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A SPECIAL DISCOUNT

A SAD PROBLEM IN MINISTER. IAL LIFE.

"What is the cause of so much sick nessamong our Ministers?" has recently become a frequent and perplexing question. It is well known that the aggregate ministerial life is considered the best property on which Insurance Societies can trade; and yet we have become painfully conscious during recent years that, so far as the Maritime Provinces are concerned-with all our reputation for healthfulness of climateour young ministers are breaking down in rather alarming proportions. There must be causes for this. We have got beyond the notion that Providence arranges all our calamities irrespective of earthly circumstances. Providence, according to the sanitary tables, works favorably or unfavorably according as lands are drained, houses are ventilated, diet is observed, and sudden changes are avoided. Leaving unavoidable troubles out of the question-sickness and misfortunes which come to men in ways not to be prevented by any human foresight; and saying nothing of frail constitutions which, in every profession, bring a large percentage of early deaths; there must always be causes when a class of robust, hearty young men show in a few years a sad record of decline in strength and decrease of numbers. It may be well to study this subject.

Is the transition of employment in the cases of young ministers too abrupt? The majority of our candidates come from the bench, the plough, and other active professions. They have spent their previous years in the open air, with muscular exertion. Our ministry confines them to a course of study and an assiduous attention to preparation for the pulpit, which demand every hour at the young man's disposal. If careless and easy in his habits, no the payment of their honest debts, by physical harm may come; if diligent the niggardly systems of finance that he is brought under the strong protest of nature, which means disease and premature supernumerary-ship. Thus our best men, because our most devoted men, give way early.

absolute necessity, of exercise? Riding in a carriage is not exercise. Paring the floor with a load of manuscript sermon on one's memory is not exercise. For two hours at least every day the heart and lungs and liver should be the saw or the gymnasism, should

Is the ordinary diet of the times conducive to the health of sedentary men? We protest most decisively against the modern methods of preparing breadthat chief staple article of diet. Every element almost which God bas given for nourishment in wheat, is taken away; the least nutritive particles alone are kept, and they are so refined and of it-and that without any addition of

possible way. Bruised wheat and cold water and fire are all that is needed to make wholesome bread and cure dyspepsia. Drugs of every kind should meet the fate of yeast and soda. Fling them to the dogs.

Disease is perpetually lying in wait for our young ministers in that delusion of hospitality-the preachers bed room. Kept exclusively for him, this sacred chamber sees no fire till he comes to require it, when the heat brings to the surface all the moisture which has been accumulating for weeks perhaps. Into the midst of this he walks, and there he spends the night, to carry away with him the seeds of future mischief. It would be prudent-for the preacherto take the room of the host and hostess, and let them enjoy the luxury of the spare bed room-and the cough! Our good people are deceived here. Not for the world would they injure the minister: but it is done nevertheless.

Do our young ministers undertake too much in the ordinary duties of the pastoral and pulpit relation? The notorious "fagging" of college life is but a trifle compared with the distress of an overworked pastor and preacher. The exhaustion, the "blues" the utter contempt of self and one's labors, the irritation of brain and nerves, which crowd into a single Monday's experience, are dreadful to be borne. Surely this is a contrast to the bouyancy, the spring and delight which naturally associate themselves in thought with the noblest life to which human being was ever called. Measure thy strength young man; and having found the true estimate, do not be coaxed or compelled into going beyond it. Let your admiring parishioners ply their seductive arts upon others; they cannot give thee back the flush of health or the cordial of a happy spirit. Do not attempt to labour a week in every twenty four hours.

From the early laxity which left candidates for our ministry much to their own habits, our conferences have perhaps gone a little too far in the other direction. To overtake a course of study such as our young men have now placed before them, and work a heavy circuit at the same time, is enough to destroy human eyes and discourage human hearts. If we add to all this the shameful burden of anxiety which is left to our ministers often as respects offer them small salaries and withold even these for ten of the twelve months, we need not wonder at the consequences.

There is room for reflection here Do we all understand the value, the then all round. Let us reflect to some

Universalism is represented for the first time in Nova Scotia by a newspaper. The first issue contains a sermon by Rev. C. Weston, in which this exobliged to exert themselves. Walking, tract is contained, relating to the riding on horseback, the use of the axe, "Church of the Redeemer," of which

come sacredly into the life of every About the time this edifice was dedicated evident reluctance to rush into the coned, a correspondent of one of our religious journals was kind enough to intimate that the name was "a lure," and the Church "a trap." Men expressed surprise that the Universalists should choose such a name, because "they don't believe in any Redeemer!" Some of you doubt-less remember that these strictures were then answered from this Pulpit, and it was here explained and declared, in the strongest and plainest terms, that these representations were altogether unwarranted and untrue. But our declarations went for nothing; and the charge of inmacerated that human nature refuses consistency and false pretense continues to assimilate what they offer for food, to be made against us. A short time ago Come back to first principles. Eat it was flung at us both by a correspondent and editor of the WESLEYAN, and it bread as did Adam—as God provided is I presume, in consequence of this rethe materials-taking the wheat-all newal of the old criticism that I have been asked to speak to you upon the subject. You will readily perceive that the sour, forcing liquids or chemicals. charge goes deeper than the mere appro Yeast and soda are poisons, and the priateness of a name or title being

deemer; and it is to the work of correct- ticipated. ng this mistake that I address myself.

Let us see. Mr. Weston's faith is Unitarian, not properly Universalist. Christ he believes was a good man, but not God. This is the doctrine of his sermon. Christ, then, cannot be a Redeemer to him according to our notion of of the late the word. The highest sense in which Christ is a Redeemer, by Mr. W.'s teaching, is that the world is to become subject to him. He is a Redeemer only as an Examplar and as a Ruler. The doctrine of Christ's atonement by his own blood and sufferings for the sins of mankind, Mr. Westou will not only, not accept but treats with as much sarcasm as his genius and training can bring to his aid. Is not this so? Who then is right?

he deem, from re, back, and emo emptum, to buy: to buy back, with a price, to ransom. Where does this feature of Christ's character and work come in among the doctrines preached in the "Church of the Redeemer?" Not at all. The Church's name is a contradiction of the Church's faith.

SMOKING ALCOHOL.

It is not generally known that alcohol s used in the manufacture of cigars, but it is a fact.

The cigars that won the prize at the Centennial were sprinkled with New England rum. Port wine is used in some brands, and the fatal alcehol in nearly, if not all.

who puts a cigar in his mouth gets the taste and some of the effects of alcohol.

No doubt this is one of the reasons up the habit; and why it is so common some of the most vital questions of the for smckers to become drunkards.

in upon the whole business. Many a man has smoked for years in utter ig- is doing a blessed work. We had a norance that he was smoking alcohol as well as tobacco. And ministers and laymen have fallen from its baneful effects.-Christian Woman.

OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

THE FAILURE OF THE CONFERENCE.

DEAR MR. EDITOR, -The stately Representatives of the great European Powers, who went to Constantinople unbidden by the Turks, and who tried hard to settle the affairs of that distracted Empires have failed to accomplish any beneficial result. They have left for their homes, not a little annoyed at the pride and obstinacy of the people and government of Turkey.

AT THE PRESENT

moment silence and suspense are in the ascendant among the friends of Turkey. and the advocates of her oppressed and misgoverned Provinces. Negotiations are pending with Servia and Montenegro, it is not improbable that Turkey may now in the absence of the Conference, grant some of the reforms which have been so persistently urged.

THE VOICE OF BUSSIA"

is not heard at present. There is an flict single-handed, and perhaps there has been a discovery that Turkey is not quite so sick and enfeebled as generally represented. The situation on the whole is somewhat hopeful." There will be some substantial alleviation of the burdens and wrongs of the Christian populations, and war will be averted. If these results he gained it will scarence as an entire failure.

THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT

will be opened next Thursday, Febv. 8. by her Majesty the Queen in person. Intense interest will be felt in the statements, and explanations of her Majesty's Government, and in the ab-Lord Beaconsfield, the Opposition, al. temper, even now characteristic of Orien. ed the way for the crime; be come sence of the great Leader of the party. though numerically weak, will be able tal monarchs. counded in the supposition that the to tax the utmost resources of the Goy- JEZEBEL, HIS WIFE. Her character as lent his anth mity to it, and he may system protests against them in every belief and teaching of this Church in ernment, in eloquence and strategy a strong, unscrupulous, and ambitious cepted the result.

a few noteworthy events have occurred. The completion of the Memorial Chapel at Didsbury College has been duly celebrated. If has been erected at a cost of £20,000, by the family and relatives

IN METHODISM

and it is a noble monument to the memory of that great and good man. In ife his services to Methodism were continuous, his gifts upon a munificent scale, and at his death he left a portion of his wealth to carry on the work of our Church, and now for all time, this splendid sanctuary will confer blessings upon the College and neighborhood of Didsbury.

THE THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTION

stood in need of a better chapel, and at length it possesses one which is described as a marvel of beauty and completeness. The costliness of material, and the high style of the workmanship, places the new church of "St. Pauls" at the very head and front of architectural Methodism in England, and provokes an enquiry as to the selection of so imposing a name.

RITUALISM AT HATCHAM

has engrossed public attention in England for many weeks, and now that the Rev. Mr. Tooth is a close prisoner in a London jail, stoutly refusing to submit to his Diocesan, the Lord Bishop of Rochester, and to the decision of Lord Penzance, who represents the Civil power, the question is becoming of absorbing interest. The church which has been the theatre of gaudy displays and undisguised Romanism, is now closed. The State is in conflict with one of its own Clergymen, and he is The case is now plain. Every man backed up by a great array of Clergy and Laymen. It is impossible to tell whereunto this strife will grow, or what will be the ultimate dimension of this little quarrel, circling round the person why it is so hard for a smoker to give of an obscure minister, but touching times, and bringing into prominence the reat subject of Disestablishment—the It is time the light of truth was let only adequate remedy for the disease. phone God. Jezebel knew the people

THE SABBATH SCHOOL UNION visit last night from the Rev. C. Kelly, the Secretary of the Union, and Editor of the "Sabbath School Magazine." The question is now fully answered as to the necessity of establishing a Connexional Union, for whereas 700 schools were connected with the Union at Old Bailey. which has done and is still doing an excellent work ; we have 2.900 affiliated schools, and the number is rapidly increasing. Mr. Kelly is energetically carrying out the work entrusted to him. the Sabbath Schools of Methodism. The long they had fallen. "Like king, like " Magazine" is lattaining a very large people." Oriental justice is little better circulation. Libraries are being pro- at the present time. How much more vided in great numbers, and District noble the Christian standard: "We ought Unions are opening Central Depots in to obey God rather than man." Acts. many large towns.

SCHOOL BOARD SCHOOLS

and increasingly efficient. Feb. 5th, 1877.

INTERNATIONAL LESSONS.

FIFTH YEAR, 1877. MARCH. KINGDOM OF ISRAEL.

B. C. 899. Lesson IX. THE STORY OF NABOTH : or, The Fruit of Covetousness, 1 Kings 21. 4-14. March 4.

EXPLANATORY. That, is, sullen and angry. Nahoth. From | manner of receiving it, and telling Apab cely be correct to represent the Confer his reference to Jehovah (verse 3), he was and his in proceeding to immediately proful ones, chap. 19, 18. Had said. His re- and bardness of heart, the direct outsome (Num. 36, 7.) He refused because it was which she had introduced. Is done, In would not eat. A manifestation of ill. because his apostasy from the Larly me

cludes no recognition of Christ as a Re- An important and lively session is an- woman is clearly brought out in this narrative. Her influence for evil over Ahab was supreme. " A prudent wife is from the Lord," (Prov. 19, 14,) but Ahab did not seek his from that source. His marriage was one of his great sins. 1 Kings

> GIVE ME. Abab had offered the full value in money, or a better vineyard for Naboth's. He could not legally take it by force. See Ezek. 46, 18. His avaricious heart could not see why another should not do wrong for gain; and his petulance was partly chagrin at Naboth's implied

Dost thou now covern? Jezobel's contempt for her weak nusband is evident. Educated under a more despotic rule than ever Ahab dared assume, she has no sympathy for his want of spirit. I will give. Quick to conceive a plan, and knowing her power, she hesitates at no wickedness to accomplish her purpose.

