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The Life and Letters of Lord Macaulay, by his nephew, G. Otto Trevelyan. Two volumes. Price \$1.75. The type in this book is large and pleasant to the eye. We need say very little on the subject—Macaulay is destined to live long in literature. His mind was wonderfully stored with information; his style of writing far in advance of anything in his age; his letters are a study in themselves, while his life is a stimulus to every student who peruses it.

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A short History of the English People, by J. Green, A. M. Price \$1.75. With maps and tables. Most of condensed English history is occupied with proceedings and characters of English Kings and English conquests. This is emphatically a history of the English People. In 800 pages it covers the periods from 607 to 1873. Critics have given great credit to the author for the truthfulness and readability of his book. It is destined to take a high place in literature.

Life, Letters, Lectures, and Addresses of Frederick W. Robertson, M. A., complete in one volume. Price \$2. As an original thinker and popular preacher, Robertson of Brighton took the first rank. Many who have dissented from his theology have been obliged to admire his sincerity and eloquence. His books at first com-

manded a very high price. This is the first attempt to include all his writings in a single volume. His "Life" alone is worth the price of the book.

Life of a Scotch Naturalist, by Samuel Smiles. Price \$1.50. We scarcely know how to write of this work. Smiles throws amazing interest always into his writings; but here he had a subject of a most remarkable kind. Thomas Edward, from an infant, was one of Nature's own most ardent and enthusiastic admirers. How he made the acquaintance of reptiles, birds, insects, animals, fishes,—carrying them to school, to his home, everywhere, till he was expelled and shunned by all school-teachers and companions; how he denied himself all comfort in his darling pursuit—sickened, all but died again and again; how he at length was recognized by the great naturalists, as a benefactor of science—all this Smiles tells, moving the reader to laughter and tears. It is a curious and a most instructive book.

OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

A SAD CASE.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—There has been a great amount of excitement during the past week in watching the progress of a trial for murder. It occupied seven days, and the verdict was against all accused who are now convicted of wilful murder. There are four involved in the guilt of this terrible affair, two are brothers, and the two women are sisters. One is the wife of the second brother, and the other the companion in sin of the oldest brother. This unhappy man formed a plan by which he hoped to get rid of his wife (whose money he had spent) and her child, which was then two or three months old. The plan was that of starvation, shutting her up, deprived of warmth, clothes and food, in discomfort and untold degradation and misery. He obtained all the help he needed in the house of his brother and wife. The plan succeeded, the poor little one was operated upon, and was taken when within a few hours of death to a public hospital, and its name falsely entered. The dying wife was taken away to a strange district, that a certificate of her death might be obtained from a doctor totally unacquainted with the parties; and she died within a few hours of her removal. All appeared propitious for the vile conspirators and in a few hours the grave would hide their victim from mortal sight. In some way suspicion was aroused, an inquest was held, then an enquiry before the magistrates, and at length the trial which has ended a few days ago, and all four sentenced to death. It is certain that the brothers will suffer the extreme penalty of the law, the women possibly may be reprieved, as the jury recommended them to mercy, but they will have to suffer penal servitude for life. It is a fearful tragedy in real life, deliberately planned and relentlessly carried out, but justice has overtaken the whole party, and punishment has been vigorously meted out to them.

PUBLIC MORALITY

might appear to observant strangers to be at present at rather low tide. A lengthened investigation has been held before a magistrate which resulted in a committal for trial of four distinguished police inspectors and detectives and an attorney, all of whom are accused of defeating the ends of justice and receiving in some cases bribes in reward for their unfaithfulness. Then there is another case in which the directors of a Building Society are awaiting trial for practices which have greatly enriched themselves at the expense of the society for which they were acting. Purchasing, it is stated, at a marketable price in their own name, and then passing the properties on to the society at an advanced figure, and pocketing the difference. The searching process of the law is awaiting all these, and it is difficult for really guilty ones to escape.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR

absorbs much interest and yet there has been quite a lull in the fierce fighting, and both sides appear to be more wary of again hasting to attack. In fact the struggles have been so deadly, the losses so tremendous and exhausting on each side that time was required for some measure of rest and to refill the ranks from which tens of thousands had fallen. There is no doubt but that Russia is checked, baffled

and unable to strike another blow. It is equally clear that the Turks have not driven them out. The Russians remain in great strength in the enemy's territory and intend to abide. The feelings of rage and hate are intensified. The powers of Europe do not seem at all inclined to mediate between the contestants, and at present it appears that throughout the dreary winter the hosts of fighting men will wait for opportunities of slaughter, and in the spring the terrible work will recommence to be fought out to the bitter end.

THE INDIAN FAMINE FUND

has reached the amount of over a quarter of a million, and it still rolls steadily in from all parts of England.

THE MISSION HOUSE FUND

has made a fair beginning—about £2,000 having been received, with the promise of more. This will form a source of special relief in the hands of our missionary brethren, and mitigate some severe cases of suffering, chiefly among those of the household of faith.

Oct. 1, 1877. "B"

SPECIAL SERMONS AND PRAYER FOR MISSIONS.

At the meeting of the Central Board of Missions, held at Brockville recently, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

"That this Board requests the Executive Committee of the General Conference to recommend the third Sabbath in November, (the 18th) as a day on which sermons shall be preached in all our churches on the subject of missions, and prayer offered for the blessing of God on our mission work; and to suggest that the prayer meeting on the following week have reference to the same subject. These sermons not to take the place of the usual missionary anniversary except in places where such anniversary has already been appointed for the same date."

This resolution was concurred in by the General Conference Executive, notice of which will no doubt be officially given. We feel assured the matter will commend itself to the sympathies of ministers and people, and that the day will be observed throughout the Connection in the manner indicated.

ITEMS FROM THE NEW YORK "ADVOCATE."

ELECTION OF MORMON CHIEFS.

The Mormon Conference was held in Salt Lake city on Saturday last. The Church authorities were elected, with no changes, except in the high priesthood, which now stands as follows:—John Taylor, as President of the twelve apostles, as one of the twelve apostles, and as President of the Church, with twelve Apostles, and D. H. Wells and John W. Young as his counselors. He was also elected trustee in trust of the Church, with twelve apostles, D. H. Wells, John W. Young and Bishop Edward Hunter, as his assistants; twelve Apostles, D. H. Wells and John W. Young, all elected prophets, seers, and revelators. Although the city was full of people, the meeting at the Tabernacle were slimly attended, a lack of interest in the conduct of church affairs being quite perceptible in the laymen.

JOSEPH COOK'S LECTURES.

This great lecturer has opened his winter's course of Monday lectures in Boston. The course is to contain thirty lectures. If his themes are as well chosen and as ably handled this year as they were last they will prove of great value to the general thinking public. Mr. Cook is in the prime of manhood, has a stout frame, a large brain, well trained powers, and great confidence. He handles the great questions in a way to interest the average audience as well as the most profound thinkers. Mr. F. Waters, editor and proprietor of the *Boston Daily Advertiser* has copyrighted this course of lectures in Mr. Cook's name, to protect Mr. Cook in his rights as author.

THE NEW AMERICAN HYMN BOOK. We are requested by the publishers

to say, in answer to numerous inquiries as to when the new Hymn Book will be printed, that the Hymn Book Committee will meet in a few days for final action with regard to both the Hymn Book and the Hymn and Tune Book. Immediately after such meeting the publishers expect both Books will be placed in their hands. The announcement of the date of their issue will be made as soon thereafter as possible.

DEATH OF "GOOD BULU."

Rev. Joel Bulu, senior native Wesleyan minister at Fiji, and successfully engaged for forty years in missionary labors as preacher in that country died May 7. He was universally esteemed, and among those who extended to him the most fraternal sympathy in his sickness was the Governor General of Fiji. His end was grandly triumphant. Among his last words were: "All is peace;" "What glorious words are these of the Apostle Paul, 'Who shall separate us from the love of Christ?' etc." "No, No," said he; "nothing shall separate us from the love of Christ! Blessed are they who are Christ's!" "I am Christ's!" At the very last he whispered, "I have peace."

A Salt Lake correspondent of *The Presbyterian* says: "The funeral of the late Brigham Young brought out, probably, the largest crowd ever seen in this city—in the neighborhood of twenty thousand. It was a novel sight tending to inspire laughter rather than tears, to see seventeen widows following the dead man to the grave, many of them evidently trying hard to look sorry. And it is safe to say that half the Mormons are glad he is dead, he was such an unmitigated tyrant and plunderer of the Church. Doubtless a great many sympathize with the remark made by one of them, who said, on hearing the news of his death: 'Well there will be one less to eat tithing, anyhow. It seems to be a common opinion among the Mormons that not a few of their Church officials get a fat living out of the tithing wrung from the hard earnings of the poor.'"

Y. M. C. A. NOTES.

The Y. M. C. A. of Richmond, Va., has issued a circular, asking the citizens of that place for an endowment fund.

The International Executive Committee of the Y. M. C. A. has issued a circular calling for a conference of Railroad men, to be held at Cleveland, Oct. 25-28. Prominent Railroad workers are expected to be present, and important topics will be discussed. It is hoped that much good will result.

The first State convention of the Y. M. C. A. of Missouri, will be held at Sedalia, Nov. 20th. No efforts will be spared to make this Convention not only interesting, but also the means of inaugurating more thoroughly Y. M. C. A. work in that State.

At the last regular monthly meeting of the St. Louis Y. M. C. A., 100 new members were admitted, making a total of 292 received within the past three months.

The friendly Inn has now become self-supporting. Since Jan. 1st \$1,000 meals have been furnished. Also 15,000 beds, and 700 men have been supplied with employment.

AN AMERICAN SURGEON IN ENGLAND.

Dr. Sayre seems, from all accounts to be having quite an ovation among our British cousins; and probably no American surgeon ever before received such marked attention on their part. The "Lancet" for July announces his arrival in London, and offers him a cordial greeting, and, in the issue for July 21, gives an extended account of the principal points insisted on by Dr. Sayre "in his forcible expositions of pathology, diagnosis, and treatment of spinal curvature." All the late numbers of the "British Medical Journal" contain references to his visit. That

of July 14, in speaking of his demonstration at University College Hospital, gives the details of his method of treatment of Pott's disease and lateral curvature, and those for July 21 and 28 contain reports of his demonstrations at St. Bartholomew's and Guy's Hospitals respectively.

His first demonstration of his method in London was at University College Hospital, by invitation of the surgical staff, before an immense audience.

Tuesday, July 17, he delivered a clinical lecture at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, at the invitation of Mr. Callender, and the same week he also appeared at the London Hospital, by invitation of Mr. Durlam, and "put up" two cases of Pott's disease and one of lateral curvature, before a large number of the profession. The first of the cases of Pott's disease was the daughter of Dr. Goodling, of Cheltenham, and the second a child of eleven, who had never stood, and the worst case, Dr. Sayre said, which he had ever seen. In less than half an hour he had the satisfaction of making her walk, which, of course, created much enthusiasm among the audience. On the day following, he "put" up four cases at the Royal Orthopaedic Hospital, of which he had previously had photographs taken.

Dr. Sayre then made a visit to Birmingham, at the request of the branch of the British Medical Association located there, and, by invitation of Mr. West, senior surgeon, gave a demonstration in the amphitheatre of the Queen's Hospital, which was crowded to its utmost capacity. He lectured for one hour, during the course of which the plaster jacket was applied to two cases of Pott's disease, and one of lateral curvature, and at its conclusion Mr. West made a fine address, and moved a "hearty welcome and thanks to the great American surgeon." The sequel is thus described by an eye witness: "Mr. Furnieux Jordan seconded the motion with such a glowing tribute, and in such fervid eloquence, that Dr. Sayre became completely overcome. He spoke of the millions of human sufferers, heretofore tortured by rack and screw, and even then left miserable and misshapen, which would be made easy and comfortable, and restored to perfect health and perfect form. He thanked God that the days of hunchback had passed away, and that the instruments of torture would never again be resorted to. At the conclusion of his remarks there was not a dry eye in the house, and there probably never was such a scene in any medical meeting before. Tears of gratitude got the better of Dr. Sayre's ability to speak, and he broke down completely in his first attempt to respond. In a few minutes, however, he sufficiently recovered himself to express his appreciation of the sentiments just uttered, and shortly afterward so electrified the audience with his enthusiasm that one would have thought the roof would go off the amphitheatre."

