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

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

VOL. XXX

HALIFAX, N.S. SEPTEMBER 14, 1878.

THANATOPSIS.

To him who in the love of Nature holds Communion with her visible forms, she speaks A various language; for his gayer hours She has a voice of gladness and a smile And eloquence of beauty, and she glides Into his darker musings, with a line away And healing sympathy, that steals away

thoughts Of the last bitter hour come like a blight Over thy sad spirit, and sad images Of the stern agony, and shroud and pall,

And breathless darkness and the narrow house,

Make thee to shudder and grow sick at heart ; Go forth, under the open sky, and list To Nature's teachings, while from all around Earth and her waters and the depth of air-Comes a still voice-Yet a few days, and thee The all beholding sun shall see no more In all his courses; nor yet in the cold ground, Where thy pale form was laid, with many tears,

Nor in the embrace of ocean. shall exist Thy image. Earth that nourished thee shall claim

Thy growth, to be resolved to earth again, And lost, each human trace, surrendering up Thine individual being shalt thou go To mix forever with the elements. To be a brother to the insensible rock And to the sluggish clod, which the rude

swain Turns with his share, and troads upon. Th

oak. Shall send his roots abroad and pierce thy mold.

Yet not to thine eternal rosting place Shalt thou retire alone, nor couldst thou

wish Couch more magnificent. Thou shalt lie down With patriarchs of the infant world-with

kings The powerful of the earth-the wise, the good,

Fair forms, and hoary seers of ages past, All in one mighty sepulchre. The hills Rock-ribbed and ancient as the sun-the

vales Stretching in pensive quietness between; The venerable woods-rivers that move

course, but as to forms of presentation, bad proof-reading was the editions of the newness of views, and expedition in the vulgate edited by Pope Sixtus V. His line of his work. If you have illustration, Holiness carefully supervised every sheet always let them be such as will instruct. of this wonderful edition before it was sent You do not teach to entertain, but you' to the press, and to stame it with his will entertain by good teaching.

7. The teacher must master his subjects. Don't appear before your class to teach what you don't know. It is a great thing for a class to have confidence in the knowledge of a teacher. Read and study all available matter concerning the lessons. 8. Never consider you know anything unless you can state it in more than one way-one way will not fit the comprehen-

sions of all pupils. 9. We always teach by what we are, Solemnly, earnestly, constantly, remember this. In every life there is (as said Horace Bushnell) an unconscious, subtle influence, an impalpable essence, reaching far beyond anything specifically taught.

THE EDUCATION OF AFTER LIFE.

(Dean Stanley.

Spend, if possible, one hour each day in reading some good and great book. The number of such books is not too many to overwhelm you. Every one who reflects on the former years of his education can lay his finger on half a dozen, perhaps Na. The passage thus improved read: even fewer, which have made a lasting ' and he shall be thy fool," instead of " and impress upon his mind. Treasure up these. It is not only the benefits which you yourself derive from them-it is the impression which they leave upon you of tion of the Bible was the omission of the ual and immaterial. How many in all classes of life may say of their own expe-

earliest literary delight, Robert Southey ? Holton said he had no doubt that Mr.

authority fulminated a bull that any printer who, in reprinting the work, should make any alteration in the text, would be excommunicated. This was printed as a preface to the first volume of the work. Isaac Disraeli, in his " Curiosities of Literature," says, in referring to this circumstance, that "To the amazement of the world, the work remained without a rival -it literally swarmed with errata. A multitude of scraps were printed to paste ter. over the erroneous passages in order to

give the true text. The book makes a whimsical appearance with these patches; and the heretics exulted in this demonstration of papal infallibility ! The copies were called in, and violent attempts made to suppress it: a few still remain for the raptures of the Bible collectors. Not long ago the Bible of Sixtus V, fetched above sixty guineas-not too much for a mere book of blunders.

Another historical erratum was an intentional one made by a printer's widow in Germany, at whose house a new edition of the Bible was being printed. At night she stole into the office and altered the passage-Genesis III., 16-which makes Eve subject to Adam, by taking out the two first letters of the word Herr, used in German, and substituting in their place he shall be thy lord," as it should have been. It is said that this woman was punished by decapitation. Perhaps the most striking error of all, in any edithe lasting power of that which is spirit- negation in the seventh commandment in one instance. This edition was very effectively suppressed.

In reporting Parliament some ten years rience that which was said, in speaking of his library, by one who was my own a statement to the effect that the Hon. Mr. Morris was tight (right), a single etter proving very derogatory both to the speaker and to the very highly respected gentleman to whom he referred.—From

" The Daily Newspaper," in New Domin.

PHOSPHORESCENCE .- It is now a well

established fact that the wonderful display

of light so often observed at sea. and es

pecially in the wake of ships, is d e to the

scientist, during a voyage in the Southern

Atlantic, states that the sea every night

was a perfect blaze of phosphorescence.

There was no moon, and although the sky

was perfectly clear and the stars shone

brightly, the luster of the heavens was

fairly eclipsed by that of the sea. The un-

broken part of the surface appeared pitch-

black, but wherever there was the least

ripple the whole line broke into a brilliant

crest of clear, white light. The wake of

the ship was an avenue of intense bright.

ness- It was easy to read the smallest

print, sitting at the afterpart in the cabin,

and indead the light was so vivid as to

throw the sails and rigging into distant

ion Monthly for August,

other having everything demanded in the their patient with all tenderness. departments of both business and religion -a strong, shrewd, safe and fluent deba-

Weslevan,

while there was much in our first experiment that is destined to pass into law as some little confusion in regard to the relation of things to each other, as for instance, the Boards of management in publishing, educational and missionary work in relation to committees of the General Conference now being appointed. Do these suppercede those ? Do the Boards appointed four years ago exist now? On these points opinion. But time will adjust difficulties. A motion for the appointment of a Com-

Still, there was a somewhat painful chasm what they conceive to be serious symptoms in the discussion, caused by the death of which call for active and prompt attention. Judge Wilmot and the absence of Mr. If one half the memorials and notices of John McDonald, of Toronto. We consider- motion receive consideration, we shall be ed these men particularly as unique in the here several weeks, and then go home great intellectual contests of four years with a new constitution on our hands. ago-the one having such exuberance of But there is enough of the old, wary diswit, such display of philosophic argument position remaining, to compel these phyand amazing adroitness of repartee: the sicians to reduce their doses, and treat

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NO. 3

nan Margaret Imouth Statio

Last night I attended the Hymn Book Committee, which had met in Quebec in

July, and now held its adjourned session Already it is apparent that changes are preparatory to reporting. It was plain that contemplated in the working of the our old land-marks of Hymnology are not church's economy. Four years have fairly to be disturbed without protest and briltried the elasticity and compactness of liant discussion. Alas for the man who every department, and the result is that shall miss the debate on the subject! Dr. Ryerson, who has been a Liberal all his life-and to whose Liberalism we owe so well as history, there are defects and flaws much in the contest with favoritism and here, and there. And, in fact, there is togyism in old Canada-is a Conservative now. Methodism owes its power as wel. as its preservation to this very principle, sometimes hidden but always springing to arms on the first seeming interference with honoured, traditional law or privilege. Dr. Ryerson reveres the Hymn Book which we believe had Wesley's sanction, and so does not tamely brook its dismemand some others there is not unanimity of berment. It is equally plain, however, that other members of the Committee, though equally methodistic in their attachmittee of enquiry into the administration ments, are disposed, purely on Methodistic of discipline in Annual Conferences, led to grounds, to cut up the old Hymn Book and a warm discussion in the afternoon. Many shape it into proportions more suitable to seemed disposed to resent any interfer- this time and country. Dr. Ryerson is a ence with Annual Conference affairs by host in himself, and will lead a strong the General Conference, in view of the phalanx. The other, the party of modififact that the powers of both were intended cation-are numerous, and many of them to be distinct and independent. On the well versed in traditional history. So that

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In majesty, and the complaining brooks That make the meadows green, and, poured round all.

Old Ocean's grey and melancholy waste-Are but the solemn declarations all Of the great tomb of man. The golden sun The planets, all the infinite host of heaven, Are shining on the sad abodes of death, Through the still lapse of ages. All that

tread The globe are but a handful to the tribes That slumber in its bosom. Take the wings Of morning, pierce the Barcan wilderness, Or lose thyself in the continuous woods Where rolls the Oregon, and hears no sound Save of his own dashings-yet the dead are

there: And millions in those solitudes, since first The flight of years began, have laid them

down In their last sleep-the dead reign there alone. So shall thou rest, and what if thou withdraw In silence from the living, and no friend Take note of thy departure? All that breathe Will share thy destiny. The gay will laugh When thou art gone, the solemn brood of

Plod on, and each one as before will chase His favourite phantom; yet all these shall leave

Their mirth and their employment, and shall come

And make their bed with thee. As the long train

Of ages glide away, and sons of men, The youth in life's green spring, and he who goes

In the full strength of years, matron and maid The speechless babe and the gray-headed man-

Shall one by one be gathered to thy side, By those, who in their turn shall follow them.

So live that when thy summons comes to join The innumerable caravan, which moves To that mysterious realm, where each shall take

His chamber in the silent halls of death, Thou go not like the quarry-slave at night, Scourged to his dungeon, but sustained and soothed

By an unfaltering trust, approach thy grave, Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams.

My days among the dead are past, Around me I behold, Where'er these casual eves are cast, The mighty minds of old; My never-failing friends are they, With whom I converse day by day.

My thoughts are with the dead; with them

I live in long-past years, Their virtues love, their faults condemn. Partake their hopes and fears. And from their lessons seek and find Instructions with an humble mind.

presence of innumerable animalcules. A But it is not by books, whether of literature or science, that the self-education of

after-life is assisted. When Joan of Arc was examined before her ecclesiastical judges, and was taunted with the reproach that such marvelous things as she professed to have seen, and heard, and done, were not found written in any book which they had studied, she answered in a spirit akin, and in some respects superior, to the well-known lines in which Hamlet replies to Horatio. She replied, "My lord. God has a book in which are written many things which even the most leaned clerk

lights and shadows. This phosphorescence and scholar has never come across." Then was chiefly due to an animalculum called there is the yet deeper education to be de Pyrosoma, of which many specimens were taken with a tow-net, and which glowed rived by those who have senses exercised to discern between good and evil, from like molten iron.

Pyrosoma is a free swimming colony of the great flux and reflux of human affairs. simple ascidians, having the form of with which the peculiarity of our times lengthened cylinder, open at one end and causes all to become more or less converclosed and coming to a point at the other ; sant. One of the experiences which the the separate individuals, often to the numeducation of life brings with it, or ought ber of many thousands, are of a consistency to bring with it, is an increasing sense of between jelly and cartilage, and are providthe difference between what is hollow and ed with a fairly developed nervous system. what is real, what is artificial and what is But these were by no means the only lumhonest, what is permanent and what is inous animals. There were large numbers transitory? "There are," says Gothe, in of copepod crustaceans, each of which, on a proverb pointed out to me long ago by being shaken in the curves of the waves. Lord Houghton as a summary of human wisdom, "many echoes in the world, but few voices." It is the business of the education of after-life to make us more and more alive to this distinction.

EDITORIAL LETTER.

MONTREAL, Sept. 5th, 1878.

Without attempting stately leaders for the WESLEYAN, we have preferred to afford, from day to day, a digest of proceedings and a description of men and thing as they come to our individual observtion connection with this General Conferin ence. Inferences may be deduced when we have more time. At present, if we can make the editorial letter a sort of camera obscura-a medium by which our eastern friends may see the lineaments of great men, great occasions, and great debates, we shall be satisfied. The General Conference met promptly

at the hour announced. Dr. Ryerson, opened the session with apparent good one

feeling and thankfulness. It required tar less time than four years ago, to arrange details in organization. Considering the politics and other contingencies affecting our attendance, there were not so many our legislative doctors. Their finger upon northern, if not southern man, and so is 6. An earnest teacher will seek perpeta- cal mance on the part of the printers. our mental data and by ourselves in part. al novelty, not in the subject matter, of Perhaps the most astonishing example of absent as might have been anticipated. the pulse of this great system, they find claimed by ourselves in part.

other hand it is felt that, when irregulari- we are in for a tremendous debate on the ties creep into Annual Conferences there | Hymn Book. should be some way of checking the evil.

must some time be remedied.

I telegraphed in time for last week's issue, the result of the new elections. Dr. Douglas' election was generally anticipated, though there were numerous candidates on the first sheet of the election report. Mr. Sutherland, who has surely abundance of work in the Missionary Department, was yet brought to the platform as General Conference Secretary, with much unanimity. His name on the first very scattering ballot seemed to concentrate the votes, particularly of those who know him best, on his name. He has amazing powers of work and endurance, carries good nature and dash into everything he undertakes, is a good writer, a first-rate speaker, a clear-headed business man and a genial whole-hearted compan-This is surely a good epitome of ion. qualities. ' (By the way, Dr. Ryerson, made an excellent close to his retiring, address, by saying that the sum of his stormy life was setting in a cloudless sky That did touch many hearts, for it awoke a thousand slumbering recollections.)

Dr. Allison--our popular superintendant of Education in Nova Scotia-and Judge Jones of Ontario, were elected as Mr. Sutherland's associates Thus the three sections of the Dominion are represented in the Secretariat. Dr. Rice's election to the Vice-presidency was a deserved recognition of his worth to the connexion. Indeed, the General Conference staff this hope for great things under their administration.

Friday's business was again chiefly rou-In short, the right of appeal was left out time. Notices of motion, adjusting rules of the Constitution four years ago, and of order, striking committees, was chieffy this may be a confession that the defect the order of the day. The order was spent at St. James St. Church-where all

the night services are held-in a Missionary Love Feast. This was a rare occasion. Dr. Young, nine years a missionary at Manitoba, gave touching expression to his residence there, his trials-the rebellion of Riel and the murder of Scott, the two successive famines, his parting with McDougall, with whom he was intimately associated. Then his joys and triumphs under Christ, his return with a report of several missionaries well established on the ground and large congregations formed. Our own Ingham Sutcliffe astonished the meeting, and none more than his own eastern brethren, with a recital of his early life, his first missionary work begun in Montreal, amid cholera a great pressure of anxiety, his subsequent removal to Toronto thence to Newfoundland and back to the Provinces. Mr. S. has a wonderful experience for every missionary occasion, but now, when he could contrast the extremes of his life, beginning with 60 missionaries in Canada, and ending with 1160, the relation was simply startling. Mr. Russ, nine years Chairman in British Columbia, described his emotions, and the history of his remarkable call to that field. He wrote his wife asking her refusal or concurrence. The journey then was a fearful one, round by the Isthmus and Aspinwall, so deadly, with fever. Mrs. Russ's reply ought to be a watchword for every Ministers wife,-" I would rather die than stand in your way of usefulness." It would time is exceedingly able, and we may be a good motto for any woman who steps in between God and her husband, leaving it for stationing or Missionary authorities

Mr. Coley delivered, at the sacramental to say where he may go, but holding ever service of Wednesday evening, a simple herself the privilege of saying where he and pathetic address, in which he gave shall not go. Dr. McDonald, of Japan, several indications of that remarkable resembling very much our young friend power which he has shown both as an Mr. Allison, now teaching at Sackville. author and a preacher. There were flash- so much, indeed, that his image at a dises of genius, passages of singular beauty, tance of a hundred feet is readily mistaken sententious phrases, such as a reader for that gentleman, save in difference of lingers over in the life of Thomas Collins. years-this renowned missionary was one He is very self-possessed and quiet in man- of the most interesting in his expression. ner, speaking more with his emphasis, Then came Mr. Beaudry, Missionary to and a peculiarly expressed motion of lips | the French in Montreal-a gifted man and and eyes rather than with gesticulation apparently under full headway for Christ. and energy of voice. He had previously who told us that there are 3000 converts been received by the Conference, when among the French, originally Papists. his charming affability delighted every Dr. Evans fittingly closed with a narrative of life and labour extending over years The work of Thu:sday was chiefly de- so numerous that no other man has equal voted to striking committees, and receiv- honour with him as to the time spent in

ing memorials and notices of motion. Now active ministerial service. He is a coswe see something of what is intended by mopolitan-being an eastern, western, and

TEACHING AS AN ART.

In an address at the Round Lake Sunday School Assembly, Professor Wilkin son laid down the following " principles of teaching," which he thought would be found useful, although he was careful to preface them with the saving remark that " no teacher can teach by rule alone, and must have somewhat of a gift of genius ' for teaching

1. Regard teaching as an art (that is, a body or system of rules for doing a thing).

2. Believe thoroughly that you can never become successful by rule alone.

3. Never tell a pupil what you can by any means get him to tell you.

4. Connect what you do tell with some thing already known. Make a chain of the facts, arrange them, give the reasons Bible is said to be the most successful tor them, and know what bearing they have on life.

5. Never undertake to teach when your pupils are not paying attention If you do, you teach them not to pay attention, you make yourself a mere talking-machine,

no unusual thing for a proof to pass through the hands of several of the most learned men of the time and neighborhood before the sheets were printed. It is related of Raphelingus, a distinguished scholar who was engaged in reading proofs in Antwerp about 1558, that he declined the professorship of Greek at Cam bridge, preferring to correct the text of the oriental languages. Plantin, of Antwerp, and Stephens, of Paris, used to expose publicly the sheets of their books, offering a reward to any who would discover errors in them. But it is very seldom,

if ever, that a work is issued from the press absolutely typographically perfect. In this respect the Oxford edition of the work published.

Many are the ludicrous and mortifying mistakes made in printing. Erasmus, rather unfortunately for himself, corrected his own proofs, with such a result that he declared that either the devil presided over typography or that there was diaboli-

In the early days of printing, the proofreaders were eminent scholars, and it was

TYPOGRAPHICAL BLUNDERS.

emitted a spark of light of great intensity, and the breaking water seemed filled with these glittering points. Besides these species mentioned, there are many others endowed with this light-giving power.



WESLEYAN. ТНЕ

GENERAL READING.

ELIZABETH OF HUNGARY.

(Conlcuded.