WROTE LETTERS. These had all the authority of the king. The impress of his seal upon them (not to seal up) was by his permission, and thus the caime was shared by him. Seal. Signet rings are very ancient, as shown by Egyptian and Chaldean remains. Pharaoh's ring, Gen. 41. 42. was one. Judah's is mantioned in Gen. 38, 18. The impression was probably made in clay. See Job. 38, 14. Elders nobles. Doubtless the city tribunal, (Deut. 16, 18.) His city. Naboth was an inhabitant of Jezreel, and letters were written from Samaria. See chap. 20, 43,

A FAST. To atone for some supposed disgrace, and thus create a prejudice against Naboth when he is accused. It was also a religious cloak to cover crime, not used alone by Jezebel. On high. Not in honor, but in sight of the people, to be tried for crime.

Two MEN. Two witnesses were nagessary to convict. Sons of Belial. Hobrew Beligulal. Not a proper name, bu'signifies worthlessness, lowlessness-hence " a worthless, lawless fellow." In the New Testament it appears as a name for Satan, or all that is bad. (2 Cor. 6. 15.) Blaswould not stone Naboth for blassheming Baal. Even in their idolatry they respected the honored NAME, and would punish the convicted blasphemer with death. How like the Jews in the time of Christ. The king. To make the sentence more certain, death being the customary punishment for this act. (See 2 Sam. 19. 21,) Also that his possessions, as those of a trainer, might be forfeited to the king. (Yers. 15, 16, 19, and 2 Sam. 16, 4.)

ELDERSAND...... NOBLES..... DID. Their alacrity in carrying out the infamous deand is full of hope as to the feture of signs of their wicked queen, shows how

THERE CAME TWO MEN! Satan is always are multiplying, and it is a source of ready with tools when they are needed by much satisfaction that at this time the his workmen. So when Christ must be Church of God is doing so much to convicted (Matt-26, 60), and Stepheniswas make its Sabbath Schools attractive to be stoned. (Acts 6, 13.) Oarried bim ich ... forth out of the city. Capital panishment always took place out of the city. Bee Acts 7, 58 ; Let. 24, 14.) Stoned hima A BIBLE punishment common with mobs, (Exed. 8, d 26: Num. 14, 10, etc.) and made the lawtut mode of executing blasphemers, sacrificers to Moloch, wizards, Sabbath break. FIRST QUARTER: STUDIES ABOUT THE ers, idolators, and enticers to idelatry, rebellious sons and adulterers. According to 2 Kings 9, 26, his sons suffered with bim, as was not uncommon. (Josh. 7, 24 SENT TO JEZEBEL. Having imbued

I their hands in blood to please her, they His House. Probably at Samaria. Post assten to send her word, hoping to reveive sibly the "ivory house" of chap. 22, 39, some reward. Their readiness to communit and Amos 3, 15. Heavy and displeased the crime, and to send her word; her probably one of the seven thousand faith. Int by it, all show an atter recklements fusal was based upon the divine law, of the infamous and debasing idulity wrong. His bed. Couch. The couch upon verse 19 the murder is charged upon which he reclined at the table. He lay Abab. He, has house, and Jerone down flat, turned away from the table and condemned for the crime. He was goney prevented it and did not; he wage ly

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ORGAN CREATIONS.

BY H. W. WARREN, D. D. Sound seeks for sympathetic things, Whose sleeping harmony It gently wakes and deftly rings By touch of symphony.

The silent universe awaits The man who finds it's chords; To its own music then translates His feelings, thoughts, and words.

I lay my hands on organ keys, And its creating breath Embodies forth whate'er I please, From realms, of life or death.

A fountain tinkles in my room, As if the blue-bell flowers Rang through the rainbow's bloom, Struck by those diamond showers.

I hear a brook on summer hills-Sun-flecked.flower-decked.fern sprent-The sighing pines, the wild birds' trills, And drone of bees content.

Then murm'rous air is full of sighs, The wronged wail forth their prayers; Implore God's help in dying cries; Storms mutter in the air :

Then mighty pulses throb: I feel The tramp of myriad men, The cannon's roar, the bugle's peal, Wild battle's thrill again,

Till shouts of victory fire the soul

Because oppressions cease. Then all the murm'rous air is full Of gentle sounds of peace. Like thunder roars the ocean storm,

The breakers sweep the deck, The cordage shricks, the timbers groan, Then cries and crash of wreck. Sub base is deep foundation mete,

Where clustered columns climb, And arches spring, and spires complete Cathedrals, vast, sublime. Then chants break forth from sculptured

Melodious chimes from spire;
Through arches breathe the dreams of

And winged prayers from choir. Like Borealis light and shade And forms in changing play I build, and hold, and tint, and fade, Then quite exhale away.

Vast multitudes of sainted souls Like mighty waters shout, As from the conscious organ rolls The Halleluia Chorus out, Unutterable things are heard

Of saints, and orders grand. Of vaster meanings in the word Than all we understand.

O list! mid mighty harmonies, Unutterably clear. Like flutes in orchestries Sweet voices I loved here.

God's breathed creations stand Through boundless time and sky, O joy! Like Him I can command, hough my creations die.

The New York Independent devotes considerable space to an incident which occurred at the end of December during the holding of a temperance meeting. which was attended by nearly eight thou sand persons. Near the close of the meeting (says the Independent) Mr. Moody referred to a letter which he had received eight weeks ago from a broken-hearted father and mother in Scotland, begging him to search for their son Willie, who had been a wanderer for many years, and was probably, if alive, somewhere in America. It seemed a hopeless task, as his parents had no idea where he was; and yet they asked Mr. Moody to read the letter in the different cities where he was preaching, in the hope that their lost son Willie might be in the audience Their pleading letter was read in the Tabernacle : but there was no response. It was handed to Mr. Sawyer, who is laboring among the inebriates; for it was believed the lost one would be found among that class, if he was in Chicago. A week ago, at the close of the temperance meeting, a poor fellow stood up for prayers, and his broad Scotch accent led Mr. Saw. yer to think that he might be "Willie." He asked his name, and the poor, hometess boy answered "Willie" Mr. Sawyer, with tears of joy flowing down his cheeks, said, " Why, we have been looking for you for eight weeks." "Looking for me! How is that?" The letter from Scotland was banded him, and as he read it his whole frome was convulsed with emotion, and he almost fainted away "I did not suppose," he said sobbing. " that any one cared for me." And then Mr. Sawyer preached to the prodigal son the love of Christ, even for him, and before the inquiry-meeting closed the prodigal and the Saviour were together-the former in the arms of the latter. Mr. Moody related this history before the vast audience, and then said, "Willie is here to-day, and I want him to say a few words." The Tabernacle was as still as if not a person were in it as this Scotch boy, of about thirty years of age, rose and said, "Twenty years ago I was a happy boy in Scotland. My father wished me to be a doctor: but mother hoped I would be a minister. When I was at achool I fell in with bad companions : and, as the result, my life has been one long day of debauchery, the memory of which lashes one now as with a whip of scorpions.

When I was twenty I ran away to Australia, hoping to get away from evil associates; but I lived a miserable life

and only went down faster and faster. I grew homesick and came back to Amsterdam; and there was my dear old father waiting to take me home. He secured me a position in a large house in Glasgow, and I was married. My wife was one of the sweetest little women that ever drew the breath of life. She was a Christian. the daughter of a minister. Well in three years she died of a broken heart. I killed her by my profligate life; and when I saw them shut the black coffin-lid over her white face, I felt that I had lost my best friend, and that in her death my last hope was gone. I determined to come to this country. And, as I took my only little child in my arms to kiss her good-bye, she said, through her tears, 'Papa, will you be long away? My dear mother gave me a hug, as if her arms were iron; but I broke away from then all. And since that I have roamed the wide world over-hungry, naked and miserable-a blot on the face of the earth. When I first came to Chicago I resolved to live a better life; but I soon went back to my cups, and lost my situation, lost my friends, lost all. But a week ago Mr. Sawyer handed me my father's letter, and I found that my parents loved me still and were ready and longing to welcome me back. Then Christian friends prayed for me, but they could not save me. But I bowed at the foot of the cross, and asked mercy from Him who died that He might be able to save to the uttermost; and He has saved me. And to-day I would rather live on crusts of bread, moistened with my tears, than to go back to my life of sin." As he sat thousands in the building were weeping. Mr. Moody was completely overcome. And when he rose to pray his voice was so broken with sobs, that it was difficult to understand his words.

DRAUGHTS FROM THE LIVING FOUNTAIN."

The second and concluding volume of the Rev. Henry Pope, Jr.'s sermon s, bearing the above title, has issued from the press of Messrs. McMillan in the same excellent style as the first. The matter is of the same practical and evangelical character as that of the former volume, which we fully noticed. The titles of the sermons indicate their tenor, and include such subjects as "The Conqueror Crowned," "The Hebrews or True Heroism," World's Disease and Cure," 'The Demoniac of Gadera," "The Death of Pious Friends," "Divine Comfort for Bereaved Christians," etc.

The treatment of one of the subject just mentioned, recalls the fact that theological doctors differ on the subject of Demonaical possession. In the sermon "The Demonaic of Gadara," Mr

At once recognizing in him a victim of Satanic malice and power, the Saviour, so soon as the demonaic has come sufficiently near, authoritatively commands the unclean spirit to come out of him."

Referring to his name "Legion." the preacher says "he is so named because many devils have entered into him. These demons immediately be seech Christ that He will 'not com mand them to go out into the deep." Further on, Mr. Pope lays it down that the unconverted sinner is the subject of Satanic domination." We do not know how far the Rev. Dr. Maclise would subscribe to the teachings of this sermon, as the text of the Presbyterian divine's sermen has not yet been given to the world. For the same reason, we cannot say to what extent Mr Pope would dissent from Dr. Maclise's teaching. Pending the publication of Dr. Maclise's sermon, a good plan would be for the Presbyterians to pro cure a copy of the Wesleyan minister's sermons and study them up, so as to be able to grapple with the questi on at a future day .- Telegraph.

TRUE RELIGION .- Religion, thou are happiness! the joys which thou pourest into the heart be not within the reach of any weapon that the hand of man can form. The calm which thou settlest on the soul the wing of no earthly blast can disturb. The light by which thy children walk is the candle of the Lord, which can never be quenched. Thou plantest a torch for them in the gloom of death's darkness, and supportest their goings on the rod and staff of the Almighty. Thou conductest their spirits to the feast of immortality, and layest their bodies down to sleep till the morning of the resurrection. Woe unto him that seeketh his happiness apart from Thee. He shall be miserably disappointed.-R. Pollok.

THE NEW SUN AND ITS DISAP-PEARANCE.

Recently we referred to a star supposed to be on fire. We find this excellent article on the subject in the Scientific American:-

The phenomenon of the appearance of a new star in the heavens is rare enough to arouse the greatest interest among astronomers and other scientific persons. It is not merely an occurrence appalling in its mystery and immensity; but even in the minds of those accustomed to contemplate the majesty of other Wirlds, it tends to arouse questions of the gravest importance relative to the physical and chemical constitutions of the stars, and to the comparison of our own sun with other far distant ones.