On the 6th of August, Dr. Sayre was to go to Manchester to be present as a delegate from the United States, at the annual meeting of the British Medical Association; after which he expected to devote himself for a time to the preparation of a work on the treatment of spinal disease, which will be immediately put in press by Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., of London. During his stay in England he has been the recipient of much generous hospitality. Among the pleasantest of the entertainments which he has attended were a delightful breakfast attended by all the principal men of the place, which Mr. West gave him at Birmingham, and a magnificent dinner in the Royal Hall of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, at which there were nearly four hundred guests present.—*Scientific Am.*

INFANT BAPTISM.

EXTRACTS FROM REV. N. DOANES' BOOK ON THIS SUBJECT.

OBJECTIONS MET.

I. It is objected, "There is no Scripture precept—no express command—for baptizing infants; therefore the authority upon which they are baptized is not that of the Scriptures."

In answering the objection, it is admitted that there is in the Scriptures no plain, positive command, in so many words, to give the ordinance to infants; but the inference of "no Scripture authority," which the objector has drawn from the premises, does not follow.

It would be gratifying to be furnished and fortified with a "thus saith the Lord," for all that we believe, teach and practice; but in the absence of "express command," legitimate inference, founded upon obvious warrant of Scripture, may indicate the will of God as unmistakably as it is possible for express precept to do it.

No Church waits for express command in all matters of faith or practice; but all classes of Christians proceed upon evidence merely inferential, in matters as important as the administration of the sacraments. We have, for example, nothing like express command for giving either Christian baptism or the Lord's supper to females, and yet no Church withholds these ordinances from this class of its membership. The Church, therefore, that would withhold baptism from infants for want of "express command," would for the same reason, to be consistent, withhold both the sacraments from its female members.

II. "It can do no good; what good can it do to sprinkle a little water upon the head or in the face of an unconscious babe?"

It might as properly be asked "what good will it do to baptize any person in any manner?" It is not our business to ask "what good," or how much or how "little good," it will do to administer baptism to any. We are not required to baptize on the ground that we can estimate the good that may come of it, either directly or indirectly. It is sufficient to believe it to be the will of God; and upon this ground, and no other, can we be justified in giving the ordinance either to infants or adults, or in withholding it from either. There can be no doubt as to the benefit or usefulness of the divine institutions, but our opinion of their utility is not the ground on which we are either to receive or administer them. Abraham might not have been able to pronounce upon the good of circumcising his sons, but he did well in complying with what he believed to be the Divine will in placing the sign of the covenant upon them.

III. "Infant baptism takes away the liberty of the child."

Mr. Woolsey, Baptist, author of a treatise on baptism, says: "Infant baptism deprives the subject of the rights of private judgment." He descants like a patriot upon the "noble and evangelical sentiments of the framers of the Declaration of American Independence, 'That men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty,' etc. He talks of 'our parents' having not the right to take 'advantage of our infancy,' etc.

The whole thing looks like making a man of straw to shoot at. The "liberty of the child," the "right of private judgment," and the "inalienable rights of liberty," are phrases which in their proper connection, indicate an endowment of which none may deprive us without injustice; but in the connection in which Mr. Woolsey has placed them they must mean either, first, "The liberty" of choosing between baptism and no baptism, which is really choosing between religion and no religion, in which case the objection would be equally against all religious teaching of the youthful mind, as the tendency of such teaching is to bias and prepossess it in favour of religion, to which no Christian could object; or, second, it must mean "The liberty" of choosing between different modes of baptism.

Now, it is a significant fact, that no class of Christians object to infant baptism (unless it be the Quakers) but those who baptize exclusively by immersion; and they, of all people, should be the very last to declaim about the injustice of "depriving the subject of the rights of private judgment" in the matter of baptism. Do they allow the subject or candidate the right of private judgment in choosing a mode of baptism? Far from it! The objection comes with ill grace from such a quarter. The truth is, we may as well object to a parent proposing to instruct, or in any way endeavoring to pre-engage the faith and affection of the child in favour of any particular system of religious teaching or doctrine, as to object to its baptism. But that it is the duty of all Christian parents to instruct their children, and to train them up, in accordance with their own views of religion, no one will deny, and none are more tenacious of the right than those who urge the objection under consideration.

IV. "Many persons baptized in infancy are dissatisfied with their infant baptism; it should therefore be dispensed with."

No; few persons, comparatively, are dissatisfied with their infant baptism. That the great majority are entirely satisfied with it, it is evident from the fact, in the great majority of the most populous Churches, that the number of infants annually baptised is constantly increasing. The Methodist Episcopal Church, in 1865, baptized 32,891 infants. There was a uniform increase up to 1871, when the number baptized was 54,517, an aggregate increase in six years of 21,626. Since 1869 the number baptized each year is considerably in excess of 50,000. This is probably a fair sample of the increase in American Pedobaptist Churches. These facts do not indicate much "dissatisfaction" with the practice. It is presumed that none would be dissatisfied if they were properly instructed, unless their minds were perplexed and perverted by the selfish intermeddling of proselyters. Efforts have not been wanting in some communities to disturb the mind of some by the suggestion: "In case you are not satisfied with your infant baptism, you can be baptized again."

No practice of the Church has, in these modern days, met with fiercer opposition from certain classes of professed Christians than that of infant baptism, and the reason is obvious. Unless the baptized in infancy can be disturbed in their belief of the evangelical character of the ordinance thus administered, they can never be proselyted.

V. "Faith is required in order to baptism, (Mark xvi. 16.) 'He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved;' but infants cannot exercise faith; they should not, therefore, be baptized."

Faith, in order to baptism, is required of adults only. The impropriety and injustice of applying the rule (requiring faith in order to baptism) to infants, is seen in the fact that if it be thus applied, it would as surely debar them from salvation as from baptism; because it is said, "He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved; but he that believeth not shall be damned."

We do not believe that infants should not be saved because they cannot believe; why should we believe that infants should not be baptized because they cannot believe? Can a Baptist give an answer to this objection, on the ground of the above question? If (in the light of Mark xvi. 16) not believing be no barrier to an infant's being baptized? "It's a poor rule that won't work both ways." "That which proves too much, proves nothing."

SCRIPTURE WARRANT.

Household Baptisms.

(1.) Acts xvi. 15. "She was baptized, and her household." Lydia, a seller of purple, of the city of Thyatira, hearing the apostle preach, was converted and baptized. We can find no other believer in that family, and yet "her household was baptized."

(2.) Acts xvi. 33. "And was baptized, he and all his household." The jail keeper at Philippi and his family were baptized immediately upon his conversion. Though "all his" were baptized, there is no record of the faith of any other person but that of the jailer.

(3.) 1 Corinthians i. 16. "I baptized also the household of Stephanas." Neither Paul nor Luke, his historian, tells how many infants there were in these families; but,

(a.) Of the nine recorded cases of Christian baptism by the apostles, three—a third of them—were household baptisms.

(b.) There were probably as many infants in these three families as there would be in three others, selected at random in these communities.

(c.) During the more than sixty years of the apostles' ministry, we have no account of the baptism of an adult person, who had been brought up by Christian parents, or in a Christian family. A fact rather remarkable, if, in the apostolic age, Christians did not have their infant children baptized. But it would be easily accounted for, and inevitable, on the hypothesis that their infants received the ordinance. In an anti-Pedobaptist community such a thing could never occur, where persons were converted to the Christian religion.

HISTORIC EVIDENCE.

The following is an epitomized statement of the leading facts in the history of infant baptism, embodying conclusions founded upon long and thorough examination of the subject by Dr. Wall, than whom there is no higher authority. And they are hereby commended to the careful attention of the reader:—

"Lastly, as these evidences are for the first four hundred years, in which there appears one man, Tertullian, that advised the delay of infant baptism in some cases; and one Gregory, that did, perhaps, practice such delay in the case of his children, but no society of men so thinking or so practicing; and no man saying it was unlawful to baptize infants: so, in the next seven hundred years there is not so much as one man to be found that either spoke for, or practiced, any such delay. But all on the contrary. And when, about the year 1130, one sect among the Albigenses declared against the baptizing of infants, as being incapable of salvation, the main body of that people rejected their opinions, and they of them that held that opinion quickly dwindled away and disappeared, there being no more heard of holding that tenet till the rising of the German anti-Pedobaptists, A. D. 1522."—Wall, vol. ii, chap. x, p. 501.

The foregoing presentation of the case, it is believed, will amply justify the following conclusions:

1. It is certain that infant baptism was not a debated subject in the apostolic or primitive times. No man appears to have questioned its divine authorization until the twelfth century after Christ. There was not a word of controversy upon the subject, so far as history shows, until the time of Peter Bruis, A. D. 1128.

2. This state of things could not possibly have existed, unless it had been either universally practiced or universally ignored, from the time of Christ down to the time in which the early fathers made undoubted reference to it.

3. It could not possibly have been universally ignored from the time of Christ, to the time these Fathers thus referred to it; being observed by them without objection, and then have found its way into recognition and practice by all classes of professed Christians, by the time of Origen, A. D. 230: unless the ever vigilant and faithful pen of history had taken cognizance of it as an unwarranted innovation.

4. But history has NOT thus recognized it. Not less than six of the Christian Fathers, namely, Irenaeus, A. D. 178; Hippolytus, 222; Epiphanius, 370; Philastrius, 380; who, according to Mosheim, "travelled nearly all over the Roman Empire, combating and endeavoring to convert, errorists of every sort;" Augustine, 428, and Theodoret, 430, (besides Tertullian and others who wrote less extensively upon the subject), wrote each the history of all the sects, schisms, and heresies that were known to have existed from the days of Simon Magus down to their times; describing minutely, and with a careful hand, the rise, progress, and final issue, so far as known, of every erratic theological opinion and anti-Christian practice.

But they have nowhere mentioned INFANT BAPTISM except as DIVINELY INSTITUTED and UNIVERSALLY RECEIVED.

It therefore comes down to us indorsed with an amount and quality of historical evidence that places its apostolic sanction completely beyond all reasonable dispute. And, though we find in the Scriptures its most substantial and decisive support, so that were every syllable of testimony outside of the Bible destroyed, it would still rest on a firm foundation; yet it is gratifying to trace the clear current of historical testimony from its inspired source down to recent ages and mark the sweep of its flow, as it bears to us the hallowed assurance that INFANT BAPTISM IS OF GOD.

OBITUARY.

SAREPTA T. CROWELL.

Sarepta T., daughter of Judah and Sarah Crowell of Bear Point, was called to her eternal home at the age of twenty years. In the month of March, 1876 she publicly professed Christ and was baptized by the Rev. Jos. Coffin in the following May, and received into the Methodist Church. From that time she was very attentive to the means of grace, especially the class-meeting, always being found in her place if at all possible.

In the autumn of that year while engaged in teaching, she was taken sick and compelled to return home. For four months she glorified God in affliction, and was then in His wise providence restored to a sufficient degree of health to resume the work of teaching. It was but for a little. At the end of nine weeks she was again seized with affliction, and so severely that she could not return to her father's house. Medical skill was at once obtained. Her fond mother hastened to the spot, but neither could stay the progress of disease. In a very few days the Divine Father said, "it is enough," "Come up higher," and her glad spirit "winged its flight to the realms of eternal day."

During her sickness she frequently referred to her trust in Christ and the prospect before her. When her mother reached her bedside, she said, "mother, you must not weep for me, I am willing to die, I have a desire to depart and be with Christ. Not long before her departure, while lying in an apparently unconscious state, her last said, "what is your prospect?" when to the surprise of those about her, she roused from her stupor, and replied, "bright glory, bright glory, bright glory." So completely had she won the affection of the people at Woods Harbor, where she was teaching, that they insisted on sharing the expenses of the funeral, and a large number followed her remains to Bear Point where she was interred. Her life and death at Woods Harbor will we believe bear fruit to the glory of God. Rev. W. Keehan, pastor of the Baptist Church in that place, improved the event by preaching a sermon particularly to the young.

After the return of her pastor from Conference, a sermon was preached at Bear Point to an immense concourse of friends. Her Christian life was one of unflinching trust in Christ, and was thus of inestimable value to the Church of her choice. While mourning her departure, they rejoice in the great grace vouchsafed, and pray that her holy life and triumphant death may lead many to the like precious faith.

F. H. W. P.

MRS. HARRIET A. WEST.

