, the people crowded

About their pastor—dead.

"We leved him!" wrote the people on the coffin-And bove the broken heart they set a statue.

Of marble, white and cold.

The end? An no, the undiscovered country Somewhere in brightness lies,

Though only space and stars may be discerned By man's short-fighted eyes di The Baptist

THE LITTLE BIRD A little bird, with feathers brown

alited hanner month by the

Sits singing on a tree; The song was very soft and low, But sweet as it could be. And all the people passing by Looked up to see the bird That made the sweetest includy That ever they had heard.

But all the bright eyes looked in vain, For birdie was so small, And with a modest, dark-brown ceat He made no show at all.

"Why, papa," little Gracie said,
"Where can this birdie be?
If I could only sing a song like that
I'd sit where folks could see."

"I hope my little girl will learn
A lesson from that bird,
And try to do what good she can—
Not to be seen or heard. This birdie is content to sit

Unnoticed by the way, And sweetly sing his Master's praise From dawn to close of day. "So live, my child, all through your life, That be it short or long,
Though others may forget your tooks,
They'll not forget your song."

THE MOTHER'S CRADLE SONG.

BY SARAH DOUDNE. Sing him a cradle song. Tell him how Jesus came Long, long ago: Came as a little one, Lowly and mild, God's own eternal Son,

Yet MARY's child. And there shall be Under the churchyard grass Slumber for thee: Yet shall thy song live on Still in his life, Sweeter when thou art gone

Out of the strife. Sorrow will come with time. Faith may grow cold; Calls to the fold; Calls to the roving sheep, (Gone far astray,)
"Come, and thy Lord shall keep Spoilers away.)

Say not the words are weak. Scorned of the wise; Doth not the Master speak In lowly guise! He shall thy weakness make Holy and strong, And thy poor song shall wake

THE ANGEL'S MISSION.

A beautiful angel of light, one day, Flew through the gates of the City away,— Straight to our earth he directed his flight— Glancing through air like a meteor bright. On through the measureless regions of space, Out stripping thought in that swift winged race; Soon he arrived at our sin darkened sphere. What sparkled and fell? 'twas an angel's tear. To one from a region of glory and bliss, The contrast was painful presented by this. (Do you wonder he wept as he gazed o'er the scene, And thought what it was-what it might have been?) But ere long there broke, with a heavenly grace, A radiant smile o'er the angel's face; And folding his bright wings softly down, He entered the street of a busy town. Unseen by the eye of mortal he sped Onward, still onward, with noiseless tread, Til he came to the home of one who had lain For weary months on a bed of pain. He entered there and stood by her side, Just in the hush of the ev'en-tide; And bending over her, whispered low, "Beloved art thou ready with me to go?" With a joyous smile she answered—"yea," So the angel's mission was finished that day. JENNIE LEE.

Alias JENNIE L. MORSE.

Clarance, July 17th. 1876.

THE father of Charley Ross has acquired sufficient mental composure to be able to sit down and write out the whole harrowing and pathetic tale. The book. is fully illustrated by the cuts of the brothers (the oldest of whom escaped the abductors), and of several lost children who were discovered in the search for Charlie. Fac-similies of the correspondence of the abductors are also given. The extracts of the book which we have seen. show that it is written in a clear and attractive style, and will present one of the strongest, most perplexing and singularly mysterious series of incidents that has ever been recorded outside of ficticious literature: it fully shows that sometimes, at least, truth is stranger than fiction. The book is now passing through the press of John E. Potter & Co., Philadelphia— Zion's Herald.

EARL NELSON ON

Earl Nelson, the grand-nephew of that too famous clerical brother of the great sailor, who inherited his titles and honors, and was advanced to an earldom on the strength of his glorious death, has been greatly distressed by the conversion of his own second son to the Church of Rome, and sends the following account of the process of that conversion to the London Times. He says his object in doing this is to "ex. pose the Pharisaical zeal in making proselytes for which one section of the Roman Catholics [are becoming preeminently distinguished in this country." But here is his story :-