On November 24 last, M. Schmidt Director of the Observatory at Athens. Greece, at 5h. 41m. in the evening saw a star of the third magnitude in the constellation Cygnus. No record of the existence of any such star was in existence. No such star was visible on November 20; but whether it appeared on one of the intervening days between that date and the 24th, M. Schmidt cannot say, as cloudy weather had then prevailed at Athens. The news was at once telegraphed throughout the world. and the astronomers watched the new star gradually wane until, on December 8, it was scarcely of the sixth mag-

By comparing the observations of the discoverer, M. Schidmt, with those of M. Prosper Henry, we find two important facts: First, that within eight days the star diminished from the third to the fifth magnitude; and secondly, that the color changed from a marked yellow to a bluish green.

It thus appears that the light of this

new star is exactly the same in compo-

sition as that of the solar chromosphere; and thus we are told that the new comer is a san, doubtless in general respects like our own, which has met with some great catastrophe whose cause we cannot at present determine. but whose real nature is unmistakable. 'Our sun," says Professor Proctor. commenting on the phenonemon, "is one among hundreds of millions, each of which is probably, like it, the center of a scheme of circling the world. Each sun is rushing along through space, with its train of worlds, each bearing perhaps, like our earth, its living freight. or more probably each, at some time or other of its existence, becoming habitable for a longer or shorter period. Thus the suns may be compared to engines, each drawing along its well freighted train. Accidents among these celestial engines seem fortunately to be rare. A few among the suns appear suddenly (that is in the course of a few hundred vears. which in celestial chronometry amounts to a mere instant) to have lost a large part of their energy, as though the supply of fuel had somehow run short. Mishaps of that kind have not attracted much attention, though manifestly it would be a serious matter if our own sun were suddenly to lose three-fourths of his heat, as has happened with the middle star of the Plow. or ninety-nine hundredths, as has happened with the once blasing, but now scarcely visible orb, in the keel of the star ship Avgy. But when we hear of an accident of the contrary kind-a star suddenly blazing out with more than a hundred times its usual splendor-s celestial engine whose energies have been overwrought, so that a sudden explosion has taken place, and the fires, meant to work steadily for the train. have blazed forth to its destructionwe are impressed with the thought that this may possibly happen with our own sun. The circumstances are very curious, and though they do not show clearly whether we are or are not exposed to the same kind of danger which has overtaken the world circling around those remote suns, they are sufficiently suggestive.

"Now, a point to which I would call special attention, is that all the elements of the catastrophe, if one may so speak, which has befallen the remote sun in the Swan exists in our own sun. At times of marked disturbance part of our sun's surface show the lines of hydrogen bright instead of dark, which means that the flames of hydrogen ever the glowing surface of the sun there. In this state of mind she passed several tances.

We have all heard, again, how Tacchini and Secchi, in Italy, attributed some exceptionally hot weather we had a few years ago to the outbursts of glowing magnesium. And lastly our sun is well supplied with that element, what ever it is which gives the bright line ofits corona during eclipses; for we now know that the whole of the streaked and radiated corona occupying a region twenty times greater than the globe of the sun (which itself exceeds our earth one million two hundred and fifty thousand times in volume) belongs to the sun. Again, though the sun has shone steadily for thousands of years, yet so far as can be judged, the stars which, like this one in the Swan, have burst out suddenly, blossoming into flames of hydrogen, within which the star's heart core glows with many hundred times its former heat, have also been for ages shining steadily amid the star depths. We know that the one which blazed out ten years ago in the Northern Crown was one of Argelander's list, a star of the tenth magnitude, and that, after glowing with eight hundred times its former brightness for a few days, it has resembled that feebler luster. We have every reason which analogy can furnish for believing that the new star which was not in Argelander's list, simply escaped record by him on account of its faintness. It is now fast losing its suddenly acquired luster, and is invisible to the naked eye. It appears therefore, that there is nothing in the long-continued steadfastness of our sun as a source of light to assure us that he, too, may not suddenly blaze forth with many hufidred times his own luster (the conflagration being originated perchance, by some comet unfortunately travelling too directly towards him.) Though he would probably cool down again to his present condition in the course of a few weeks, no terrestrial observers would be alive at any rate to note the fact, though the whole series of events might afford subject of interesting speculations to the inhabitants of worlds circling round Sirius or Arcturus. Fortunately we may legitimately reason that the risk is small, seeing that among the millions of suns which surround ours, within easy telescope distance, such catastrophes occur only ten or twelve times per century."

"Men are like hymns," remarks an exchange newspaper. "There are shortmeter men, sharp, blunt, and hasty : there are long-meter men, slow, weighty and dignified; there are hallelujah-meter men. mercurial, fervent, and inspiring; and there are eights and sevens men, gentle, genial, and delightful. There are also ome 'peculiar meters.' "

The "Springfield Republican" relates ome anecdotes of the late Dr. Osgood, among which are the following: When the old Universalist Church on State St was being built, the doctor accosted Governor Trask with, "Well, Brother Trask, what are you building here?" Trask replied, " A house where the truth will be preached." "If it is," was the repartee, there will be a scattering among the Universalists." One of the quickest replies was that given to Mr. Bacon : " Why is it, Mr. Osgood," he asked, "that they call the head of a hog a minister's face?" The Dr. did not relish the slur on his profession, and said, "I dont know. Perhaps for the same reason they call the other end the bacon."

OBITUARY. MRS, ANN TWEE DOLLE.

Died at Upham, Kings Co., New Brans wick, on the 27th October, 1876, Mrs. Ann Tweeddale, in the 92nd year of her age. She was born in the year 1785. Her father, Rulof Bulofson, served in the British Army throughout the American Revolutionary War, and on the declaration of peace came to New Brunswick, where he henceforth made his bome.

My mother, when young, was food of the amusement of those days, and at the age of 22 years she married Joseph Fowler, and leaving the home of her childbood, took up her residence on a new farm, on what is now the Parish of Upbam. At the age of thirty she became anxious about her spiritual state; with the teachings of the Episcopal Church she was well acquainted, but these did not seem to reach her ideas of Bible Christianity. She became more and more distressed in mind the more she read her Bible, so that she gave up reading it and came to the coaclusion that those parts of the sun are Lotter than the devil had full possession of the world.

years. At last she became so troubled felt as if hanging over the burning pit.
In this state she once more had re burn to the Bible, and opening at St. John's Gospel, chap. 16, read the closing verse, "These things have I spoken unto you, that in me ye might have peace. In the world ye shall have tribulation, but be of good cheer, I have overcome the world, She thought then, there is one greater than the devil, and began to be comt ed. She now read with renewed energy and with earnest prayer. Soon she be

gan to see things in a new light; every.

thing seemed different, but she knew no

one who had been exercised in the same

way to whom she might tell her experience, and with whom she might take About the year 1820, Mr. William Tweeddale, a Methodist local preacher from England, came into our neighborhood and preached. When she heard him, she exclaimed, "O, how wonderful! I never heard anything like this before" As Mr. Tweeddale came to preach occasionally, and eventually settled in our midst, she became better instructed in those things and connected herself with the Method st Church, of which she continued to be a consistent member as long

The class meeting was to her a delightful means of grace, and one in which her spirit was often greatly refreshed, for she was ever seeking to rise higher and high. er in the divine life.

as she lived.

About 1824.5 the Rev. James Priestley came into our neighborhood, and was the first regularly ordained Methodist minister ever seen or heard by her. He was followed by Rev. R. Alder, who gave the quarterly tickets for March, 1826. After this the Revs. A. DesBrisay and R. Williams laboured successively in our midst, the latter visiting us frequently. Then came the Rev. Michael Pickles, who, no doubt, still recollects Mrs. Fowler.

In 1826 my father died, leaving mother with nine children to care for. She had now many severe trials to contend with, but drew daily consolation from the word of God. Wesley's hymns also were a source of much comfort, such, for instance, as " If rough and thorny be the Way," "Come, Saviour Jesus, from Above," and "Now I have found the ground wherein," and many others. She always kept up family worship when, besides Scripture reading, a hymn was sung standing and prayer was offered, in which sometimes her children were individually mentioned. She was always ready to entertain the ministers with whom she delighted to converse.

In 1833 she was married to Mr. Tweed-

dale. with whom she lived thirty years, when she was again left a widow. now took up her residence with her daughter. Mrs. Fenwick, with whom she continued until death. All through her latter years her fondness for Scripture reading and religious services continued unabated, maintaining continually her love to God and his people. A short time before her end, speaking to a grand-daughter about death, she said, "Why, do you think I am afraid to go to my father? am just waiting to be called. To clap my glad wings and soar away." On the day before her death she spoke of walking to prayer-meeting as usual. The next day she told her son-in-law of a dream she had the night before. She thought she had on foot descended a hill and prossed a river, then entered a beautiful palace, and in a rapture of happiness she woke. In relating this she observed it may be but a few hours before I may ross the river, but I do not know.

At four o'clock she was attacked with paralysis and spoke no more. In two hours her happy spirit had passed to him who at the first had said to her, " Be of good cheer, I have overcome the world." J. B. F.

MR. GEORGE W. WOODBURY.

Died suddenly, at the residence of Mr. Joseph Dodge: Farmington, Wilmot, Annapolis Co., on the morning of the 11th inst. George W. Woodbury, Justice of the Peace, aged 51 years. Mr. Woodbury not putting in appearance on the morning above mentioned, his nephew, on going to his bed to ascertain the cause, found, to his great surprise, that the vital spark had fied. Mr. W. had been, a few weeks ago, dashed to the ground by a runaway horse, and it is supposed that the shock then received proved injurious to his delicate constitution. Being naturally of a diffident and retiring disposition, Mr. W. uniformly avoided notoriety, but quietly performed, with singular punctually, the public duties of his station. Indeed, as a business man he was straightforward, honest and exact in all his transactions, and, as a member of society, was universally esteemed. His unexpected removal will be keenly felt and greatly lamented by a large circle of friends and acquain-

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ODBURY. sidence of Mr. n. Wilmot, Anng of the 11th ary, Justice of Mr. Woodbury on the morning hew, on going he cause, found, the vital spark en, a few weeks by a runaway that the shock ious to his delinaturally of a osition, Mr. W. ty, but quietly punctually, the on. Indeed, as

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R. S.

THE SECRET.

Mother," said a girl of ten years /sge, "I want to know the secret of your going away alone every night and morning."

"Why, my dear?"

" Because it must be to see some one you love very much."

" And what leads you to think so?" " Because I have always noticed that when you come back you appear to be more happy than usual."

"Well, suppose I do go to see a friend I love very much, and that after seeing him and conversing with him I am more happy than before, why should you wish to know anything about it?" "Because I wish to do as you do,

that I may be happy also." "Well, my child, when I leave you in the morning and in the evening it is to commune with my Saviour; I go to pray to him; I ask him for his grace to make me happy and holy; I ask done. him to assist me in all the duties of the day, and especially to keep me from committing any sin against him; and, above all, I ask him to have mercy on you, and save you from the influence of those who sin against him."

"If that is the secret," said the child. "then I must go with you."

A private letter from the home of the Bliss children has been shown us, which contains the following touching and beautiful illustration of the faith of childhood: "Dear little Paul asked his Aunt Clara if there were not windows in heaven that Papa and Mamma might look down. Each night he prays: 'God bless Papa and Mamma, and let them look down and see us." -- Central Advocate.