Beloved wife of Eben West, of White Point, exchanged mortality for life, June the 28th. Sister West was born in Liverpool, N. S. in 1810. At the early age of sixteen she was drawn by the cords of love to give her heart to Christ and her hands to his people. At once she became a very happy and useful Christian, in connection with the people called Methodists, with whom she ever remained strongly attached. In maturer years she sustained the offices of class-leader and Sabbath school teacher, with acceptance and fidelity. As sister West was unostentatious in other matters, so was she in religion. With a heart overflowing with the "milk of human kindness," and full of tender compassion for the distressed. She was unwearied in her efforts to succor the afflicted. If it be a privilege to live in the affections of the poor, then she was largely privileged.

As a wife and mother, loving and devoted, and ever prepared to welcome the minister and his family. For years previous to the close of life, she was the subject of much bodily affliction, but bore it cheerfully. Her last sickness, "bowel consumption," was endured with great patience and resignation to the Master's will. The hour of her departure at last came; surrounded with sorrowing relatives and friends, she quietly passed away to the rest that remaineth to the people of God.

J. JOHNSON.

Port Mouton, Oct. 4, 1877.

HON. CHARLES PERLEY.

Died at Woodstock, N. B., on Sunday, Sept. 23, 1877, Hon. C. Perley. The deceased was born at Manguerville, Sunbury County, January 8th, 1797. When 29 years of age, however, he removed to Woodstock, where he resided till the time of his death. He was actively identified during the greater part of his life, with the agricultural and commercial pursuits of Carleton County which he represented in the House of Assembly for about 20 years, till 1863, when he was elevated to a seat in the Legislative Council. The deceased was one of the first to seek to introduce Methodism into Woodstock. Having borne a chief part in erecting a Methodist church, which was not accomplished without much opposition, he was the means of securing, from what is now the

Richmond circuit, the services of a local preacher, who preached regularly till a stationed minister was appointed. From that time he became a firm and intelligent adherent of the Methodist Church. The step he then took he frequently mentioned to the writer as one for which he ever felt thankful. Though several times during the past year he was prostrated, by what seemed to be his last illness, he survived till Sept. 23rd, when, amidst much suffering, he passed away calmly trusting in the merits of his Redeemer.

C. H. PAISLEY.

Woodstock, Oct. 4, 1877.

ELVIRA JANE ARMSTRONG.

was born in Avondale in 1846, and died at her widowed mother's residence on Sept. 22nd, 1877. From her childhood she was surrounded by religious influences, and, these together with the prayers and the diligent training of a pious mother resulted in the formation of a character full of love and sweetness. It was not however, until the spring of 1866, when in connection with special religious services, conducted by the Rev. M. McKeown, that she gave her heart to God, and united with the church.

Though she loved the means of grace, she was not long permitted to meet with the people of God in the sanctuary, as she became the subject of severe personal affliction. It seemed as if the Lord had said of her, "I have chosen thee in the furnace of affliction," for for the space of nine years His chastening hand was on her. At times during these years she enjoyed a brief respite from suffering, yet her health was never such as to permit her to attend church except on one or two occasions. In the midst of all her afflictions she could generally console in the wisdom and love of God, and even rejoice in the blessed assurance of Divine favor. Only once did she seem to falter in her trust, and then it was evident that the adversary had taken advantage of her state of physical weakness, to harass her, and to "sift her as wheat," but though he gained a temporary triumph, she vanquished him by the power of faith, and from that time to the day of her death she never again doubted the love of Christ or lost her assurance of his presence.

As the time of her departure drew near her sufferings, which before were great, became even more intense, yet she manifested no impatience. No word of complaint fell from her. She simply trusted in God, and waited the hour of deliverance. The writer visited her four days before her death, and found her calm and peaceful. She said she felt that she "was going home." He saw her again the night before she died. She believed herself dying and talked of it with the utmost composure. She had "no fear she said, nay, she rather exulted in the prospect of rest. With much feeling she repeated those beautiful words of St. Paul, (Romans viii. 38-39). "For I am persuaded that neither death, nor life," &c. Having given her heart to God in health, and having lived by faith, she feared not to enter the "dark valley," knowing she was "Safe in the arms of Jesus." On leaving her for the night, I remarked, "I hope to find you better in the morning," and she replied, "I hope so," and I did, for before I visited her next morning the messenger came. For some hours before the end came her sufferings were indescribable yet she was sustained. During a paroxysm of pain she said to her medical attendant "Doctor do you think this is death?" and when he said she could not endure it much longer she smiled and seemed pleased that deliverance was so near. As the world resumed its toil on the morning of the 22nd ult., her weary spirit freed from all the trammels of the flesh entered into that blessed rest which remains to the people of God. On the following Wednesday we committed her body to the silent tomb in "sure and certain hope of a joyful resurrection." J. S.

WHEN THE BIRDS WAKE UP.

A French ornithologist has lately been investigating the question of at what hour in summer the commonest small birds wake up and sing. He states that the greenfinch is the earliest riser, as it pipes as early as half-past one in the morning. At about half-past two the blackcap begins, and the quail apparently wakes up half an hour later. It is nearly four o'clock, and the sun is well above the horizon, before the first real songster appears in the person of the blackbird. He is heard half an hour before the thrush; and the chirp of the robin begins at about the same length of time before that of the wren. Finally, the house sparrow and the tomtit occupy the last place on the list. This investigation has altogether ruined the lark's reputation for early rising.

INTERNATIONAL BIBLE LESSONS. QUARTER: STUDIES IN EARLY CHURCH HISTORY. A. D. 60. LESSON IV. PAUL BEFORE THE COUNCIL; or, Sustained in Suffering. Acts 23, 1-11. October 28.

EXPLANATORY.

THE COUNCIL. The Sanhedrin, which Lysias had called together to make their accusation against Paul. He probably sees many familiar faces, for doubtless twenty-five years before he was one of them. See chap. 7, 58; 8, 1; 9, 1. Men and brethren. Words showing both dignified equality and a forgiving heart. I have lived. This seems to be a continuation of his speech the previous day, to which they doubtless listened. It refers mainly to his life since conversion, of which they found fault, but also to his whole life. See chap. 23, 9.

ANANIAS. Son of Nahedaeus. Appointed high-priest by Herod, A. D. 48; sent to Rome under charges of oppression. A. D. 52; was acquitted, and probably resumed his office. Them that stood by. Officers in charge. Smite on the mouth. Still practiced in Oriental courts to command silence. A gratuitous indignity, doubtless instantly done. God shall smite thee. Not a curse, or imprecation, but a prophecy, which was literally fulfilled ten years later in the assassination of Ananias. Whited wall. The walls of sepulchers were annually whitewashed. Our Saviour uses the same figure for the hypocritical Pharisees. Matt. 23, 27. Sitteest thou to judge. The whole counsel were sitting in judgment, professedly under Mosaic law, but this command was contrary to the very spirit of justice on which the law was based. This indignant outburst was very human, but not Christlike. Christ's example, and not Paul's was given us to follow.

GOD'S HIGH-PRIEST. In reviling the office of high-priest, one reviled God. So now God looks upon indignities offered to his children as if they were offered to him. I visit not. Did not know. This answer has been distorted into a denial of the official character of Ananias, but it simply means that Paul was not aware that he held the office. Many changes had occurred since Paul had met the council, and it is not probable that in this informal meeting the high-priest either had on his distinctive robes, or presided. Probably Lysias presided, as they were before him at his command. It is written. An apology, but not a retraction. A literal quotation from the Septuagint of Exod. 22, 28.

SADDUCEES. The Sadducees were the materialists and infidels among the Jews. They did not believe in the immortality of the soul, nor the existence of spirits. They had been the chief persecutors of the apostles, because they taught the resurrection of the dead. See Acts 4, 1; 5, 17; etc. Pharisees. The "orthodox" Jews. Their traditions and "creeds" were considered as binding as the written word. Paul, in claiming to be a Pharisee, the "son of a Pharisee," used no quibble, because, in the great distinguishing features of their belief, he was still a Pharisee, as he always had been. Hope. "The hope of Israel," (chap. 28, 20,) the looked-for fulfillment of the promised Messiah, and the resurrection of Christ, as the foundation of Christianity, are the fundamental themes of all Paul's preaching.

A DISSENSION. The intensely bitter contention of years between these sects was awakened in an instant, showing Paul's tact and wisdom. Matt. 10, 16. So sometimes in the dissension between the sects of Christendom, the truth of God finds opportunity for triumph. Scribes. The doctors of the Jewish Church. No evil in this man. They espoused his cause because they saw that his statements, if true, would be proof of their doctrines. But God caused them thus to testify to Paul's innocence, that the cause might not suffer. Spoken to him. Referring to Paul's account of his conversion. Chap. 27, 7-10. Let us not fight against God. A very sensible conclusion, but wanting in the most important manuscripts. The sentence ends abruptly, as if broken off by the confusion.

PULLED IN PIECES. The Pharisees defending and the Sadducees seizing him in wrath, the deputy might well fear for Paul's safety. How must some of the violent disputes among Christians in these times put the very Gospel in jeopardy, in sight of unbelievers! Go down. Literally true, the castle being above the place of assembly. See chap. 22, 30.

THE LORD STOOD BY HIM. How kindly the Lord cares for his children. Paul might well question in a moment of reaction, if he had not been too headstrong in coming to Jerusalem contrary to advice; (chap. 21, 10-14,) but just then as once before (chap. 18, 9, 10,) and once after ward, (chap. 27, 24,) the Lord himself came to bid him be of good cheer. His testimony

in Jerusalem is acceptable, why need he worry over the result? But more—there is a promise—and a promise that his intense desire to see Rome and witness there shall be gratified. See Rom. 1, 10, 11; 15, 28-29; Acts 19, 21. These words not only held him up now, but in subsequent events this promise must have afforded him much comfort. Have we no promise to cling to for comfort in trial and danger?

GOLDEN TEXT.—And they were not able to resist the wisdom and the spirit by which he spake. Acts 6, 10.

DOCTRINE.—The resurrection from the dead. Matt. 22, 31, 32; John 5, 28, 29. The next lesson is Acts 24, 10-25.

BODILY RECOIL.

The curious fact has recently been pointed out by Mr. J. W. Gordon, in the Journal of Anatomy and Physiology, that at every beat of the heart, the whole body is projected a small but perfectly observable distance in a direction from foot to head—that is, so that any pressure exercised by the feet would undergo a diminution, while a pressure exercised by the head would be increased. When the heart contracts, a quantity of blood is propelled down the aorta, while at the same time, the whole body is caused to recoil with a velocity which bears the same ratio to the velocity of the blood as the weight of blood driven out bears to the weight of the body.

Joy is a prize unbought, and is freest, purest in its flow, when it comes unsought. No getting into heaven as a place will compass it. You must carry it with you, else it is not there. You must have it in you as the music of a well-ordered soul, the fire of a holy purpose, the welling-up, out of the central depths, of eternal springs, that hide their waters here.—Bushnell.

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1877.

Special offer of the Wesleyan!!

The WESLEYAN will be sent from the 1st of October, till the 31st Dec., 1878 for one subscription—Two Dollars. This takes in the General Conference Year, during which much connexional interest is sure to be awakened. We ask our Ministers to give us their cheerful co-operation toward bringing the subscription list, within the next three months, up to 4000. They will be surprised by counting up the number of families in their charges, who do not take the Church paper. What can these know of Methodism, in its modern spirit or operations—excepting as they may hear from the pulpit or see in their neighborhood? What can their children learn of the genius and history of the Church of their fathers? The Church organ may be presumed to preach loyalty and impart connexional intelligence to every member of the household every day in the week, thus taking the minister's place, and doing his work during his absence. Think of it, brethren, and act!

N. B. AND P. E. I. CONFERENCE.

MISSIONARY COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the members of the Missionary Committee of the New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island Conference, will be held in the new Methodist Church, Moncton, on Tuesday, the sixth day of November, commencing at 9 o'clock a. m.

JOHN PRINCE,
President

THE GENERAL MISSIONARY REPORT.

This interesting document was given to the Methodist public at the anniversary meeting, during the meeting of the Central Board at Brockville. Our readers will find it on an inside page of the present issue. The expenditure for the year, it will be seen, exceeds the income by \$28,257. In every department of income there has been a falling off. The principal decrease, however, is in the item of legacies. We wish this could be regarded as a hopeful sign. If rich men begin to execute their own wills, instead of leaving amounts to benevolent purposes till after their deaths, those good institutions will thrive accordingly, and the givers will be blessed according to the promise—"It is more blessed to give," &c. But we cannot find evidence that this is any cause of the decline. On the contrary, there is a decided falling off in subscriptions as there is in donations. Treasurer McDonald's opinion that "we ought to have an income this year of \$250,000," may startle some readers; we could heartily desire that it would lead all readers to weigh the possibilities and the justice of the suggestion. With very few exceptions, we fear the matter of giving to God's cause is one of impulse and not of principle.