In the year 1226 the Landgrave Louis accompanied the Emperor Frederick II. into Italy. It was a year of famine throughout all Germany, but the poor Thuringians were the greatest sufferers. The tender heart of Elizabeth was oppressed beyond measure by this calamity, and she began to distribute corn from the royal granaries. As she was prudent as well as charitable, she so dealt it out that her resources lasted through the summer, when the harvests were again ready. It is related that the Wartburg was a busy place during these months. A certain number of loaves of bread were baked. and distributed to the crowds who gathered to receive it, sometimes to the number of nine hundred. The famine was followed by great mortality and distress, which taxed her sympathies and powers of endurance still further. In the town of Eisenach, at the foot of Wartburg she founded a hospital for for poor women only, and another caled the Hospital of St. Anne, were all who applied were received. These were afterward the scene of her tender ministries to the sick with loathsome diseases, from whom the ladies who attended her were wont to turn away in disgust. She also founded a hospital for poor children, to whom she was both mother and ministering angel. To the support of these charities went all the means she could draw from the treasury, her own jewels and state robes, and at last the jewels of state. The councillors were in a state of alarm at he had heard, but she was too far bethis, and upon Louis's return hastened to charge upon his wife the loss of the deeply moved by it. She only bared royal treasure, but he would not listen her shoulder and showed him the marks to them. "Let her give what she will,' he said, " if she but leave my castles of Wartburg, Eisenach, and Naumburg.' Elizabeth meeting him with her child. ren, threw herself into his arms c;ying, "See! I have given to the Lord what is his, and he has preserved to us what is thine and mine.'

It was the following year that all and fell asleep. Conrad's work was over; he had Europe was stirred by the zealots who inspired the third crusade. In Germade not only a slave but a martyr; many Frederick II. assumed the cross, and because of his proclammation of and sent a summons to Louis to join sanctity a most disgraceful scene took him. He took the cross with many place over her remains. Crowds came fully entered on new studies at a compaother princes and nobles, but dared not to view them, and bore away shreds of ratively advanced time of life. tell Elizabeth. After many days she her garments, her hair, and even mutifound the cross which he dared not lated her poor body for relics. There wear in her presence. She was playwere miracles and lamentations at her fully scarching in his purse for money burial. and within a year the Church of to give to her poor, and drew forth the St. Elizabeth was founded at Marbourg. badge that told its own story to her It was forty eight years in building, quick eye. She swooned away at his | and is a rare specimen of the pure early feet, but said on recovering, " Let it be | Gothic. All Germany poured its offeras God wills; I will stay behind and ings at the shrine of the gentle woman pray for thee." But a shadow of the whom they pitiously pursued to an earcoming cloud must have touched her | ly grave, and she now has a tomb, the even then; for she accompanied him on stone steps around which are worn hola two day's journey before she could low by the knees of pilgrims. part with him, and then she was brought And all this filled the few fleeting back half dead by her knight and layears that we call "a girl's life," for dies. Elizabeth at the time of her death, had Prince Louis shared the fate of thoujust completed her twenty-fourth year, sands of the "flower of chivalry" who and had survived her husband three went on those mad and perilous misyears and a half. sions to seek "the living among the Surely Protestantism can not say, dead." He journeyed as far as Otran-We have no part in this woman-a to. in Calabria, and then was arrested canonized saint in the Romish Church." by a fever. He died in the arms of the Protestantism did say this when, at the Patriarch of Jerusalem, commanding time of the Reformation, her own dehis knights with his latest breath to scendant Philip, Landgrave of Hesse bear his body back to his own country, (styled the Magnanimous.) " caused her and to defend his wife and children tomb to be violated with brutal levity, with their blood against wrong or opand her remains dispersed no one pression. When the evil tidings came knows how or whither." And Protesto Elizabeth she would have died, it is tantism does say this when pilgrims' said, but for the little baby daughter feet from Christian lands visit the Casthat had just come to claim with her tle of the Wartburg, and Christian other children a mother's care. hearts muse and commune with the Then the pitiless storm began to fall mighty and sainted dead in the chamber thick and fast upon the young mother where Luther found a refuge from whose young castle was no refuge priests and princes, and where he comagainst the designs of evil men. Henry pleted the translation of the Bible, and the eldest brother of Louis, aided by yet are careless of the fact that it was wicked councilors, assumed the right to also the chamber of Elizabeth. They take possession of the Wartburg, and look with awe on the ink stain upon drove Elizabeth and her children from the wall, and remember how Luther it. She was but little past twenty threw the ink-stand at the head of the years of age, but through the winter Satan in one of his mental conflicts, snow she passed down the rocky path, and forget that in this very room were her baby in her arms, and women fol- waged contests as terrible between love lowing with the three elder children. and duty, between nature and a cruel She took refuge in an inn, and for weeks creed, and these in the heart of one of supported herself by spinning wool, for the loveliest of women. Henry had issued a proclammation that As a pendant to this outline of a real forbade the people to receive her. She life, we will quote from Mrs. Jamiehad no expectation that redress could son's work of the many legends that ever come from that far grave in Cala- the German Catholic preserve with rebria; but in time-and how long were ligious care, and which is the subject journeys and how wide were separations of the illustration on a preceding page in that day !--- the knights who received of this paper. Louis's dying command returned to try. "Elilzabeth, in the absence of her Thuringia bearing his body. They had husband, daily visited the poor who learned before reaching Eisenach of the dwelt in the suburbs of Eisenach and cruel treatment Elizabeth had received in the huts of the neighboring valleys. from Henry, and were ready to avenge One day, during a severe winter, she her. They placed the young Herman, left her castle with a single attendant Louis's eldest son on the throne, under carrying in the skirts of her robe a supa regent, and gave to Elizabeth as her ply of bread, meat and eggs for a cerdower the city of Marbourgh, to which tain poor family; and, as she was deshe retired with her daughters. scending the frozen slippery path, her And now the power of Conrad, no husband, returning from the chase met longer tempered by the will of Louis, her bending under the weight of her began to fall with tenfold strictness charitable burden. upon the young widow, who had already " ' What doest thon here, my Elizalearned to fear everything, even her beth?' he said. 'Let me see what God. He held absolute sway over her thou art carrying away ?' by virtue of his holy office, and consci-"And she, confused and blushing to ous of this, he set himself to the task of her "purification." She already her bosom ; but he insisted, and open- that just discovered.

wore the cord which is the badge of the ing her robe he beheld only red and too much love ; for Conrad had doubt-

she lavished upon him a part of that charities, which had been the joy and that she might not find pleasure even in these. But, if not allowed to give her possessions to the poor, she was allowed to earn her bread, and so suffer MAN. the limitations of poverty as really as if she possessed nothing. She spent her days in spinning wool; but sorrow

and penance and exposure had done their work, and the poor weak fingers and faltering feet made such sorry work that she could not earn enough to meet her wants. She earned less and less, until her clothes became ragged, and she patched them with shreds of any color, until the children in the street pursued her like as a mad woman. Who shall say that the tender woman, shut in this iron cell devised by a fanatical priest, and feeling its walls closing around her day by day, did not feel her brain reel as her heart and her flesh

Her two faithful women Conrad had sent away ; and now, as if her cup were not already full to the brim, the rumor spread that she was living in unholv union with Conrad. Walter de Varila, her old friend, who had sorrowfully watched her course, but could do nothing for her, now came to protest against her subjugation to the will of Conrad. He told her of the floating rumor that yond the sense of things present to be of the penitential lash inflicted by Conrad, and her life-long friend went sadly away, leaving her to the mercy of God. At last she lay down, and it is recorded that she turned her face to the wall and chanted a hymn in a sweet and tender voice; then as her strength failed, she muttered the word " silence,'

failed?

Franciscan Order, and would have given white roses more beautiful and fragaway all her possessions that she might | rant than any that grow on earth. Then fulfil the vow of the Order-absolute he was about to embrace his wife, but, poverty. One by one she parted with looking in her face, he was overawed her children, lest she should give thom by a supernatural glory that seemed to emanate from every feature, and he less assured her that God had in wrath dared not touch her. He bade her go taken her husband from her, because on her way and fulfil her mission ; but taking from her lap one of the roses of love that He alone should have. Her Paradise, he put it in his bosom and continued to ascend the mountain slowconsolation of her life, Conrad limited, | ly, with his head declined, and pendering these things in his heart." Such is the story of Elizabeth of Hungary, princess, saint, martyr, wo-

NEVER TOO LATE.

How often do we see men around us who, having been discouraged by financial reverses, are broken in spirit, and declare it is no use to make any further effortsthat fortune is against them ! How often do we meet people addicted to bad habits who affirm that they are too old to break them off, that after so many years of indulgence it would be impossible to give up this or that pleasure ! How often do we encounter individuals who earnestly But this, the promise, of what shall be, desire this or that accomplishment, but who argue that they are too far along in years to acquire it ! If they were only a little younger they would lay hold and master it. And yet all history affords illustrations of the old adage that " it is never too late to mend." It is never too late to make a beginning. Swiles tells us that Sir Henry Spelman did not begin the study of science until he was between fifty and sixty years of age. Franklin was fifty before he fully entered on the study of natural philosophy. Dryden and Scott were not known as authors until each was in his fortieth year. Boccacio was thirtyfive when pe commenced his literary car-

eer. Alfieri was forty-six when he commenced the study of Greek. Dr. Arnold learned German when at an advanced age for the purpose of reading Niebuhr in the original, and in like manner James Watt. when about forty, while working at his trade as instrument maker in Glasgow, learned French, German and Italian to enable him to peruse the valuable works on mechanical philosophy which existed in these languages. Thomas Scott was fifty-six before he began to learn Hebrew. -Robert Hall was once found lying on the floor racked by pain learning Italian in his old age to enable him to judge of

the parallel drawn by Macaulay between Milton and Dante. Handel was forty-eight before he published any of his great works. Indeed, hundreds of inon an entirely different path. and succes and their conversation

FAMILY READING.

PROMISE FOR WEARY DAYS A

"My people shall dwell in quiet resting pl aces. The message finds us at our work

In the sultry hour of noon, And bears our thoughts to a shady spo With many a green festoon;

And we can but ask, While we toil at our task, Is the resting hour coming soon.

Through the streets and houses, the un der tones

Of the anthems among the trees Come softly near into weary ears, Brought by the truant breeze. And we dream we see, Though far they be The butterflies and bees.

As in a vision the hours pass by, Till the soft sounds hither reach Of the gurgling laughter of the waves As they fall upon the beach. And we can but deem That the pleasant dream Has earnest truths to teach.

In our days of joys increase, When sin and sorrow shall flee away And we from toil shall cease, Has greater power Than tree or flower

To bring our spirits peace.

We thank Thee. Giver of sun and shade For the mirth of the early morn For the silver light on the gladsome sea.

And the wealth of the ripening corn ; But we thank thee more For the heaven in store

For the souls that have been forlorn. Give us patience to wait and to labour

still: But at last in thy tender grace, In thy quiet resting place,

Where the work is done And the crown is won. In the light of the Master's face-

-Marianne Farningham.

HOW CHARACTER PREACHES.

On a bright summer morning, by the stances might be given of men who struck distinction, the other was a stone mason, might come to their finest manifestations? was about the

SEPTEMBER 14

HAPPY CHRISTIANS.

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The Church of Christ, in its early his-tory, was a singing church. The sombreness of our modern theology finds no justification in the first three hundred years of Christian history. Even Paul, whose mental discipline and thorough scholarship made him conservative in his emotional expressions, failed not to urge upon the churches that he founded the propriety of rejoicing. He lifted gladness to the level of an obligation. He taught it with reiteration, "Rejoice ! and again, I say rejoice !" It is a matter of record that the early Christians were excessively happy. The heathen historians recorded " The sect called Christians were that. composed of people noted for their happiness." They wrote : "These Christians sing continually; in their houses, and at work in the fields, and when journeying on the public roads, they are forever singing.',

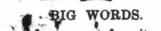
It is not a legitimate question for us to ask: Where is the old-time happiness ! and what has driven it out of our hearts. and exiled it from our homes? When will the original joyfulness return to our faith, and the ancient hopes? Is it not possible that, as Christians, we think too much of thinking, and too little of singing? Is the head so much better than the heart, after all ? Have we not intellectualized piety nearly to suffocation ? If we smother our emotions, shall we not smother the life to which they are breath? Our advice is, sing more. Logic is good; but piety cannot live on logic alone. Let our brotherhood be more me-

lodious. Give expression to the hope that you have within you of everlasting life. 'Speaking to yourselves in psalms and hymns, and spiritual songs, singing and making melody in your heart to the Lord."-Golden Rule.

HOME PIETY.

It is in the family life that a man's piety gets tested. Let the husband be cross and surly, giving a slap here and a O give us the summer for which we long | cuff there, and see how out of sorts every thing gets! The wife grows cold and unamiable too. Both are turned on one key. They vibrate in unison, giving tone for tone, rising in harmony or discord together, The children grow up saucy and savage as young bears. The father be-cames callous, peevish, hard—a kind of two-legged brute with clothes on. The wife bristles in self-defence. They develope an unnatural growth and sharpness of teeth, and the house is haunted by ugside of a country road running along the liness and domestic brawls. Is that what Hudson, not many miles from New York, God meant the family to be-He who two men stood talking together. One was made it a place for love to build her nest a judge of high social standing and legal in, and where kindness and sweet courtesy e divine can Why will not men come out of their caves which the judge had sent for the mason and enjoy it ? Some men make it a point to treat every other man's family well but Just coming into sight, as he trudged their own-have smiles for all but their along the road on his way to church, was kindred. Strange, pitiable picture of a plain Scotch farmer, well known as a human weakness, when those we love best God-fearing, Sabbath-keeping, honest, are worst treated; when courtesy is asking favor of the great or rich. His one must be rude to any, let it be some ones be taken away, and memory recalls a thousand sayings to regret. Death quickens recollections painfully. The grave cannot hide the white faces of those who sleep. The coffin and the ground are cruel magnates. They draw us farther than we would go. They force us to remember. A man never sees so far into human life as when he looks over a wife or a mother's grave. His eyes get won-And the judge and the mason crouched drous clear then, and he sees as never before what it is to love and be loved ; what it is to injure the feelings of the loved .--Christian Union.





Big words are great favorites with people of small ideas and weak conceptions They are sometimes employed by men guage that may best conceal their ough education. It is a very common, his example was well fitted to do. but very egregions mistake to suppose the long words are more genteel than the short ones-just as the same sort of people imagine high colors and flashy figures ping suddenly he said : improve the style of dress. These are the side." They don't go to bed, but myste-riously "retire." They don't eat and drink, but "partake of refreshments."

They are never sick but "extremely inlish language is the short words-chiefly monosyllables of Saxon deriviation; and people who are in earnest seldom use any other. Love, hate, anger, grief, joy, express themselves in short words and direct sentences; while cunning falsehood, and affectation delight in what Horace and a half" long .- Town and Country.

A WORK IN 5,000 volumes .- The celebrated "Chinese Encyclopædia," which was purchased some monthes ago by the Trustees of the British Museum fcr 1,500l bas been safely lodged in that institution. It forms the most important acquisition been made for some time past. The work to it extent in the literature of other countries. It is comprised in 5,020 volumes, and consists of a vast thesaurus, into which is digested the entire mass of Chinese literature extant at the date of its publication, classified under appropriate beadings, and accompanied with illustrative drawings, plans, and maps. It inof works of fiction. So completely private is the ownership of copies of this "Ency- Said the minister: "Why not clulopædia" in China, that no copy is known to be accessible for referance to

the general body of students of that coun-

DISCOVERY OF AN OLD MAP. -A novel discovery has been made in the library of Lyons, France. It is a map of the entire system of the entire plateau of Africa, which has been of late years explored by Grant, Baker, Livingstone and Stanley. The system is traced upon the globe which was constructed in 1701, and contains in detail the sources of the Nile and the Congo. This map was executed by order of Fathers Placide de Saint Amour, principal of the Monastery of the Third Order of St. Francis, by Crispurien of Toulon, and by the monks of Bonaventure and Gregoire, both connected with the above establishment. The report does not mention the name of the explorers. The modern maps place the source of the

building of a new wall near the place shine enough in the world to warm all. where they were standing, to consult about on this Sabbath morning.

of mind, when they wish to use lan- hard working man, neither fearing nor shown to all save our friends ! If any thoughts. With few exceptions, however, chief ambition seemed to be to raise a one he does not love-not to wife, sister. illiterate and half educated persons use large family of children in the fear of God brother or parent. Let one of our loved more "big words," than people of thor- and honorably in the sight of men, which

In the midst of an animated explanation of what he wanted in a new wall the judge caught sight of the farmer. Stop-

"There comes David Stuart; it will kind of folks who don't begin, but always never do to let him see us talking business commence." They don't live but "re- on Sabbath morning. We will just step behind this bit of wall until he passes." down behind the wall until the plodding footsteps of the farmer echoed faintly in disposed ;" and instead of dying, at last, the distance ; and the good man passed they decease." The strength of the Eng- from sight, all unconscious of the silent reproof his appearance had caused, while the judge, with feelings, one would think. belittling to his manliness, crept from his hiding-place to continue his conscious and confessed desecration of the Lord's day. The next morning the incident was recalls verbi sesquipedelia-words " a foot | was himself a Scotchman, though, unhappily, not so conscientious as his friend. He told the story with some glee, adding :

"Wha wad a' thocht, maun, that ye had sich a poor in ye as to mak' the judge hide behint the wall for the fear o' ye ?" Is not this an illustration of the force and influence of a sincere Christian character, though devoid of the adornments to the great national library which has in the world's sight of either position, wealth, or learning? All these together is remarkable as having nothing parallel could not resist the silent sermon of the good man's life, which brought home to the haughty judge the conviction of his sin.-Baptist Weekly.

AFTER MANY DAYS.

An old woman of eighty wished to becludes treatises ranging from 1150 B. C. come a Christian. But there was difficulty to about the year 1700 of our era, and it in the way. So she asked several friends come a Christian. But there was difficulty professes to represent every branch of Chi- to come with the minister and talk with nese literature, with the single exception her. She admitted the truth of all they Said the minister : "Why not give yourself now, within ten minutes ?" O. she could not !

"Why not ?"

She wanted time she said. It was too sudden. Ten minutes! O no! she must have time to think about it.

" You are old," said the minister ; "how long have you been thinking about it already ?"

She paused a moment and then said slowly : "Fifty years.'

yet you want more time! Isn't fifty years enough ?"

That was a new way of looking at it. Fifty years indeed !

What shall I do ?" she eagerly asked. "Do Lothing," was the answer; "but leave all with God. Let us pray to Him to lift the burden."

"So they prayed. And suddenly, when she no longer pleaded for time, light came through the darkness, the burden rolled be so discovered, pressed her mantle to two rivers slightly to the northward of man entered the kingdom.-Congregationaway, and like a littlo child, the old woPEACE.

"The peace of God "-it is a precious phrase, worthy to be engraved on your signet ring-nay, on your heart. It is one of the beatitudes which might well lated to the farmer by the mason, who have been included in those of the Sermon on the Mount. It is implied in the second.

> An apostle speaks of this divine peace as "passing all understanding," so ineffable are its comfort and other effects on the inner life of the believer ; for it is not only a consoling but strengthening grace. Christ pledged it to His disciples, in circumstances which show its blessedness its superiority to all the troubles of life. It was when every omen of darkness was crowding upon him : " Peace I leave with you. My peace I give unto you; not as the world giveth, give I unto you. Let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid." The greatest sorrow that perhaps the stars ever looked down upon, on this planet, was about to overtake Him and His little band (for the night of Gethsamane was at hand) and yet he pledged them "peace." and bids them be not , troubled," be not "afraid."