KING GEORGE'S THANKSGIVING

When our national independence had been triumphantly achieved, the colonies, of course, held great general jubilee. And poor King George, who had been sadly worsted in the conflict, thinking himself quite as pious as his disloval subjects, and not to be outdone in godliness by such rebels against the divine right, appointed also a day of thanksgiving for the restoration of peace to his long-disturbed empire. In the vicinity of the monarch's residence. then Windsor Castle, dwelt a most estimable member of the church, who shared his sovereign's intimacy, and conversed with him freely. On this occasion the worthy divine ventured to

"Your Majesty has sent out a proclamation for a day of thanksgiving. For what are we to give thanks? Is it because your majesty has lost thirteen of the fairest jewels from your crown?" "No, no," replied the monarch, "not

for that." "Well, then, shall we give thanks because so many millions of treasure have been spent in this war, and so many millions added to the public debt?"

" No. no." again replied the King, " not for that."

"Shall we, then, give thanks that so many thousands of our fellow-men have poured out their life-blood in this unhappy and unnatural struggle between those of the same race and religion ?"

" No, no," exclaimed the King for the third time, "not that."

" For what, then, may it please your Majesty, are we to give thanks?" asked the pious divine.

"Thank God!" cried the King, most energetically, "thank God it is not any

worse." Yes, and here is a reason for thankfulness in all circumstances, since it is never so bad with us as it might be and even if God be pouring out the vials of his anger, yet, blessed be his name, he never empties them to the uttermost!-Rev. Chas. Wadsworth, D.D.

When God forsakes us Satan also upon as sure and sealed up; and his you to send me three dozen by steamer. temptations are then needless unto them. -Sir Thomas Browne, 1665.

If thou art rich, thou art poor; for, like an ass whose back with ingots bows, and find that they are as good as any thou bearest thy heavy riches but a ever tried. journey, and death unloads thee. -Shak.

ALL ABOUT IT .- Prose is the flour of literature; prose is the corn, potatoes and meat; satire is the aquafortis; wit is the spice and pepper; love letters are the honey and sugar; and letters containing | cents a box. remittances are the apple dumplings.

HYMN-SINGING.

Commodore Vanderbilt was a sherp, clear, hard, business man, who made a great railroad convenient, comfortable. safe, and sure for the public, which ought to he grateful for what he did. He sang hymns at the last, and doubtless with sincere emotion. But probably there was not much singing of bymns during the characteristic transactions of his life. "I am glad he liked the hymns," said Mr. Beecher: " but if he had sung them thirty years ago, it would have made a great difference. He did not sing hymns as long as he could get about." The preacher drew a comparison between the deaths of the Commodore and of Mr. Bliss, the hymn-writer and preacher, who perished in the terrible Ashtabula catastrophe. He said, indeed, that it was not fair to compare the obscure sweet singer of Israa Christian moralist he felt that he ought to say how much greater a work in the world the singer seemed to him to have

He did not sing hymns as long as he could get about. It is true of very many more of us then the commodore. But it is pleasant to think of those who do: of the men and women who, having no ear for music, are yet singing hymns all the time; of lives that, poor and obscure and lonely, are as sweet and inspiring as the loftiest hymns. "Be a good man, my dear," said Walter Scott to his son, as he died. He did not say, be famous, be successful, be conspicuous, be rich. To sing bymns, too, is well, but there is something better; for the one thing of which in this life we may be sure is that a good life is a prepetual Te Deum,-EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR, in Harper's Magazine for March.

ELEVENTH HOUR .- At the close of a recent service at the Taylor-street M. E. Church, when an invitation was given to unite with the Church by letter or on probation, a very old man arose slowly in his seat, and with assistance hobbled feebly to the altar, and gave his hand to the pastor. He told in broken accents. and with much emotion, that he was ninety years of age, and desired to unite warmly received by the pastor, and comforting assurance given him of God's mercy, and of the sympathy of God's people for him. The scene created quite a sensation for a few moments, and will not soon be forgotten by the large congregation who witnessed it .- P. C. Advocate.

PLEASANTRIES.

A young scapegrace, notorious for his pranks and practical jokes, who came of age the other day, awoke the family at midnight by loud cries of "Man in the

A female preacher is said to be writing "Commentary on the life of Joshua." It is reported that she will observe that Joshua was successful with the sun, but he never commanded the daughter to be

A young couple dedicate their first-born, now two years old, to the Lord, and with him fifty dollars, as a thank-offering. Blessings on the child and on the parents!

An English and French vessel had a quarrel about which should be supplied first from a certain well of wate". which induced a war that cost 1,000 lives:

The great philosopher, Newton, saw a child playing with soap bubbles, which led him to his most important discoveries in optical instruments.

Stephen Montgolfier saw a shirt waving when hung before the fire, from which he first conceived the idea of a baloun.

READ CAREFULLY.

SAMUEL OSBORN, Sophiasburg, says-I was affected with Dyspepsia for nearly four years, my lungs becoming affected towards the last. I was induced to try the "Shoshonees Remedy." After using three or four bottles I felt much better, and gained strength rapidly, my health improved steadily and rapidly, and when I had taken three or four bottles more. I was quite restored to health and strength. and have experienced better health than for forty years before. I had been under the treatment of a number of physicians before, but never received any material aid until I used your remedy.'

A. McKAY, Truro, N. S., says " he was very bad with Liver Complaint, but used the "Shoshonees Remedy," and in a month was as well as he had ever been in leaves us, for such offenders he looks his life. I am now in business and wish

> A. Wood, Consecon, says-"That be has tried the "Remedy," for Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia with great success. I have also used the "Shosbonees Pills,"

REV. JOHN SCOTT says-" Mr. Mc-Kenzie Botting suffered from an attack of rheumatism, and was unable to move without help; but after taking a few bottles of the "Shoshonees" was able to walk as well as ever." Price of the Remedy in pint bottles \$1; Pills 25 feb 15-ch. 2 mos.

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LOOKING TO GENERAL CON.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1877.

FERENCE. SECOND ARTICLE.

*What has been gained thus, far by the Union?

That all moderate expectations have been met, must be fully conceded. While insisting that certain very important screws have been left out of the new machinery, it must also be acknowledged that it is capable, when properly adjusted, of being made a great improvement on the old. Already we are breathing a new life. Our ideas of things have expanded, and in national or ecclesiastical formation this is always a gain. There is inspiration in the idea of a noble relationship. Small communities, it is noticed, are contracted in their notions as in their occupations: whereas on entering a larger companionship the same people grow at once mentally and commercially in proportion. This, though we may not be aware of it, is a change which has passed upon us.

See, for instance, the results of our General Conference. Our legislative strength was at once doubled by the incoming of the lay element. Many became aware, for the first time, of the immense resources we possessed as regards speaking talent, business talent, and, above all, that shrewd, honest. common-sense which stands churches in better stead often than the gifts of oretory. So, already it begins to be whispered that our Angual Conferences ought to be enriched in the same way. | as the planets of two spheres. The Indeed, it is difficult to say how far our | Missionary and Educational Funds experience, under the keen eyes of alone are amalgamated, and form a very Englishmen who were present, and important bond of unity between the others who were observers in the dis- | several Conferences. tance, has helped to shape the destiny of coming Conferences in the motherland. The General Conference accomplished much for us-made ministers acquainted with each other; made the entire church acquainted with itself Our eastern pulse beats quicker since McDougald, McDonald, and Sutherland -that Scottish triumvirate of western delegation-came to our borders. A more recent hearing of western representatives in our chief towns has not lessened our estimate of them or of our-As to the Annual Conferences. No

division of boundaries, which allows keep within ready call of his people and to ask the question publicly. We did his family. An aggregate of many this and have no doubt it will lead to months has been saved in the supply of | good results. our outlying, sparsely-settled circuits. In the Conferences proper, every one must have admired the skill and tact which have been nurtured recently by the necessity of calling new men to the platforms and into the arena of debate. Details receive more attention. We were hastening, under the old economy, to that condition of things which, in the English Conference, has gained the same of an annual "slaughter of innocents." The offspring of many cares, in the form of resolutions and memorials, were hewed down by an impatient vote, or suspended till next year, to meet, probably, the same fate. A consequence of more time for deliberation, has been an increase of system and energy. It may be affirmed with all reverence that our recent gains among men-our most joyous increase of membership-bas occurred in part from the more direct concentration of effort, from the stimulus accompanying the prayerful consideration of plans which never previously could be pressed

Thus far we have gained. In the same direction we shall prosper as difficulties confronting us are conquered. We come now to look at those difficul-

on the attention of our annual assem-

many minds, the first grave defect is the complete absence of any bond of connection between the Annual Conferfact is apparent, there does not seem any present danger as the result. At the same time it may be as well to consider how this want may be supplied without making any radical change in our constitution. The M. E. Church has its bench of Bishops; and the Presbyterian brotherhood hold their general assembly every year; while we are isolated by time and space, without any living representative to form a con-

necting link between our annual bodies. It has been found next to impossible thus far to secure a ready transfer of ministers. Between the grievances of Annual Conferences which demur against losing men, and those which either complain or protest against receiving men; and ministers who are unwilling to be transferred, with others who demand it as a right but are refused-the way seems well hedged-up. A few brethren have gone West: but the balance cannot be kept in equipoise, as no one is willing to travel toward the rising sun. In short, our transfer operation just now is much like the process of drawing an eye-tooth by the old method :- it may afford a little relief, but it causes an immense amount of pain. That many difficulties compass transfers about in the United States need not be denied; it is certain no system can be more defective than

Of our funds little need be said. The Children's Fund is left now altogether to the Annual Conferences. They have different methods, and have little simil arity in any way between the West and the East. The Supernumerary Funds are totally distinct. Their management belongs neither to the General nor the Annual Conferences. They have no direct connection with any branch or department of the church. except that they are administered from year to year. Our publishing est ablishments are nominally under the Gen. eral Conference, but really as distinct

Next week we will enquire-What CHANGES SHOULD BE CONTEMPLATED FOR NEXT GENERAL CONFERENCE?

Unintentional offence has been given by us to the Presbyterian Witness. When we asked whether religious papers were consistent in advertising tobacco, we had not the most remote knowledge that the Witness did such a thing. We are sate in asserting that no such advertisement was contained in the Witness when the paragraph was written. However, it has such a notice now, though it, and not we, brought little gain has come to us through the out the fact. The question we asked was recently the subject of a very anievery attendant upon Conference to mated debate, and we were challenged

But the Witness retorts that we "insert at ruinous rates, all the American quack medicines and other questionable advertisements that turn up." This is not true. We hold our advertising agents, by agreement, responsible for the advertisements they send us. If any man will show us "a questionable advertisement" in our columns we will, we have always done, dismiss it promptly, and thank the informer. Moreover, we never insert but at our own rates, which we control in every

We are looking for the time when quack medicines will be banished from the respectable press. But at present every medicine we advertise has authority quite as respectable as any which appear in the Witness, and they do appear in its pages every week. The quotation given by the Witness, from the Christian Weekly, covers our case exactly. Here is the pith of it.

If an advertiser wants our unbiased editorial opinion on his article ne must send it for examination to the editorial rooms. If the reader wishes to know our editorial opinion he must look in our editorial colums. And we assure them both that there is not money en ugh in the United States to buy an editorial opinion of so much as a single line. But in our advertising columns our readers must understand that they get the advertiser's opin-

It may as well be confessed that, to ion, not the editor's. And if there are an editorial and an advertisement he must paitiently wait and learn.

We wish our contemporary had pointknowledge that medicines may be beneficial; it will not hold to any such argument in behalf of tobacco. The latter never does good, and often does a great deal of harm. / (1/)

OBITUARY NOTICES IN THE MAGAZINE.