Three years ago, a lady who had left the Church of England and became a nun, obtained an introduction to my son. She lent him books, appointed to meet him at Roman Catholic services and carried on a correspondence with him behind my back, until, having suc seeded in making him unhappy in the belief that he had never been properly baptized, his apparent sadness, for which I sought a cause, brought the whole thing to my knowledge. I in duced him to consult a elergyman our church, who set his doubts at rest. and for three years he has been happy in the Church of England, and was preparing for Cambridge with a design to take holy orders. I have it from his own mouth that when he came to London to spend the rest of his holidays at home, and some ten days previous to his admission, he had not the slightest intention of becoming a Roman Catho. lic, so that neither his tutor nor myself could have had any knowledge of his change of views, nor could he have in any way seriously prepared himself for such a change. I left town on a Saturday, in unhappy ignorance of any such intention, and on my return, on the Wednesday following, was informed that at eight o'clock on the same morning he had been conditionally baptized by a father at the Brompton Oratory. I naturally remonstrated on the indecent haste and on the direct violation of all parental authority in receiving a son under age without his parents' previous knowledge. Upon this matter my son deliberately informed me that the priest never asked him whether I had or had not given my consent, or whether or no I knew anything of the step he was proposing to take. It is explained that the question was asked but that my son in the excitement of the moment, had forgotten it, and the priests further justification to me was threefold and peculiar. 1. That the law of the land allows a child to change his religion at fourteen, and, therefore, there was no necessity to ask the parent at all. 2. That, although to tell me first would have been the "obvious and straightforward course," he and another priest consulted together on the Tuesday, and decided that it would be safer to allow my son to deceive me, instead of running the risk of the greater sin of denying his convictions from a fear of me (which fear did not exist). 3. That he was found to be a real Roman Catholic at heart. This last, if true, would rather have suggested some reasonable delay, as there could have been no fear of his final decision. The point which I wish to make particularly clear is the encouragement of deception towards parents and the attempt to undermine parental authority, which is making a direct use of deadly weapons from the infidel armory, and a mode of proceeding utterly unworthy of any branch of Christ's Church. The tactics which I have attempted to expose are those to which persons in my rank of life are at the present time peculiarly exposed from this section of the Roman Catholics."

GIVE YOUR CHILD A PAPER.-A child beginning to read becomes delighted with a newspaper, because he reads of names and things which are familiar and he will progress accordingly. A newspaper in one year is worth a quarter's schooling to a child. Every father must consider that information is connected with advancement. The mother of a family, being one of its heads, and having more immediate charge of children, should, herself, be instructed. A mind occupied becomes fortified against the ills of life, and is braced for emergency. Children amused by reading or study are of course more considerate and more easily governed.

CONVERSION.

And he sai to come unto for of such is It is a beau treat each oth as is related i " Last ever "I took suppe mother. Bef rents, and m room togethe Oliver, was ou cart about. \_the rest sm gave one to of the best

brought in so which were la father handed was eight yea of the smalles dia and told brother. He went out, and utes, and ther " Did vou

I sent him?" Lydia blus not answer. "Did you I sent him?"

little more sh " No, fath give him that "What d asked. " I ate it,"

"What! ther any?" a "Yes, I did him mine." " Why did I told you to rather sternly

" Because, thought he it was the nice " But you father," said

" I did no father," said And ber l her chin to "But you

" I thoug pleased wit "if I did gi peach." And the te

cheeks. "But I wa said the fath

"I want my brother. " Why ?" able to conta " Because

sister, "I lo when he get " You are ter," said th proudly en " you are ri your happy pleased wi up the best tionate littl tle boy, and so. Do yo

as vou do h " Yes, fa "I think him the las it, and de was a good to take it.'

LATEST

THE .- Fat

have recen Stanley in 1 Hyacinthe he excited. to the Cinc In truth. appointmen him to Ge ticipated from his ge he meant religious i disappoint formation claim that a wife. B tholic part sad conditi which the cause of its because of ly, howeve who has sl

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WO NO LE-HEARTED CHIL. DREN.

And he said, " Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven. It is a beautiful sight when children treat each other with kindness and love.

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as is related in the following story : "Last evening," says the narrator, "I took supper with Lydia's father and mother. Before supper Lydia, her parents, and myself were sitting in the room together, and her little brother Oliver, was out in the yard drawing his cart about. The mother went out and brought in some peaches, a few of which were large red-cheeked rare-ripes the rest small ordinary peaches. The father handed me one of the rareripes. gave one to the mother, and then one of the best to his little daughter who was eight years old. He then took one of the smallest ones and gave it to Lvdia and told her go and give it to her brother. He was four years old. Lydia went out, and was gone about ten minutes, and then came in.

"Did you give your brother the peach I sent him?" asked the father.

Lydia blushed, turned away, and did not answer.