SELF-SACRIFICE.-The spirit of selfsacrifice is one of the greatest beauties of holiness. Husband yielding to wife, wife to husband, brother to brother, sister to sister, friend to friend, in great things but in small especially. First and foremost, see that the spirit is with you at home, then carry it abroad in the world. It is a spirit that will sweeten happiness and lighten trouble; and when the soul is ready to wing its flight to its eternal home, it will have the unspeakable consolation of knowing that it cannot live to itself; that it has left the world happier and better in some degree than it found it, that it has been faithful to its earthly mission. So will it listen with unutterable bliss to the sentence, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant; enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."-Argosy.

We smile at ignorance of the savage who cuts down the tree in order to reach the fruits : but the fact is that a blunder of this description is made by every person who is over-eager and impatient in the pursuit of pleasure .- Channing ...



SEPTEMBER 14

ТНЕ WESLEYAN.

INTERNATIONAL BIBLE LESSONS.

THIRD QUARTER: STUDIES IN LUKE'S GOSPEL.

A. D. 29. LESSON XII. WARNING will have somewhat to say concerning Misuse of Riches. Luke 12, 13-23. Sept. 22.

EXPLANATORY.

en employed about their own gains. then shall be his portion? Speak to my brother. It is probable that his wrong was real and his complaint just. 4. " But a righteous cause does not justify an unseemly action." 5. " How many of the quarrels and disputes of men are connected with money !" Brother dispates with brother, and families are separated over the division of an estate. Di. vide the inheritance. Among the Jews the usage was for the eldest brother to have a " double portion," and the others an equal share of a father's property.

secular affairs." His kingdom is spiritual, not temporal; his Gospel is to establish of covetousness. Luke 12, 15. everlasting principles, not to enact special laws.

15. UNTO THEM. Not merely to the interrupting hearer, but to all the multi- view. tude. Covetousness. That is, not a pru-

level of the physical. 20. BUT GOD SAID. Another speaker, though unheard by men, interrupts the complacent words of the rich man to his soul. 12. "Whether men will or not God

ly, ignorant' sensual conception of life.

His aspirations rise no higher than the

AGAINST COVETOUSNESS; or, The man's life and destiny." Unto him. God spoke to him as he speaks to all, by the inner voice of conscience. 13. "Men often do not hear, and oftener do not heed. when God speaks to them." Thou fool.

For the elements of his folly, see Analyti-VERSE 13. ONE OF THE COMPANY. A cal and Biblical outline. This night. Men man preoccupied with his own interests sometimes borrow money "on call," to that he can give no attention to the Sa- be paid on the instant of demand: so viour's discourse ; so selfish as to demand every man holds his soul, liable to sumhim to stop his ministry to the souls, and mons at any day. 14. " How important right his particular wrongs, 1. " Even to be always ready for the call of death !" the preaching of the Son of God cannot Required of thee! " Of the righteous, his arouse all men's hearts from temporal to soul is not required, but he commits it to spiritual concerns. 2. "How often peo God, for his body lies upon it as a light ple make the church and the Gospel the burden; but of the sinner, who has eninstrument of accomplishing their own fleshed his soul, it is required "-Theophy worldly aims. 3. "While the Gospel lact. Then whose shall those things be? sounds in men's ears their hearts are oft- And if these are his all and his only, what

21, 22, 23. TREASURE FOR HIMSELF. The sin is not in laying up treasure, but in laying it up for self. Rich toward God. A man is rich toward God to the degree in which he employs his treasures in doing good. "God's rich man, and man's rich man may be paupers to each other." -Whedon. Unto his disciples. He delivers the parable to the multitude and its explanation to the disciples. Take no thought. That is, no solicitude or overanxiety. We should consider the body 14. MAN. The word conveys a gentle and care for its needs, but not account it

rebuke for the untimely demand. A judge of more importance than the soul. The or a divider. One word refers to a magis- life is more than meat. Food and clothing trate having official authority, the other are not the only requisite for life, but to an arbitrator who decides a dispute these are all the worldling considers in voluntarily submitted to him by the op- his estimate. Said a millionare, "All I posing parties. Christ, though King of get for taking care of my property is my kings never assumed the functions of a board and clothes." There are interests civil magistrate. 6. "He who comes to of the soul which are vast as eternity, save a world must not be encumbered by while those of the body are but for time. GOLDEN TEXT : Take heed, and beware

> DOCTRINAL SUGGESTION : Personal accountability.

to its last stages, and then when medical

it has been used, to be an infallible reme-

dy for that disease. It is placed within

the reach of all, put up in bottles with

full directions, and sold by Druggists and

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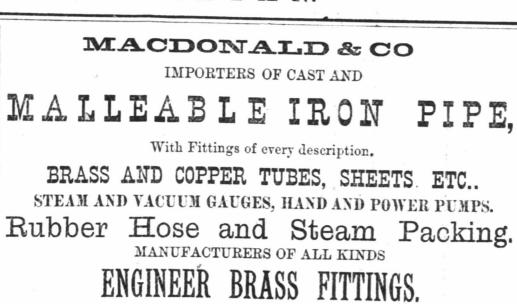
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JOYFUL NEWS

FOR THE AFFLICTED.

TONEY RIVER, N. S., Nov. 15, 1877. C. Gates & Co.,-Gentlemen,-Some time last winter one of my children-a little boy about eighteen months-was badly frightened and his health became seriously affected. On the least alarm he used to go off in a kind of fit, becoming motionless and black in the face, his heart at the same time palpitating in the most alarming manner. Each fit was worse than the preceeding one, causing us to fear heart disease. Hearing of some of the numerous cures eff ected by your medicines in this and other localities, I procured from your agent, Mr. E. A. Gile, a bottle of your No. 2 Bitters, and before it was half gone I noticed a marked improvement in the child's health. A second bottle completed the cure. The little fellow is now perfectly well and I am perfectly satisfied that Gates' Life of man Bitters saved his life. You are perfectly at liberty to publish this certificate if you wish so to do.

With respect, yours truly, WILLIAM MCMILLAN. I will vouch from personal knowledge for the truthfulness of the above certificate.

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dent forecast of future needs and a provision against them ; but an eager, inordinate desire to accumulate property. Whoever holds as his chief aim in life " to get rich." is covetous, whether his methods be honest or fraudulent. A man's and is procured it is too often found to be life. The real life of a man does not con- too late. From the fatality attending this sist in a bodily existence by eating and drinking, but in the spiritual nature. " Not what he has, but what he is, through time and through eternity, is his proper life."-F. W. Robertson. Abundance. 7. " Riches will not impart happiness, nor is a life without them always miserable." What we have within us is of more consequence than what we have around us.

25 cents a bottle. 16, 17. THE GROUND. It was not by As Alcohol, Tobacco, Opium, Indian robbing private citizens nor plundering Hemp, Chloroform, Harshish, Absinthe. the public treasury that this man obtained &c., prevent the good effects of Fellows' his wealth. He became rich by that most Hypoyhosphites, so Fellows' Hypophoshonorable avocation, tilling the soil. The ites is an antidote against all these narcotics and sedatives, and will restore to Saviour gives him no rebuke for possesshealth such as have been injured by them. ing his riches, nor for increasing them, but solely for setting his heart upon

TOOTHACHE.-Do not suffer with it? them. There is an old legend of a man Go buy a bottle of Fain Killer and find whose heart, after death, was found wantrelief in the twinkle of an eye-for Toothing from his body, but discovered hidden ache it is a specific. in one of his treasure-chests ; so are many HEARING RESTORED .--- Great invention by in the world at the present time. Brought one who was deaf for 20 years. Send stamp for forth plentifully. The bursting barns particulars. JOHN GARMORE, Lock-box 905, Covand the waving harvests were the gift of ington, Ky. God through the bountiful hand of Na-In this present age, when the life battle ture. 8. "How many receive his blessis so fiercely fought, and when upon even ings, forgetting who bestows them !" the strongest the tug and stress of it tells Thought. Literally, "dialogued with himso heavily, how necessary it becomes for self." What shall I do ? " Other men us to provide for the keeping up of our are perplexed to get wealth ; this man is reserve stock of mental and physical stamina by the use of such a nervous perplexed how to dispose of it."-Whedon. tonic and vitalizing agent as Robinson's 9. "Increase of riches is only increase of Phosphorized Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Lacto phosphate of Lime. cares." No room. " Thou hast barns-Its gently stimulating and nutritive the bosoms of the needy, the homes of tonic properties supply the materials, and widows, and the mouths of orphans."-St. assist nature in her effort to keep up with

Ambrose. the exhaustive demands upon her reserves Prepared by J. H. Robinson, Chemist, St. John, N. B., and for sale by Druggists 18, 19. MY BARNS. In Oriental countries harvests are often stored in caves, or generally. Price \$1 per bottle; six bot tles for \$5. Brown & Webb, and Forsyth among rocks; but this rich farmer was one of the few who possessed buildings Sutcliffe & Co., Halifax, wholesale agents erected for the purpose. Some expositors, aug 3-37 however, think that the "barns" were NIJNE NOVGOROD FAIR .-- The great only pits, like coal-vaults, which he promarket of the eastern world has been held posed to enlarge. Build greater. " Raat this junction of the Volga and Olga ther raise thy treasure to a higher and Rivers in Russia, every summer for hundreds of years. Here the nations of safer floor, from earth to heaven .- St. Europe and Asia meet with their pro-Augustine. S.ul, thou hast much goods. ducts for trade. Cossack, Chinese, Turk, "There is great stupidity to lay up in a and Persian meet the German and the barn the portion of a soul. The soul, Greek with every variety of merchandise when it'is hungry, cannot feed upon that mankind employs, from sapphires to musty grain."-Arnot. For many years. 10. "How hard to realize that we are not to live forever, that we may die at any moment !" Take thine ease. As yet un-

grindstones, tea, opium, fur, food, tools and fabrics, and last but not least, medicines. J. C. Ayer & Co.'s celebrated remedies from America were displayed in an elegant Bazaar, where the Dr. humself easy, he hopes to find rest when his remight sometimes be seen. They are known and taken on steppes of Asia as well as pairs shall be completed, and his new the prairies of the west, and are an effecbarns filled. 11. " The pleasure of the sual antidote for the diseases that prevail worldling is always in the future, never in in the yaourts of the North as well as the huts and cabins of the Western conthe present." Eat, drink, and be merry, This is not a wicked, but simply a world. | inent.-Lincoln (IU.) Times.

C. W. TREADWELL. DIPHTHERIA has for a long time been very prevalent, and very fatal. Its fatal-BARRSTER & ATTORNEY AT LAW ity seems to be greatly owing to neglect. CONVEYANCER, &c., &c. ing what is supposed to be an ordinary cold or sore throat until it has progressed OFFICE:

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disease every family should keep a remedy on hand and use it on the first appearthe Province. ance of sore throat. A preparation called DIPTHERINE has been placed before the Conveyancing and all other legal busi.

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ness carefully attended to. public. It is the discovery of an English physician, and has been regarded, where

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fecting either the Liver, Lungs, Heart, Stomach, or Genital Organs, is a loss of nervous power. This is followed by muscular relaxation, weakness, and emaciation of all the organs which depend for health on involuntary muscular action, the weaker suffering first.

Now, as the muscles and nerves depend so much upon each other for efficient strength and action, and as the organs they control depend on both, it becomes an actual necessity to treat the nerves and muscles directly in order to speedily and permanently cure diseases of the above named organs.

The inventor, acting upon these ideas, after months of experience, during which time he had ample opportunity for trying the effect of his discovery, became convinced that no other preparation known contained so potent and direct an effect upon the nervous system as his COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES

and except in cases of actual organic loss, that it would restore patients suffering from those maladies. Amongst the diseases overcome by the

use of this remedy are the following :--Chronic Constipation, Chronic Dyspepsia,

Asthma, Chronic Bronchitis, Consumption. Chronic Diarrhœa, Chronic Laryngitis,

Melancholy, Nervous Debility FELLOWS'

COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES

The power of arresting diseases dis played by this preparation is honorably acknowledged by the medical faculty in every section where it has been introduced; and the large sale is the best guarantee of the estimation in which it is held by the public.

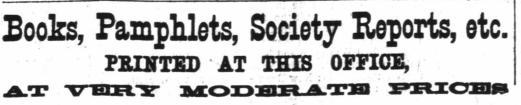
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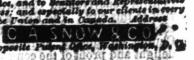
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WESLEYAN. ТНЕ

THE WESLEYAN

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1878.

THE LINK BETWEEN THE FONT AND THE LORD'S TABLE.

In our last week's issue, we copied into our columns Dr. Osborn's address, delivered at the Bradford Conference during the conversation on the state of the work of God. To stop what the speaker calls " the leak, the awful leakage that goes on year after year, and year after year, through the whole Me- Jones. thodist Connexion," an entirely new ordinance is imperatively needed ; and that missing link is to be supplied between the font and the Lord's table. The eloquent Doctor seems to consider the class-meeting insufficient to retain our baptized children in the membership of the church, and would appear to advocate the adoption of Confirmation, as the "missing link" and the "new ordinance" required by us as a religious community. Whatever importance may be attached to these opinions of such a high authority, as is the veteran Methodist divine, Dr. George Osborn, all will be prepared to endorse, his remarks anent the efficiency of fam-

ily piety to stay the leakage which the church is called to lament. Is not this " the missing link ?" Is not • the " entirely new ordinance ?" od designs the perpetuity of rel., ioi. t. be secured by the agency of converted families, should not the church concentrate its forces at this point by seeking more than ever to mould the character of the home-life, and to leaven with permeating potency home influence? The family life is the true Thermopylæ Lavall, MA; James McAllister, William McDowhere the powers of darkness may be held at bay. It is the true Waterloo Richardson, Joseph H Robinson, George R Sanwhere the enemies of the church and of mankind may be utterly routed. Cardinal Wiseman once said of Catholicism in England, something to this effect:-Win England to Popery, and you have conquered the world. And may we not our great centres of population, nor yet Jas Wilson. in our congregations, that the decisive struggle is to be witnessed; but it is in

THE GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE

METHODIST CHURCH OF CANADA.

ference of the Methodist Church of Canada, commenced in the Dorchester Street Methodist Church, Montreal, on Wednesday September 4th. After the devotional exercises, which were

conducted by the President, Dr. Ryerson, the Conference proceeded at once to elect its chief officers, when the following were elected :--

PRESIDENT-Dr. Douglas. VICE-PRESIDENT-Dr. Rice. SECRETARY-Rev. Alexander Sutherland. Ass'T.-SECRETARIES-Dr. Allison and Judge

The following is the register of the delegates constituting the Conference :

I. TORONTO CONFERENCE-72 DELE-GATES.

MINISTERS E B Harper, M A, President; Peter Addison; E Betts, John Bredin, William Briggs, Nathan-Burwash, J Carrol, D D; Jno S Clarke, E ement, Kennedy Creighton, E U Dewart, Jo Douse, Charles Fish, Anson Green, DD; John Hunt, W Jeffers, DD; Thos W Jeffrey, Thomas S Keough, Jno G Laird, Wm II Laird, Jno Leard, J W McCallum, Davidson McDonald, M D; C McDowell, S S Nelles, D D, LL D; John Potts, D D; E Ryerson, D D, LL D; Amos E Russ, M A; Samuel Rose, D D; John Shaw, J H Starr, Alex Sutherland, W Tindall, N R Wil-loughby, M A; E Wood, D D; George Young,

LAYMEN. J W Armstrong, W H Austin, I B Aylesford, M D; S Betty, M D; W H Beatty, LL D; Hen-Bickie, Thos Bowles, John Benton, E Coatsworth, G A Cox, T C Demill, T Driffil, J R Dundas, Dr Ford, John Francis, A Frost, W H Gibbs, M P; Thomas Holtby, Alfred Hunt, Warring Kennedy, J Manning, J McDonald, M P; T Nixon, G A Norris, M D; G D Platt, J J Pearson, J Rosevear, Alfred Schell, J Sissens, G St John, Robert Timmins, S Washington, G W Webb, Robert Wilkes, John Wilson.

II. LONDON CONFERENCE--68 DELE-GATES.

-MINISTERS.

E B Ryckman, M A, President; Alfred Andrews, Thomas Brock, John B Clarkson, M A; George H Cornish, Thomas Cosford, G N A F T Dickson, Ephraim Evans, D D; Robert Fowler, M D; James Graham, James Gray, William Griffin, James Hannon, W C Henderson, M Λ ; Λ saoct Hurlburt, Deceased; Alex Langford, Charles nagh, William R Parker, M A; John Philip, M A; James Preston, Samuel D Rice, D D; George derson, D D; David Savage, James C Slater, D G Sutherland, B D, LL B; Matthew Swann, Jno Wakefield, John A Williams, D D; William Williams, Wm Willoughby.

II. MEMBERS .- The increase in membership is even more remarkable still. In 1874, the Methodist Conference numbered 73,557 members; the New Connexion Conference 7,439, a total of 80,996, to which is added 20,950 on the E. B. A. Conference, making

The Second Session of the General Con- 101,946. In 1878, the London Conference numbered 37,880 members; Toronto Conference 36,072; Montreal 22,850, in all. 96,802, an increase of 15,806 over the United Wesleyan and New Connexion Conference in 1874. The Nova Scotia membership is 9,912; New Brunswick, 7,871; Newfoundland, 8020, in all 25,803, an increase of 4,853 over the E. B. A. Conference, which they have superseded. is thus 122,605, a grand increase of 20,659 in four years.

> III. SUNDAY-SCHOOLS .- In 1874 there were in all the united Conferences 1,512 schools, 13,277 teachers, and 101,218 scholars. In 1878 there are 1,733 schools, an increase of 221; 15,751 teachers, an increase of 2,474; 120,972 scholars, an increase of 19,754 in the four years.

IV. CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES.-In 1874 the Wesleyan Conference owned 1,255 churches, 306 parsonages, and 238 buryinggrounds, in all valued at \$3,281,547; the New Connexion Conference owned 251 churches and 68 parsonages, valued at \$288,340, making the total \$3,569,887. In 1878 the London Conference owns 645 churches, and 15 parsonages, valued at \$1,790,294; the Toronto Conference, 611 churuhes and 149 parsonages, valued at \$1,729,430; the Montreal Conference, 358 churches and 110 parson- makes a total of 469 missions, 422 mission- hundred thousand dollars, and our places of ages, valued at \$1,336,283, making the church property amount to the grand total of .\$4,855,997. The increase is thus 108 church- Conference. es and 45 parsonages, valued at \$1,286,110. The church property of the Eastern British American Conference was not given in the minutes of 1874, and thus no comparison can

V .-- CONREXIONAL FUNDS .-- In 1874 the Connexional Funds were as follows:

be given.