Hompton via Bowmanvile, Feb. 10. A brother in Nova Scotia informs the Editor of the Magazine that the Obituary Records which it contains are unsatisfactory so far as the East is concerned, and I do not wonder, seeing that he says, "names have been published of persons who made no pretensions to religion, who left no Christian testimony, who belonged to no Church, and sometimes of persons grossly irreligious, Papists, liquorsellers. Now my dear Bro. permit me to say that the list was always compiled from the columns of your journal, the WESLEY-AN, in no instance has a name been taken from any other source. How comes it to pass that you publish the names of such persons, and so mislead one who was doing his utmost to make the list satisfactory. I am glad that we shall not be so misled in future. Truly yours, E. BARBASS.

If our correspondent refers to our Obituaries, he must enter his charge against the several ministers who write them. If the names for the Magazine have been taken merely from our notices of deaths on the 8th page, no blame can attach to any one, excepting the compiler, who ought surely to know that these are common, and not special notices. We are quite sure names have been inserted in the record of the Magazine which were not of the former special character.

MR. MILNER of Sackville has published a second manifesto on the Todd-Sears case. He still holds Mr. Todd to serious charges, abating not one whit of his former direct, special indictment. A letter in last week's issue of the Sackville Post, also prefers, or repeats, charges against the Rev gentleman, which leave the outside reader to conclude that either a very serious condition of things lies behind all these insinuations, or the Post is guilty of a gross libel.

The entire cause of Christianity, and especially the reputation of the Christian ministry, is interested in this case. Let the bravest course be at once adopted. Bring the Post and its writers to the ring-bolt. This land has sufficient honor remaining to see that full justice is done to every man who challenges scrutiny of his actions; and the churches will never allow an individual to suffer serious loss by defending the ministry against untruthful aspersions. At present the public have no light save what comes out through the medium of a few who know the facts, and that is of a tinged and sickly hue.

METHODIST MATTERS

as reported this week, may be placed in small compass. Revivals of considerable power are in progress at Aylesford under the direction of Rev. A. S. Tuttle, and at Bentville, on the Bridgetown Circuit under Rev. John Craig. /

Rev. A. Hockin writes : - We are being visited at New Germany, with a very gracious revival. Several have sought and found God their Saviour.

From New Brunswick we have tide ing of a dedication service held in Newcastle, at the opening of the basement of the new church. The sermons, by Rev. R. S. Crisp, and Rev. E. Jenkins, are said to have been highly appreciated. Good music and good collections were also features of the occasion.

Rev. Jos. Hart lectured on Thursday evening at Fairville on "Garnered Treasures." The "News says: -- The chair was occupied by Rev. Mr. Phinnev. The lecturer was frequently applauded during his address. At the close, a unanimous vote of thanks, moved by Robt. Fair, J. P., and seconded by C. P. Baker, J. P., was tendered the lecturer.

Very liberal donations were presented to Rev. C. Comben, on two different occasions recently, amounting to fully \$140. The Parsonage has also been made very comfortable by the voluntary efforts of some young ladies.

PLAYING BISHOP .- It is rumoured in some circles of a certain Annual Conference that a youthful candidate for ordination has been trying his hand at stationing the preachers. Disgusted the protonsions of men who say there is difficult work in the praticular Committee, he set about adjusting a sheet for himself, directing a companion to write them down. To his consternation he discovered at the close of a sitting, that seven married men were on his hands for whom there were no places. He prudently withholds the names of the men, and thinks he will leave the stationing to the proper committee after all !

EDITORIAL NOTES.

John McDonald, Esq., member for Toronto, our Missionary Lay-Treasurer, has brought a motion before Parliament for the opening of each session with prayer. It is rather surprising that this observance has hitherto been a part of the proceedings in the Senate and not in the House of Commons. A member moved to lay the resolution on the table, but no one was found to second the suggestion. A daily recognition of God's presence and supremacy may be a help to even legislators. It is certainly only consistent with our Christian character as a nation. The motion for prayers has since been adopted.

It seems now certain that the Republicans are to occupy the White House and rule the United States for the next four years. We see it plainly hinted that the majority has been obtained by fraud : but that would have been asserted we suppose in either case. The Republicans have a long lease of power. Gold is, it may be said in this connection, rapidly going down. Greenbacks will soon be gold.

Dr. Curry, whose name appeared recently in the discussion against evangelists and revivals said to have been held in the New York Preacher's meeting, treats upon the latter subject in the National Repository, of which he is Editor. This is a vigorous, common-sense, Methodistic expression. Will the secular papers, so fond of noticing Dr. Curry's utterances, when supposed to be disloyal, quote from the Repostory? Will they?

A few subscribers fall behind in their payments each year through leniency. presented the writer, as he said, "with a Ministers report that they should be con- small token of the sympathy and respect tinued and as we have no desire to lose of the company" then present, sympathy any, this is done. Cards bave been sent out calling attention to these. It will oblige us very much if a report be at once returned. Where this is not done the rules of the office must be observed. Please help us in this.

Russia and Turkey never seemed more n danger of involving themselves and other nations in war than at this moment. Telegrams give indication that Russia is massing its strength, like a huge bearonly waiting for an opportunity to crush the weak nationality in its powerful embrace. Turkey has been dismissing its principal political officer, its Minister of War. What this may mean is not certain; but Turkey surely has encouragement or it would scarcely hold such an indomitable front to the foe.

The Nothern Light continues to cross and recross the straights with mails and freight aud passengers. She meets with accidents, and small wonder. Pounding through such ice as piles up in her path, must needs make havoc of ship and machinery. But her success is worth some

The Medical Faculty must pardon us. A letter from one of the fraternity this week scolds a little upon our "non-professional" publications. Few papers insert remedies for disease excepting as requested. In our case the cures sent were accompanied by assertions that they had been tried and found beneficial. As to the rather boastful letter of last week, we must cry "Mea culpa." It should never have seen the light (if other M.D's. are to be believed.) Still it is well to have evidence that even the Medical profession may have its extravagences. In the name of our readers we thank the more sensible contributors of last week and this.

What a blessing is the redundace of the English language! It admits of so much licence, poetical, ecclesiastical and philosphical. Here is a Bishop, for instance, just issuing his plans for spring assemblies, who announces that one District "will assemble" at a given date, another will convene" a third " will sit" and a fourth "will convoke." Those Districts are to have a variety of manifestations,

CANNING AND ITS PREACHERS

MR. EDITOR,-As I am aware that you villingly give space in the WESLEYAN to facts, reported from our various circuits send the following communication.

You are aware that the writer has been called to experience unexpected affiiction but our comfort is that there is " light in the cloud." Our excellent Brother Teesdale is labouring on this circuit with great acceptance and success. Our congregations are large, and evince great ininterest in the truly impressive appeals of their minister. The social service are attended by crowds, and are seasons of special good. Our classes are well attended, and prove as in former days, "wells of salvation."

We have recently been favoured with the presence and labours of our Brother Coffin from the Horton Circuit. He took a prominent part in the Missionary Meeting, and on the succeeding evening, delivered a lecture. Indisposition prevented me from attending those services, but understand that on both occasions, Bro. C. freely met the expectations of the people, by his eloquent and truly interesting deliverances. While Bro. Teesdale in the Missionary Meeting, by his stirring appeal, rendered further speechifying superfluous. The results both spiritually and financially were good.

Some time ago the friends in Canning gave Bro. Teesdale a donation as a token of their esteem; and subsequently, in the ike spirit, the friends in Centerville had a social gathering, and further supplemented the offering of the Canning friends putting into the hand of this worthy minister in all, the sum of \$120. I must not say much more about this man of God. and his very acceptable labors with us. or I may tempt or evoke a kidnapping propensity, sometimes manifested in the shape of invitations, at this time of the

Last week a few friends intimated a de-

sire to spend a social evening at our residence. As the evening drew near, several lady friends visited us, ladened with all the good things necessary to provide an excellent repast, they soon with busy hands had all things ready. The table was speedily surrounded with welcome guests, who all appeared to enjoy the excellent tea and its plentiful accompaniments. After spending a most agreeable evening in conversation, our friend, Dr. Hamilton, by request of the company. with myself and family in our afflictions. and respect, the result of years of most pleasing associations, both as former pastor, and now as supernumerary, residing in their midst, with other observations of an interesting character, he presented the sum of Fifty-five Dollars. This was a most unexpected expression of sympathy and respect, in the dark hours of bereavement and need. Several excellent speeches were made, all worthy of appearing in print. Mr. Stephen Sheffield, whose speeches are always brief, but ever associated with the tangible, was not only now associated with the kind donors, but has previously (I hope notwithstanding his unobtrusiveness he will forgive this remark) presented the writer with a valuable article to shelter him from the inclemency of the weather. od bless kind, sympathising and considerate friends.

Last Sabbath the writer visited Scot's Bay Circuit, at present in the occupancy of Bro. Shepherdson. The morning service was largely attended, and after preaching, the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered to our beloved people. Many in youthful life, the fruit of Bro. Black's labors, were found associated with their seniors, commemorating the sacrificial offering of our Blessed Redeemer. We also held a blessed social service in the afternoon. Bro. S. is labouring faithfully, and in addition to ordinary obstructions to the work of God, has to contend against some of the most destructive heresies of the present day. The writer took occasion to briefly meet some of these scripture-ferreting declaimers, by showing their evil tendency, especially upon the youth. How strange that every alventurer who pretends to some new revelation, will be permitted to impose upon the credulous. I nope that the friends at the Bay representing the several orthodox churches, will set their faces against these new theorizing speculators; and thus maintain the respect they for so many years have merited from other communi-

Bro. Shepherdson has an extensive circuit, but is fearlessly prosecuting his J. G. HENNIGAR. Canning, Feb. 15th, 1877.

(N. B .- Mr. Hennigar's gifts have since been supplemented by \$10 from a friend, who does not wish to give his name.-

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rom a friend, his name.- DSTOLIC BAPTISTRIES AND WATERPROOFS.

MB. EDITOR,-My attention was called few days since, by a reader of the WES-LEVAN, to an Editorial on the 3rd inst. respecting an article in the "Christian Messenger," which referred to the Baptism of certain members of the M. E. Church who had been immersed in a Baptistry in Boston.

Now, with all due deference to the learned Editor of the WESLEYAN, we cannot for a moment regard his utterances as giving a correct view of the sentiments of the body of which that paper is the acknowledged organ.

Will the Editor of the "Wesleyan" be kind enough to inform us what were some of the special conveniencies which the Apostles had on the day of Pentecost, or to whom was committed the duty of constructing those very commodious Biptistries to which he refers. Or will be further inform us who were the venders of those Apostolic Waterproofs, for want of which that poor brother in Boston sufferred so much in the discharge of his duty?

It seems to me if we admit that those Churches in Boston, with all their modern improvements for immersion, are only carrying out the usages of the Apostles, we place ourselves in a very unenviable position before the world, we give up a point for which we have long contended.

Hoping for some light on the point. I remain, Yours,

WILLIAM TWEEDIE. St. Andrews, Feb. 12, 1877.

CONFESSION. The Editor pleads guilty in that sense. He did not speak by authority, either Scriptural or Conferential! The light our correspondent desires must come from the Baptist side, where the novelties exist.]

CHURCH EXTENSION FUND.

MR. EDITOR,-Many Waders of the WESLEYAN have already received and read the prospectus of a proposed fund to aid in the errection of churches and parsonages in the Nova Scotia Conference These with others who have not received the prospectus alluded to will be prepared possible advantages of such a Fund.