There are items of expenditure which ordinary readers in the East will not be capable of fully understanding. They will feel positively assured, however, that no single dollar is unnecessarily paid out. The direct cost of working the secretariat seems to us exceedingly economical. Five thousand dollars for managing an annual fund of \$175,000, is but about three per cent. We question if any other society in existence costs so little for that particular item. The matter of interest is becoming a very serious affair. There is but one way to help it. Let the debt be removed; let direct and prompt remittances be made to the mission houses annually, and much of the interest will take to itself wings.

We have entered upon recent missionary years with liberal resolutions and promises. Our enthusiasm this year should take a better shape. Let us have the enthusiasm of giving. Try what each can do in lifting this burden. The work has been expanding greatly through God's providence;—will the Methodist Church of Canada take the responsibility of saying that it must now be contracted?

LOOKING TO GENERAL CONFERENCE.

There seems to be a mutual desire on the part of many in the Nova Scotia and N. B. and P. E. Island Conferences to seek a reunion of these two at

the next General Conference. It must be confessed, after a very fair trial, that there are strong reasons in favour of such a change. It may seem frivolous on the part of men who set out to frame a great ecclesiastical constitution, that they should reverse one important conclusion within a period of four years. But the alterations of past decisions is as essential a part of legislation as the adoption of new ones. And there is no sound argument which can be adduced against promptly reconsidering a vote, and even reversing it, excepting that of conservatism, which surely does not mean that injury should be endured, or the work of God be hindered, for the sake of appearances. Our division of Conference territory was an experiment. It was not in every instance, as if Annual Conferences, found to be too unwieldy, were divided to ensure greater freedom and room for growth. It was not so in the East, at all events. Newfoundland was naturally waiting to be set apart; but many think that, geographically and commercially, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island were linked together, and could be more readily worked in a single Conference. If this be true, we see no reason why the boundary might not be changed. The difficulties of transfer are particularly detrimental to our success in the territory alluded to. Most of our ministers have strong objections to being confined to the Province in which their lot happened to be cast at the time of union, especially in instances where they are cut off from home associations.

We do not, however, accept the suggestion too confidently. Arguments will doubtless be found against the project. It would be objected that union now would lead to necessary separation at no very distant day, as men and circuits multiply. But there is force in the position taken by many who seem quite disposed to discuss the question in favour of speedy union.

THE LOCAL MISSIONARY COMMITTEES.
These Boards, as will be observed by the notices of the respective Presidents are to meet, that for Nova Scotia in Halifax, next week, and that for N. B. and P. E. Island in Moncton, in November. Representatives naturally look forward with no little anxiety to the financial question. But may we suggest that experience has warned us of the possibility of exhausting time and study upon secular matters, while a greater question, and one to which the financial is always subordinate, may be left without due consideration. The momentous enquiry with the church is always—How may our great work be most readily accomplished? If God's Spirit shall be poured out upon the Conference boundaries—if 1877-8 is to be an ecclesiastical year of hallowed memories, the deficiency in grants will be more than supplemented by the generosity of a grateful people. An hour or two set apart sacredly toward sketching a revival campaign, in dependence on the power of God, will not be lost to the church.

MISSIONARY ANNIVERSARIES.

During the sessions of the Missionary Committee in Halifax next week the Annual Missionary Meeting will be held in the Kaye and Charles Street Churches, on Wednesday and Thursday evenings—commencing at 7.30. Addresses will be delivered by Ministers and Laymen from different parts of the Province.—Collections on behalf of the Society will be taken up in these Churches next Sabbath—and also at the Annual Meetings.

MONCTON, N. B.—The fine new church, to be opened next Sabbath, we find thus noticed in the *Moncton Times*: The new Methodist church and Mission house on Church Street, are well forward towards completion. The latter, in fact, is finished and the pastor and family are now in comfortable possession of mission premises not second in point of accommodation and convenience to any in the Province. The new church will be ready for opening next Sabbath, and will rank among the finest in the Maritime Provinces. We notice that it is proposed to warm the church by heating the basement underneath and permitting the hot air to reach the body of the church through the floor of each pew, leaving the occupants of the pews to regulate the heat in their pews, each to suit himself. The ends of the seats, and the divisions between tiers of seats, instead of being of wood are of iron, the castings have been supplied from Mr. Record's foundry.

THE WEEK.

Our English correspondent gives us, in his letter this week, some further insight to the awful murder case in England, reported on our first page last week. Justice is sure-footed always; but in our day it is swift-footed too. Miserable indeed must be the retrospect to those guilty wretches.

The Presbyterian Witness complains that Congregationalist ministers have been taking advantage of the suspension of Presbyterians in some locality, to decoy them into their own communion. The Witness says there were four such "ecclesiastical eagles" looking out for the Presbyterian quarry, and wonders whether it is consistent with denominational courtesy to open the doors of one church for the reception of those who are under discipline by another. The question is indeed a serious one. There ought to be sufficient good sense and christian forbearance to prevent anything very unseemly among Christians. Should not the presbytery interested ask for an explanation?

A more lenient system, as regards educational qualifications for the ministry, has recently been adopted by Presbyterians. We copy from the Witness the report of an interesting case of this nature. Why should they not employ good and useful men, though not quite up to the old standard?

The Synod then took up the application of Mr. Ewan Gillies, Catechist, to be certified to the Theological Hall, notwithstanding his not having gone through an arts course. The Presbytery of Wallace transmitted the application simplified. Mr. Sedgewick explained that though Mr. Gillies had never been a regular student in any college he had considerable knowledge of Latin and Greek. He had labored with great acceptance in Earlston. Recent action on the part of the Synod encouraged the Presbytery to bring up this case. Similar cases had occurred and should be regarded as precedents. Mr. Gillies gives promise of much usefulness. The Presbytery felt that they had no power but to lay the matter before Synod. The Rev. H. B. McKay made further explanations corroborative of Mr. Sedgewick's statements. Mr. Gillies's English speaking is fair, and his Gaelic particularly good. He had some time attended evening classes in the Free Church College, Glasgow. He is one of those on whom the Lord has laid his hand, and I would be ashamed if the church would not be able to admit such even though defective in literature.

Mr. Lander, Elder, testified to the same effect, a special Providence that he had come amongst us.

Rev. G. M. Grant moved that the application of Mr. Gillies be granted, and that he be instructed to attend such classes in Dalhousie College as the Senate of the Theological Hall may direct, this action to be reported to the Assembly. Seconded by Rev. N. McKay. Rev. Mr. Burrows protested earnestly against unconstitutional steps being taken to cut short the educational course of any young man. We would bring reproach upon the church by the admission of illiterates. He had always protested against this practice which was not becoming the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Grant's motion passed.

The popular temperance movement is a feature of the times. Nine in Toronto, Dutch in Yarmouth, and McKenzie in the Eastern Counties, are each doing his own great work in his own sphere. Is it not remarkable that these men should have struck at three different parts of the Dominion at the same moment, and met with so much enthusiasm among the drinking classes. Surely the liquor traffic must feel the consequence of the thousands taking the pledge.

We are delighted to hear that the Missionary Committee of London has dealt very liberally with the widow of the Rev. H. Pope, Senr. Our English committees are noted for benevolence.

Marshall MacMahon, ruler of France has been voted down by the people. He announced his candidates for a general election, urging most firmly their return, as essential to the nation's peace and preservation. But the opposition of the government has won a decisive victory. It now remains to be seen what MacMahon will do. French revolutions have followed causes less irritating than this. The election passed off very quietly, however—on the Sabbath too.

Latest reports from England intimate that the murderers of Louis Staunton's wife are confined to await the Queen's pleasure. The capital sentence against them has been remitted. This horrible crime ought itself to lash the guilty criminals without any other punishment. But human nature is a strange compound.

A Review sensation has just happened in England. The *Contemporary* contained a bitterly personal article against some of the leading newspapers, when one of the assailed turned upon his assailant with force and vindictive paragraphs. All (literary) England looked on with astonishment, while the contending journals gained an enormous circulation. This latter fact shows how very rare are gross personalities in the British press. With

us no such sensation is possible, simply because personalities are the rule not the exception. But we shall gain in time, as they have in England.

NEW METHODIST CHURCH AT CHARLOTTETOWN.—A fine building, 80 ft. by 36, two stories, capable of seating 400 persons, was opened in Charlottetown last Lord's day. Revs. R. Brecken J. Lathern and R. MacLennan officiated. We hope to have further intelligence soon.

Gen. Grant is weary of British ovations. The American Government is to send a naval vessel to carry him to the Mediterranean. Position and popularity have their own penalties.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CHESTER ROAD MISSION.

MR. EDITOR.—Some weeks since I reported through your columns the prospects of this mission. I am happy to say that the hope thus expressed as to the erection of a church, in a locality where one is much needed, is likely to be realized. On Saturday last we laid the cornerstone of the building with the ceremonies appropriate to such an occasion. We expect next week to raise the frame, and then to proceed with the work as rapidly as possible. If sufficient means are available we intend to have the church so far in progress, before the severe weather sets in, as to enable us to occupy it for Sabbath services during the winter. I wish to acknowledge with thankfulness the liberal aid towards this enterprise afforded by kind friends in Windsor, Avondale and Burlington. But to carry out our purpose in providing a comfortable house of worship, we have to appeal to friends elsewhere, as the funds necessary, are, by a considerable amount, yet unprovided for. We are hoping that the Lord will dispose some generous hearts to proffer the needed help in good season.

Our Sunday school will probably be discontinued for the winter; but we expect in the spring, by the blessing of God, to have two or three schools in operation. I am making an effort to have the WESLEYAN taken in the different settlements, by several families uniting to raise the amount of the subscription, and shall thereby place religious reading within the reach of some who have not many good books at command. I send the names of some as subscribers to the WESLEYAN.

Yours, &c.,
J. McMURRAY.

Windsor, Oct. 15, 1877.

HANTSPOUR CIRCUIT.

On Sabbath evening, 7th inst., the Lockhartville Church (Hantsport Circuit) was crowded to excess to listen to the quarterly review of the Sabbath school.

The examination was conducted partly by the Superintendent and partly by the minister of the circuit. The scholars acquitted themselves most creditably, answering the questions proposed promptly, distinctly and correctly. Bro. Benjamin Shaw has acquired more than a local reputation for efficiency and zeal in the management of Sabbath schools. The pleasing results of his painstaking endeavors, evident as they were to all, must have been to him both gratifying and encouraging. An exercise on the part of three or four of the oldest female scholars, involving the quotation of many Scripture passages, was to us very pleasing—rendered as it was with such distinctness, such fine modulations of the voice, and such unvarying accuracy of quotation. The singing was particularly good. At the close of the exercises, brief and encouraging addresses were given by Mrs. Morton, J. A. Taylor, and old Father Armstrong.

THE YARMOUTH DISTRICT.

was formed at the Conference of 1876. It comprises four circuits and five missions, formerly included in the "Liverpool District." As there were no reports from it as a separate District in the printed Minutes of 1876, it was overlooked by the Committee who reported on "the religious state" of the Conference, as noted in the written district Minutes of 1877. This unintentional omission occasions the following statement of its religious progress, and also, of its finances, during the first year of its separate District existence.

Its Membership, in 1876	was 881 and 22 on trial.
1877	954 " 57
Increase	73 35
But during the year there were 31 removals, 22 deaths; and 10 ceased to be members. Had these all remained with us the increase would have been 63 more—or in all 171.	
In 1876 there were 63 infant baptisms and 30 adults	
In 1877	" 58 " 56
The infant baptisms are not numbered in the roll of membership above.	
In 1876 the circuits within its bounds	

raised for Connexional Funds the following amounts:

Misary	Supernumary	Contingt	Education
1877 \$1154 73	91 57	72 50	50 33
1876 1411 78	61 86	81 50	78 51
Increase 257 05	10 01	8 91	7 18

By the good hand of God upon us the District reports some improvement; and is no discredit to the name it bears among the tribes of our Israel. It seems to have received with its name an infusion of the Yarmouthian spirit of enterprise and progress. In a year of great business depression it did well in all Conference funds.