"Did you give your brother the peach I sent him?" asked the father again a little more sharply.

"No, father," said she, "I did not give him that." "What did you do with it?" he

asked. " I ate it," said Lydia.

"What! did you not give your brother any?" asked the father.

"Yes, I did, father," said she, "I gave him mine."

"Why did you not give him the one I told you to give?" asked the father, rather sternly. "Because, father," said Lydia, "I

thought he would like mine better, as it was the nicest."

"But you ought not to disobey your father," said he.

"I did not mean to be disobedient, father," said she. And her bosom began to heave, and

her chin to quiver. "But you were, my daughter," said he. "I thought you would not be dis-

peach."

"But I want you to have the largest," said the father, "you are older than he

"I want to give the best things to my brother," said the noble girl. "Why?" asked the father, scarcely

able to contain himself. " Because," said the dear, generous

sister, "I love him so I always feel best when he gets the best things." "You are right, my precious daugh-

ter," said the father, as he fondly and proudly embraced her in his arms, "you are right, and you may be certain your happy father can never be displeased with you for desiring to give up the best of everything to your affectionate little brother. He is a dear little boy, and I am so glad you love him so. Do you think he loves you as well as you do him?"

"Yes, father," said the little girl, "I think be does, for when I offered him the largest peach he would not take it, and desired me to keep it, and it was a good while before I could get him to take it."

LATEST CONCERNING PERE HYACIN-THE .- Father Hyacinthe and his wife have recently been the guests of Dean Stanley in London. Of the failure of Pere Hyacinthe to meet the expectations which he excited, Mr. M. D. Conway, in a letter

to the Cincinnati Commercial says; In truth, the good father has been a disappointment not only to those who invited him to Geneva, but to lookers on who anticipated a sort of religious revolution religious ideas, and it has been a serious disappointment to find that his idea of reclaim that a Catholic priest is entitled to tection of the British Constitution, that a wife. Between the Protestant and Catholic parties Father Hyacinthe is in the sad condition of the bat in the fable, with who are free, we can most heartily join which the birds would not associate be- in the prayer: "God save the Queen," cause of its mouse-like body, nor the mice and fervently pray that God may bless because of its wings. This is a melancholy, however inevitable, outcome for a man who has shown such surpassing powers of eloquence and enthusiasm as Father Hya-

TENDER MEMORIES.

The following lines will touch a sym-

phatic chord in many hearts :-" I saw my wife pull out the bottom drawer of the old bereau this evening, and I went softly out and wandered up and down until I knew she had shut it up and gone to her sewing. We have some things laid away in that drawer which the gold of kings could not buy, and vet they are relics which grieve us until both our hearts are sore. I haven't dared to look at them for a year, but I remember each article. There are two worn shoes, a little chip hat with part of the rim gone, some stockings, pants, a coat, two or three spools, bits of broken crockery, a whip and several toys. Wife, poor thing, goes to the drawer every day of her life, and prays over it and lets her tears fall upon the articles, but I dare not go. Sometimes we speak of little Jack, but not often. It has been a long time, but somehow we can't get over grieving, Sometimes when we sit alone of an evening, I writing and she sewing, a child in the street will call out as our boy used to, and we will both start with beating hearts and a wild hope, only to find the darkness more of a burden than ever. It is still and quiet now. I look up to the window where his blue eyes used to sparkle at my coming, but he is not there. I listen for his pattering feet, his merry shout, and his ringing laugh; but there is no sound. There is no one to search my pockets and tease me for presents, and I never find the chairs turned over, the broom down, or ropes tied to the door-knobs. I want some one to tease me for my knife; to ride on my shoulder: to lose my axe; to follow me to the gate when I go, and to be there to meet me when I come ; to call "good night" from the little bed now empty. And wife, she misses him still more. There

are no little feet to wash, no prayers to

say, no voice teasing for lumps of sugar,

or sobbing with the pain of a hurt toe;

and she would give her own life, almost,

to wake at midnight and look across to

the crib and see our boy there as he

used to be. So we preserve our relics,

and when we are dead we hope that

strangers will handle them tenderly.

even if they shed no tears over them.