In British Methodism there ase two similar organizations-the General Chapel Fund and the Metropolitan Chapel Building Fund. The former by its Committee takes Cognizance of and as far as possible aid sin the erection, improvement, and the extinction of existing debts on with depth, so burdened that in many in many instances, the properties were likely to be brought under the hammer-Through the assistance of the fund, sometimes by loan sometimes by gift many thousands of pounds of debt have been paid and properties which had been sources of weakness and expense have become sources of strength and revenue. In addition to this great advantage, the careful manipulation of the committee has prevented the accumulation of debt on new erections and in many cases has assisted congregations to erect commodious sanctuaries. Very oftan indeed has this fund rendered possible and easy that which without the aid afforded

would have been impracticable. The aim of the proposed fund for the Nova Scotia Conference is similar but broader. It includes not only churches but parsonages. The latter are as necessary as the former for the economical and successful working of the

church. In the present letter I desire to deal with parsonages alone, reserving for another opportunity the subject of aid in church erection. Our ministry is yearly increasing in numbers. This increase demands constant augmentation of accommodation for married men and their families. To rent houses is expensive to circuits if they be self-sustaining and to the mission funds if they be upon the grant. How great the expense to the mission funds rented houses are is easily ascertained. In the various conferences of the Methodist Church of Canada the claim to be paid for rents during the current year is \$10,000, or deducting for the missionary districts of Algoma, Red River, Sackatchewan, British Columbia and Japan of the Toronto Conference. and French and Indian District of the Montreal Conference, \$7,619 stands as the the amount paid by the Mission Board for rented parsonages in our Domestic Missions. In the Nova Scotia Conference \$1.038 or nearly one tenth of the

swallowed up by rents

It is to be remembered that this charge | wave of impulse or emotion. It deepened is not for one year alone, but ap sears to be annual. To the writer's knowledge rent has been paid year after year on several circuits in Nova Scotia. Four circuits during periods varying from five to ten years have paid for rent an aggregate of \$3,270, or sufficient to have provided two of them with comfortable parsonages. The sums thus paid have been altogether lost to the church, as nothing has been done during these years to relieve the church of the burden. and in most if not all the instances referred to little or nothing can be done by the circuits in their own strength. It may be suggested by some one, that the help which might be afforded by the proposed fund would be insufficient to enenable such circuits to meet the outlay nanded. Let this be an answer. The proposed scheme is formed upon the requirements of the discipline, but the framers of the discipline could not have anticipated the inauguration of such a fund, and it may be taken for granted that the next General Conference will so amend its previous act as to allow a change in the proposed constitution of the fund. Then the proportion of

temporary assistance might be greater. To show the impetus given to and assistance rendered in parsonage provision the record of the parsonage Aid Committee of the late E. B. A. Conference may be referred to. In the twelve years of the working of that committee the results for Nova Scotia alone were as follows. Thirty three parsonages were erected, purchased, improved, or freed from debt at a total cost of \$33,340. The circuits interested paid \$27,672, the fund \$5.668. During the same period of time only three parsonages were secured without the committee's assistance, and one of these is now a charge upon the mission funds for rent. Take another vicw. The Nova Scotia Conference has been in separate existence nearly three years and beyond completing structures commenced before, only one parsonage and that one burdened with debt has been provided. Facts like those will teach their own lesson to the careful and

thoughtful readers of the WESLEYAN. Not wishing to take too much space or time at present, and reserving other to learn, with pleasure, some of the thoughts for future correspondence I desire to subscribe myself the servant of Jos. G. ANGWIN.

CHARLOTTETOWN.

A SACRAMENTAL SABBATH.

and enlargement of houses of worship, with all its consecrated associations, the professional brethren to "Disease of sacramental service has always a deep and | Children" by Meigs & Pepper. But I church property throughout the British | hallowed interest. It is to us a memorial | wished to say something about the Hy-Conference. The latter deals with of the cross and passion of the blessed Re- gienic care of patients. A person ill of church extension in London. Together deemer. It constitutes through the blood diphtheria should be put in the largest they have, with comparatively small of the New Testement shed for us and means, accomplished great results. At for many, a renewal of covenant with God. with plenty of sunlight, heated if possible the time of the inception of the General It affords opportunity, as a badge of dis- by a grate or fireplace. All furniture Chapel Fund the connexion was burdened | cipleship, for testimony, and hereby we show forth the Lord's death till he come.

Apart from the sacredness of this institution to me there is another element of interest. It was here that conscious acceptance was first realized. After some weeks of doubt and guilty fear, and anguish of spirit, contrary to my own judg. ment, yet willing to take any step that might be deemed necessary, I bowed with others, broken and contrite; and while taking these elements of the broken body and shed blood, the sense of condemnation was removed, and with the blessed transition from doubt to faith, and from agitation to peace, the lines of the good Philip Doddrige supplied the most fitting language:-

"Tis done the great transaction's done, I am my Lord's and he is mine.

In the thirty years between the golden nemories of that blessed Sabbath and that holy communion have threaded and brightened many subsequent ones. But the sacramental service of Sabbath last, here in Charlottetown, has been without any parallel in all these years. The experience of Bro. Smallwood, extending over a much longer period, as he publicly testified, had not included any such extraordinary manifestation of the presence and power of the Spirit of God, on any similar occasion. The service of the previous Saturday evening was the one of special preparation for that Sabbath; and somewhat more than usual there was quickened and prayerful anticipations. None of us perhaps were prepared for the scene which followed. It was with difficulty that Bro. Smallwood could restrain and command feeling sufficiently to disbute the elements to the pastors kneeling at the table. The same feeling seemed to be a common experience in every part of the church; and what is more remarkable. I have been given to understand, from reliable testimony, that esteemed members of the church, unable to be with us at the public service, were, at the same hour, drawn out in an unusual way in prayer and favored with conscious maniwhole sum devoted to mission work is festions of the presence of God. The fulness of blessing was not a mere passing

all through the service, and the blessed influence lingers around us yet. It was not so much the quiet satisfied frame of mind, the peace of God, so frequently experienced on such occasions. It was not the joyousness or the exultation of gladness which find expression in fervent song. It was difficult to sing. A single eucharistic stanza could scarcely be sustained. The pervasive, unutterable feeling was that of tenderness, of reverential awe, and a longing to weep at the feet of Jesus. We cannot but hope that many, at that time, like Jacob at Jabbok, were being led along with a new history. Not without besitation have these lines been written, but there has been a feeling that an experience unique, and abundantly rich in gracious manifestation, fraught with comfort to many here, may not be without irterest to other minds, and may be of

upon us, and there shall be showers of J. LATHERN.

AN M. D. ON D. PHTHERIA.

Charlottctown, Feb. 15th, 1877.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,-I have read in the WESLEYAN several communications on diphtheria and its treatment, beside specific cures in variety; but I have not yet seen what I think the public must require, viz.; some plain, simple directions for nurses for the hygienic treatment of these suffering from this disease. I do not think people want to hear so much about "bacteria" and "micrococia" as of something of more practical use. The literature of diphtheria is already extensive and continually increasing and my own opinion is that a medical journal is the proper place to discuss medical questions in professional language. What does some anxious mother who sees her children suffering around her, care to read the comparative benefits of Argent Nit, Ext Belladon or Chlor. Potas.

The physician naturally turns to the standard authors, or his medical journals, where every scribbler who happens to have a diploma and an idea that he has a cure that will save all "when not called too late of course," is not allowed to show his ignorance. Some imagine that diphtheria is a new disease and has just begun to be discussed by the profession: on the contrary it was known long ago, has been laboriously studied by the ablest minds and its literature as I said before is very extensive. For an elaborate To every friend and follower of Jesus, article on this disease I would refer my room in the house, well lighted and except a bed a small table and a chair should be removed, as well as ca pets aud window curtains. Plenty of fresh air should be admitted and the room kept moderately warm. The patients clothes and bed clothes should be changed at least twice each week, and the body sponged as often in lukewarm water. All clothes expectorated upon should beburned and all excrement immediately removed from the room. The house should be kept quiet without any noises to wory or irritate the patients nervous system.

The proper diet is milk-good rich milk-beef tea, wine whey and gruel (The best beef tea is such cases where small quantities of liquids only can be taken is that made without any water).

I consider these hygienic measures of the greatest importance in curing a patient. How many a physician has found his best skill and his most pains taking treatment counteracted by the effects of a small ill ventilated room filled with beds, tables and chairs, and the walls hung with the unused clothing of half the family; and when the patient dies, people wonder why doctors don't understand diphtheria.

I might have mentioned when a case of diphtheria occurs in a family it should be immediately isolated from the rest of the members, my own experience is that

the disease is as contagious as small-pox. Before closing allow me Mr. Editor to enter my humble protest against the practice some newspapers-Wesleyan neluded-have of publishing "certain cures" for diphtheria. Many persons seeing these in a reliable paper may trust them until too late for any success from proper treatment. I have never yet seen one of these "cures" that had any foundation in common sense. One I read a short time ago copied into the WESLEYAN was the applying of Sulphuric Acid to the throat on the principle that diphtheria was a mass of little animals and that the acid killed the animals; on a par with such "rot" is the science of the other cure. Rest assured there is no specific cure for diphtheria. It must be treated like other diseases on scientific principles.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

NOVA SUUTIAL

Navigation of Yarmouth harbor is unobstructed. There is scarcely any ice to be

seen from shore to shore. Shipbuilding is dull in Pictou county, N. this year. For the first time in many years there are no vessels building at new Glasgow. None are building in Pictou. Several, however, are building at River

The Digby Courier says : The Break-

water lately built here has been the cause of

quite a number of families moving in amongst It is a pity, however, that an additional hundred feet could not be added to the length of the structure; for although a good harbor is now formed, it is not sufficient yet to estrain the tremendous force with which the raters of the Bay of Funday lash against it. The people are in great hopes that something will be done this season towards the object. Recently John Devaney, a carpenter, who was employed at the lighthouse at Sambro, met with an accident which it is feared may

prove fatal. He was erecting a swinging scaffold outside of the lighthouse, and 35 feet service in deepening the spirit of expectafrom the ground, when he lost his belance tion in all our churches. O that the Lord and fell. He alighted in such a way as to smash both legs to the knees, breaking severmay speedily command the clouds to rain al ribs, and seriously injuring his back. He was brought to town and taken to the hospital, where he now lies in a precarious con-

The Annapolis Journal reports the following vessels on the stocks at Bear River .-Messrs. Marshall & Hardwick are building a ship of about 1,200 tons; Messrs. Rice & Clark one of about 700 tons; Mr. John S. Lent one of about 500; Mr. G. F. Miller, one f about 150 tons, and getting timber for one of about 600 tons; Mr. Aaron Rice has on the stocks one of about 250 tons; Messrs. Thos. Harris & Co., a fishing vessel of about 25 tons; making on aggregate of 3,425 tons of shipping for Bear River.

Mr. Joseph Copeland, of Bear River, while elling a tree on his farm, was surprised to find his axe strike into a mass of honeycomb. Continuing his search, he secured two bucketsful of excellent honey. A swarm of bees had strayed away from him two years before, and the deposit was probably collected by

The death of Mr. John Trahey, the well-Hants, is announced. He died at Shubencadie on Thursday 15th on his way home from Halifax.

Mr. Wallace M. Kavanagh, who has for several years been Lockmaster of St. Peter's will hereafter be called Superintendent of sumed. St. Peters's Canal.

destruction by fire of a house occupied by August 31st.

Mrs. Rebecca Raymond. An accident occured at the Vale Colliery onTuesday morning 13th inst., which nearly cost two men their lives. Archibald McDonald and Neil McDonald (both miners) on going into the pit were told by Mr. Turnbull to sweep the gase out of their bore. -They did so, but immediately after, instead of testing the air with a safety lamp, they went in with their ordinary lamps on their heads. An explosion immediately took place and both men were thrown quite a distance, and had their heads, necks and arms badly burned. They will be confined to their homes for two or three weeks. Two other men named Campbell and Fraser, working near, had very narrow escapes. Fraser threw him-self down; the blast rolled over him, and he way, while he sympathizes with the Columgot off with a slight scar. Campbell had his evebrows and moustache singed and is slightly burned about the face. - Eastern Chron.