Let us hope that though the depression still continues, its friends will show a similar spirit of liberality and practical evidence of attachment to the Methodist type of our common Christianity this year. And may the baptism of power so richly descend upon the ministers and congregations in the whole District, that converts may be multiplied, and believers be filled with the fullness of the blessing of the Gospel of Christ.

BARRINGTON.

ACCIDENT AT SEA.

On the 8th of last Sept., James Wm. Black was called to appear suddenly before God. In company with his cousin, George A. Black, he left the vessel on the Grand Banks, to bring in a trawl, after which, the vessel intended to leave for home. By some means the dory was upset, and James immediately sank, and his body was not recovered. George clung to the bottom of the dory for two hours, and was then rescued in an almost exhausted state. Some considerable time elapsed before he was restored to consciousness. The deceased was of an amiable disposition and beloved by all who knew him. His kind father and mother and the family consisting of four sisters, three brothers and a brother-in-law, feel their loss keenly.

LETTER FROM MONTREAL.

DEAR MR. EDITOR.—This fair city has lately been visited by many thousands of excursionists of both sexes, from Ontario and the United States. They were at one time so numerous that nightly lodging could hardly be procured. The weather was dry and warm, so that Montreal appeared to the strangers in its verdant summer glory. The new park was a great attraction. An easy broad carriage road has been constructed, reaching to the summit of Mount Royal. Thence, as also at several points of the zigzag highway, the views of the city, the river, Victoria Bridge, the cultivated plain in all directions, and the mountains on the horizon, form a scene of beauty and grandeur scarcely to be equalled.

THE CROWDS

of visitors came of course in steamboats and railroad cars. So excellent is the arrangement for travel on these, reaching the station often after dark, that I do not know of a serious accident having occurred to any passenger. And as the employees become more perfect in their duties by continual exercise, equal safety may be expected in the future, and all persons coming to Montreal will be welcomed with cordiality and considerate kindness. In no arrivals did the writer feel as much interest as in the

BRETHREN FROM THE EAST,

who passed through the city on their way to Brockville to attend the meetings of the Central Board of the Methodist Missionary Society. Some of them did him the honor to call on him in his quiet retirement. They brought tidings of the failing health and declining strength of his former fellow-laborers in the Maritime Provinces. Thereby the joy of the meeting was mixed with sorrow. May the Father of mercies comfort, sustain and restore His servants who are now unable to preach because of affliction. Should any of them never resume the position of superintendents, may their continued decline be as calm, roseate, and full of promise as the clear evening of a summer day. Some of the brethren preached on the Sabbath. It was the writer's happiness to be present at two sermons by the

REV. J. GOODISON,

President of the Newfoundland Conference. He is a fine figure for any pulpit. His doctrine is as sound as his person is portly. The first of these sermons was preached in the Sherbrooke St. Church, so many of whose people were led off by the Rev. James Roy. The congregation was fair. Mr. Roy's successor is youthful and acceptable, and will, it may be hoped, soon see every pew refilled. The second sermon was preached in St. James Street Church on the first Sabbath evening of this month, and was followed by the Lord's Supper. The most observable fact in these services was the reading of larger portions of the Scripture than is now often heard in churches. At the former,

A LESSON FROM EACH TESTAMENT neither of them selected for their brevity. At the latter, the whole of that exquisite

Funds the follow-

Contingent	Education
72 50	60 25
81 50	78 25
81	78

Some have regretfully noticed a departure from the old rule of reading two Scripture lessons at the principal public services on the Sabbath. In cases wherein the letter of the rule has been obeyed, the spirit of it has been but feebly present, if one may judge by the brevity of the chapters chosen, or the reading of only a part of one or the other. Our Fathers impressively read the word of God in the pulpit, and then strenuously preached it. There is a method of presenting the Scripture lessons to our congregations, so as more to endear the Bible to them, and to incite our people to read it privately with growing pleasure and profit. Every wise minister will aim to produce this result. His hearers will be edified in proportion as he may succeed therein.

TWELFTH OF JULY

The intended procession of Orangemen on that day was not held. In deference to the wishes of prominent citizens, who believed the procession would be riotously opposed, it was abandoned for that time. Notwithstanding, an Orangeman was foully murdered with a pistol at mid-day. A man accused of the crime was taken with the weapon on his person. In due process he was brought before the Supreme Court. The Grand Jury—most of whom were Catholics—found "no bill" against this prisoner, although it was deposed on oath that he was seen to fire on the deceased, who fell immediately. There was another case of shooting a few days afterward, in which a young Orangeman was dangerously wounded. His assailant was also distinctly recognized, and his crime was attested upon oath. Yet the same Grand Jury found against him "no bill." The first Congregational Church has held an indignation meeting, to protest against the failure of justice, and to appeal to the Minister of Justice for his interposition in the premises.

MONTREAL

This fair city has many thousands of exiles, from Ontario. They were at one time nightly lodging in the streets. The weather that Montreal appears in its verdant new park was a heavy broad carriage, reaching to Royal. Thence, as of the zigzag highway, the river, vio-lated plain in the mountains on the beauty and grandeur

These in steamboats excellent in the ar-don these, reaching dark, that I do not dent having occur- And as the em- perfect in their- wise, equal safety- ne future, and all- trol will be wel- and considerate- vials did the writer- in the

THE EAST

the city on their way- the meetings of- the Methodist Mis- of them did him- in his quiet re- right tidings of the- lining strength of- ers in the Maritime- the joy of the meet- orrow. May the- effort, sustain and- go are now un- able- affliction. "Should- me the position of- their continued de- ce, and full of pro- ing of a summer- then preached on- the writer's happi- wo sermons by the-

DISON

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sometimes the number that sign is quite large. This movement is intended to be decidedly Christian, hence the meetings are continued on the Lord's day, and after usual public worship in the evening of the Sabbath. These Sunday gatherings receive the name of "Gospel temperance meetings." If Mr. Rine's success here corresponds to the success he has had elsewhere in Canada, thousands will rejoice, scores of families will be made happy, and churches will grow. The day is not, it may be supposed, very near in which total abstinence shall be universal in the country. This thought might occur to any one who saw a first-class steamboat discharging her freight at a wharf here. There were landed more barrels of bottled porter than could be stowed into some coasting vessels. To acquire a correct knowledge of the progress of total abstinence in the country, the numbers who take the pledge should be compared with the amount of duties paid on all kinds of liquor. Yet, surely the temperance revivals in Ontario, Nova Scotia, and in this Province, prove that our people are becoming determined that intemperance shall not be suffered to obstruct their advancement to the foremost place among civilized and Christian nations.

SHORT SUNDAY SERVICES FOR TRAVELLERS

is the title of a new book lately published in this city. It is a manual of devotion intended for those who may be deprived of their usual sanctuary services. The peculiarity of this pleasant volume is, that it has been prepared by clergymen of the Roman Catholic, Anglican, and Presbyterian Churches. It is thus made clear that although denominational distinctions are perpetuated, and sects, already so numerous, are yet often augmented, yet there is a fundamental unity in them all. manifest visible union in the Millennium, it would be presumptuous to predict. But then, at last, if not before, the Papist and Presbyterian, the Calvinist and Arminian, will emulate the fervour of each other in the poet's prayer.

THE PROSECUTION MOVED TO TEARS.

District Attorney Phelps then arose amid breathless silence. He was deeply affected, and, addressing the Court, said he had nothing to add to what had been said by Mr. Chittenden. Mr. Phelps' voice here faltered and, with tears coursing down his cheeks, continued—"With a knowledge of all the circumstances surrounding this case and with my personal relations to the members of my family I am now obliged to perform the most painful duty of my life in movng that sentence be now passed upon him.

THE PRISONER'S DEMEANOR.

The prisoner received the sentence calmly and was immediately surrounded by a host of friends, but he never raised his eyes from the floor. He was taken in charge by an officer and hurriedly left the Court. No parallel scene has occurred in the Criminal Court since the sentence of Ketchum for a like offence.

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I suppose no one will be much surprised that suicide has been much in my thought for many years, and while I hoped that some change of fortune might avert the impending disclosure. I have cared for some weeks that it might be near at hand. I deliberated before this whether I should add sin to sin, but had resolved to meet the crisis as soon as it should come meekly and frankly. I have now but one desire, and that is to throw all possible light on every dark corner of these transactions, regardless of consequences personal to myself, and to aid in distributing everything that remains to those that are entitled to it. Then commending my wife and worse than fatherless children to God, how gladly if it be His will, will I do penance for my crime in prison and pray for death whenever He pleases to send it—or, hardest lot, of all if life be possible to one who has forfeited the respect of every human being, I will try to live and to add not another stain to the name of

A TOUCHING APPEAL.

Nearly every eye in court was moistened when the reading of the foregoing document had ended. The prisoner's friends crowded round him but he continued to keep his gaze fixed on the ground, doubtless undergoing a terrible mental struggle. There was a slight pause and Mr. Chittenden, now visibly affected, made a final appeal to the court. He said—"If the decision in this matter had rested entirely with those who had suffered pecuniarily or otherwise with my client, I am led to believe, after conversing with them and with the gentleman connected with the District Attorney's Office, that there would have been no prosecution at all, but that he would be let go to make such restitution as might now or hereafter be in his power. But he had himself decided the course to pursue, and I can only add that I believe him to deserve better treatment than one who had only come out of prison at the expiration of his term of sentence to renew a career of crime. His repentance is beyond all doubt, sincere. We are all husbands, and fathers. He is the husband of a wife who lies at her home trembling on the verge of insanity, if she has not at this moment passed the lines which divide the sane from the insane, and he has three lovely children. (Here Mr. Chittenden was overcome with emotion.) More than this I cannot say

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NEWS IN BRIEF.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The house barn and outbuilding belonging to Mr. Dean Z. Foster of White, with all their contents, besides \$12,000 in money and a quantity of goods, were totally destroyed by fire on the night of the 3rd inst. The burning of these buildings was, no doubt, the work of an incendiary, as Mr. Foster and wife were away from home—attending a case they had in court. No insurance.

The Berwick "Star" reports that the residence of Mr. Manning Chute, South Berwick, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday-week. Loss \$800; insurance \$400 on house and \$300 on furniture.

On Saturday, the 6th inst., at Acadia Mines, the only fine daughter of Charles W. Totten, aged two and a-half years, was playing on the floor and fell backwards into a pail of hot water, scalding her from her knees to her waist. She only lived seven hours after the accident occurred.

Latest advices from the West Indies show at least a temporary revival of the fish market, and some of our Halifax vessels have sold their cargoes with pecuniary profit to their owners. One is reported to have cleared two thousand dollars on the westward trip.

D. Banks McKenzie was well received at North Sydney on Tuesday-week, when 200 persons signed the abstinence pledge.

Not long since Mr. John Anthony, of Kennetcook, Hants Co., was working on a wild meadow, he fastened his horses and "camped" over night. The horses were loose and could not be found until a few days ago, they being two weeks lost, and when found they were both dead, mired in a bog or swamp.

Capt. English, of the brig, Texada, at this port for Turks Island, reports: On the 30th of August, while on the outward passage to St. John's, P. R., the vessel was becalmed with all sail set. As the weather appeared to indicate a hurricane an order was given to take in sail. One of the crew named Arthur Hook, aged 23 years, a native of London, who was on the royal yard furling the sail fell overboard, striking in his descent, first a man on the topgallant yard and then the vessel's rail. He sank immediately. Hook was a married man and had a wife and two children in this city. At the time of the accident the other members of the crew were nearly blinded by a flash of lightning, and the captain thinks that Hook was struck by lightning.

Elisha B. Goodney, master of the Hazlehurst, has been fined \$100 in Liverpool, G. B., for an assault on a customs officer. Capt. Goodney asserts that the assault was provoked by the complainant insulting his (the captain's) wife.

The schooner Wasp, Morris master from this port, trading on the Newfoundland coast, sprung a leak and sank off Cape St. George, Nfld. The vessel was out in the gale of the 22nd of Sept., and it is supposed she was strained then. The cargo is insured in Halifax.

A young fellow named Sibley, aged 15 years, residing at St. Andrew's, about six miles from the Stewiack Station, while shutting down the water-race of a saw-mill where he worked, was last week caught in the circular saw and had one of his arms dreadfully mangled above the elbow joint, necessitating amputation, which operation was skillfully performed by Dr. Morris, of Middle Musquodobit. The patient is now doing well.