The Reformed Episcopal Council resumed its deliberations Tuesday, Bishop Cheney in the chair. From a report presented, it appears that the Church was organized in December, 1873, and is a little more than two and a half years old. pleased with me, father," said Lydia, At the present date there are upwards of "if I did give my brother the largest sixty ministers, with fifty congregations, in union with this general council, and entitled to a voice in its deliberations. And the tears began to roll down her | besides those already formed or in process of formation, which may be expected to unite with it at no distant day. From the reports of the 34 congregations who have reported it appears that they contain 2,3!1 families 3549 communicants, 4905, Sunday School children, 400 teachers, and that they have collected for one purpose and another, during the year ending May 1st, the sum of \$151,131.41. The committee appointed to draft an address to His Excellency the Governor-General, presented their report, it was as follows: To His Excellency Sir Frederick Temple Hamilton Blackwood, Earl of Dufferin, Governor General of Canada, &c., We, the Council of the Reformed Episcopal Church, assembled at Ottawa, would approach Your Excellency with assurances of sincere regard for Your Excellency's person and administration, and of profound respect for the venerable throne and kingdon of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, whom in her power and dignity Your Excellency so worthily represents in the Dominion of Canada. We are truly desirous of representing to Your Excellency that, while on the one hand we hold that the Church of the living God ought not to be confined within any national boundaries, but ought ever to seek the establishment of the kingdom of Christ in all lands and all climes, on the other hand we also as firmly hold that all Christians, both ministers and people. have their obligations to the state, are amenable to the civil authorities, owe their allegiance to the Government under which they live, and from it in common with all subjects must claim their protection and right. We do not admit that in civil matters the church is supreme. We verily believe that for conscience sake every soul must be subject to the higher power, and that it is at once the duty of all to honor the king as well as to fear God. Therefore in Her Majesty's Dominions we acknowledge her sovereign authority, in the United States, we venerate the authorities of that land and its laws, teaching and enforcing, so far as we are able by precept and example, loyalty in the subject and and peace among all nations. We feel that it is our duty to strive together in the faith and hope of from his going there. It was believed that our Gospel to bring all men into union he meant to be the exponent of some new with the Christ, and to aid in establishing on earth, and that the nations may bow to the sway of the universal Lord. Holding our session at this time in the capital fermation extends no farther than the of this Dominion, under the progrand basis of the liberities of all truly

free people, and the British Government.

the guardian and defender of so many

Your Excellency and the Countess of

Dufferin, and crown your administrations

year .- Montreal Witness.

# British Shoe Store.

# NEW GOODS JUST RECEIVED

BOOTS AND SHOES.

In MEN'S WOMEN'S BUY'S and CHILD'S, which are PAR SUPERIOR TO THE SAME CLASS OF IMPORTED, which we sell on slight advance on cost.

W. C. BRENNAN & CO.

### Notice to Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed, "Tender Penitentiary, Maritime Provinces," will be received at this office until Saturday, the 22nd day of JULY, next, at noon, for the finishing and completion of a Penitentiary to be erected near Dorchester, N. B.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the Inter-colonial Railway offices, Moncton, N. B., on and after Monday, the 3rd day of July, where forms of Tender, &c., and all necessary information can be obtained.

Contractors are notified that Tenders will not be

Contractors are notified that Tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and—in the case of firms—except there are attached the actual signatures and the nature of the occupation and place of residence of each member of the same.

For the, due fulfilment of the Contract, satisfactory security will be required on real estate, or by deposit of money, public or municipal securities, or bank stocks to an amount of five per cent. on the bulk sum of the Contract.

bank stocks to an amount or nive per cent. on the bulk sum of the Contract.

To the Tender must be attached the actual signatures of two responsible and solvent persons, residents of the Dominion, willing to become sureties for the carrying out of these conditions as well as the due performance of the works in the contract.

This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order, F. BRAUN,

Department of Public Works, OTTAWA, 26th June, 1876.

\$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. march 8, 1 yr.

SEND 25 cts to G. P. ROWELL & Co., New York, for Pamphlet of 100 pages, containing lists of 3000 newspapers, and estimates showing cost of advertising.



MAIL CONTRACT.

TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General will be received at Ottawa, until Noon on Friday, the 18th August,

For the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, twice per week, each way,

Between Halifax & Prospect Under proposed contracts, for four years, from the 1st October next.

Printed notices containing further information as to the conditions of the contract may be seen, and forms of tender obtained at the Post Offices at Halifax and Prospect, or at the office of the sub-

F. M. PASSOW. Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office, 3 Halifax, 14th July, 1876. july 22 3i POST OFFICE, HALIFAX, N.S., 11 July, 1876. NOTICE.