Supernum Can. Wes \$6038.33 \$2961.84 \$16,453.25 \$117,940.57 New Con-7727.0112257.13

E. B. A. 1428.60 1370.07 3165.59 Total \$7702.01 \$3331.91 \$19,938.50 \$137,924.71 In 1878 the Funds are as follows :-London \$2441.86 \$2649.88 \$8837.56 Toronto 2136.16 Montreal 1469.00 1793.63 1344.45 8206.94 5730.17 N'a Scotia 443.83 528.00522.71228.631407.2 New Brun 422.39 Newfound 194.72 1140.13 \$74.00 Total \$7706.95 \$7106.96 25196.01

THE RETIRING PRESIDENT'S AD-DRESS. The following is the address of the Rev.

1874, as far as I have been able to obtain members of the church, are loyal to the printhem by the kindness of the Rev Geo. Cornish ciples and institutions that gave us truth, and and the Missionary Secretaries, in respect to faithfully follow in the footsteps of our fafollows:

omitted

Missions-There are 44 missions, 30 missionaries to the Indians in British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Hudson's Bay Territory, and aries, 5 native assistants and 100 members.

Quebec, with 9 missionaries and 274 members. There are 24 missions to the settlers teousness. "Not by might or by power, but aries and 1,320 members.

In the Toronto Conference, 54 missions, 64 ignorance, of civil or ecclesiastical persecumissionaries, and 6,081 members; London tion, which has not been defeated and over-

Methodist Church of Canada of 496.

missionaries, while to total paid agency num- even during our sojourn in this city, if each bered 320. Thus the increase in the 4 years one seeks the baptism of the Holy Ghost, has been 178 missions, 163 missionaries, and a total paid agency of 176. This statistical review does not include the evinces to all with whom he has intercourse great improvement in every respect of the nu- that he has been with Jesus, and that his sole merous churches which have been erected aim is to glorify the Saviour by living and and enlarged, and the parsonages which have preaching scriptural holienss? In retiring been purchased or built; nor the improved from the office with which you entrusted me modes of management and instruction in our four years ago, I am deeply sensible how Sunday-schools; nor the advance in the feebly and imperfectly I have performed its thorough training of our ministers, and the duties, though I have endeavored to act manifest, and I think, unparalleled growth of faithfully, and how much I owe to your kindpulpit power in the ministrations of our ness and indulgence. I return to that private church; in the yearly advance of elevation station in the ministry of the church on which and breadth of view and culture of our church periodicals; in the improvement of sacred

rature upon a large portion of the community your sympathies and prayers. The long day

not formerly connected with us in church fel- of my stormy life is closing with a cloudless owship. But these statistics, imperfect and evening sunshine, and my hope of the future

The statistics of our Church work since | than of the State, and if we, as ministers and

SEPTEMBER 14

the Missionary Department may be stated as thers and predecessors in the practice of their self-denial, the diligence of their labours, and Then followed the statistics previously the depth and height of their religious exgiven, to which may be added the following perience, we will best fulfil the trust comsummary of the mission work at that time mitted to us, and go on from conquering unto conquest. But above all, may we be impressed with the conviction that the Samson lock of our strength consists not merely or chiefly in the completeness of our organizathe Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, with 10 tion, in the symmetry of our system, in the native assistants and 3,013 member. There excellence of our discipline, or even the purity The grand total of present membership are 4 missions to the Japanese with 4 mission-of our doctrines, but in the perennial flow and copious outpourings of the Holy Ghost, which There are 5 missions to the Germans, with renders every agency and every work of the 3 missionaries and 284 members. There are church quick and powerful to the pulling 9 missions to the French in the Province of down of every stronghold of opposition, and planting the whole land with trees of righThin the cause con ber coss das Lot vit klee clee is-you and tim tim ble won thin Out is 7 Ty Ch

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and half-breeds in British Columbia. Red by my spirit, saith the Lord." No opposition River and Algoma districts with 32 mission- can be arrayed against us by the principalities and powers of darkness, whether in the The Domestic missions are as follows :- form of infidelity, or mobocracy, of vice or

Conference, 47 missions, 57 missionaries, come. If our Canadian Methodism, under and 4,573 members; Montreal Conference 74 the power and plentitude of the Holy Ghost, missions, 80 missionaries, and 6,342 mem- has increased, within the recollection of some bers: Nova Scotia Conference, 62 missions, of us, in a new and wilderness country, from 64 missionaries, and 6,269 members; New less than a score of ministerial laborers to Brunswick and P. E. Island Conference, 40 more than a thousand, the members of our missions, 49 missionaries, and 3,609 mem- church from less than one thousand to more bers; Newfoundland Conference, 40 missions, than one hundred thousand, our mission fund 39 missionaries, and 7,300 members. This from a few hundred dollars to upwards of a aries, and 39,165 members under the charge worship from a few and frail "meetingof the Missionary Society of this General houses" to nearly two thousand commodious churches, which now dot the land, besides In addition to the number of ordained mis- our noble educational institutions and nearly sionaries, there are 15 Pative assistants, and two thousand Sunday-schools, what may we 5 ministers on circuits, supplying small bands not expect in the future with our varied and of Indians. There are 33 schools and 33 potent apparatus of agency, if we are strong teachers, and 21 interpreters; making a paid in faith, fervent in spirit and diligent in work-

agency in the Missionary Department of the ing ! What may the four hundred elected ministers and laymen composing this General In 1874 there were 231 missions, and 259 Conference be instrumental in doing, and seeks to make each family of whose hospitality he partakes better than he found it, and I entered early in 1825, truly thankful for the divine protection and blessing during so long music and literary associations in our congre- a public life, and resolved by Divine grace, to gations, and in the wide-spread and wide- spend my last, as I have my early days, in spreading moral and intellectual influence of the service of my church and countryour educational institutions, pulpits and lite. trusting to retain to the end an interest in

our families, and with our youth. The children for Christ-this must be our battle cry. Kindle in every family the clear, ardent, holy light of piety, and our dark world shall be illuminated with the brightest constellations, for pious, God fearing homes are the stars that shall spangle the firmament of the moral world as with sparks from

heaven. A pious, happy home is the ideal life of man. Such a life, were it only attained, would make Paradise bloom anew, and would anticipate the highest consummation of our hopes. Like the worshippers of Diana, who carried away with them from the temple of their goddess at Ephesus, a miniature model of the great statue, so we may transform our homes into miniature images of heaven.

In Jeremiah 10, 25, godless families are classed with the heathen. " Pour out thy fury on the heathen that know thee not, and upon the families that call not on thy name." Shall the patriarchal age, with its domestic altar and paternal priesthood surpass these "latter days?" Shall we who enjoy " days of heaven upon earth"-and upon whom "the ends of the world are come," wave no censer, and present no sacrifice ? Rather, as pilgrims and strangers in the earth, let us build an altar where we pitch our tents, as the patriarchs did, and the ascending smoke of our devotions shall enfold an angel, and as it concerns the holy seed, "instead of the fathers shall be the children.'

A succession of faithful men for the maintenance of truth and virtue shall never fail; but just as the seasons follow in unceasing continuity-summer and winter, seed-time and harvest-so the generations of righteous men shall rise to glorify God in their order until, "the eternal surge of Time and Tide" shall roll no more, and when "the whole family in heaven and earth" shall have been gathered to their everlasting American Conference, in 1874, there were home in heaven.

PERSONAL.

Rev. J. Bowman Young, M. A., of the Central Pensylvanian Conference, is on a visit to this city. The Rev. gentleman oc-cupied the pulpit of Grafton St. Methodist Church on Sabbath morning last, to the delight and profit of the congregation. He will preach on Sabbath evening next in Brunswick St. Methodist Church.

LAYMEN. James H Beatty, John E Carson, A S Fisher, V M Gray, J R Griffin, Johnson Harrison, Robt Hay, T Hillard, B Hopkins, Nelson Howell, Alex Johnston, Judge Jones, S S Junkin, J C Lane, Isaac Langford Wm Latimer, W H Leech, J Mcsay with more truth—Let the religion of Jesus win the home, and it shall have Netwers, W E Sandford, J II Smith, M S Smith, won the world. It is not so much in W H Story, Capt John D Sullivan, William Task-er, Donald Wallace, Geo Webster, Alex Wigle,

> III. MONTREAL CONFERENCE-44 DELE-GATES.

MINISTERS John Borland, President; Louis N Beaudry, W S Blackstock, Henry F Bland, Stephen Bond, Alex Campbell, George H Davis, Geo Douglas, L L D; James Elliot, D D; William Galbraith. BC L; Wm Hansford, Leroy Hooker, Wm McGill, George McRitchie, J Tallman Pitcher, Ebenezer Roheon, William Scott William I Shew MA L Robson, William Scott, William I Shaw, MA, LL B; J W Sparling, M B, B D; Ezra A Stafford, Richard Whiting, Thos G Williams

LAYMEN. J Adams, A C Allison, George Bishop, Jas Bis-sell, Thomas Cairns, C C Colby, M P; H Cun-ningham, T A Elliott, Hon Jas Ferrier, Jas Fish, R A Gibson, W F Hall, Geo B Hume, Jas Irvine, Robert Kenny, W H Lambly, M Lavell, M D; S E Mitchell, E S Orr, Sheriff Patrick, Jas H Smith Sidney Warner Sidney Warner.

IV. NOVA SCOTIA CONFERENCE-22 DELEGATES.

James Taylor, President; Joseph G Angwin, W C Brown, Joseph S Coffin, William Heartz, G O Huestis, S F Huestis, Cranswick Jost, M A; A Nicolson, Jabez A Rogers, R A Temple.

LAYMEN. D Allison, LL D, Superintendent of Education of the Province of Nova Scotia; A B Black, Stewart Burns, Sheriff Dudman, W B Huestis, Israel Longworth, J N Mack, MPP, J S McNeill, J S MCNeill, J S McNeill, JS Miller, MD; JB Morrow, Hon S L Shannon, DCL.

NEW BRUNSWICK AND PRINCE ED-V. WARD ISLAND CONFERENCE-18 DELEGATES. MINISTERS.

J Hart, President; D D Currie, R Dancan, J Lathern, C H Paisley, M A; H Pickord, D D; Henry Pope, D D; H Sprague, M A; C Stewart,

LAYMEN J N Coates, W E Dawson, J R Inch, LL D; Sheriff Palmer, Alfred Rowley, A A Stockton, L L B; Hon W G Strong, John Veazey.

VI.	NEWFOUNDLAND CONFERENCE-6 • DELEGATES.					
G S S Pea	MINISTERS. 5 Milligan, M A, President; James Dave, J ch.					
LAYMEN. I McNiel, J P; J Steer, MHA; Hon E White.						

A QUADRENNIUM OF CANADIAN METHODISM,

STATISTICS.

I. MINISTERS .- At the union of the Wesleyan and New Connexion Methodist Confer-695 Wesleyan ministers, 113 New Connexion and 223 of the E. B. American Conference, making in all 1,031. Now there are in the London Conference 330 ministers ; in tho Toronto Conference 365; and in the Montreal Conference 220, a total of 915, or an increase of 107 over the United Wesleyan and New Connexion Conferences in 1874. The Nova Scotia Conference numbers 106; New Brunswick 95; and Newfoundland 49, making a total of 250, an increase of 27; making the grand total in 1878, 1,165 ministers, a total increase of 134 in the last four years.

Dr. Ryerson, the President of the first Con- meagre as they are, prompt us to say, "What ference, delivered at the close of his term of hath God wrought !" and excite in us thank-

fulness and praise for the past, and animate office, the first day of the second Conference : and encourage us to more fervent devotion My DEAR BRETHREN,-In October, 1874, and labour for our future.

the first General Conference of the Methodist All the institutions and departments of the Church of Canada was held in the city of To-ronto. That Conference consisted of an equal work referred to in these statistics are but in to the presidency of the Methodist General number of ministers and laymen-the former elected by the six annual Conferences, one view to the utmost efficiency of their work, from every eight members, and the latter by and the studied economy of their managethe laity of the Church. During the session ment.

of that Conference the union of the Wesleyan I doubt not you will deem it necessary to Methodist and the New Connexion Churches revise and improve the system of the transfer in Canada was consummated, and the Conwork to another, when judged necessary, as federation of the Wesleyan Conferences of the experiment of a Transfer Committee, inthe Maritime Provinces and the three Conferences of what was formerly called Upper troduced four years ago, has proved cumbrous, and Lower Canada was completed; the whole expensive and inefficient.

Equally, if not more important will it be for discipline was revised and adapted to the new you to supply some principle or authority conditions of the Church, and the various of connexional unity, as at present our conconnexional funds and educational institunexion consists of a mere congress of cotions were brought under a uniform manageordinate annual conferences, and your Presiment. Thus was the foundation laid for the dent is the mere Chairman of the General united operations of all branches of our Conference, and is not even a member of any Church throughout the Dominion of Canada. annual conference except that from which he At this place Dr. Ryerson introduced the happens to have been elected. The oneness following parenthesis in his address : I cannot and unity of the body of the Church obviously here forbear noticing the extraordinary statement and absurd pretensions made by the requires, not merely a figure-head, but a real Rev. Dr. Carman, Bishop of the Methodist head, like that of the head of the natural body, Episcopal Church of Canada, at the recent as illustrated by the examples of the Methodist Church both in England and the United General Conference of that body. He states that their recent General Conference, barring States.

In our deliberations on these various and certain "perturbations," was virtually the thirteenth General Conference of the Methoimportant subjects, I trust we will study dist Episcopal Church of Canada, and preeconomy of time, practice diligence of labour, tends that the body of which he is bishop is exercise impartiality of judgment, and cultivate liberality and charity of spirit. There the legitimate successor of the Church which are two sections of the Second chapter of our the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States autho-Discipline worthy of our special attention at this time, and are applicable alike to laymen rized to constitute itself an independent body in Canada in 1828. This is a bold statement and ministers. The second section is headed, in the face of indubitable facts, and a bold "The Necessity of Union Among Ourselves." The sixth section is headed "Our Deportpretension to annihilate the Methodist Church of Canada with its annual conferences and ment at Conference," and is thus expressed in General Conference, as the body which plantthe words of the venerable Wesley:

ed Methodism in this country; whereas the " It is desired that all things be considered body of which Dr. Carman is the head had on these occasions as in the immediate presnot even a nominal existence before 1835, ence of God; that every person speak freely whatever is in his heart. and his statements and pretensions are refuted

and set aside not only by facts, but by the Question. "How may we best improve our decision of the highest Council in the land, time at the Conference ?"

and by the decisions of the General Confer-Answer. "(1) While we are conversing ence of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the (or discussing) let us have an especial care to set God always before us, (2) In the in-United States on two occasions, on the reports of Investigating Committees. The episcotermediate hours let us redeem all the time pacy of Dr. Carman had its birth, not in the we can for private exercises. (3) Therein United States, nor in the Church of Canada, let us give ourselves to prayer for one anwhich was since connected with the Methoother and for a blessing on our labours."

dist Episcopal Church of the United States, There are some things which should ever but with four of our separatist local preachers remain fresh in our memories and hearts. We and one superannuated preacher, whose meetshould never forget that Methodism was not ings on Yonge street in 1835 Dr. Carman born of faction or discussion or party, but calls a "General Conference," and whose that it was a revival of primitive Protestantordination he calls "Episcopacy," and preism and primitive Christianity; that it comtends its affiliation to that of the Methodist menced with the repentance towards God, Episcopal Church of the United States. It and faith in Our Lord Jesus Christ in the has sometimes happened that parties which hearts and lives of its converts, and that the had originated in schism have become peacesole purpose of its origin and existence is to ful and useful; and sometimes persons born spread Scriptural holiness over the landout of wedlock acquire by personal qualities over all lands. Such is our calling and voand conduct respect for themselves and their cation. Faithfulness to it is our safety, our progeny; but such should not forget the hole duty, our happiness. of the pit whence they were digged, or at-Nor should we be less impressed with the

tempt by the mere assumption of a name to recollections of the vital doctrines which have filch from the legitimate heirs the inheritance characterized the ministrations and work of derived from their fathers. (Loud cheers, after which Dr. Ryerson resumed his addemption by the sacrifice and atonement of This was the commence of a new era in the Christ, justification by faith in Christ, regenehistory of our Church. Our operations duration, witness, entire sanctification by the ring the past four years have been in many Holy Ghost, everlasting punishment for the respects, an experiment, the results of which unrepentant, everlasting life for the righteous. In these doctrines, truly believed and faith-fully proclaimed, Methodism lives, moves, it remains for us to review as far as the statistics collected and compiled will enable us to do so, for the more important part of the Church's work admits not of arithmetical and has its being. Fidelity to them has never been followed by failure; the diluting of computation; it belongs to that diviner life them or substituting anything in their place and civilization, the reputation of which a higher world alone can unfold. But from pure and patriotic statesman Phocian wisely what may be seen we can infer something of remarked that "no State ever ceased to be the unseen, and from numerical figures we prosperous while she adhered to those prinmay form some conception of what " no man

is bright and glorious. THE REV. GEORGE DOUGLAS, LL.D. The following is taken from the Montreal

Witness :-The election of the Rev. George Douglas

their infancy; and they will require your Conference is one which has already given careful enquiry and perhaps revision with a wide-spread satisfaction. As an earnest and successful preacher, a good pastor, as well for those administrative qualities peculiarly required in the position to which he has been elected, Dr. Douglas has long been well and favorably known. He was born in Scotland of preachers from one conferential part of the in 1826, and came to this city when only six years old. His first conflict with the world was as a "white and black smith," a carpenter and follower of other trades, in which although an accomplished workman, he did not show much stability of purpose, his tastes lying in a different direction. Early in life he became a local preacher, and showed so marked an ability in this direction that he was sent to Melbourne Circuit, C. E., travelling there under the charge of the chairman. He was, the same year, sent to the Wesleyan Theological Seminary in London, England, but was only a few months there when he was "received on trial" and sent to Bermuda, West Indice, where he remained till 1850. when, having caught the seeds of disease which has since weakened his body, although not his spirit, nor lessened his zeal, he was forced to return to Montreal. For two years he devoted his attention to the study of medicine, but at the close of that time, in 1852, his health having recovered sufficiently for him to enter again on his ministerial work, he was ordained and sent to the Montreal East circuit. The following year he was received into full connection with the Conference. In 1854 he was sent to Kingston, in 1857 to Toronto West, in 1860 to Hamilton and in 1863 to Montreal Centre, in which he remained but one year, being then superanuated. In 1864 he was induced to accept the charge of the Montreal West circuit, having been given an assistant. His next "appoint ment" was Montreal Centre, then to Dorchester Street Church, when he was made President of the Wesleyan Theological College in Montreal at its inception. In 1869 he received the honorary degree of LL.D., from McGill College. Those who only hear his rolling voice and listen to his well-rounded sentences may often think that Dr. Douglas is a man most to be admired in the pulpit, but such are mistaken. At the bedside of the sick there is no softer hand, no softer or more soothing voice than his, and he is best loved by those who know him best.