NEW BRUNSWICK & P. E. ISLAND.

Mr. A. Cokely, of Grand Lake, recently shot eight cariboo on Gaspereaux Plain, which was an unusual stroke of success.

The body of a scanty-clothed young woman was found frozen to death on the railway track near Mauwigewauk Station, about 17 miles from St. John last week.

The Beliveau Aleerite Oil Company, after various preliminary explorations, has decided to sink a shaft. The contract has been taken and the work actually commenced. R. W. Grover, son of the former post-

master of Woodstock, has been admitted to the bar of Mason County, Michigan. The contract for the erection of the new been awarded to Mr. John McIntosh, of

Stellarton, Pictou Co. His tender was for Schooner "C. P. Gerrish, from New York for St. John with a cargo of coal, has been wrecked at Petit Manan. The schooner was charted to bring coal to that port at \$2 per ton, and to carry shooks hence to a direct port in Cuba at 23 cents. The schooner reg-

isters 190 tons, and is an American vessel.

The coal was for Messrs. R. P. & W. F. Starr.

A Large Bear and her two cubs were captured at New Zealand, P. E. I., last week. Shipbuilding at Carleton has lately been revived with considerable spirit, and with the idea of making it a permanent industry should the vessels now on the stocks prove a successful venture. One of these, a brig of about 500 tons, already in frame, is building at the yard at the old Fort, opposite Navy Island, by a company, of whom the promoter and managing owner is Mr. B. H. Appleby,

of Carleton. Recently, the stern frame af a new barque of 800 tons was raised at the old shipyard in the vicinity of Blue Rock, where vessels were formerly built by Messrs. Stackhouse & Mc-Laughlin. She is being built for Capt. Stockton

Mr. Hector McDonald, of Belfast, P. E. I., got caught between two cars, while coupling them, in Carson City, Nevada, on the 25th

ult., and was hurt pretty severely. Four houses in Brussels Street, St. John, were destroyed by fire on the 14th inst. It is believed that the fire was the work of an

On Wednesday /th inst., the body of a man named Patrick Halfpenny was found in a field belonging to Mr. David Reeves, of Upper Freetown, Lot 26. P. E. I. Deceased was an aged man, and had started from Mr. Martin Somers' house, in Sommerset, for his own home in the Back Settlement. A storm coming on, he lost his way and perished. As it was not unusual for him to remain from home a week or ten days at a time, he had not been missed until the finding of his body, in the

On the 7th inst., a man named John Gilboy, who had been arrested for drunkenness, committed suicide by hanging himself in a M. D.

Senator Howlan, of P. E. I., who recent ly failed, has made a satisfactory arrange ment with his creditors, and will contibusiness

Mrs. Hunt Morgan has been preaching and

lecturing in Moncton. The steam dredge "Canada" ia dredging the ballast wharf at St. John.

Elgin is to have a bobbin factory which is be built on the Pollet River. Mr. James Eaton has the contract for building the dam and furnishing the frame.

The store of D. Vaughan, Esq., St. Martins, was burglariously entered on Tuesday night week, and about \$60 worth of goods taken therefrom. The burglar effected an entrance through the floor by cutting a piece out sufficient to admit of the passage of ody. No tidings of him have yet been

Saturday's St. John "Globe" says : Another fire broke out a few minutes before 4 o'clock this morning, in Mr. Henry Jack's brick building on Charlotte St- The origin of the fire is unknown, but it is thought that it caught from a fire in one of the rooms. Before the flame could be subdued the building was completely gutted, all except a room in the upper flat, rented to the Plymouth breth ren for Sunday services. The fire did no touch their part.

UPPER PROVINCES.

A number of Christian ladies of Ottawa, have decided to circulate a petition for signatures, asking the Dominion Government to amend the Criminal Law Act, so as to make seduction a criminal offence. It will be presented before the close of the present session.

At the last meeting at Montreal, of the County Lodge, a resolution was passed asking the Grand Lodge to seek for an Act of Incorporation for the Orange Lodges in the Province of Quebec.

Part of the rolling stock on the Levis and Kennebec Railway has been seized by creditors, but it is said that enough remains to do the work of the road. It was reported that resistance would be offered to the seizure, and that the Provincial Police were ordered to hold themselves in readiness for service.

It is reported that the Quebec Government intends to advertise at once for tenders for the construction of the new Parliamentary known shipbuilder of Five Mile River, and departmental buildings, and also for the rebuilding of the Quebec Court House.

The new Gas Company that is in course of formation at London, proposes to make gas of petroleum at \$1.25 per thousand feet.

The strike on the midland railway has come Canal, C. B., has had his salary raised and to an end, and passenger traffic has been re-

The Sunday School Parliament will meet The Digby "Courier" reports the total on Wellesley Island, August 20th, and sit till

Sap ran well last week in some of the county of Oxford sugar bushes that were tapped, but in most places the snow was too deep to carry on sugar-making operations

An attempt was made to blow up the foreman's house at the Lachine Canal on 14th

A man was accidentally killed in a Montreal grain elevator last week, and still another on the Lachine Canal.

The correspondence between Lord Dufferin and Earl Carnarvon on the British Columbia question is published. Lord Carnarvon fully approves of the action of the present Domir

The estimates for the financial year 1877 78 show a decrease of expenditure of \$4,153,

MISCELLANEOUS.

The shooting of Governor Packard in the Executive office at New Orleans, 15th inst., proves to be a deliberate attempt at assassination. A fellow named William H. Welden gained admission by falsehood, came close, and aimed at his head. The Governor knocked down the weapon and the ball made a painful wound in the kneepan. The would be assassin was shot by a bystander, but not fa-

Turkey has notified the powers that hostilities will commence the moment the Russians pass the Pruth.

The strike of engineers of the Boston and insane asylum at Charlottetown, P. E. I., has Maine Railroad continues to cause great inconvenience and delay.

The "Times" correspondent at Pera writes Feb. 5th: "The oply business of the Turkish Government seems to be to send more soldiers to the Danubian frontier; every nerve is strained and every farthing lavished to prepare, as if for the inevitable contest. Muskets arrive from America by hundreds of thousands, and cartridges by the million. It is perfectly fearful to contemplate how the demand for more money and more men can be met even until spring.

It is rumoured in Belgrade, on good authority, that Montenegro has not accepted Turkey's proposition of peace.

A new insurrection has broken out in The Russians are distributing notices in

Poland, threatening with severe punishment all persons who join the Turkish army. The U. S. Congress has passed a bill to en-

courage additional telegraphic communication with Europe. The bill provides for cheapening rates one-third from the present charges, and prohibits amalgamation with other companies. Baltimore is spoken of as the terminus on this side.

Billy Connors, a notorious burglar, and three accomplices, were arrested at New York last week for robbing the Northampton Bank, Mass., of \$720,000 about a year ago. It is rumoured that a four hundred thousand

dollar defalcation has been discovered in the War Department, Washington. Statistical returns of the product of vines

in France, in 1876, show that the vintage has fallen off exactly half from that of 1875. The reduction was caused by the ravages of in-

A terrible explosion in a coal mine has occurred in france. Fifty-five miners are known to have perished.

A coup de'etat is daily expected at Constantinople. Steamers are anchored before the palace, ready to aid the Sultan's escape.

All Russian nunneries have received cr ders to prepare to send delegates of nurses to

A sleeping car on the Troy and Bosto Railway was telescoped near Hoosac June tion, last week, by a locomotive "running cell in the Charlottetown, P. E. Island, po- wild," killing one man and wounding several



WESLEYAN' ALMANAC. FEBRUARY, 1877.

Day of Week.

THE TIDES.—The column of the Moon's Southing twee the time of high water at Parriboro, Corn-allis, Horton, Hantsport, Windsor, Newport and

High water at Pictou and Lape Tormentine, 2 hrs and 11 minutes LATER than at Halifax. At Annapolis, St. John, N.B., and Purtland, Maine, 3 hours and 25 minutes LATER, and at St. John's, Newfeundland 20 minutes EARLIER than at Halifax. At Charlottetown, 2 hours 54 minutes LATER. At Westport, 2 hours 54 minutes ATER. At Yarmouth, 2 hours 20 minutes LATER.

FOR THE LENGTH OF THE DAY.—Add 12 hours to 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 smainder add the time of rising next morning

CORRESPONDENCE.

ONSLOW.

DEAR EDITOE,-Will you kinkly allow in your most excellent paper, a little space for Onslow Circuit matters. In the first place, until about four years ago, we belonged to Truro Circuit, but at that time it was deemed advisible to strike off the Country part and form it into a new Circuit ; called the Onslow Circuit. Truro seemed to think that we had been in leading strings long enough and probably we had. We thought that we might find it difficult, at first, to support our minister; but hoped that after a little we should succeed, especially as prospects were brightening at Acadia-that being a part. of Onslow. But matters improved so rapidly by immigration of Methodists from other places and money circulating so freely, that they wished to be separated from us and have a minister of their own which was granted last year. We wished them God speed, but could not help looking somewhat ruefully at our own increasing embarrassments; for matters seemed, in some respects, to be growing steadily worse; so much so, that some predicted the removal of our candlestick out of its place. Some of our members have removed to other places, and some have left the church militant, we trust, to join the triumphant and others have been called to pass through deep waters of affliction. I may say that there has been an accumulation of hinderances too numerous to mention; but yet, Mr. Editor, we have no intention of giving up. Matters are brightening a little with us. The Rev. R. W. Smith, who laboured among us last year, did much to encourage the faltering, and awaken the careless. His earnest and eloquent appeals to the unsaved-his tenderness and sympathy for the afflicted and the holy and devoted christian life that he lived, while here, could not but have an influence in the right direction. This is rather, a hard circuit to work owing to the preaching places being a long distance apart, and our people being so scattered yet we are encouraged persevere, and although we cannot do all that we would like to do, we intend to do our best to support Methodism in this place. We hope 'ere long to become an independent Circuit-for this we are not only wishing but working. A few faithful ones, at Great Village, are bestirring themselves to secure a suitable place of worship. They are few in number but are very zealous in the Master's cause. Last winter we bought a buffalo robe and this winter a sleigh and sleigh robe for the Circuit. These are small things to write about, Mr. Editor, but they serve to show that there is some interest taken in the cause of Methodism in the Onslow Circuit. Our present popular pastor, the Rev. W. L. Cunningham, is just the man we need-he is an eloquent preacher-an active, zealous, persevering labourer in the vineyard of the Lord; and although we have not that ingathering into the church that we desire, yet we are encouraged, by knowing that some are anxiously enquiring the way to Zion, with their faces thitherward and while we desire to be truly thankful for what the Lord has already done, and is now doing for us, we are still hoping, praying and trusting that

may be vouchsafed to us that many sinners may be converted—that believers may be quickened and that the name of the Master may be honoured by the Christian walk and conversation of all who name the name of the Lord in this new Circuit. "Brethren pray for us."

MRS. J. R. DOWNING. Onslow, Chiganoise, 10th Feb., 1877.

MARIETTA!

BY GASPARIN-TRANSLATED FOR "THE NOBTH-WESTERN" BY MRS. E. S. MARTIN.

"So you will not come and see Marietta? She understands French, and then you would be giving her so much pleasure."

Thus spoke Master Schimp. Master Schimp was a shoemaker, settled in the little German town held in charge by the old general, where I had gone with the baroness. Master Schimp had brought home my shoes. He sometimes made shoes for me; and when finished he brought them home, and when he brought them he sat down, and when he sat down he never knew when to get up again. He was a hale. thick-set man of seventy, as wrinkled as an ancient banner, with a tangled shock of hair, small, clear, gray eyes, a flexible mouth, a comfortable opinion of himself, and the best heart in the world.