The Amherst Sentinel reports that M. J. C. Ayer, of Wallace, has adopted a new mode of putting up lobsters. We quote: "He has, at a heavy expense erected a factory at Wallace for freezing lobsters. By his process the lobsters after being caught are boiled, allowed to cool and then wiped dry. They are then carried in crates to the refrigerators, which are fourteen feet square. He has eight of these refrigerators, which are kept at a low temperature by the melting of ice passing through them in galvanized iron pipes. Each refrigerator has a capacity of twenty thousand. In December and January he will ship them to the Western markets, where lobsters will be more of a curiosity than prairie fowls would be here. Shippers of canned lobsters complain of a loss in the cans in American markets, this Mr. Ayer will get clear of and will be so much clear profit to him."

Brig Comd. of Windsor, Capt. J. H. Tooker, loaded at this port with lobsters by I. H. Mathers, arrived at London on Sunday last, making the passage in 18 days.

Typhoid fever is prevalent in Pictou. The proprietor of the Revue House, Mrs. Reed, died on Sabbath evening. There are several other persons in the town down with the fever whose recovery is doubtful.

Richard White, of Ferguson's Cove, was left on board a fishing schooner at Purcell's Cove on Tuesday night, and on Wednesday morning she was missing. It is supposed that he walked overboard during the night in his sleep.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Cordwood is not plenty at Indiantown, there being but few cargoes on hand. Whatever comes finds ready sale. The woodboat men report that not much wood has been cut on the St. John this year.

A machine shop for the Albert Railway is to be erected at Hopewell Corner. The new station house, 24x36 feet, is nearly finished. Water works are being introduced into Hopewell Corner. The water is brought in wooden pipes half a mile from the springs on the hill at a cost of \$800. Mr. McKay is superintending the work. There is 75 feet of a head. It can be utilized not only for house purposes, but also in case of fire.

Mr. Connors, of St. Francis, Madawaska, has been in Charlottetown, purchasing horses for lumbering purposes. Among those bought were two mares, weighing respectively 1,487 and 1,472 lbs. While George Bray, son of Mr. James Bray, was working on the roof of Mr. Beatty's house, at Hillsboro on Saturday, the staging gave way and he fell twenty-five feet to the ground, breaking his collar bone, but fortunately receiving no other injury. Drs. Lewis and Wallace attended him, and he is doing very well.

It is stated by parties who ought to be informed relative to the matter, that times are quite brisk in the city of St. John, no man or boy able and willing to work being without employment at reasonably remunerative wages.

The Woodstock, N. B., "Sentinel," publishes a list of 51 persons, living in South Richmond, Carleton County, whose United ages amount to 4,048 years, or an average of nearly 80 years each. One is 100, two are over 90, fifteen are between 80 and 90, and of the remainder all but five are over 75 years, and of these five the youngest is 70. The "Sentinel" doubts if in the same area an equal number of aged people can be found in the Province.

Keefe while in the discharge of his duty." Mr. John Shovlin, a brother of the deceased, arrived in St. John from New York. He is determined to leave nothing undone to have Keefe placed on trial for the murder of his brother, and says he fears the shock to his mother will prove fatal.

The Georgetown, P. E. I., "Advertiser" tells us that David McLure, of Murray Harbor North, had a crop of fifty-five and a-half bushels of barley, from three fourths of an acre. From one grain of seed grew 22 stalks, which produced 690 grains of barley.

The St. John "News" says:—Talk about California no more as a place for raising two fruit crops each year. Mr. Willis McMullin has received a letter from his wife at Florenceville, Carleton Co., N. B., in which she makes a wonderful announcement. The letter was written since the beginning of the present month. She states that a second crop of apples, as large as potato balls, has appeared on the trees there, and that at the time of the forwarding of her letter, strawberries and raspberries were being found in considerable quantities.

UPPER PROVINCES.

Sir F. Hincks is shortly to lecture on the political history of Canada from the Union down to 1854.

A medical man of Montreal is suing an old woman for a thousand dollars which he paid her for a fever and ague cure that has proved worthless.

The first bond-holders of the Levis and Kenbec Railway have placed a seizure on the line. The Lessee, Senecal, having failed to meet his obligations.

No information has been received by the Indian Department at Ottawa, that Sitting Bull has left Canadian territory, as reported from American sources.

Accidents in Montreal Channel are becoming so frequent and serious the Harbor Commissioners have resolved to enquire into every casualty, since that insurance between Quebec and Montreal has become almost as high as the ocean risk.

The original commission signed by Frontenac, appointing a Governor of the Island of Montreal in 1649, is on exhibition in Montreal.

The celebrated Rev. James Key, Wesleyan Congregationalist, has been appointed examiner in French to the Toronto University.

The bodies of two men, killed by lightning in the recent storms, have been found near Shawneegan Falls, district of St. Maurice.

Chas. Renaud, clerk aged seventeen, has been arrested in Montreal for forging the name of Dunham, agent of the Guardian Insurance Company, to checks on the Bank of Montreal and on which he drew money in sums from \$100 to \$500. The total amount is said to be large.

A movement is on foot among the half-breed hunters of South Branch Saskatchewan, Prince Albert Settlement, Fort Pitt and Battledore, to send a delegate to Ottawa to protest against the North-West territories being governed by Council which does not include people of the country. The movement is headed by A. McKay, M. P. E. An impression prevails amongst the F. half-breeds that the country was duly ceded to Canada by the Hudson Bay Company—only Manitoba.

The fall wheat around Port Rowan is getting too much top for the season, owing to the very warm weather for this time of year. If the weather does not check its growth soon, much of the early sown will be spoiled when the cold weather sets in.

Mr. Sweetnam, Post Office Inspector, has been engaged for some days past between Kincairdine and Walkerton enquiring into recent alleged losses of money from registered letters. James Anderson, an assistant in the Riverdale Post-office, has been arrested for the offence and committed to the Walkerton goal for trial.

NEWFOUNDLAND NEWS.—A French brigantine was wrecked on the 1st about 6 miles N. E. of Cape Race, and out of a crew of nine one, a young boy, was saved—Michael Whelan, while on the passage from the steamer "Plover" to the "Beatty's Cove" to St. John's, jumped overboard from the steamer "Plover" and was drowned. All efforts to save him were unavailing. He was suffering from dementia.—A strange disease has been causing great mortality among the pigs in Harbor Grace district. To save total loss farmers are slaughtering them early in the season.—From a few Harbors on the Southern shore intelligence has been received of improvement in the cod fishery.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The creditors having threatened to press claims against the permanent Exhibition at Philadelphia, a committee has been formed to meet them and arrange a compromise. Liabilities \$200,000.

Mr. D. H. Armstrong, the new Senator from Missouri, is a Nova Scotian by birth and sixty-five years of age. He was a school-teacher in St. Louis for many years, and postmaster under Fillmore. During the war he was arrested and threatened with exile for sympathizing with the South and for utterances regarded as disloyal.—New York World.

WESLEYAN ALMANAC
OCTOBER, 1877.

New Moon, 6 day, 4h, 44m, Afternoon.
First Quarter, 13 day, 11h, 23m, Afternoon.
Full Moon, 23 day, 2h, 17m, Morning.
Last Quarter, 29 day, 10h, 7m, Morning.

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

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

WHAT OF THAT?

"Tired!" Well, what of that? Didst fancy life was spent on beds of ease, Fluttering the rose-leaves scattered by the breeze?

ANNIVERSARY OF THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The anniversary meeting of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Church of Canada was held in the Methodist Church in the town of Brockville, on Tuesday evening, Oct 2nd.

tary-Treasurer. The following is a synopsis of income and expenditure:—

Table showing INCOME and DECREASE with various sub-items like Subscriptions and Collections, Donations, etc.

Table showing EXPENDITURE with sub-items like Domestic Work, Indian Work, French Work, etc.

An anthem was sung by the choir.

The Rev. James Gray, President of the London Conference, moved as follows:—

"That the Report, an abstract of which has now been read, be adopted and published."

He thought the Report was one which must commend itself to every Christian heart. It was a wonderful document. There was nothing equal to it in the Dominion.

The Rev. S. F. Huestis, of Halifax, seconded the resolution.

T. M. Lewis, Esq., of Yarmouth, N.S., seconded this resolution. He ought to feel loyal to the institutions of this country, for his great-grandfather was one of the party who clambered up the heights of Abraham and conquered that province for England.

and because he would not obey, he was cast into prison. We had now four missionaries in Bermuda, congregations amounting to about 2,000, members, 500. He had attended many of their meetings, and could bear testimony to the excellent Christian character of the members.

Another anthem was sung, after which the Rev. George Young, President of the Toronto Conference, moved the second resolution:—

Resolved.—That we gratefully acknowledge the goodness of Almighty God in preserving the lives and blessing the labors of the agents of this society during the past year; and we devoutly regard the numerous conversions which have taken place on many of the mission fields as affording the best ground for the joyful conviction.

He was reminded of a meeting of the Missionary Committee ten years ago in the town of Whitby. That Committee was startled not a little by statements made by the Rev. George McDougall concerning the needs of the North-west,—statements which led afterwards to the strengthening of the mission band in that extensive country.

The Rev. J. Goodison, President of the Newfoundland Conference, supported the resolution, which was carried unanimously. A vote of thanks was then passed to the collectors, ministers, and other friends of the Society, and to Mr. Sheriff Patrick for his services, after which the doxology was sung, the benediction pronounced, and the meeting closed.

LORD DUFFERIN AT WINNIPEG.

At a farewell banquet given to Lord Dufferin on the 29th ult. by the citizens of Winnipeg, His excellency, in reply to a toast to his health, responded in an admirable speech.

we shall be in a better position a year hence.

The Rev. John Prince, President of the New Brunswick Conference, moved the next resolution:— Resolved.—That we rejoice in the encouraging amount of support which, in a year of unusual financial stringency, has been cheerfully given to this Society.

We were engaged in a great enterprise; for it was one which had originated not in the mansions of the great, nor in the halls of learning, but in the counsels of the infinitely merciful God.

John MacDonald, Esq., M. P., seconded the resolution. He said we could not separate from the history, the civilization, the education, and the social life of this country, the work of this Society, without distorting the facts of the history.

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THE KEYS TO THAT MIGHTY ARCH of sister Provinces which spans the continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific. (Great applause.) It was here that Canada, emerging from her woods and forests, first gazed upon her rolling prairies and unexplored North-West, and learnt, as by an unexpected revelation, that her historical territories of the Canadas, her eastern seaboard of New Brunswick, Labrador, and Nova Scotia, Her Laurentian lakes and valleys, cornlands and pastures, though themselves more extensive than half a dozen European kingdoms, (applause) were but the vestibules and antechambers to that till then undreamt of Dominion whose illimitable dimensions alike confound the arithmetic of the surveyor and the verification of the explorer, (Tremendous applause).

SCARCELY AT THE COMMENCEMENT

of the great fluvial systems of the Dominion; for from that spot, that is to say, from Thunder Bay, we are able at once to ship our astonished travellers on to the Kaministiquia, a river of some hundred miles long. Thence, almost in a straight line, we launch him on to Lake Shebandowan and Rainy Lake and river—whose proper name, by the by, is "René," after the man who discovered it—a magnificent stream three hundred yards broad and a couple of hundred miles long, down whose tranquil bosom he floats into the Lake of the Woods, where he finds himself on a sheet of water which, though diminutive as compared with the inland seas he has left behind him, will probably be found sufficiently extensive to render him fearfully seasick during his passage across it. (Laughter.) For the last eighty miles of his voyage, however, he will be consoled by sailing through a succession of land-locked channels, the beauty of whose scenery, while it resembles, certainly exceeds the far-famed Thousand Islands of the St. Lawrence. (Loud cheering.) From this lacustrine paradise of sylvan beauty we are able at once to transfer our friend to the Winnipeg, a river whose existence in the very heart and centre of the continent is in itself one of nature's most delightful miracles.