THE MAILS for the UNITED KINGDOM by the Canadian packet via Rimouski will close at this office

Every FRIDAY at 6 o'clock, p.m. in stead of Wednesday as heretofore. H. W. BLACKADAR,

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RAILWAY OFFICE. Moncton, 7th June, 1876.

P. S.—The night Express Trains from Halifax and St. John. on Saturday night, do not connect at Moncton with Trains for Riviere Du Loup.

These Trains leave Halifax and St. John on Sunday night, and connect at Moncton for Quebec as per Time Table.



On the 13th inst., st Cambridge, Queen's Co., by the Rev. B. Shaw, Rector, Henry. J. DuVernet, of Gagetown, to Priscilla Annie, eldest daughter f Edmand Buzza, Esq.

On 18th inst., at St. John's Church, St. John, by the Rev. G. M. Armstrong, Mr. Edwin H. Frost, of Norton, King's County, to Emma S., eldest daughter of Samuel Rutherford, Esq., of that city.

At Sussex, on the 14th inst., by Rev. J. Verriker, P. P., Mr, James McGuire to Miss Maggie Norris. At St. Nicholas River, Kent County, on the 12th inst., by the Rev. James Law. A. M., Mr. Edwin Bowser, of Kingston, Kent, to Janet, third daughter of Mr. James Stothart, of the former place.

On Wednesday, 19th inst, at the Centary Church, St. John, by the Rev. E. Evans, Charles W. Strong, of Summerside, P. E. I., to Maria Treadwell, of

At Fredericton, on the 19th inst., Fred S. Wil-fiams, to Lsura, youngest daughter of E. Clark. On 18th inst., at the Manse, Buctouche, Kent Co., by Rev. J. D. Murray, T. H. Armstrong, Esq., of Shediac, to Carrie Robinson, of Sussex, widow of E. B. Smith, Esq., late Judge of Probates, for

King's County. At the Clayton Farm, Mabou, C. B., on July 20, by the Rev. M. Stewart, M.A., the Rev. A. F. Thomson, to Miss Agnes Rennie Young, youngest daughter of the late Hon. Wm. McKeen, of Mabou, At the Church of the Holy Trinity, Bridgewater, on Thursday morning, 20th inst., by the Rev. W. E. Gelling, incumbent, Anna Sophia, second daughter, of Joseph Whitford, Esq., J. P., to Albert

Wilson, of Barrington. At Poplar Grove Church, Halifax, 18th inst., b the Rev. Allan Simpson, David McPherson, Esq., shipbuilder, to Susau, daughter of James McDaniel

At Great Village, Londonderry, July 12th, by Rev. M. P. Freeman, Mr. George W. Tattrie, of the Acadian Mines, to Miss Susan Ackles, of Port Philip

At Hope Cottage, Mabou, C. B., 13th inst., by the Rev. A. F. Thomson, A. C. Thomson, Esq., merchant of Port Hood, to Miss Eva Waddell, youngest daughter of Jehn Murray, of Mabou.

At Trinity Church, Halifax, N. S., on the 18th July, by the Rev. J. C. Cochran, D.D., Mr. Ben-gamin Palmer, of St. Margaret's Bay, to Mary Ann

At Boston, Mass., July 12th, at Ruggles Street Methodist Church, by Rev. S. S. Currie, Mr. Wm. Milligan, of Boston. to Miss S. J. Millard, of Hali-tax, N. S.

At the residence of the bride's father, Bodeque, P. E. I., on the 4th inst., by the Rev. Joseph Sel-ler, A. M., the Rev. Edward F. Coff, of Toronto, to Miss Charlotte M., daughter of Jesse Wright, Esq. At Granville, July 19th., by the Rev. J. L. Spenagle, Mr. James A. Waugh, to Miss Bertha A. Gilliatt, both of Granville.

On July 11, in the Methodist Church, Advocate Harbor, by Rev. Joseph Hale, Rev. W. Brown, to Miss Albina Endella Morris, only daughter of A. Morris, of Advocate.

At the Methodist Church, Advocate Harbor, on the 12th inst., by the Rev. William Brown, Wil-liam H. Bigelow, Merchant of Spencer's Island, to Barbara A., eldest daughter of J. E. Suthergreeu, of Advocate Harbor, N. S.