THE SACRAMENTAL ADDRESS OF THE REV. SAMUEL COLEY.

The body of the St. James St. church was crowded in the evening on the occasion of the sacramental service. The Rev. Dr. Ryerson presided and was assisted in administering the sacrament by the Rev. Drs. Rice, Evans, Sargeant and the Rev. Samuel Coley. The service was opened by singing and prayer, the latter led by the Rev. Dr. Rice, when

THE REV. SAMUEL COLEY

was introduced to give a sacramental ad-Methodism from its birth to its maturity: the dress. He said that from this service we fall and depravity of man, his universal re- looked back to the cross and forward to the glory. There has not been an age in the Christian era in which the table of the Lord had not been set up; no time in which Christian men had not surrounded His table as tonight. This is a true historic succession, and no man can account for it historically without putting to the back of it our Saviour's life, death and resurrection. Let us rejoice in that death divine, and as we cluster round the cross, let us look onward to the throne, has always been followed by failure. The the great throne where all shall be glad and where an account of our stewardship will have to be given, in the work to which we have many times pledged ourselves on such ciples and institutions to which she owes her occasions as this. Several names had been prosperity." This is no less true of the Church | given this service: First, the Sacrament.



dress.

can number."

SEPTEMBER 14

ГНЕ WESLEYAN.

cause. This is what we now mean also. We come here to renew our fidelity, to remember what Jesus did for us, to do, and if necessary die for Him. Let us not be like Judas, and go from the table to betray our Lord. There is another name which carries with it much meaning-the Eucharist, the blessed thanksgiving for Him who can wash us clean, whiter than snow-we know what snow is-what can be whiter than snow? Prepare your hearts to receive him. There is still another name-the Holy Mystery. Sometimes people are puzzled by this name. Some-times we think there is darkness, and trem-ble at what should be our greatest joy. The word conveys this thought. We see one thing and receive another. We receive an We receive another. We receive an times people are puzzled by this name. Someoutward sign and receive an inward grace. Outwardly there is bread-outwardly there is wine-but inwardly the true fruits of grace. Two things are set forth in this service-Christ for you, and Christ in you. There is set forth on the table bread; do you notice it? It lived on the hills and glades. It lived for you ; it died for you. It is a picture of Christ. The wine lived; it was the life blood of the grape. It lived for you. The life blood was crushed out for you. It is merely the outward symbol of Him who lived for you and died for you. It is offered, not drenched, not forced on you. You must put forth your hand and take it for yourself. No near relationship to those who receive it will suffice. You must take it, eat it, live by it. This is it; the outward sign, bread and wine; the inward, Christ your life. Come to this meal, and come again. You have done it before. It is the block that cleanseth. It availed for me. It has done it always, and it will do it forever. It is unfortunate that at this sign of union, the Lord's table, there should have arisen disputes. Never let discup, eating the one bread. It is the Father's 45 N Coates. table. Think you are brothers; think you are sisters. Think of this: the life of Jesus is to be the pattern of our church. Think of Him; how he bowed to the lowest; how He bore with the dullest. It is said of Proctor, that when in Spain, Wellington, seeing a weak place in the enemy's ranks, ask him to dash at it and cut them in two. It was a for-

lorn hope, and a tried man was needed. Proctor saw what it meant, and his General's de- on education. It stated, among other things, sign. He knew that his General had never that it had been found difficult, during the suffered a defeat, and said to him, "Just give me a grasp of your conquering right hand and I will do it." Now friends, theme are terrific that the work had been fully sustained. Of battles that we must fight. Before you go to probationers for the ministry 131 had been meet them, say to Christ-"Give me a grasp appointed, nearly all of whom had remained of thy conquering hand?" and do not be afraid. two years, and some a longer period. Of this There is a beautiful story of one of the eld number 62 attended Victoria College, 35 Mt. saints, which need not be true to convey its Allison College, N. S., and 34 the Montreal lesson. The devil came to him as an angel College. The entire number received into ed, but there were no marks of the nails, and received a college training. This proportion, up the cross for Him. What can he refuse expences of a very thorough system of examito suffer who believes in the Dying One? The nation of all the probationers in the work, great motive power of your service must be the love of Christ. Cardinal Wolsey was led to the scaffold. What was the charge made against him? He had not been unfaithful to his Master. No, but they found in his papers, "I and my King." Impudent man, he had placed himself before his King. Do not let us put ourselves before our Master. In the pulpits, in our families," let the first place be given to Christ; pledge our fidelity to Him; remembering the cross, let him be our Master. Have you noticed your boy's copy-book? The line nearest the pattern is the best. The first line is coppermore than half that sum. plate, the second is written with the greatest care; as the lines succeed each other they grow worse, and the last is a very wandering cling to our Master the more we are like him. the several conferences. In the country it has been very dry. But in the fernery there is a fountain, and under it a memorial from the Newfoundland Conferthe ferns are beautiful and green. They lay ence, has ordained that three years must in the drip. Life, beanty, all come from communion with Christ. Can he accept our elapse before a minister can be appointed to poor services? One day he saw his boy look- a circuit. ing at him, and drawing. He inquired what THE MISSIONARY LOVE FEAST. he was doing, and was answered, "Oh, pa, I am drawing a picture of you!" He looked was well filled last evening on the occasat the picture. It was not a very complimentary portrait, but he knew that if his boy | ion of the Missionary love feast, that service was not the most profitable, owing probably had as much skill as love it would have been a wonderful picture. He did not tear it up in to the fact that the addresses were extended anger and throw it away. He saw the love to an unusual length. in the strokes, and said "well done;" he The meeting was le The meeting was led by the Rev. Dr. Geo. Young, recently a missionary to Manitoba. would not have said, "well done," had his After the singing, the Rev. A. McAllister boy been an artist engaged to take the portrait, with such results. Christ looks sat the" led in prayer, when the bread and water was passed through the congregation, whose love in our strokes, and says "well done." members joined in singing "Happy day that How he looks upon the work we do not know, fixed my choice." but he sees it as a father sees his son's best Rev. Dr. Young was the first speaker. and loving efforts. It is his love that sees. Thirty-eight years ago his Master had made An Irishman stole a sheep, and by the laws him his servant-he has ever thought through of the country was sentenced to be hung. Dr. Dodderidge taking an interest in his case, his widowed mother's prayer. He had been travelled all day endeavoring to interest the directly called-first to preach the gospel; influential men in the neighborhood in obsecond, to the mission work. When he first went to Manitoba there were none to welcome taining a remittance of his penalty. He was unsuccessfal. They were hard men. Hard him, and many to wish him away. Then he laws make hard men. All worn out as he had the experience of the rebellion, and to one cruelly murdered-a trying time. When was he went to the man and prayed with him, he left that land after an eight years' experiand the grateful man threw himself on shis ence, two churches had been erected, six or knees and kissed the doctor's boots, all dusty eight missionaries had been stationed there, with the day's travelling, and cried, ".Dr. and hundreds and thousands were serving Dodderidge every drop of my heart's blood Christ. He had followed, over prairies and loves you; for you love every drop of my up and down the rivers, the course pursued heart's blood." We can say to Christ, " Eve-

A Rogers, S F Huestis, Dr Pickard, D D Currie, R Duncan, G S Milligan, Jas Dove, Wm Tindall, Messrs J W Armstrong, Dr Beatty, Capt Sullivan, Sheriff Patrick, W H Lambly, Hon S L Shannon, W E Dawson, J H Beatty.

V1.-ON ITINERANCY-Revs Dr Potts, John Learoyd, Wm Tindall, Dr Fowler, John Wakefield, G H Cornish, John Borland, R Whiting, Jas Taylor, R A Temple, Dr Stewart, C H Paisley, Jas Dove, Messrs Dr Norris, Thomas Holtby, Isaac Langford, John McCausland, Sidney Warner, G J Bishop, J B Morrow, Dr Inch.

VR .- ON STATE OF THE CHURCH .-- Revs Dr. Webster, Robt Kenny John Adams, Israel Longworth, Hon W G Strong.

VIII.-ON SUPERANNUATION FUND-Revs K Creighton, Dr Green, John Douse, Dr Sanderson, W S Griffin, Wm Williams, Wm McGill, A W Nicolson, J S Coffin, Dr Pickard, H Sprague, J S Peach. Messrs Thos Nixon, G A Cox, A Mc-was glad to have the opportunity of standing Roberts, A S Fisher, Jas Fish, James Bissel, A B twenty-one years after at the same place, and Black, J N Coates.

IX .- ON CONTINGENT FUND-Revs William Briggs, T S Keough, Gee Richardson, Jas Han-this time. In 1868 Dr. Punshon had asked non, Leroy Hooker, E & Stafford, J G Angwin, him to go to British Columbia, and he had R Durcan, J S Peach Messrs G W Webb, Thos Driffii, W E Sanford, Rbt Hay, E S Crr, Stewart said, "I would rather die than stand in your Burns, J N Coates,

T ScKeough, John Hunt, A E Ross, W S Griffin, tunity of preaching in an Episcopal church, J C Slaser, H F Bland, Leroy Hooker, S Bond, Jas Taylor, W H Heartz, J G Angwin, Dr Pype, D D Currie, C H Paisley, G S Milligan, John S Peach. Messrs John Francis, Thomas Bowles, David Plewes, J B Lane, W M Gray, Joseph H Smith, G B Hume, A B Black, A A Stockton.

XI .- ON MEMORIALS-Revs J G Laird, T W Jeffery, K Creighton, James Graham, James Me-Allıster, William Hansford, Alexander Campbell, G O Huestis, J S Coffin, John Lathern, Jas Dove, putes come around the Lord's table. It is the feast of God, the truce of God. Let it Wallace, Nelson Howell, R C Falmer, R A Gibever be the place of peace. Drinking of one son, James Irvine, Israel Longworth, A Rowley, Laloselton, a convert, who when wet through,

> XII .-- ON COURSE OF STUDY AND EXAMINA-TIONS-Revs E B Harper, Dr Burwash, Dr Nelles, John Bredin, Dr Sanderson, Dr Fowler, W R Parker, J W Sparling, Dr Elliot, C Jost, W C Brown, Dr Stewart, C II Paisley, G S Milligan. Messrs W H Beatty, Dr Beatty, Judge Jones, Jos H Smith, Sheriff Patriek, W H Lambly, J Longworth, Dr Inch.

The Rev. Dr. Burwash presented the report income of the church, but notwithstrnding

This name recalls the old military oath, with the Branderson, A Langford, E B Ryckman, Geo of his work in British North America there fifteen, and the study thirteen by fourteen. McRitchie, G H Davis, Dr Elliot, R A Temple, J were but a little over sixty ministers all told; Good stairs lead to a spacious attic. The now the number amounts to eleven hundred; the first district meeting he attended in Montreal, small though it was, could hardly be accommodated; now this large conference was well provided for, all in the life-time of "the boy from England." What may not the Lord accomplish! He had seen this day John Mathewson, the oldest Methodist in Quebec, of whose classes 163 persons had gone to heaven, and who had been intimately acquainted with thirty-three ministers who had gone there too. The veteran said, "I Leicesters, two fine agricultural settlewill not be a stranger in that land, where so ments on the Circuit, and brought back many have gone before me." He felt that he with them sufficient feathers for a bed, would not be a stranger in heaven either. yarn for forty yards of carpet, and other Father, mother, brothers and sisters, coworkers, friends had all gone there, and it date of their visit, the carpets were on the would be joy for him to meet them there.

The Rev. Amos E. Russ, of British Columbia, said that twenty-one years ago he had feel burdened. Having two imported been ordained at the altar then before him. and had been presented with a Bible. He of saying that God's Word had been a light to his feet and a lamp to his path all through this time. In 1868 Dr. Punshon had asked way of duty." The journey was by way of X .- ON CHILDREN'S FUND-Revs J H Starr, Panama, and at Aspinwall he had the opporpeare's statement: "Surely hell is empty, for all the devils is here." On arriving in British Columbia he was attacked with Panama fever, and his life despaired of, and it was even thought that he was dead. This evil was for good. His misfortune caused an interest in Victoria, and the result was many were converted. He had seen at the Rev. Mr. Johnson's the picture of an Indian boy named sick in body and heart, scoffed at by the pagan Indians could say, "I go to tree and tell my Heavenly Father about my sore tum-tum (heart), and I feel no more weary and no more sick and I walk right away." Just so ' the missionaries feel and are strengthened in their lonely work. The prayers of God's people strengthen them.

The Rev. Mr. McDonald, M. D., of Japan, said that on his conversion he had not found peace until he promised to do anything, to last four years of depression, to maintain the go to the remotest parts of the earth, if necessary, at God's bidding. Years afterwards, when asked if he would go to Japan, this promise came to him, and he consented. In the heathen field he had been most deeply impressed with the adaptation of the Gospel of betweed Yarmouth and Digby one night this Christ to the soul. Of this he had several instances. The worshippers of Buddha told him how they hungered after something else, midnight, a runaway horse, which, dashing of light, as Christ himself. The saint said, full connection was 199, showing that two- and christianity sufficed for them. It is the "Let me look at your right hand?" He look- thirds of those received into the ministry had missionary's work not ro much to attack systems of idolatry as to preach the simple word he knew that he was not the Master. Jesus even, would be still further increased. In of God. Like a magnet drawn through sand cd, but there were no marks of the marks of ten in its joys. The Rev. L. N. Beaudry said his mother but the support of the institutions in which the young men were trained was the princihad carried him fifty miles to be baptized by pal feature of the Society's work. The grants a Roman Catholic priest; his first saint had been St. Francois Xavier; his heart had earmade for theological tuition amounted to \$1,400, divided between Victoria, Mount Al- ly throbbed at reading the missionary efforts lison and Montreal. Montreal received one of the Jesuits. At twenty years of age he half, Victoria \$400, and Mount Allison \$300. had been converted, and his dear mother and all that family had been brought to serve The Committee advocated a superior education in arts in at least two of the colleges. To Christ directly. He was now a missionary in this end the income should be increased by Montreal. It might be asked what a missionone half in order to render these colleges ary could find to do in a city of churches like equal to the nondenominational institutions. Montreal; but there was much to do. As For this purpose at least \$50,000 would be Dr. Douglas had said, of all experience in the mission field none is so difficult as Lower required. At present the outlay was but little Canada. Thank God, the power of God overcomes all difficulties, and even in Montreal, Upon motion the report was received. A committee was appointed to consider the known for its disorders, there was a great reone. Just so it is with us, the nearer we advisability of adopting some means of se- action going on. Three young men who had curing greater uniformity of administration in been converted were anxious to preach the Gospel' and a flame had been set up almost The Methodist Conference, in response to in every house.

house is plastered and painted throughout. The front door side lights are of muslin stained glass. The lower hall and front stairs are covered with a good oil cloth, a present from one of your good Samaritans in Halifax, the right hand man of the writer, while at Charles Street Church. A few weeks ago two of our elect ladies (we have a goodly number of earnest lady workers on this Circuit) [visited the useful articles. In a few days from the

floor. Many of our parsonages might be carpeted in a similar manner and no one carpets and considerable yarn towards a study carpet, we are very comfortable in our new home. The premises are among the best in our Conference bounds. We think much credit is due this Circuit for cheerfully deciding, and carrying the decision into practice, to build and furnish a parsonage in the first year of its existence as a separate Circuit.

September 9, 1878. NEWS AND NOTES.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Messrs. John Taylor & Co., of Halifax, received a telegram lately from their agents, informing them that the brigt. " M. H Morris," Patterson, was dismasted and badly damaged in a hurricane at St. Jago de Cuba. A survey will be held, but probably the vessel will be condemned. She was built at Marie Joseph in 1870, was 127 tons register, and was owned qy Messrs John Taylor & Co. There is \$6,000 insurance on the hull in the Ocean office of this city.

A carriage belonging to Dr. Somers was standing in front of the Provincial Building, on Hollis St., Halifax, on Saturday morning, when a 'bus coming along struck and upset

it. The horse started to run away, but in turning the corner of Prince and Hollis Sts. tripped and fell on its side, cutting its hind legs. Fortunately there was no one in the carriage at the time.

Capt. Scott, R. N. A., of this city, reports a curious accident that occurred on the route week. As the stage was proceeding at a rapid rate along the road, it encountered, about between the two stage horses, struck his head force that it killed him instantly.

An unoccupied house on a farm in Peters-

Mr. William Brittain, of Windsor, Carlet-Good stairs lead to a spacious attic. The on county, who was assaulted three weeks ago, knocked insensible and robbed of \$120 and left for dead in the woods back of Hartland, has so far recovered as to be out of danger. He thinks he will be able to identify the would-be assassin and robber. Suspicion points to one or two parties, and the authorities are being urged to ferret out the perpetrator.

> A book-agent named Wm. H. Tapson attempted to commit suicide in Moneton on Thursday week, by cutting his throat with a razor.

On Saturday, 31st ult., a lad named Muzerall fell overboard from a fishing boat at Point Sapin, Kent Co., N.B., and was drowned.

Milner and Johnson, charged with the murder of the colored man Kelly, have been committed for trial for manslaughter, not murder.

About 1.30 Sunday morning 't was discovred that a block of buildi s, owned by Iwen Sharkey, was on fire. defore many minutes the firemen were on the spot, but not till the devouring element had communicated itself to the surrounding buildings. The flames gained ground despite the torrents of water poured on: rafters began to burn down, brick walls to totter and fall, so that it

was with difficulty and danger the firemen could approach. The flames had now pos-session of Mr. Sharkey's store and the dwelling of Messrs. Scully & Collins' tailoring establishment, Mr. Shute's jewellery store, and Burchill's liquor store-all brick buildings. Mr. J. Crangles' bar had long before fallen a prey to the flames. The fire still raged and was laying hold of the tenement occupied by Mrs. Ross, but here the firemen's well sustained efforts prevailed. The fire was soon under control, and nought but a smouldering mass of ruins marked the spot where a tew hours before stood stately buildings. A portion of a brick wall fell against the Barker House jarring it and smashing two windows. Mr. Sharkey was insured for about \$12,000. It will not cover his loss. Scully and Collins, Crangle & Shute were also insured, but Burchill sustains a dead loss. The cause of the

fire is not known, though it is attributed to an incendiary.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The last weekly health statement forwarded to Washington shows that there were in New Orleans during the week ending Saturday 1,204 cases of yellow fever, 333 resulting fatally, making 876 deaths in that city from this cause since the plague broke out. At Memphis there were 721 cases during the week. and 241 deaths, and at Vicksburg 400 cases, with 116 deaths.