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 traveller at the
 half-way house

of the continent, the capital of the Prai-
 rie Continent, and I trust the future
 "ambitions" of the Dominion. (Great
 cheering.) Having had so much of
 water, having now reached the home of
 the buffalo, like the attenuated Falstaff,
 the naturally "babbles of green fields
 (laughter and applause), and careers in
 imagination over the primeval grasses
 of the prairie. Not at all. Escorted by
 Mr. Mayor and the Town Council we
 take him down to your quay and ask
 him which he will ascend first—the
 Red River, or the Assiniboine, two
 streams, the one five hundred miles
 long, the other four hundred and eighty
 which so happily mingle their waters
 within your city limits. (Applause.)
 After having given him a preliminary
 canter up these respective rivers we take
 him off to Lake Winnipeg, an inland
 sea three hundred miles long and up-
 ward of sixty broad, during the naviga-
 tion of which for many a weary hour
 he will find himself out of sight of
 land, and probably a good deal more in-
 disposed than ever he was on the Lake
 of the Woods, or even the Atlantic.
 (Laughter.) At the north-west angle
 of Lake Winnipeg he hits upon the
 mouth of the Saskatchewan, the gate-
 way and highway to the North-West,
 and the starting point to another
 ONE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED MILES OF
 NAVIGABLE WATERS,

flowing nearly due east and west be-
 tween its alluvial banks. Having now
 reached the foot of the Rocky Moun-
 tains our "ancient mariner" (laughter)
 for by this time he will be quite en-
 titled to such an appellation, knowing
 that water cannot run up hill, feels cer-
 tain his aquatic experiences are con-
 cluded. (Laughter and applause.) He
 was never more mistaken. (Laughter.)
 We immediately launch him upon the
 Athabaska and Mackenzie rivers, and
 start him on a longer trip than any he
 has yet undertaken—laughter—the
 navigation of the Mackenzie river alone
 exceeding two thousand five hundred
 miles. If he survives this last experi-
 ence, we wind up his peregrinations by
 a concluding voyage of one thousand
 four hundred miles down the Fraser
 river, or if he prefers it, the Thompson
 river to Victoria, in Vancouver, whence,
 having previously provided him with
 a first class return ticket for that pur-
 pose, he will probably prefer getting
 home via the Canadian Pacific. (Roars
 of laughter.) Now, in this enumeration,
 those who are acquainted with the
 country are aware that for the sake of
 brevity I have omitted thousands of
 miles of other lakes and rivers, which
 water various regions of the North-
 West, the Qu'Appelle river, the Belly
 river, Lake Manitoba, Lake Winnepe-
 gosis, Shoal Lake, &c., along whose in-
 termittent banks and shores I might
 have dragged and finally exterminated
 our way-worn guest—(laughter)—but
 the sketch I have given is more than
 sufficient for my purpose, and when it
 is further remembered that the most of
 these streams flow for their entire length
 through alluvial plains of the richest
 description—(applause)—where year
 after year wheat can be raised without
 manure, or any sensible diminution in
 its yield—(hear, hear)—and where
 he soil everywhere presents the appear-
 ance of a highly cultivated suburban
 kitchen-garden in England, enough has
 been said to display the agricultural
 riches of the territories I have referred
 to—(great applause)—and the capa-
 bilities they possess of.

**AFFORDING HAPPY AND POSPEROUS
 HOMES**
 to millions of the human race. (Long
 continued applause.)
 In close proximity to Winnipeg, two
 other communities,
THE MENNONITES AND ICELANDERS,
 starting from opposite ends of Europe,
 without either concert or communica-
 tion, have sought fresh homes within
 our territory, the one of Russian ex-
 traction though German race, moved by
 a desire to escape from the obligations
 of a law which was repulsive to their
 conscience; the other, bred amid the
 snows and ashes of an Arctic volcano,
 by the hopes of bettering their material
 condition. (Applause.) Although I
 have witnessed many sights to cause
 me pleasure during my various pro-
 gresses through the Dominion, seldom
 have I beheld any spectacle more preg-
 nant with prophecy, more fraught with
 promise of a successful future than the

Menonite settlement. (Applause.)
 When I visited these interesting peo-
 ple they had only been two years in the
 Province, and yet in a long ride I took
 across many miles of prairie, which but
 yesterday was absolutely bare, desolate
 and untenanted, the home of the wolf,
 the badger and the eagle, I passed vil-
 lage after village, homestead after home-
 stead, furnished forth with all the con-
 veniences and incidents of European
 comfort, and a scientific agriculture;
 while on either side the road, corn fields
 already ripe for harvest, and pastures
 populous with herds of cattle, stretched
 away to the horizon. (Great applause.)
 Even on this continent—the peculiar
 theatre of rapid change and progress—
 there has nowhere, I imagine, taken
 place so marvellous a transformation—
 (cheers) and yet when in your name,
 and the name of the Queen of England,
 I bade these men welcome to their
 new home, it was not the improvement
 in their material fortunes that pre-
 occupied my thoughts. Glad as I was
 to have the power of allotting them so
 ample a portion of our teeming soil—a
 soil which seems to blossom at our
 touch—(cheering)—and which they
 were cultivating to such manifest ad-
 vantage. I felt infinitely prouder in
 being able to throw over them the ægis
 of the British Constitution—(loud
 cheering)—and in bidding them freely
 share with us our unrivalled political
 institutions, our untrammelled personal
 liberty. (Great cheering.) Nor was my
 visit to the Icelandic community less
 satisfactory than that to our Mennonite
 fellow subjects.

"Now, my boy," said the examiner, "if
 I had a mince-pie, and should give two-
 twelfths of it to John, two-twelfths to
 Isaac, two-twelfths to Harry, and should
 take half the pie myself, what would there
 be left? Speak out loud, so that all can
 hear." "The plate," shouted the boy.

Prayer is the rusting of the wings of
 the angels that are on their way bringing
 us the boons of heaven. Even as a cloud
 foreshadoweth rain, so prayer foreshadow-
 eth the blessing; even as the green blade
 is the beginning of the harvest, so is
 prayer the prophecy of the blessing that
 is about to come.—*Spurgeon.*

How few Christians have imbibed the
 spirit of their Master's beautiful and
 most merciful parable of the tares, which
 the servants were forbidden to pluck lest
 they should root up the wheat along with
 them! Never have men been waiting
 who come, like the servants, and give no-
 tice of the tares, and ask leave to go and
 gather them up.—*Hare.*

"Doctor, my daughter seems to be going
 blind, and she's just getting ready for her
 wedding, too! O, dear me, what is to be
 done?" Let her go right on with the
 wedding, madam, by all means. If any
 thing can open her eyes, marriage will!"

GENERAL DEBILITY.
 This convenient term includes numerous
 ill-defined and supposed incurable
 forms of disease accompanied by general
 lassitude and exhaustion, without any as-
 certainable external or internal cause.
 The Peruvian Syrup sends its renova-
 tive influence to the inmost recesses of
 the system, and has relieved in our com-
 munity many cases of supposed incurable
 disease. Sold by dealers generally.

REV. T. P. CHILDS.
 Our readers will again notice the large
 double column advertisement in reference
 to a Catarrh Cure. Mr. Childs was for
 many years a great sufferer from this
 disease, and at times despaired of his life.
 By study and experiment he discovered a
 system of cure of this disease, which has
 baffled the skill of physicians for many
 years. Suffice it to say, that his method
 is recommended by every practitioner to
 whose notice it has been brought. The
 cure is certain, through and scientific.
 Mr. Childs is the pastor of a church, and
 has been drawn into the manufacture of
 his Catarrh Cure by the calls from num-
 bers of friends who desired to be freed
 from this loathsome disease, as well by a
 desire on his part to alleviate, as far as
 might be in his power, the suffering and
 distress of the human family. Mr.
 Childs' reputation and character secure
 him the confidence of his patrons, who
 are not dealing with a man that has a
 patient to sell, but a simple remedy.
 The success that has attended the intro-
 duction of his "Catarrh Specific" is won-
 derful. Mr. Childs has nearly six thou-
 sand patients scattered over the country
 and thousands more he has cured per-
 manently. Read the advertisement care-
 fully, and examine the certificates.—*Advt.*

**WOODILL'S GERMAN
 BAKING POWDER,**
 MANUFACTURED BY FRED. B. WOODILL,
 FOR
W. M. D. PEARMAN,
 Factory, 123 Upper Water Street

For making Bread, Biscuits, Buns, Tea Cakes,
 Pastry, &c., Far lighter, sweeter, and more whole-
 some than by any other process, and at a great
 saving of Time, "trouble and Expense"
 nov 25

J. W. JOHNSON, A.B., LL.B.
BARRISTER,
 HALIFAX, N.S.
 OFFICE: No. 96 GRANVILLE STREET.
 (Opposite Province Building.)
 dec 20

J. C. DUMARESQ
ARCHITECT.
 PLANS, SPECIFICATIONS, &c., of Churches,
 County Residences, and all kinds of Building
 prepared to order.
 Office 135 Hollis Street, Halifax, N.S.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.
 OTTAWA, Sept. 30, 1877.
 AUTHORIZED Discount on American Invoices
 until further notice, 2 per cent.
 J. JOHNSON,
 Commissioner of Customs
 Oct 8

JOB PRINTING
 REPORTS, PAMPHLETS
 Posters, Handbills,
 Cards, Billboards, &c., &c.
 Mercantile Blanks,
 We are now prepared to execute all
 Orders for the above well
AT MODERATE RATES.
 WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH.
AT THE 'WESLEYAN' OFFICE.

BUCKETE BELL FOUNDRY.
 Established in 1837.
 Superior Bells of Copper and Tin,
 mounted with the best Rotary Mould-
 ings, for Churches, Schools, Farms,
 Factories, Coast Bells, Fire Alarm
 Bells, Church Bells, &c., &c. Fully
 warranted.
 Illustrated Catalogue sent free.
YARBUEN & TIFE.
 Oct. 13 1877.

**Ayer's
 Cherry Pectoral**
 For Diseases of the
 Throat and Lungs,
 such as Coughs, Colds,
 Whooping Cough,
 Bronchitis, Asthma,
 and Consumption.

The reputation it has attained, in consequence
 of the marvellous cures it has produced during
 the last half century, is a sufficient assurance to
 the public that it will continue to realize the happiest
 results that can be desired. In almost every
 section of country there are persons, publicly
 known, who have been restored from alarming and
 even desperate diseases of the lungs, by its use.
 All who have tried it, acknowledge its superiority;
 and where its virtues are known, no one hesitates
 as to what medicine to employ to relieve the dis-
 tress and suffering peculiar to pulmonary affec-
 tions. **CHERRY PECTORAL** always affords in-
 stant relief, and performs rapid cures of the
 milder varieties of bronchial disorder, as well as
 the more formidable diseases of the lungs.
 As a safeguard to children, amid the distressing
 diseases which beset the Throat and Chest of
 Childhood, it is invaluable; for, by its timely use,
 multitudes are rescued and restored to health.
 This medicine gains friends at every trial, as
 the cures it is constantly producing are too re-
 markable to be forgotten. No family should be
 without it, and those who have once used it
 never will.

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

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

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

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

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

Catarrh can be Cured. 335



MY EXPERIENCE.
 EIGHTEEN YEARS of terrible headache, disgusting
 nasal discharges, dryness of the throat, acute bronchi-
 tis, coughing, soreness of the lungs, raising bloody
 mucus, and even night sweats, inciting me for my
 professional duties, and bringing me to the verge of
 the grave—all caused by, and the results of, NASAL
 CATARRH. After spending hundreds of dollars, and
 obtaining no relief, I compounded my Catarrh Specific
 and Cold Air Inhaling Balm, and wrought upon my-
 self a wonderful cure. Now I can speak for hours with
 no difficulty, and can breathe freely in any atmosphere.
 At the call of numerous friends, I have given my cure
 to the public, and have now thousands of patients in
 all parts of the country and thousands of happy fellow-
 beings whose sufferings I have relieved. My cure is
 certain, thorough, and perfect, and is endorsed by every
 Physician who has examined it. If I can relieve my
 fellow beings as I have been relieved of this loathsome
 disease, making the possessor at once disgusting to
 himself and others, I shall be satisfied, and feel that I
 have done my little toward removing the ills of man-
 kind.
 REV. T. P. CHILDS.

A DANGEROUS DISEASE.
 CATARRH is a dangerous disease; yet it can be cured by the use of my "Catarrh Specific." Thou-
 sands suffer without knowing the nature of this almost universal complaint. It is an ulceration of the
 head. Its indications are hawking, spitting, weak inflamed eyes, frequent soreness of the throat, dry
 and heat of the nose, matter running from the head down the throat, often ringing of deafness in the
 ears, loss of smell, memory impaired, dullness and dizziness of the head, often in its first stages, but
 more commonly in its advanced stages, attended with pain in the chest or left side, and under the
 shoulder blades. Indigestion usually attends Catarrh; a hacking cough and colds are very common.
 Some have all these symptoms; others only a part. Very little pain attends Catarrh until the Liver
 and the Lungs are attacked in consequence of the stream of pollution running from the head into the
 stomach. It ends in consumption.