In Canning on the 20th inst., by Rev. J. G. Hennigar, Mr. James Reed Shaw, of Scotts Bay, to Miss Annie Marshall, of Paradise, Annapolis

On Tuesday, at St. Johns N.F., 11th inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. Thos. Harris, Mr. Robert K. Bishop, to Miss Olivia Lily

At Richmond, 17th inst., George Thornton, son of Douglas and Mary Molloy, aged 3 years and 7 At Halifax, 19th inst., after a long illness, in the

29th year of his age, Jeremiah Haragan, leaving two children to mourn their loss. He was a native of Killarney, Co. Kerry, Ireland. At Avondale, Dartmouth, 20th inst., Caroline

Beatrice, only child of Leander and Caroline Mumford, aged 4 months and 3 days. At Hillside, Wallace, 14th ins John Macfar-

dune, Esq.. Elder, in the 83rd year his age. Re-oicing in the hope of a glorious immortality. At Halifax, on the 18th inst., Pet Adams aged

On the 19th inst., at Halifax, Amelia Florence, and and daughter of Daniel and Emily Wayson, aged

At Garfinego, Co. Kerry, Ireland, 29th of Junes James, the beloved son of John and Mary Kennedy in the 18th year of his age, a native of Halifax, N.S. At Halifax, on the 23rd inst., Minnie, daughter of Edward Carrol, letter carrier. At Liscomb, on the 18th July, Lucy Riely, in the

fiftieth year of her age. A native of Chester, N. S. At Halifax, on the 21st inst., Thomas Emanuel, son of Adolphus and Mary Francis, aged 15 months. At New York, 2nd inst., in the 62nd year of her age, Margaret Grace, relict of the late John M. Cripps, Esq., and second daughter of the late Thos. Purdie, of Yarmouth, N. S.

At Nine Mile River, Hants County, 22nd inst., Eliza A. beloved daughter of George McRony, 87 Hollis St., aged 4 years and 9 days.

At Truro, 7th inst., Henry Helbert, infant son of of the Rev. B. and Flora E. Boggs, aged 4 months.

At Halifax on the 17th inst., after a short but painful illness, Lydia Alice, only daughter of Captain and Alice Doat, aged 12 years and 6 months.

At her late residence, home for the aged, Halifax, on the 17th inst., Elizabeth Turpel, in the 89th On the 17th inst., at Halifax, Frederick, eldest son of John and Catherine Wilson, aged 3 years and 8 months.

On the 16th inst, at Halifax, Susan Mahan, a native of Main-a-dieu, C. B., in the 67th year of her

At Liverpool, 9th inst., of diptheria, John, son of Captain and Mary Griffin, aged 5 years and 9

On the 9th inst., at Long Lake, Hennepin Co., Minn., aged 16 years, Hannah, eldest daughter of David A. and Janet Lydiard, formerly of Meagher's Grant, Musquodoboit, County of Halifax.

On Tuesday, July 18th, at Halifax, Grace Sophia, infant daughter of James F. and Maggie Richardson, aged 11 months and 18 days.

In Portland, N.B. on the 18th inst, of congestion the lungs, Freddie A., Aged 1 year and 9 months, youngest son of A. C. and Hortense E. Watson. At Upham, King's County, N. B., on the 18th iust, after a short and severe attack of spinal disease, Maggie, aged 26 years, daughter or Mr. Joseph Moody.

Drowned, at North Weldford, Kent County, NB on the 13th inst., Saml, son of Donald McPherson,

On July 17, by drowning at Portland, James Thomas, aged 10 years, son of William Cartwright, In St. John, on the 12th inst., after a short illness, John Gray, aged 80 years, a native of the parish of Ettrick, Selkirkshire, Scotland.

At New York, on the 2nd inst., in the 62nd year of her age, Margaret Grace Cripps, relict of the late John H. Cripps, and second daughter of the late Thomas Purdie, Esq., of Yarmouth, N. S.

In St. John, on 19th inst., of congestion of the lungs, Bertie, youngest son of Matthew, and Gor-don Stead, aged 4 years and 7 months.

In St. John, on the 17th inst., Herbert Ellsworth, infant son of J. O. Douglas and Ruth Barberic, aged 11 months and 25 days.

In St. John, on 20th inst., Michael Doherty, in the 70th year of his age, a flative of Enneskillen, County Fermanagh, Ireland.

In Carleton, on the 20th inst., Clara Jane, aged 3 years and 7 months, eldest child of Henry and Jane McGahey.