Eight persons were killed and 36 injured by a railway collision near London, England, on Saturday.

The excursion steamer " Princess Alice," which was sunk with such frightful results on the 3rd ult., while on her return from

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ry drop of your heart's blood loves me." But unlike Dr. Dodderidge, He cannot fail. The Sacrament was then administered,

most of those in the church partaking.

GENERAL CONFERENCE COMMITTEES

I.-COMMITTEE ON MISSIONS-Revs Dr Young, A Sutherland, J Shaw, Dr. Williams, J'Gray, J B Olarkson, A Langford; W Hansford, A Campbell, J Taylor, S FHuestis, J Hart, Dr. Potts, J Dove, and Messrs W Kennedy, J McDonald, A John-son, Hon J Ferrier, J B Morrow, S E Dawson, J S Peach.

11 -EDUCATIONAL-Revs Dr. Ryerson, Dr Nelles, Dr Burwash, Dr Potts, Dr Rice, W R Parker, D. G Sutherland, W I Shaw, LL.B, J W this he is praised. Sparkling, B D, C Jost, Dr Stewart, J Hart, J Lathern, G S Milligan, W C Brown, and Messrs WBeatty, Judge Jones, T Hilliard, Dr Lavell, T Elliot, Dr Inch, Hon J Ferrier.

III.—PUBLISHING INTERESTS—Revs Dr Rosc, E H Dewart, N R Willoughby, M A, Dr Rice, W Scott, J Hart, H Sprague, M A, S F Huestis, T B Ryckman, MA, D Savage, J Bond, A W Nicolson, W H Heartz, D D Currie, G S Milligan, and Messrs N Phelps, D Plewes, Hon J Ferrier, S E Mitchell, Hon S. L Shannon A A Stockton 11. B. E Coats-Hon S L Shannon, A A Stockton, LL B, E Coatsworth, W Kennedy.

IV.-ON SABBATH SCHOOLS-Revs Charles Fish, W H Laird, Wm Briggs, A Andrews, W C Henderson, Wm Galbraith, J T Pitcher, W C Brown, Dr Pope, Jas Dove, Messrs W Kennedy, J Brenton, J K Griffin, M S Smith, Johnson Harrison, A C Allison, T P Cairns, Dr Miller, Little York, which had suddenly become a city under the name of Toronto, he was sent to Newfoundland, and of the workers there at that time not one lives. He was next sent to Steward Burns, Hon W G Strong, A Rowley. V.-ON DISCIPLINE-Revs John Shaw, J E

those in the ministry there at that time now Betts, E B Harper, D C McDowell, Dr. Williams, are engaged in the work. In the early days by fifteen feet, the dining room twelve by furniture was saved.

The Rev. Dr. Evans, of London, reviewed his mission and ministerial work of fifty-two years, the longest in the connexion, and extending from Prince Edward Island to British Columbia. He was sent to inaugurate the last mentioned, and at landing, although in charge of the party of missionaries, had to Although the body of St. James St. church borrow money from one of them to land the uggage. Although there were but seven members in the society there who raised \$670 to build a church-one and a parsonage were built which cost \$16,400.

The Rev. J. H. Robinson, who for many ears had charge of the New Connexion Church in Canada, was the last speaker, and said that during the 21 years he had spent in Canada the New Connexion church had grown from 3.500 to 8,000 members, while the funds had increased four-fold. He was glad that he had entered this work, and thankful that now at its close he felt near to Hea-

The meeting was closed by prayer from Rev. Samuel Coley.

CORRESPONDENCE.

OXFORD.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,-As we have moved into our new parsonage, I suppose a description of the premises will be interesting to the brethren who may hereafter be by the Rev. James Evans, and had seen the appointed to this circuit. The situation best evidences of the work of that remarkaable man. When about returning home to is one of the best in the village, being the east, he had met the Rev. George Mcdirectly opposite the Church, on a ridge Dougall, who said to him, "You are going of ground about two hundred yards diseast, I am going west; we shall never meet again." These were prophetic words. In a tant. The lot is ninety feet by two hundred. The main house is twenty seven by thirty-six feet, and is fourteen feet beam. The roof is a sharp pitch, having a large all feel the efficacy of the prayers of the churches at home. To the missionary the window in front so that the rooms above stairs are large and high. At the rear of Lord appears as he does not to others and for the main house is an extension sixteen by The Rev. I. Sutcliffe said that he was sent thirty feet, containing a summer kitchen from the fatherland to this country, and arand wood-house. Attached to this is a rived in Montreal in 1832, the cholera year. The companion who had been sent with him neat and nicely finished barn. Entering was stricken down by it. His first mission the house by the front door, the parlour is

was St. Armand's returning to Montreal in a at the right and the sitting room at the year to attend the District Meeting. Of those left of the hall. Off the sitting room is the family bed-room. The hall enters the comprising that meeting not one now remains. He was sent to Little York, and travelled dining room, or which, in winter, if dealong the shores of Lake Ontario with Elder sirable, may be used as the kitchen. Off Case the pioneer missionary of Canada West, this room is a good pantry, and also a dish who gave him this advice, "Never neglect an appointment," which he has kept. From closet. The entrance to the cellar is from the pantry. There are front and back stairs, The upstairs contains three good bed rooms, a study, and two large closets. each four by six feet, besides a smaller that time not one lives. He was next sent to New Brunswick, and but three or four of those in the ministry there at that time now eig t feet wide. The parlour is fourteen

ance.

A four year old son of Mr. Samuel Hudson, of Country Harbor, fell into a pond near his home, on Thursday week, and was drowned

Mr. Johnson McCollum, of North River, captured a bear on Saturday last. Bruin was caught in a steel trap which weighed about eighty pounds, and which he carried about a mile when he was overtaken by Mr. McCollum and his son, and shot. His carcass when dressed weighed 150 lbs., and his hind quarters, which were brought to town, looked very tempting, but we did not hear of any one in Truro tasting it, although bears' meat is said to be a most savoury dish.

Mr. James Cann, of Overton, was severely injured on Thursday week by the explosion in a rock of a charge of powder which, having failed to ignite from the fuse, he was drilling for the purpose of extracting. His left hand and arm were so badly shattered that amputation had to be performed a short distance below the elbow. He was attended by Drs. J. C. Farish and J. L. R. Webster, and at last accounts was doing well.

On Sunday afternoon last, while Mr. Ritchie Trenholm and family were at church his house was entered by a cellar window and the house ransacked. \$20 in cash was taken from his bedroom, besides other articles, including a cloth vest. The person supposed to be the thief is a tramp who was met about a quarter of a mile from the house, by per-sons returning from church, and who called at Mr. Joseph Bent's and Mr. George Mash's the same afternoon. He is described as below the medium size, about 20 years of age, smooth, rather full face, had on black pants, much worn at the heels, grey coat, black silk cap, white shirt, no collar or tie. It is thought he had no vest on, but would wear that stolen, which was dark grey (pepper and salt). Among the money taken were two \$2 gold pieces, one of which was a United States coin with a hole through it.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Captain Reagh, of the "Windsor Packet," reports, on coming out of St. John harbor, a It few days ago, he sighted a sea serpent. had a tremendous head, at least two feet high above the water, with a body of between 25 and 30 feet. It was making headway through the water at about ten knots, and leaving in its wake a large swell, divided iuto two ripples, one on each side, the same as a paddlewheel steamboat would make. A man ascended the masts and describes that it had the appearance of a large' serpent. The seaserpent was crossing between the headlands at the mouth of the harbor.

Mr. William A. Smith, one of the most successful merchants of Sussex, died at his residence on Sabbath last, of diphtheria. Mr. Smith was universally respected, and will be greatly deplored by all classes. He leaves a disconsolate widow and as small children. One child died a short time ago of this dreadful disease. Mr. Smith was in his 38th year. Mr. D. M. Kinnear, a young man of Anagance, was badly injured in the face on Friday week, by the bursting of a partridge gun while shooting for pastime at the residence of Mr. D. McNaughton. Dr. A. H. Peck, of Peticodiac, dressed his wounds and eyes; the latter, however, are thought not to be materially injured, though badly burned and charged with powder. Much sympathy is felt for the young man and his friends.

A house owned and occupied by Mr. Duncan Stevenson, and situated on the Buctouche road, about midway between Kingston and Buctouche, was destroyed by fire on the night of Friday, August 30. The property was insured for \$1,200, viz: \$1,100 on the building Welsh Calvanistic Methodists, 116,016; tot al, and \$100 on the furniture. A portion of the 2,128,259.

send to London by the screw collier "Bywel Castle" was one of the largest saloon steamers of the London steamboat Company. She left London about 11 a. m. vesterday for Gravesend and Shearness, many excursionists being induced by the fine weather to go for a holiday trip. The vessel left Gravesend on her return soon after in the evening and arrived within sight of the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich about eight. The "Bywell Castle" was then approaching in an opposite direction. The steamers were near the middle of the stream, just off the City of London gas works at Becton and below North Woolwich gardens, almost the precise spot where the fatal collision ocurred between the "Metis" and "Wentworth" ten years ago. All that is known amid the maddening excitement is that the screw steamer struck the steamer ' Princess Alice" on the port side. An unparalleled scene ensued. A very few clam-

bered on the other vessel, but nearly all rushed to the after part of the boat. As the bow subsiden gradually under water, the shricks were fearful, and nothing could be done to save life. There were a dozen or more lifebuoys on hand and some boats swinging on the davits, but even if they could have been got at, they would have been of little service. Within five minutes the " Princess Alice ' reeled completely over and went down. Some small boats hastened to the scene, and a steamer belonging to the same company, also on the passage up the river with excursionists, went to the rescue; but the river for hundreds of yards was full of drowning people, screaming in anguish and praying for help, and as it was growing dark not much could be done. It is believed that not more than 150 escaped out of 800 aboard. The " Princess Alice" was a long and low river steamer, built for excursions down the Thames, of which the middle and poorer classses of Londoners are very fond. had saloons on forward and after decks. Her carrying capacity was unusually large. A large proportion of the passengers were on the upper deck, and must have seen their impending doom, but those in the stern had no warning until they heard the crash and found the passengers from the forward part running to the afterpart. Beyond the fact that the tide was about two hours ebb, which

would enable the " Princess Alice" to ease and stop sooner than the screw steamer, which would be borne on the tide, it is impossible to discover the circumstances immedi ately preceding the collision. Before the boats came into collision there were cries from one to the other to keep out of the way. The accident was probably due to a misunderstanding, one misinterpreting the intention of the other. All the rules of sailing were cast to the wind in the moments of peril each taking the wrong course to avoid each other's blunder. The cause of the " Princess Alice" disaster is believed to be that both vessels were rounding the sharp bend in the river caused by the projection of the point of

land where the powder magazine of Woolwich Arsenal is situated. To turn this point, the "Princess Alice " had crossed over to the right bank and was out of her proper course : her lights were probably obscured by the shadow of a powder magazine, and being much smaller and lower than the "Bywell Castle," the latter was upon her before the danger was perceived.

THE WESLEYAN CHURCH IN THE WORLD .-At the Wesleyan Methodist Conference lately held in England, the following statistics were given of the members in the different Wesleyan denominations, including those on trial : Great Britain, 410,352; Ireland, 20,-739 : Foreign Missions, 91733; French Conference, 1,982; Australian, 62,683, Canadian, 120,798; New Connexi n, 28,363; Pri-mitive Methodists, 181,081; United Methodist Free Church, 76,981; Wesleyan Reform Union, 7,955; Primitive Wesleyans (Ireland) now reunited to the Irish Conference, 9,940;

Martin A part 21



WESLEYAN ТНЕ

WESLEYAN' ALMANAC.

SEPTEMBER 1878. -0-

First Quarter, 3 day, 4h, 11m, Afternoon. Full Moon, 11 day, 11h, 35m, Morning. Last Quarter, 19 day, 2h, 16m, Afternoon. New Moon, 26 day, 9h, 55m, Morning.

Day of	SUN		MOON.			Tde	
Week.	Rises	Sets	Rises	South	s Sets	. 33	
SUNDAY	5 26	6 34	11 18	3 51	8 24	10 35	
2 Honday	5 27	6 32	A. 36	4 49	9 2	11 16	
Tuesday	5 28	6 30	1 44	5 47	9 50	ur'n	
Wednesday	5 30	6 28	2 47	6 45	10 43	0 2	
Thursday	5 31	6 26	3 35	7 41	11 47	0 54	
Friday	5 32	6 24	4 15	8 34	m'rn	2 6	
Saturday	5 33	6 23	4 46	9 23	0 53	3 42	
	5 34	6 21	5 10	10 8	2 0	5 12	
	5 35	6 19	5 31	10 50	3 6	6 18	
Tuesday	5 37	6 17	5 49	11 31	4 9	7 4	
Wednesday	5 38	6 15	6 6	m'rn	5 13	7 40	
Thursday	5 39	6 13	6 19	0 11	6 16	8 11	
Friday	5 40	6 I1	6 42	0 50	7 21	8 40	
Saturday	5 41	6 10	7 5	1 30	8 18	9 8	
SUNDAY	5 42	6 8	7 30	2 13	9 21	9 36	
Monday	5 44	6 6	8 1	2 58	10 26	0 6	
Tuesday	5 45	6 4	8 41	3 46	11 31	10 35	
Wednesday	5 46	6 2	9 30	4 37	A. 33	11 4	
Weunesuay	5 47	6 0	10 29	5 31	1 32	11 41	
Thursday	5 48	5 58	11 37	6 26	2 23	A 29	
Friday Saturday	5 50	5 56	mo'n	7 22	3 7	1 37	
Saturday SUNDAY	5 51	5 55	0 51	8 17	3 42	3 13	
Monday	5 52	5 53	2 12	9 12	4 13	4 44	
Monday	5 53	5 51	3 29	10 4	4 39	5 50	
Tuesday	5 54	5 49	4 50	10 56	5 2	6 44	
Wednesda	5 56	5 47	6 10	11 43	5 26	7 23	
Thursday	5 57	5 45	7 34	A. 43	5 52	8 6	
Friday	5 58	5 43	8 54	1 38	6 22	8 47	
Saturday	5 59	5 41	10 16	2 37	6 58	9 21	
SUNDAY	5 59 6 0	5 39	11 30	3 37	7 44	10 12	
Monday	0 0	0 00	11 90	0 04	1 12		

THE TIDES.—The column of the Mool.'s Southing gives the time of high water at Parrsboro, Corn-wallis, Horton, Hantsport, Windsor, Newport and

Wains, How and Antipole, Handpole, and the formation of t 20 minutes LATER.

FOR THE LENGTH OF THE DAY .- Add 12 hours to FOR THE LENGTH OF THE DAY.-Add 12 hours up the time of the sun's setting, and from the sum sub-stract the time of rising. FOR THE LENGTH OF THE NIGHT.-Substract the ime of the sun's setting from 12 hours, and to the emainder add the time of rising next morning

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

FRANCIS BACON.

BY LUCY CECIL WHITE.

You have seen how Poetry and the Drama flourished in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, but you must not suppose that literature was confined to these two modes of composition.

While Shakespeare and Ben Johnson From one we see that Francis has had were writing plays, one of the greatest a severe cold-she begs he will wrap up philosophers the world has ever known well in woolen clothes if he goes out ingrew famous. This was Francis Bacon. to the gardens. Again she speaks of an He was born in high life ; he had great herb tea, or special drink " better than ambitions ; his character was a strange malt." I wonder if the young man paid

and outward greatness. The life at was bard to appear loyal both to his hard to believe that it was really his York House itself was a stately one and friend and to his queen, yet Bacon's own writing, and they sent a committee full of court manners, and the great end part in the affair seems incredible. It to him to ask if indeed it might be beis true he tried in vain to reconcile Her lieved. and aim of all the fine ladies who visit-

Essex !

ed Lady Bacon was to be high in Court Majesty to Essex at first, and when the favour. It is necessary for you to re- Earl was finally put upon trial, every member this in thinking of Bacon's one expected Bacon either to attempt strange career; for he was, as a little his defence or to withdraw from the case. Fancy the astonishment and horchild, introduced to it all.

Francis Bacon was born at York ror of the nation when he actually apouse in 1561, seven years after Eliza- peared in court against the unhappy th came to the throne. He was the ungest son of Sir Nicholas and Lady con, and when a mere child showed ery sign of precocious talent. A beauul clever boy, full of witty speeches ite beyond his years, what wonder on trial for his life and Bacon publicly mother proudly took him with her appeared against him. The earl was court where he, of course, attracted executed. It is is said he uttered few Queen's attention ? His sayings so reproaches to his former friend, but the nused her Majesty that she used play- nation was indignant. The Queen was ly to call him her "Young Lordeper." Thus as a boy Bacon's eyes ite's death, and commanded Bacon to lears were filled with court splendor write an account of his accusations 1 patronage. The Ladies-in-Waiting tted and made much of him; he was owed to join in the great court festi- own account. s, to hear the speeches of courtiers th in the Queen's presence and bend her back.

It was in life of this kind that young Francis Bacon was educated. At the some and wealthy daughter of one Al-

sixteen he travelled upon the Continent, rising young statesman. and then, returned, to enter Gray's Inn as a law student.

Gray's Inn was a large building not self to King James' great favorite, Vilvery far from the Strand, where the liers, Duke of Buckingham; and, it is students lived and studied. They dined together in the great hall where also they used to give masques and grand entertainments on festival days. The Keeper of the Great Seal. Inn was built round a court in which were (and still are) beautiful garden's, which were, in the Sixteenth century, a favorite resort of courtiers and men of fashion, as well as of the students themselves; and here Francis Bacon's tall figure and fair young face were familiar mer's evening under the trees.

Lady Bacon at this time was living in the country, and used to write anxious letters to her son. Reading them now you would smile to see how like they are in small ways, to letters of to-day.

"My Lords," said the unhappy Bacon. "it is my act, my hand, my heart. I beseech your lordships to be merciful to a broken reed !"

The King was merciful; and indeed no one seemed anxious to humiliate the fallen statesman. When the sentence of a heavy fine and imprisonment in the Tower was pronounced, the King At this distance of time we cannot remitted it. Bacon was deprived of his judge of all the circumstances, yet the high office, and, broken in spirit and ill great fact remains unchanged,-Essex in health, he retired to Gray's Inn. had been Bacon's sworn friend; he was there devoting himself to the life he really loved-study and science.

In the last years of his life Bacon began a work on Law and a "History of England under the Tudors," besides going on with his philosophical works mouth, looking to see how it will come nervous and ill at ease after her favorand researches.