The Legitimate Child of Catarrh is Bronchitis.
 BRONCHITIS is the legitimate child of CATARRH. Troches and all palliatives cannot, by any possi-
 bility, reach the ulcerated fountain in the head, whence the polluted, festering, corrosive matter issues,
 and thus irritates and never cures the Catarrh. All such persons catch
 cold easily, and have frequently lost all sense of smell. The disease advances cautiously, until pain in
 the chest, hiccough or bowels, startles him. He lacks and coughs, has dyspepsia, liver complaint, and is
 urged by his Doctor to take this or that; perhaps even Cod Liver Oil is prescribed. Perfectly ridicu-
 lous! The foul ulcers in the head can not be reached by pouring such stuff into the poor-jawed
 stomach. The patient becomes nervous, the voice is hoarse and unnatural, he feels disheartened,
 memory loses her power, judgment her seat, gloomy forebodings hang overhead; hundreds, yes,
 thousands in such circumstances, feel that to die would be relief, and many do even cut the thread of
 life to end their sorrow. There is one other form of Catarrh that I must just refer to. A hard sub-
 stance forms in the passage, becomes very painful, frequently breaks, and is blown with great pain
 and difficulty from the nose. In other cases it will cut through and discharge itself by the side of the
 nose, making a terrible anginous sore. One of my patients was in this condition. She is now get-
 ting along finely; the sore healed up, and the stench and acrid matter are all gone.
 For all afflicted with Catarrh, in all its developments—not even excepting cases where the bones of
 the nose are affected—my Catarrh Specific affords a safe, sure and permanent cure.

Cleanse and Heal—My Motto.
 CLEANSE and HEAL is my motto, while at the same time one of the six remedies I send brings
 the nasty corruption out through the nostrils, and thus prevents it running down the throat into the
 stomach. By thus keeping the ulcers clear of matter, and of applying the proper medicine, they soon
 heal, and heal permanently. Also for weak nerves, chronic headache and neuralgia my Specific
 is invaluable.

Thousands are dying in early life with consumption who can look back a few years—perhaps only
 months—when it was only Catarrh. Neglected when a cure is possible, very soon it will transform
 the features of health and youth into the ghastly appearance, while the hacking cough has the excess
 of blood gushing from the lungs or night sweats, all significantly proclaim that it is too late; and thus
 a neglected Catarrh ends in the consumptive's grave.
100,000 Die from Consumption.
 More than 100,000 die annually from Consumption in these United States, and a careful classifica-
 tion has revealed the startling fact that fully 75,000 of those cases were caused by Catarrh in the head,
 and had no known connection with heredity, any causes. A large share of these cases might have been
 cured. Many of them were in the morning of life, and their young hearts—now cold in consump-
 tive's grave—struggling hard against the vile enemy that laid them low.

Physicians Testimony.
 This certifies that the undersigned are acquainted with Rev. T. P. Childs and believe him to
 be reliable and truthful, and that his mode of treating Catarrh is scientific and effectual in breaking up
 and curing it; and indeed it seems to be the only mode likely to effect a complete cure.
J. H. GREEN, M.D., Troy, O.
JOSIAH REED, M.D., Troy, O.
 Either of the above-named physicians can be consulted by letter or otherwise.

Be Cautious.
 Five years ago, when I first announced to the world that "CATARRH could be cured," it was the only
 announcement of the kind then to be found. All or nearly all, the physicians in the land said it
 More could be cured. A few stufls could be had at drug stores, labelled "Catarrh Suffer." Now what?
 More? Can any who had advertised their "bitters" and "tonics," and nostrums of all sorts, and
 claimed for them almost miraculous power to cure a long catalogue of diseases, slip into that catalogue
 "Catarrh." Is not this an afterthought? Or have they really changed their medicines to suit the develop-
 ment of Nasal Catarrh, which has but recently become prevalent? Be not deceived!

Special Remarks.
 This Specific is regarded by the best judges as being the most complete system for the treatment
 of Nasal Catarrh ever devised. Indeed, there does not appear to be anything lacking in its perfect adap-
 tation to the horrid disease, in all its loathsome, painful and dangerous developments. It is really two
 systems harmoniously combined; but in addition to the rational treatment for Catarrh in the nasal pas-
 sages, it includes a fine system for inhaling steam, medicated vapor, and for passing it all along the air
 pipes, and even along the obstructing tubes, without pain or difficulty.

No one Medicine.
 Can by any possibility cure Catarrh, when it spreads, as above described, through the nasal passages,
 throat, and bronchial pipes. Here lies the secret of the unparalleled success of my treatment. Some of
 all its leading nostrums which I send, or all combined, are just sure to follow it into
 the medicated water cannot reach it, then the medicated vapor surely will.
 The following are taken from thousands of testimonials in my possession:

Boston Testimony.
 William Collier, 63 W. Dwellam Street, Boston, Mass., writes:
 I here state that my daughter has used your Catarrh Cure
 and is well, and I have not a word to say against it, and I
 gentlemen as what I know personally about your Catarrh
 ing God I ever got hold of T. P. Childs' Catarrh Remedy.
 The following voluntary notice appeared in the
 of patent medicine, as a rule, and when we received this
 on another page, we at first declined its insertion; but
 replies, and one especially from a well known and
 proprietor of the medicines, that we withdrew our obje-
 tion carefully and examine the certificates. Mr. C
 Catarrh Cure by the calls from numbers of friends who

My Daughter.
 REV. T. P. CHILDS—DEAR SIR:—I should have
 great medicine your "Catarrh Specific" is my daughter
 CRAB ORCHARD, KEY, Judge J. Collett, of Lima
 catarrh had taken hold upon me at the time you were
 to all around, and with a suffering day and night.
 20th of August. Now I am cured; head free, air pas-
 sages clear, and I am very happy. A very cheap. I
 have laid away the instrument, having
 I have accomplished what you thought could be gain-
 ed.

Late Testi.
 DR. T. P. CHILDS—DEAR SIR:—I am happy to in-
 form you that my expectations. Your inhaling inst-
 rument, in fact, they have accomplished wonders in me,
 almost totally deaf. In ten days I could hear tolera-
 bly, and I am very much pleased.
 GRAY HILL, TEXAS, Dec 22, 1876.
 Mr. Gates, of Meadville, Va., says in a recent letter,
 benefit I have derived from your Specific.
 Mrs. Elizabeth Lee, of Concord, Ga., in a letter dated Nov. 4, 1876, says, "I have never paid out
 money for anything in all my life that has given me such satisfaction as your medicines."

A Case of Catarrh Consumption Cured.
 BROTHER T. P. CHILDS—DEAR FRIEND—I had been confined to my room seven weeks. I was
 given up by my friends, soon to fill a consumptive's grave. Had a distressing cough and smothering,
 so that I could not lie down without the greatest distress in my lungs. I had lost all sense of smell
 and hearing, and my head was one mass of misery. My friends aided me in the use of your treatment,
 which I commenced with but faint hope, but I had been under the care of good doctors winters, all of
 whom said I had the consumption. But I began to amend immediately. The vile phlegm ceased to
 accumulate, and the inhaling balm soon relieved my lungs, and I passed the winter quite comfortably,
 and have been improving all summer, and am now in good health. No cough, no stoppages of the
 air passages, no soreness of the lungs. I do not take cold easily at all. I thank the Lord that I
 ever ordered your medicines, and shall ever pay for your success. Truly your friend,
 LIME SPRINGS, HOWARD CO., IOWA. RACHEL STEWART

Little Children.
 The undersigned has invented a neat contrivance, by which little children can be treated success-
 fully, and the nasal passage kept open, and not only warmed off, but broken up when contracted,
 and thus settled catarrh prevented.

Conclusion.
 Everything known to be good in the treatment of Nasal Catarrh, Throat, or Bronchial Disease,
 combined in one grand system. Two of the best Instruments in the world, and Instruments with
 which to use them, in each case, so that with the Catarrh Specific, the enemy can be struck all
 along the line, morning, noon and night, and the fight kept up all through the day, with but little
 trouble. One of my inhaling Balms produces a quicker circulation, carries the blood to the surface
 and it is quite impossible to take cold. This is truly one half of the battle. An ounce of prevention is
 worth fifty pounds of cure, in this case.
 Do not trifle with some cheap thing, which at best can afford but temporary relief, while the roots
 of the vile disease are deeper and deeper. Be in earnest about it, or do nothing! Write at once
 and say what paper you saw this in. Circulars, price lists and all necessary information can be had
 by (with return stamp).

Rev. T. P. Childs, Troy, O.

PREACHER'S PLAN, HALIFAX AND DARTMOUTH.

SUNDAY, 14th OCT.

11 a.m. Brunswick St. 7 p.m. Rev. G. Shore Rev. S. F. Huestis

MARRIED.

At the Methodist Parsonage, Pugwash, Oct. 1, by the Rev. T. D. Hart, Mr. John W. Mattison, of Oxford, to Miss Cynthia Orchard of Pugwash.

At River John, in the Methodist Church, by the Rev. D. B. Scott, assisted by the Rev. Robert McCann, Mr. Charles A. Graham, of the firm of Graham & Co., Merchants, Halifax, to Miss Evelyn E. Henry, eldest daughter of Charles Henry, Esq., River John.

At the Methodist Parsonage, Sheffield, Oct. 11, by the Rev. W. Dobson, Mr. William Vanline, of Lakerville, to Miss Rhoda Sims, of the same place.

At the same time, at the same place, Mr. Geo. Seales, of Lakerville, to Miss Mercy Chase, of the same place.

On the 15th inst., by the Rev. S. F. Huestis, Mr. James Heller, of Richmond to Miss Isabel James Langille, of Halifax.

At Portland, St. John, on the 11th of Oct., by the Rev. S. T. Teed, Mr. George F. Bustin, of the Town of Portland, to Miss Martha Eagles, of the city of St. John.

October 10th, at the Methodist Church, Berwick, N.S., by the Rev. C. Lockhart, Miss Sarah Collins, youngest daughter of Robert Collins, Esq., of Berwick, to Rev. Charles Nicklin, Pastor of M. E. Church, Hebron, New Hampshire.

At Murray Harbour, by Rev. A. E. LePge, on Sept. 29th, Mr. Charles Sensenbanch, to Miss Priscilla Boote, both of this place.

DIED.

Oct. 11th Mrs. Mary Michener of Mount Denson, aged 85 years. She was for upwards of half a century a member of the Methodist Church.

CHURCH RE OPENING.

The Methodist Church at Cole Harbour, which has lately been renovated and improved, will be re-opened for divine worship on Sabbath, 28th inst.

Preaching at 11 a.m., by Rev. A. W. Nicolson; and at 7 p.m., by Rev. G. Shore.

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MISSIONARY MEETINGS

YARMOUTH DISTRICT.

PLACE TIME DEPUTATION

around S. Local arrangement Local arrangement

Arcadia " " " "

Hebron " " " "

Barrington, December 10, 11, 12, Deputation J Taylor, J Tweedy, J Scott.

Port La Tour February 12, 13, 14, Deputation J Taylor, F H W Pickles, J Scott.

N E Harbor December 18, 19, 20, Deputation J Taylor, J Tweedy, F Pickles, W Amley.

Shelburne October 17, 18, Deputation J Tweedy, F Pickles, J Scott.

Lockport December 27, 28, J. Taylor, F. Pickles, J. Scott.

F. H. W. PICKLES, Financial Secretary.

Intercolonial Railway.

1877 WINTER ARRANGEMENT ON AND AFTER MONDAY, Oct. 15th TRAINS

Will leave Halifax as follows:—

At 8.25 a.m. and 5.30 for St. John and intermediate points.

At 1.30 p.m. for Quebec and intermediate points.

At 8.25 a.m. and 1.30 p.m., for Picton and intermediate points.

TRAINS WILL ARRIVE.

At 9.15 a.m. and 8.20 p.m., from St. John and intermediate stations.

At 1.30 p.m. from Quebec and points West.

At 1.30 and 8.20 p.m. from Picton and intermediate stations.

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Railway Office, Moncton, Oct. 20th 1877.

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