At Moncton, 14th inst., Edward Allan, only son of John and Annie F. Thomas, aged 11 months and

At Springfield, King's County, on the 16th inst,,
Mr. Silas Lane Marven, aged 86 years.
At the residence of John D. Wilson, St.
Stephen, on July the 3rd, after a lingering illness, in the 76th year of her age, Frances Catherine, relict of the late Rev. George Miller, Wesleyan Minister.

# PREACHER'S PLAN, HALIFAX

AND DARTMOUTH, SUNDAY, July 30th.

11 s.m. Rev. E. R. Brunyate. Grafton St. 7 p.m Rev. W. H. Heartz. Rev. G. Shore 7 p.m. 11 a.m. Rev. E. R. Brunyate. Rev. W. H. Heartz. 11 a.m. Rev. W. Purvis. REECH STREET, 3.30 p.m. Mr. J. Hutchings 11a.m. Rev. W. Purvis Rev, D. W. Johnson. 11 a.m. Rev. G. Shore Rev. R. Brecken, A.M. Rev. I. Angwin MOUNT HOPE.

### EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY

Conference of Eastern British America.

Any of the members of the above society whose chims have not been met either by Educational allowances, or repayment of their subscriptions, are requested to communicate with the under signed, in order to a settlement, as the business of this Fund is about to be wound up. CHARLES STEWART. Sackville, N. B. July 20th. 1876.

A LONDON WELCOME TO PRILIP PHIL-IPS.—Philip Philips is to begin in England his "hundred nights of Christian song" on August 7. On July 13, a "wel come," was awarded him by the officers of the Sunday-school Union; Col. Sir H. M. Havelock, M. P., presided. Tea was served in the library at six o'clock, and the public meeting was held in the lecture hall at seven o'clock. Many distinguished persons were present. Mr. Philips who had just completed his voyage round the world, was most cordially received, and the whole occasion was a most enjoyable affair.-N. Y. Advocate.

Perhaps no religious celebration of the Centenary of American independence was linked with more historical associations than that of the Moravian town of Bethlehem, in Pennsylvania. The Moravian Church claims to be the lineal decendant of the ancient reformers of Bohemia; their modern history, however, dates from their settlement in Herrnhut, Saxony, in 1727. Their first attempt to colonize in Georgia was a failure; here John Wesley was associates with them as a fellow-colonist. Removing thence to Whitefield's estate at Nazareth, in Pennsylvania, they found a home at Bethlehem in 1741. Count Zinzendorf, who was then visiting North America, gave the village its name. A most remarkable fact in its history is its permanent continuance as an exclusively Moravian settlement for one hundred and three years, until 1845. During the Revolution Bethlehem was much used as a retreat for sick soldiers, the brethren having more than once several hundred committed to their care. The town, now grown to a population of 10,000, is still the chief centre of the Church in North America, and contains a theological school and a university state! has side

RHEUMATISM.—Capt, Thomas H. Gilliat of Church Street, Gornwallis, N. S., has by the use of two bottles of GRAHAM's PAIN ERADICATOR, been cured of Chronic Rheumatism that had afflicted him for over 25 years, and in twelve years after had remained well.

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Hams, smoked, per lb	.13 to .14	.11 to .1
Hides, per lb	.05	.51 to .0
Calfokins, each	.25 to .75	.07 to .1
Pork, per lb	47.	.10 to .1
Veal, per lb	.03 .06	.04 to .0
Tallow, per 1b		.08 tc .0
, rough, per lb	.041	.41 to .0
Beef, per lb	.05 to .00	.09 to .1
Eggs, per doz	.15 —	.12 to .1
Lard, per lb	.17	.15 to .1
Oats, per bush	.50 to .55	.42 to .4
Potatoes per bush	.35 to .45	
Cheese, factory, per lb	.10 to .12	.10 to .1
Chickens, pr pair		.70 to .8
Turkey, per lb	-	
Geese, each	- 1 - 1	.18 to .
Ducks, per pair		0
Beans, green, per bush	4 A 1	1.25 to 1.4
Parsnips, pr bush	'50 to '60	.70 to 1.8
Carrots,pr bush	35 to .40	40 to .8
Yarn, per lb	.50 to .60	
Partridges nor noir		
Apples, per bbl	9 50 174 50	.45 to .5
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Smith's Bible Dictionary, Farrar's Dicionary, Theological and Ecclesiastical Literature, Stanley's Sinai and Palestine, Thompson's Land and Book, Coneybeare & Howson's Life and Epistles of Paul, Wimer's New Testament Grammar, Trench's Synonyms of New Testament, Lange on Genesis, Alexander on Isaiah, Stuart on Proverbs, Delitzsh on Job, Lange on New Testament. Tholuck on the Sermon on the Mount, Trench on the Parables, Trench on the Miracles.