He met his death in making an experiment. He desired to try the effect against Essex, which he did, thus addof cold in preventing putrefaction in ing another charge of ingratitude to his animal matter; and one very cold day when driving in the country near High-When James I. ascended the throne gate, he stopped at the house of a cot-Francis Bacon was among the first to be knighted by the king. and with his new tager and brought a fowl, which he proceeded to stuff with snow. A sudden title he sought in marriage the handchill seized him and he was taken to age of twelve he went to college; at derman Barnham, who did not refuse the house of Earl Arundel near by, where he became violently ill and on the We must pass over many details of morning of Easter day, 1626, he breathed bis last. Bacon's public life. He attached him-

Bacon's genius greatly influenced the literature of the age in which he lived and the one following. His system of said, used every means to keep the royal philosophy is known as the "Inductive favor. One honor after another was Method" of reasoning, and was conaccorded him, and in 1617 he was made sidered in his own day as entirely origi-Queen Elizabeth's words, uttered in nal. This has been questioned by later his chilhood, must have rung in Bacon's students ; but there can be no question ears when they brought the news of his of his extraordinary power both as a thinker and writer. The amount of his work would form

In the month of May he was to open the courts in state, and by early morn- a small library in itself. The styles are nature. ing all London was up and eager with various, and as a great critic has said to all as he paced to and fro of a sum- excitement. The procession formed at of him, he put enough thought into one and not a sound disturbed the sacred stillparagraph to make a volume. Gray's Inn. Bacon rode forth proudly, dressed in the suit he had worn on his

Literature and Philosophy were what Nature had fitted him for; and it is as richly embroidered and ablaze with the a writer, not as a statesman, we should jeweled chain and ornaments of his think of Francis Bacon.

SABBATH REST.

Seal. They were escorted by the Lords It is a well established fact that of the King's Household, the Lords of more real work is performed by those God the Council, the Judges and Sergeants; who labor only for six days than by and following them a great procession those who devote all the seven to unre-

Great souls attract sorrows as moun. tains do storms. But the thunder clouds break upon them, and they thus form a shelter for the plains around.

SEPTEMBER 14

A thankful spirit bas always fresh matter for thankfulness. To praise God for the past, is the sure way to secure mercies for the future. Prayer and Praise live or die together.—Romaine.

The marble palace is not always the bower of love. Every kind word is a flower which will beautify our final home. Every good deed is an evergreen, which will mark our resting place.

It appears to be among the laws of na. ture that the mighty of intellect should be pursued and carbed at by the little, as the flight of one great bird is followed by the twittering petulance of many smaller.

Bad luck is simply a man with his hands in his pockets, and a pipe in his out. Good luck is a man of pluck, with his sleeves rolled up and working to make it come out right.

Manners are the shadows of virtues : the momentary display of those qualities which our fellow creatures love and respect. If we strive to become, then, what we strive to appear, manners may often be rendered useful guides to the performance of our duties.

Every human soul has a germ of some flowers within, and they would open if they could only find sunshine and free air to expand in. I always told you that not Inving enough of sunshine was what ailed the world. Make people happy, and there will not be half the quarrelling or a tenth part of the wickedness there is.

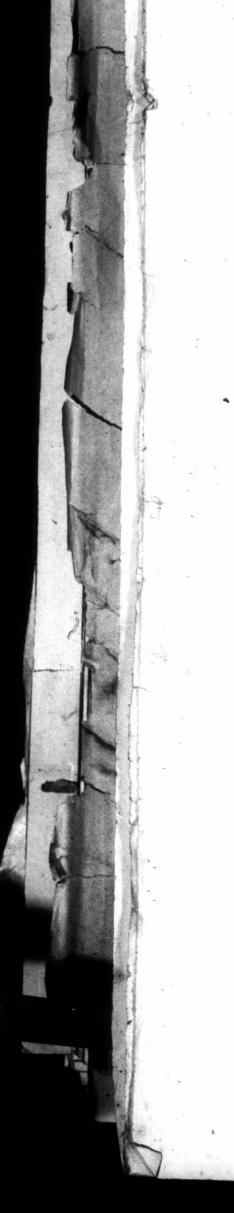
Accustom yourself to think vigorously. Mental capital, to be worth anything, must be well invested-must be rightly adjusted and applied, and to this end careful, deep and intense thought is necessary if great results are looked for. There is no such thing as standing still in this world. Change is the eternal

When the dusk of evening had come on ness of the place; when the moon poured in her light on tomb and monument, on pillar, wall and arch, and most of all, it seemed to them upon her white grave ; in that calm time when all outward things and inward thoughts teem with assurances of immorality, and worldly hopes and fears are humbled in the dust before them, then, with tranquil and submissive hearts they turned away and left the child of

Before we convert the world we must be able to feel scorn ^a for little

TEMP STRO all the rob rant, the mo ct, which rob ts, making th an orphans, d. and demen obs the family hem to the a chools of the chools of thei its laborers, their most orld of hope, Who i nıl. Just rink. mployed as a ine, since the ffect its natu styled, in system, a ar with the armless me his robbery i xist. As v ield.-Dr. H DAR Dare to s Irink ; pause think. Thi ocean toss'd, out counting mother that her tears tha her heart—h of her love, a of her dear l the bowl; th and soul; th the snow, loo answer, No rum-stained step leads to

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mixture of greatness and meanness; he much heed to all this affectionate adestablished what is called a new system vice ! The pleasure-seekers in the garof philosophy; he was one of the most dens were gorgeously dressed in sating eloquent speakers ever listened to in the and velvets, and I doubt if young Bacon joined in. All who could by any chance House of Commons; he received the liked to appear beneath the trees in procure a horse rode one; banners were highest honours and the lowest degre- heavy garments of wool.

dation his country could bestow. With all this you may well imagine that the for the young man ; for his father died All London seemed to be bent upon the story of his career is a curious one.

We must turn away from Blackfriar's Theatre, from the narrow Holywell to his powerful uncle. Lord Burleigh, ed eagerly and curiously. for a position at court ; but it is sup-Street where the players lived, from Southwark, from the "Mermaid" and posed that the Prime Minister was "Devil" taverns; for we are now going into court society, among the fine ladies for he kept putting off his petitions in as many as could press forward with and gentlemen of Elizabeth's reign. spite of the continued remonstrances of them. Entering the court he took his Passing under Temple Bar and down friends. The old lord lived in great seat upon the Judge's bench. The the Strand in 1540 you would have come state not far from York House, and the criers advanced striking the ground upon a stately mansion set back from the street, with brick-walled garden and heavy iron gateway. Any lounger about | Her Majesty condescended to sit with could have told you that this was York him for an hour at a time. In spite of for Bacon. He was created Chancellor House, the residence of Sir Nicholas all this he grudged any influence in be- of the Realm and also made a peer, with Bacon, the Keeper of the Queen's half of his nephew. Seal.

Bacon, however, had made a power-Great doings went on within those stately walls. When the Queen honored of Essex who stood high in the favour of day. Ben Johnson has given us, in her Lord Keeper with a visit every tiny the Queen. From the commencement rhyme, a picture of the Chancellor's window pane was illuminated, banners of their friendship Essex did all that sixtieth birthday festival at York House were hung out, and gorgeous banquets | lay in his power to advance Bacon's in- | when all about him, Jonson says, seemwere prepared in the great hall. Dances property, but used all his influence for wine." sometimes took place there, and masques, and the sounds of revelry him at court.

could be heard even by the boatmen far out on the river Thames, which flowed returning from court in the same coach past the lower gardens of the house.

Lady Bacon was a great favorite at court. She was one of the noted learned women of the day, reading and writing Greek and Latin and Hebrew more readily than any college graduates could do to-day. It may seem strange to you that the women of Queen Elizabeth's time should have been such fine classical and Italian scholars. Lady Bacon. stand for your cousin, Francis Bacon." I think, could have shown you a reason for this in her own book shelves. If she had not understood those languages. continued to praise and extol his friend's and could not have read Plato and Homer and Virgil and Cicero and Boccaccio and Petrarch, what would there have been for her to read in her own tongue? She undoubtedly possessed every important English book that had been printed in her day, and could have ment. There his eloquence must have shown you the works of Gower and been marvellous; for Ben Jonson said Chaucer, some sermons and homilies, that, in listening to him, the only fear some quaint old ballads, and, perhaps, in men's minds was that he should a few specimens of English prose and leave off too soon. verse earlier than Chaucer's. But all these she could have read through from beginning to end many times in a month, and tried to steer his way adroitly beso that, naturally, in those days people tween the two. I fancy those early days

who were fond of reading used to go of his boyhood when the Queen had back to the Latin authors. famous sisters, daughters of the tutor ambitions-high public office and liteof King Edward the Sixth. One of rature,-and from the commencement her sisters was married to Lord Bur- of his life as a man he looked to reachleigh, the Queen's Prime Minister ; the ing the greatest in both. other became Lady Killigrew, and was By this time the fortunes of Essex when they summoned him to Westnoted for her wit and learning ; while began to darken. Your history will tell minster to hear the verdict, that he Lady Bacon, as the wife of the Keeper you how the Queen's favor was lost; could not move. He had written and of the Great Seal, was much at court how Essex was accused of treason. signed a confession of his crime. The and constantly surrounded by splendor Those were strange dark days, when it lords who were judging him found it temptation.

of magnificently apparelled gentlemen, -dukes and earls, barons and knights. As this gorgeous calvacade passed through the streets crowds of people

appointment to him at York House.

wedding day,-a superb violet satin,

rank and honor,-on his right was the

Lord Treasurer, on his left the Privy

hung out ; the players from Bankside There came soon an anxious period Theatre followed in their finest array. suddenly, and he saw the necessity of one object, and Bacon riding at the earning money. Naturally he applied head, as it were of all the city, watch-

At the gate of Westminster Hall the procession halted. There Bacon alighted jealous of his brilliant young nephew, followed by the train of gentlemen and Queen so honored him that when he with their maces; they commanded siwas confined to his chair with the gout, lence, and Bacon addressed the court. But still higher honors were in store the title of Baron Verulam, Viscount

St Albans. Nevertheless it is as Francis ful friend at court. This was the Earl Bacon the Philosopher he is known toterests. He not only gave him a fine ed to smile, "the fire, the house, the

Bacon seemed to be at the very sum-Many stories are told of his loyalty mit of prosperity, and having published to Bacon's interests. One day he was part of his great book, the Novum Organum, he was famous also in the field with Burleigh's son, Sir Robert Cecil. of Literature.

"My Lord," said Sir Bobert, "the Turning from public life at London Queen has determined to appoint an he used to pass many happy hours at Attorney General without more delay. I pray your lordship to let me know whom you will favour." "What !" said Essex, "I wonder at young men of talent were invited to pass your question. You cannot but know the summer evenings with him; and that, resolutely, against all the world, I while the great statesman and philosopher walked about under the trees. they accompanied him, discussing or Cecil was very angry; but Essex only noting down what he told them.

genius and abilities until the jealous These were Bacon's happiest hours. cousin, from mere shame, was silenced. Had he been content with them we At last Bacon obtained, through might now only look at the good and Burleigh's influence, the promise of a greatness in his life; but soon after his political office when it should fall vacant. | triumphant anniversary at York house, and with this in view he entered Parliait began to be whispered about that there was great corruption among the require putting in harmony. public officers of the Crown; that the judges were taking bribes. Who was in the wrong? One name after another was mentioned. Fancy the horror of

the nation when, first in whispers, then Bacon kept his attention fixed upon in loud outery, it was told that Lord Bacon was guilty of taking bribes, of corrupting the court.

Perhaps at this day we can not judge ack to the Latin authors. Lady Bacon was one of three very were always in his mind. He had two Many writers have tried to show that he was slandered; certain it is that in his own time the accusation was brought against him and he did not try to defend himself. He was so weak and ill

other. In this occupation few pass the age of fifty years. The celebrated Mr. William Wilberforce, so well acquaint. ed with all the great statesmen at the beginning of the century, with Pitt, Fox, and the other giants of those days-has

recorded that "he could name several of his contemporaries in the vortex of political cares whose minds have entirely given way under the stress of intellectual labor so as to bring on premature death." Sir David Wilkie's experience was that " the artists who wrought on Sundays were soon disqualified from working at all," adding that "he never knew a man to work seven days in the week who did not kill himself or his mind." Lord Chancellor Bacon, Sir Matthew Hale, and Sir William Blackstone amongst our

judges contribute the same testimony. and give their experience of the moral injury caused by the practice. The latter says "that a corruption of morals usually follows a profanation of the Sabbath." While the great Roman Catholic, Montalembert, writers, "ll n'y a pas de religion sans culte, et il

n'y a pas de culte sans Dimanche."-Social Notes.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

Denying a fault doubles it.

Knavery is the worst trade. Quiet conscience gives sleep.

There is no grief like the grief that does not speak.

Ignorance has no light ; error follows a false one.

Some people look at everything, yet really see nothing.

Habit is a cable, we weave a thread of it every day, and at last we cannot break

The heart is like a musical instrument of many strings, all the chords of which

Be happy if you can, but do not despise those who are otherwise, for you know their troubles.

One act of beneficence, one act of real asefulness, is worth all the abstract sentiment in the world.

> The art of exalting lowliness and giving reatness to little things is one of the noblest functions of genius.

Often the grand meaning of faces as well as written words, may be chiefly in the impressions of those who look on them.

Grief knits two hearts in closer bonds than happiness ever can, and common sufferings are far stronger links than comm on joys.

The habit of virtue cannot be formed in a closet. Habits are formed by acts of reason in a persevering struggle through

mitting toil. It has been proved in the and ambitions for mere churchism and case of the overwrought statesman and Church manœuvering, and a pervasive professional man, as well as in that of enthusiasm for Christianity, which does the 'bus-driver, who works for sixteen not mean that we will think less of our hours a day from one week's end to the own Church. But we will try to make it truer to its one great calling. We will centre all best enthusiam on the work which tells on the mortal condition of the world, and let those who have church quarrels to bequeath to posterity dispose of them in any way they can.-Interior.

> If we subdue and control our spirits by the grace of God, we are being prepared for the enjoyment of that blessed state which he reserves hereafter for those who love Him. We are now in probation; now in education for eternity. Habits of meekness, gentleness, charity, deep, pure and enduring, must begin here, that they may be completed in heaven. Every wrong temper which God checks in us, every passion which He subdues, is another pledge of His purposes of mercy toward us; a fresh ground of hope that he who hath begun a good work in us will perform it unto the day of Jesus Christ .--Bishop Jackson.

THIS AND THAT.

CATARRH.-A writer in the Tribune says that this disease is curable, if the sufferer will persist in using the following : "The remedy is crushed cubeb berries smoked in a pipe, emitting the smoke through the nose; after a few trials this will be easy to do. If the nose is stopped up so that it is almost impossible to breathe, one pipeful will make the head as clear as a bell. For sore throat, asthma and bronchitis. swallowing the smoke effects immediate relief. It is the best remedy in the world for offensive breath, and will make the most foul breath pure and sweet. Sufferers from that most horrible disease, ulcerated catarrh, will find this remedy to be unequalled, and a month's use will cure the most obstinate case. A single trial will convince any one. Eating the uncrushed berries is also good for sore throat and all bronchial complaints. After smoking do not expose yourself to cold air for at least fifteen minutes. The berries are perfectly harmless, and there is no use going to 'catarrh doctors' while you can procure this remedy. They can be procured at any drug store, and you can crush them yourself."

The export of tin from New Zealand has increased very rapidly, owing to the discovery of the lodes at Mount Bischoff, and the great quantities of the mineral found at Mount Hemskirk on the west coast. In 1873 the ore exported was valued at £17,000; now the value of the annual export is estimated at not less than £280,000-that is, the value of the quantity exported is forty times greater than it was four or five years ago.

EDDYSTONE LIGHT .- This world famous lighthouse is in a dangerous condition owing to the disintegration of the rock on which it stands, and a new shaft is to be erected about one hundred feet from the present structure. The general principiles of construction will not differ from those of the massive masonary which has for so many years withstood the shock of the Atlantic billows, but the lantern will be considerably higher above the water.

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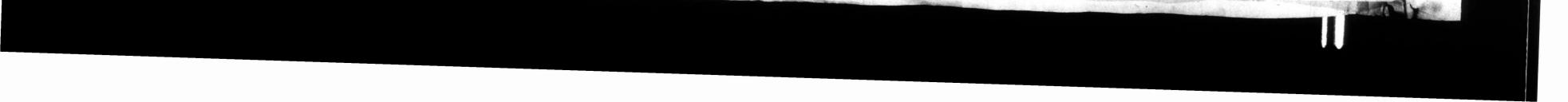
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SEPTEMBER 14

ГНЕ WESLEYAN.

TEMPERANCE

STRONG DRINK.

of all the robberies, that is the most flagrant, the most to be dreaded, which robs man of his manhood, his self-respect, which robs children of their parents, making them orphans, and worse than orphans, while a bloated, degra-ded, and demented father still survives, robs the family of support and sends them to the alms-house, robs the dayschools of their pupils, the Sabbath Schools of theirs, robs society of some of its laborers, the professions of some of their most brilliant ornaments, the world of hope, and the individual of his Who is this robber ? Strong soul. Just to the extent that it is drink. lars becoming criminals." employed as a beveridge or as a medicine, since the change in name does not affect its nature, changing what is justly styled, in the one case, "the foe to the system, a foreign element ever at war with the vital process," into a harmless medicine, just to the extent this robbery is perpetrated, these evils exist. As vice prevails, virtue must yield .- Dr. Hanaford.

DARE TO SAY NO.

Dare to say, No! when asked to drink ; pause a moment, my friend, and Boys, especially, are far more addicted think. Think of the wrecks on life's ocean toss'd, who answered, Yes, without counting the cost. Think of the mother that bore you in pain, think of her tears that flow like rain. Think of her heart-how cruel the blow-think of her love, and then say, No ! Think of her dear hopes that are drowned in the bowl; think of the danger to body and soul; think of sad lives as pure as the snow, look at thein, now, and then answer, No! Think of a man with rum-stained breath; think that the step leads to sorrow and death ; think of the homes that are shadowed with woe, that might have been heavens had some one said, No! Think of lone graves unwept and unknown, hiding life hopes as fair as your own; think of loved forms forever lald low, that would have been here had they learned to say day-school should do all that they can No! Think of the Demon who lurks in to avert this conflict, or help the parent the bowl, whose touch is ruin to both to a perfect and easily-won victory. body and soul; think of all this as life's journey you go, and then to the and pillar of fire by night, by which he tempter dare to say,-No !-Selected.

house company as the cause of their leaving school, and also of their becoming criminals. Of 202 prisoners in Huntington jail in 1867, 148 had been Sabbath scholars ; and of 2000 prisoners in Leeds 1,400 had been in Sabbath schools. From an inquiry instituted on a large scale, by which information was obtained from the chaplains of the principal prisons in England and Wales, Black French Merinos it appears that out of 10,361 inmates Rich Black Silks

of the principal prisons and penitentiaries of our country, not fewer than Black and Colored Velvets 6,572 previously received instruction in Sabbath schools and upon pursuing the inquiry it was almost uniformly found that the use of intoxicating liquors was the cause, directly or indi. Black Straw Hats rectly, of so many Sabbath school scho-

A GROWING EVIL

There ought to be a pretty vigorous war commenced in the Sunday-school against tobacco. It is the filth that borders the stream of drunkenness. When once a boy has set his foot in that he is liable to be whirled away by the fiercer torrent just beyond. Although there is a growing sentiment against its use among professing Christiaus, there is an alarming increase in the habit itself. to its use than formerly. There is one point that we have to pass nearly every day where a cigar manufactory keeps out upon the sidewalk in a box the stems and refuse of the leaves they use down to the period of Union-1874. in their business. Invariably it is surrounded as thickly by boys as a sugar hogshead is by bees. They, it is true, are of the lower and rougher class, but produced. in the suburban town where we live, a tobacco epidemic seized upon the boys so strong that there were few, even of the best families, that were not infected by it. And there are few homes, anywhere, so isolated or secure but that, sooner or later, the tobacco question has to be fought out. And, usually, it occurs after the boy secretly has ac-quired the habit, so that all the odds are in his favor. Teachers in the Sunis leading hosts of boys and young men away from the promised land instead of

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Impartial readers, not members of the Methodist Church-men of high literary standing-have pronounced this the best History Nova Scotia has ever

The Book has been put in the Market at a price which covers but little more than the actual expense incurred by the author in its publication.

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same date

A. A. STOCKTON,

July 20th

LIBERAL TERMS TO ACENTS

SAVE THE NATION! For it is sadly too true that thousands of CH L. DREN are STARVED TO DEATH every year by MUSICAL RECORD. into it.-National Sunday-school Teach.

Posters, Handbills, Cards, Billheads, Circulars, Custom and Mercantile Blanks, We are now prepared to execute all Orders for the above well New Seasonable Hosiery AT MODERATE RATES. WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH. New Dress Buttons AT THE 'WESLEYAN' OFFICE.



MILLER, BROTHERS,

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N.O W OF THE CELEBRATED



being transferred (tour months ago) from William Crowe, of Halifax, to them, (excepting the County of Halifax.)

THE RAYMOND MACHINE is too well known to require any puffing; and

there have been some important improvements put upon it of late, which render it, by far, the best amily machine made. The following are some of the kinds kept in

stock by us, viz :

Singer, Webster,

Empress of India, Household, Weed,

Wilson A, Wanzer,

WOMAN'S DEVOTEDNESS TO er for May. A DRUNKEN HUSBAND.

DRINK AND CRIME.

The following story is true in every detail :-- A milliner of respectability Gentlemen,-For some weeks past I married a dissipated tailor, who abused. have carefully read the Liverpool dailneglected and abandoned her. Several ies, and marked the cases of crime, etc. years having passed without a clue to recorded therein, and clearly stated to his whereabouts, her friends advised have had their origin in drink, and in divorce and her acceptance of an adorder to carefully test the question I vantageous offer of marriage. The wohave taken different papers each week. man persistently declined every offer of To reprint the whole of the cases remarriage, and when she had accuported would occupy a space of eight mulated a sufficient sum started off yards two feet nine inches long by two in the direction her hustand was supand a half inches broad-in other posed to have taken when he left her. words, over a page of your paper ; but At Halifax, N. S., she received a slight summarised the number as follows :--clue, and took the steamer to Portland, Week ending Saturday, May 25, 40 Me. Thence she followed his track to cases ; June 1st, 54 cafes ; June 8, 5 this city, where she ceased for many cases; June 22, 38 cases; June 29, 36 months to hear of him. Finally she cases. I have purposely omitted quotfound that he was working in Albany, ing the numbers for the seven days for which place she immediately startending June 15, as, this being Whited. She was about a week too late ; week, drunkenness was likely to be on he had been discharged for drunkenthe increase, and consequently the figness. Spending her days at lucrative ures could not be taken as a fair critwork and her evenings at detective sererion of the regular number of cases ; vice, the unwearying wife at length disthe total number for the five weeks becovered that he was employed by a ing 213 cases, comprising eleven murlarge firm in Chicago. She wrote there, ders (several of them being double and was answered that her husband ones), eight attempted murders, eight had gone away, nobody knew where. suicides (in one case the unfortunate Not satisfied with this, she travelled to wretch before expiring saying to the Chicago and ransacked every concern by-standers, "God's blessing on you interested in the tailoring business all; drink has caused this"), three atthere, until she met a fellow-countrytempted suicides, 22 coroner's inquests man, who said that her husband, when (including eleven deaths from excessive last heard from, was in Omaha City. drinking), 17 robbenies (in one case the She wrote there, got no answer, but thief stating, when taken into custody, went on. There she heard that he had "I was so drunk I did not know what certainly left for San Francisco, where was doing ;" and in another case exclaiming in the dock, "I plead guilty; it was all through drink; drink was the cause of it all"), 30 assaults on the he had obtained a fine place as cutter in a large firm. She of course went thither, only to be told that her huspolice, 31 common assaults, two manband had been several days away from work, and was drinking hard. He had slaughters, four divorce cases, nine not been even to his boarding house. stabbing, cutting and wounding cases (one a drunken daughter wounded her This led her to visit the station houses, and in one of them she ascertained that father), one wife-stabbing, one cruelty to animals (burying a dog alive), and 60 other minor offences. These figures her husband was in jail for ten days. He was released and prevailed upon to do not include the unfortunate 200 to return home after six years' absence. 290 persons who are brought before the All this happened eighteen years ago, magistrates at Dale street every Monand to-day the prodigal husband of yore day morning charged with the offences is a strict temperance man in indepenof being "drunk and disorderly," "drunk and riotous," or "drunk and dent circumstances, a model husband and father, and a respected citizen .-soliciting," as these figures are not now published in the papers. I may men-tion that the decrease in the number of Buffalo Index. cases the last two weeks is attributable

NEED OF TEMPERANCE IN SAB. BATH SCHOOLS.

to the falling off in the assaults on the It is startling to find that a large police and the common assaults, there proportion of our criminals were at one being only six cases reported last time Sabbath scholars. In the report against 17 for the week ending May concerning the prisons of Edinburgh, 25. That the above figures show a deit was stated that 408 out of 569 pris- plorable state of things existing in the onors attributed their criminalty to country cannot be denied. I need not strong drink, and no less than 398 of enlarge upon the cases I have quoted ; them had been Sabbath school scholars for an average period of two and a balf no comment of mine. I simply call years. Mr. Logan found that 62 out of your readers' attention to the facts, and 78 prisoners in Glasgow had been con- ask them to consider how best to renected with Sabbath schools; and of medy the evil. — WILLIAM HENRY these 59 assigned drinking and public QUILLIAM.—Liverpool Mercury.



REMEMBER

or Mr. William H. Change, and will be a true musical News-paper, its frequent appearance enabling it to give the latest news from all parts of the country and of the world, with Reports of Con-ventions, Music Schools, Festivals, &c., and with Is all and a great deal more than we have claimed for it. It is a HEGHLY NUTRETOUS and easily assimilated FOOD, grateful to the most delicate and irratable stomach, and especially adapted for the INFANT and GROWING CHELD.

Invalids, Nursing Mothers, trem INDIGESTION will find that



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sizes. Constant asers will find our Ne, 4 size (always the most economical size to buy) new much larger than formerly, thus materially lessening the ex-

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IN THIS DEPARTMENT we have just engaged the services of MISS MURPHY eccet by r th employ of Mr. J. B. LEBLANC, as Chief Milliner. Our buyer having just returned fret. Scrore via New York, we are showing all the leading American Shapes and [designs in addition to t splexdid stock of FOREIGN GOODS.

We begito solicit a large share of public patronage in this department. SMITH BRCS. Champion, Osborne.

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Howe, &c., &c SECOND-HAND MACHINES

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We would ask the purchasers of Cotton Warp to remember that our Yarn is spin on Throstle Frames, which make a stronger Yarn than the Ring Frames, used in making American Yarn. It is also better twisted and more carefully reeled; each hank being tied up in 7 leas of 120 yards each. This makes it much more easy to wind than when it is put up without leas as the American is-and also saves a great deal of waste Those acquainted with weaving will under stand the great advantage it is to them to use yarn put up in this manner.

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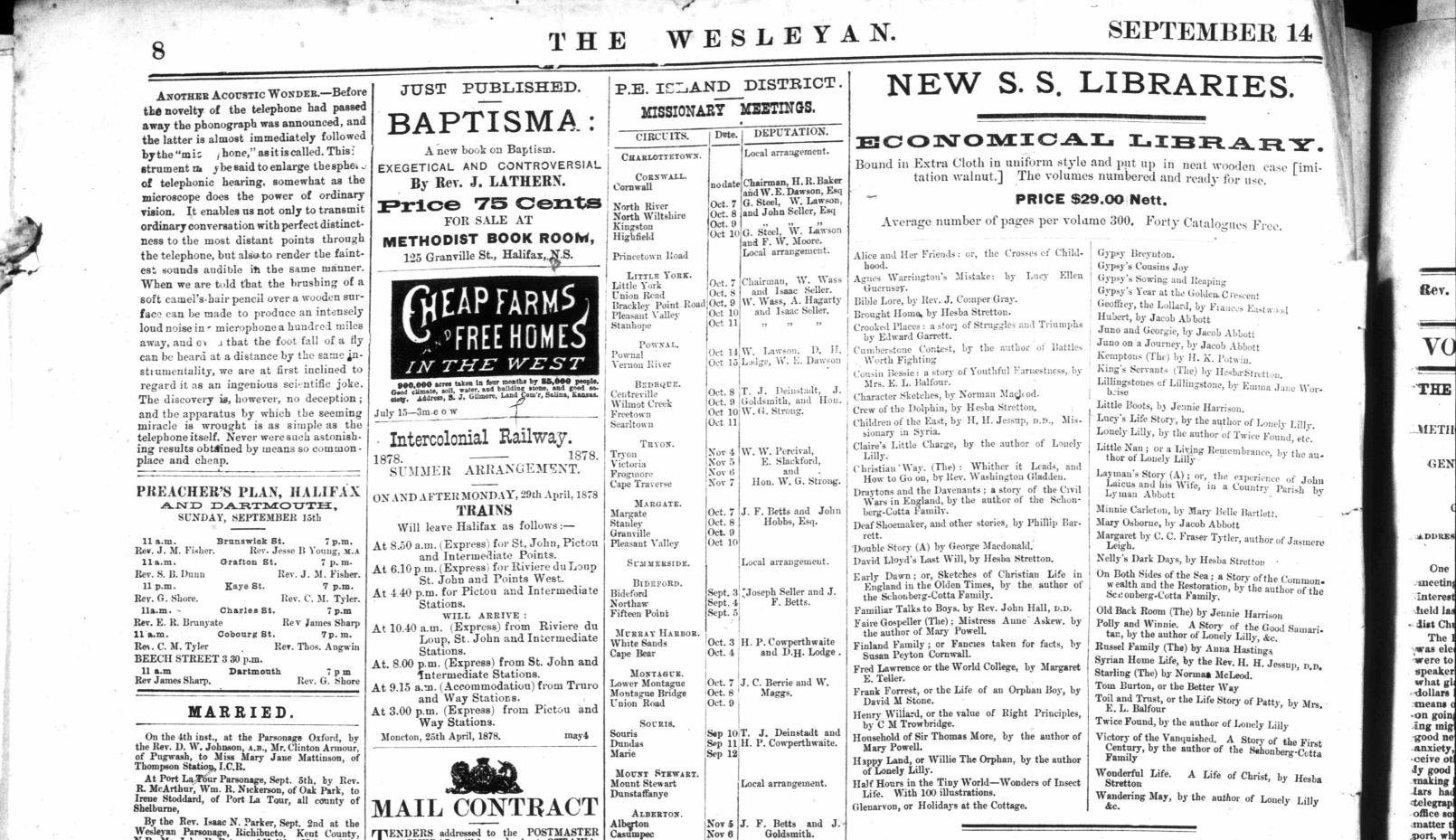
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Wesleyan Parsonage, Richibucto, Kent County, N.B., Mr. John R. Peters, of Halifax, N.S., to Miss Christina Curwin, of the first named place.

At the Westville Methodist Church, on the 13th At the westville methodist Church, on the com-inst, by Rev. A. F. Weldon, Mr. E. M. Freeman, of Milton, Queen's Co., N.S., to Carrie Perrin, of Westville, Pictou Co., N.S.

At the residence of the bride's mother, 30 Elliott Row, St. John, on 28th instant, by Rev. Howard Sprague, A.M., Ed L. Whittaker to Mary E., only daughter of the late James M. Robertson.

On the 28th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, 212 Waterloo street, St. John, by the Rev. Howard Sprague, A.M., Mr. Samuel Blaine, to Miss A. A. Case. August 29th., at the residence of Mr. E. Chase' Lockeport, by Rev. Wm. Ainley, Henry O. Norman of Lockeport, to Margaret Lyle, of Lockeport, late of Liverpool, Queen's Co.

TENDERS addressed to the POSTMASTER GENERAL, will be received at OTTAWA, ontrose until noon, on FRIDAY, the 4th day of October, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, three times per week each way, between Shubenscadie and Dean, via Gay's River,

Middle Musquodcboit, and Upper Musquodoboit. under a proposed contract for four years from 1st

December next. Conveyances to be made in vehicles drawn by

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DIED. At Truro, on the 30th ult., George Milligan, son of Arthur McNutt Perrin, aged 20 years .- His end was peace.

At North River, Colchester Co., on the 15th ult., after a continued illness of two and a half years, Charles Turner, second son of Thomas W. and Anne Johnson, aged 17 years and 9 months.

" How blest is our brother, bereft Of all that could burden his mind ! How easy the soul that has left This wearisome body behind!"

After a brief but severe illness, on Tuesday, the 20th ult., at Ishgonish River, Colchester Co., Mary E., beloved wife of Matthew James Staples, aged 38 years. Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord.

MIRAMICHI DISTRICT.

MISSIONARY MEETINGS.

CIRCUITS DATE DEPUTATION Chatham {Local arrangements Local arrangemt Newcastle Richibucto, Oct. 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, Rev. J. Howie, Bathurst, Oct. 8, 9, 10, 11, Revs I N Parker and

W Tippets Campbellton, Local arrangements, Chairman, Derby Oct. 7, 8, 9, 10, Revs. Chairman, G M Campbell & A R B Shrewsbury. ISAAC N. PARKER,

Financial Secretary. Richibucto, N.B., Sept. 7th, 1878.



CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

To Capitalists & Contractors.

The Government of Canada will receive proposals for constructing and working a line of Railways ex-tending from the Province of Ontario to the Waters of the Pacafic Ocean, the distance being about 2000 miles.

Memorandum of information for parties propos-Memorandum of information for parties propos-ing to tender will be forwarded on application as underneath. Engineer' Reports, maps of the coun-try to be traversed, profiles of the surveyed line, specifications of preaminary works, copies of the Act of the Parliament of Canada under which it is proposed the Radway is to be constructed, des-criptions of the satural features of the country and its agricultural and mineral resources, and other information, may be seen on application at this Department. or to the Engineer in Chief at the Canadian Covernment Offices, 31 Queen Victoria Street, E.C. London.

Street, E.J. London. Sealed Tenders, masked "Tenders for Pacific Railway," will be received, addressed to the undersigned, until the first day of December next.

F. BRAUN, Secretary, Public Works Dept., Ottawa, Ottawa, May 20, 1878.

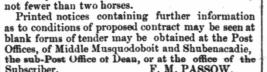
Notice-Extension of Time. The date for receiving proposals under the above advertisement is hereby extended to the 1st Janu-

ary, 1879. F. BRAUN, Secretary, Public Works Dept., Ottan.

Ottawa, 2nd p.pt., 1878. SEND 25c. to G. P. ROWELL, & Co., New York, for Pamphlet of 100 pages, containing lists of 3000 newspapers, and estimates showing

dec 16

costs of advertising.



F. M. PASSOW. subscriber. Post Office Inspector.

Post Office, Inspector's Office, Halifax, 23rd Aug., 1878.

SAINT ANNE, OTTAWA RIVER.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TFNDERS addressed to the Secretary of Public Works, and endorsed "Tender for Canal and Lock at St. Anne," will be received at this office until the arrival of the Eastern and Western mails on TUESDAY, the 8th day of October next, for the construction of a Lock and the formation of approaches to it on the landward side of the present lo ok at St. Anne.

A map of the locality, together with plans and specification of the work to be done, can be seen at this office and at the resident Engineer's Office, St. Anne, on and after TUESDAY, THE 24TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER next, at either of which place

SEPTEMBER next, at either of which place printed forms of Tender Can be obtained. Contractors are requested to bear in mind that ten-ders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and—in the case of firms except there are attached the actual signa-tures the nature of the comparties and middle actual signa-

tures, the nature of the occupation and residence of each member of the same ; and further, an accepted Bank Cheque for the sum of \$2,000 must accom-pany the tender, which sum will be forfeited if the party declines entering into contract for the works, at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer

submitted. The cheque thus sent in will be returned to the pective parties whose tenders are not accepted. For the due fulfilment of the contract, satisfactory security will be required by the deposit of money to the amount of *five per cent*, on the bulk sum of the contract; of which the sum sent in with the Tender will be considered a part.

Ninety per cent of the progress estimated will be paid until the completion of the work. To each Tender must be attached signatures of two responsible and solvent persons, residents of the Dominion, willing to become sureties for the car. rying out of these conditions, as well as the per-

formance of the Contract. This department does not, however bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. By order, F. BRAUN, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 19th Aug., 1875.

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Do Rol Mutton per Lamb, per l Hams, smol Hides, per Calfskins, p

Pork, per ll

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Parsnips, pr Carrots, pe Yarn, per ll Partridges, Apples per

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RAZEE, FRAZEE & WHISTON	City of Nocross, The Little Jack Corner Houses, The Little Rookwood		
ISTON. 31—4i	Christian Hero, The Milly's Taper Door without a Knocker. Mark Barnett		
OMS DEPARTMENT.	Daisy DeaneMark SteadmanEugene CooperMaurice GuilforEllen VincentNellie Newton		
OTTAWA, 18th April, 1878.	Frank Wentworth No Cross, No C Forty Acres Old Manor Hou		
SCOUNT will be allowed on American ices until further notice.	Flounched Robe, The		
J. JOHNSON, Commissioner of Custons.			
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