### THEOLOGY.

Pope's Theology, Watson's Institutes
Fernley Lectures, Treffry's Sonship of
Christ, Butler's Analogy, Chalmer's Natural Theology, Fairbairn's Typology of the Scriptures, McCosh on the Method of the Divine Government, Rawlinson's Historical Evidences, Liddon's Bampton Lectures on the Divinity of Christ, Farrar's History of Free Thought, Bushnell's Nature and Supernatural, Young's Christ of History, R. Payne Smith's Prophecy a Preparation for Christ, Ecce Deus.

#### MENTAL AND MORA PHILOSOPHY.

Noah Porter's Human Intellect, Hamilton's Metaphysics, McCosh's Defense of Fundamental Truth, Wayland's Elements of Moral Philosophy.

### CHURCH HISTORY.

Neander's History of the Church, Shaff's History of the Apostolic Church, Schaff's History, Smith's Table of Church History, Milman's History of Latin Christianity, Stanley's Lectures on History of Jewish Church, Shedd's History of Christian Doctrine, Steven's History of Methodism, Missions and D'Aubigne's Reformation, Moister on Missions, Dr. Smith's Old and New Testament History, Stanley's CHAS. H. DITSON & Co. History of Early Christianity.

### HOMILETICS & PASTORAL THEOLOGY.

Farrar's Life of Christ, Robert Hall's Sermons, Thomas Arnold's Sermons, Wesley's Sermons, Robertson's Sermons. Bushnell's Sermons, Fish's Masterpieces of Pulpit Eloquence, Spencer's Pastors' Sketches.

### SECULAR HISTORY.

Cox's History of Greece, Gibbon's De-cline and fall of Roman Empire, Merivales General History of Rome, Hallam's Middle Ages, Howe's England, Macaulays England, Robertson's Charles the Fifth, Motley's Dutch Republic, Motley's United Netherlands, Bancroft's United States, Prescott's Mexico.

### BIOGRAPHY.

Augustin's Confessions, Tyerman's Life of Wesley, Stanley's Life and Letters of Thomas Arnold, Brooke's Life and Letters of F. W. Robertson, Memoir of Francis Wayland, Southey's Cowper, Boswell's Life of Johnson, Arthur's Gideon Ousely, Thomas Jackson's Life and Times, Coley's Life of Collins.

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50 Half Do. Do. DITTO. 10 Half Ditto Oolong TEA 25 Caddies Fine Breakfast DITTO 20 Half Chests Southong, 5 DO Heyen 10 Pans Muscovado MOLASSES 25 Bbls Jamaca COFFEE

10 Do Granulated & Pulverized DITTO Hhds. & Bbls, Vacuum Pan & Porto Rico SUGAR Boxes, ½ boxes & ½ boxes London and Muscatel RAISINS Bbls CURRANTS, Velencia RAISINS A large assortment PICKLES, SAUCES,

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50 BOXES CONFECTIONERY Barrels Mixed Ditto Fancy Biscuits, Crackers, Pilot Bread Cheese, Brown, mottled & fancy Sosp Spices, Canned Fruits. Sardines, Marmalade, Canned Oysters, Vegetables, Jellies, Meats, Soups, Lobsters and Salmon, Buckets, Brooms, &c., &c.

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SPECI HOW TO SEL

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Many people

lose a great dea same ground ag a clear compre labour required features of the programme to Thus it happens allotted for the themselves oblig have gone throu in even a cursor suggest a plan fe vice on the subje give to each de portion of time v good taste, with want to bestow u ranged for nine d be squeezed into much better to le and if a thorough is intended, at le quired. To peo great show in tw advice to give. time, they are t suppose that in

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for an hour. Brazilian pavilion little French Hou Japanese bazaar, house, which are Second Day. Gallery, and spen there. Lunch at or the Restauran group of French b Gallery, especiall Ministry of Publi at the Bankers' B Transportation Li rest of the day in the foreign societi those of Mexico

half past three o

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zil, Belgium, Switz Third Day,-De the part of the Ma canscept and so There you will fi Russia, Luxembr