He talked well, and he talked a great deal in French, and almost without an accent; in a neat, precise fashion, allowing himself full leisure to seek for the fit expression, which being once, found, he proceeded at a steady pace, even and monotonous as the drip of

Steadying his green bag between his legs, he would drive from time to time into the capacious depths of his pocket for his snuff-box, and giving it three short taps upon the lid, would say to most without feet-a heap of swaddme while he helped himself to a large and liberal pinch-" You do not take snuff?" Then, shaking the box, he would give his shirt-front a side sweep Master Schimp, who had meant to proof the hand, and resume the thread of duce a strong effect, looked just a little his discourse. Have you ever known remorseful at the extent of his success. what it is to sit in the very fever-heat | This passed, however, with the moment, of impatience, upright and smiling, and a few laughing words with Marwith now and then a gentle inclination | jetta set him at one with himself again. of the head, a yes and no, repeated at " No fear, cousin; 'a friend,' as one fitting intervals—while in your heart, says to the patrol. Come, cow; we are far below this surface affability, a voice went on exclaiming, "Provoking, un- Master Schimp began to exhibit his consionable creature, do you never mean to go away at all? You have been here at least an hour! And no doubt you will sit there for another! Oh, that somebody else would want me! would come to fetch me away!" Then conscience murmurs "Selfish being! are sixty tedious minutes so very unendurable! and is not this, my neighbor, my brother, worth far more, it may be, than myself? If it was money he wanted, it would be given him-it is so easy to be bountiful: but the bounty of a little kindness is not so readily bestowed." The mind takes this into account and says. Let patience have her perfect work; little annovances pave the way to great obediences. Bend to this one with a good will. It is only now and then we meet with a lion on the path; but ants will run across it every day."

"True," replies the first voice, " but

on the whole I should prefer a lion." So proceeds this confidential discussion, and with it Master Schimp at full length. He holds forth; he goes back to his youthful days; upon rem iniscences he engrafts anecdotes, in no way remarkable for point or purpose he branches off toward philosophy. The unfortunate man, it seems, has been a reader; has picked up every. where the odds and ends of all things, and has forgotten nothing. We pass, by an easy transition, from philosophy to politics, from politics to France, and from France to Paris, his favorite place of residence; he lived there ten years, in the days of the great Napoleon. Napoleon sets him en croupe, and carries him to Germany; the allies bring him back to Paris-to the streets as they were then, and to the streets as they are now; their original names, and those they are now known by !

And the sun is sinking, the fresh, cool evening stealing on; is it all to be absorbed in this way? A studied silence, a slight fit of coughing, a fidgety re-arrangement of the chairs; but nothing will do. Till at last he began a more copious outpouring of the spirit to talk about Marietta.

invalid cousin, whom, with her sister. he had taken to live with him. And Marietta, be she who or what she might, saved me, I blessed her, and lieved breath and said, " Well, we will go!"

Even Master Schimp who was not easily impressed seemed struck with this sudden energy. A few a steps brought us to his small, neat dwelling, colored with peculiar spinach-green the Germans are so fond of. Its windows shone and sparkled with cleanliness; on one side of the door was the shop. where he kept his men at work, reserving for himself, as we have seen, the task of carrying his goods to their destination. A pleasant-looking, middleaged woman, Marietta's sister, who was standing on the door-step, moved aside to let us pass. Master Schimp went into the shop, put down his parcel, and led the way into a dark pas-

I followed him, and as he went he

said: "So you do not know Marietta?

well then, you have something curious to see !" 'Hé opened the door, and as the light streamed into the passage, I saw indeed something which seemed rather to spring than rise out of a chair, and come forward to meet us. I stopped short, and but for one of Master Schimp's quick, keen glances, I think I should have scrambled. How shall I describe this something, this poor, strangely-deformed creature, three feet at most in height, and with a head so out of all proportion as to recall the pasteboard monstrosities that milliners sometimes use for blocks; her hands, in the absence of arms, sticking out of her shoulders, more like fins, it seemed to me, than hands; without legs, alling-clothes set upright on the earth And yet this lived : it spoke : it had a soul; even now it was coloring deeply. going to have a little French." And prodigy. While he recounted without sparing me a single date, or incident, how, after having brought Marietta to live with him, he had first taught her to read, and write in German, and then to read and write in French : how he had followed this up by arithmetic, the two grammars, geography and history and how Marietta had taught herself knitting, embroidery, and all varieties of needlework; while he showed me her copy-book, and drew a crotchetcollar out of the poor girl's work-basket. Marietta, who had been at first even painfully embarrassed, began to be more at her ease. She looked at her cousin with mild eyes, so full of gratitude, of affection, of deep respect, of implied confidence that they seemed able to take in no other object.

And I, too, had by this time regained my self-possession. I ventured to look again at Marietta, and again not without a shock; so pitiable, so appalling was this malformation, that the heart knew not what to make of it. It was a contradiction, an impossibility. One's in nate sense of fitness seemed outraged by such a strange freak on the part of nature; and when I remember. ed that nature was but another word for the Creator, and this deplorable travesty had been permitted, a wherefor of fearful import arose within my mind. It came there, however, and was gone like a flash; another look, and the dark surmise passed away forever. The poor head could boast of its dark, abundant hair, of fine eyes, and of regular features; but it was not in these that its charm was found, but in the tender, inexpressible charm of its expression; in the joy, the peace, the purity, that spoke there with such a pure, restrained simplicity—the soul ooking forth so clearly that one forgot whether the body was there or not.

But had this soul itself-Marietta's -any thought about the singular setting in which it found itself? It might be so, but the consciousness was not apparent. After the first embarrass-

And who was was Marietta ? An | ment of my introduction was over, Marietta talked to me without constraint; her voice had a youthful, touching tone in it, that went very straight to the heart. Master Schimp was called away. putting on my bonnet, drew a long, re- and the expression of her eyes changed a little; they seemed to send forth dimmer light, as a lamp does after it has been let down.

> " My cousin is so kind!" she exclaimed, with animation; "so very kind! He spoils me," she added with a smile; " he thinks that I know everything, when I scarcely know anything at all; and every good work is his doing; he has been both father and mother to me." Her eyes filled, and I saw that her heart too, was very full. After a short silence, she went on, as if in answer to my unspoken thought--"I am happy that the Lord Christ has loved me-a poor little creature like me!" (This was the only allusion to her infirmities.) My cousin loves me, too; my sister-everybody, I believe. The day is not long, and in the evenings we read together, and are very happy." "You go out sometimes?"

> "Not now. My cousin had a little carriage made for me, which he used to draw; but since a very serious illness I have not been able to bear the movement of the wheels."

"And you will sometimes wish for a sight of the country ?"

Marietta colored slightly. "Once I used." she said, "but not now. I look elsewhere." Then after a short silence. and because she saw me look sorrowful. she added, "There are flowers in paradise!" Yes, I thought-and a glorified body; but this I did not say to her.

She had lived, it was evident, in an atmosphere of kindness, and never having been exposed to those collisions which wound the heart just when it is seeking to expand, she expressed her feelings artlessly and just as they arose. My greatest sorrow is, that I am ungrateful." Yes!" she continued, not quite understanding my look of surprise, "you would not have believed it of me, and yet it is so; there are times when I am so cast down; everything seems so dull, and my heart so heavy. Then I could gladly cry; but this never lasts long, and God forgives me for it. He has forgiven me all." She then began to tell me how she spent her time. Her cousin had so stored her mind with knowledge, had so built up her life in the strength of practical faith, that in neither was there room left for weariness, or for des pair; and this poor being. disinherited even of the outward semblance of humanity, had gone on her way, unchallenged by any of those desolating problems which pierce through the very bones and marrow, and make the knees of the strong to bow under

Cousin Schimp did nothing, it was plain, by halves; he had finished off his work, just as had finished off his sentences. It was impossible to look round the room without being struck with the exquisite keeping of its arrangements. Marietta's furniture, arm-chair, table, desk, even her vase of flowers, were all adapted to her height-everything was pretty, everything was perfect in its way; little steps to enable her to reach the window, and the splendid stock, which was now beginning to blossom. All this seemed quite fit, and natural; the eye was not startled, but as it passed over the little interior picture and took in all this watchful, considerate detail, one felt something like a loving Presence there in the warm, wide bounty of a loving thought.

The door burst suddenly open. Six rosy, curly, little ones, basket on arm, rushed in tumultuously, and flew to Marietta, almost overwhelming her with kisses. Now that her face lightened up in earnest, and her smile grew heav- Jamie, for that was his name, started enly. "I teach them," she said, "to read and work." It was worth something to see the happy, self-important look of the little things, as they placed themselves on each side of Marietta. I lett her; and as I went into the shop, thing to say to such a ragged and poor met Master Schimp, green shade, spectacles and snnff-box. "Well?" he said I could not speak, but pressed his hands determined to see the queen and tell within my own. "She is my childmy blessed care," he said in a subdued tone. "Master Schimp," I exclaimed. "you are indeed a great man! and Thou O my Lord, art in truth the great God Ruler of earth and heaven !"

No one can read this story of Chris. tian heroism without honouring the memory of the noble martyr :

P. P. Bliss, the evangelist and sing. er, as our readers are well aware, was one of the victims of the Ashtabula calamity. According to the statement of those who were in a position know, he made an heroic effort to save his wife when he might have saved himself, and, failing in this, remained and died with her, the two offering their prayers together as the fatal flames approached them like the old martyre at the stake; and thus-united in life -they were not divided in death. They died the death of Christian herces,-Chicago Tribune.

THE HEART-LOCK.-A lock was shown to Gotthold, constructed of rings, which were severally inscribed with certain letters, and could be turned round until the letters represented the name Jesus. It was only when the rings were disposed in this manner that the lock could be opened. The invention pleased him beyond measure, and he exclaimed, "O ! that I could put such a lock as this upon my heart;"

Our hearts are already locked, no doubt, but generally with a lock of quite another kind. Many need only to hear the words, gain, honor, pleasure, revenge and their hearts open in a moment whereas to the Saviour, and to his holy name, they continue shut.

Take my poor heart, and let it be Forever closed to all but thee, Seal thou my breast, and let me wear That pledge of love forever there.

ADVANTAGE OF COURTEOUSNESS .- A tradition is current in the family of the Rev. Dr. Humphrey (late President o Amherst College), that on one of his journeys to Boston in the stage coach of the day, the vehicle stopped at a village to take up a lady. The rain was falling and the coach was already filled. The driver, opening the door, asked if any passenger would resign his seat for one on the "deck" in favour of the lady. No one moved for a moment. The next instant Dr. Humphrey was on the ground, and the lady in his place. Some time afterward, when the village was canvassed for subscriptions to the College, the husband of the lady was called upon. He looked at the subscription list, subscribed a handsome sum, and returned it saving " I don't know much about Amberst College, but I know the President is a gen-

A CHRISTIAN man should be an active man-active in every fiber, vibrating with energy. Great injury has been done religion by allowing the people to regard it as a mild form of slavery-a kind of bondage of goodness, in which people consented to be tied up that they might not hurt themselves or others. But there is no such religion as this; at least in the New Testament. The Gospel Christ taught and Paul preached is a Gospel of liberty, and not of slavery. The more that faith in Christ works out its legitimate effect in man, the more is he emancipated, the freer he becomes.

TRIBULATION, or affliction, or oppression, call it what you will, is overruled by a miracle of divine grace so as to benefit the believer, but in and of itself it is not the cleanser, but the defiler, of the soul. Affliction of itself does not sanctify any body, but the reverse. I believe in sanctified afflictions, but not in sanctifying afflictions. Afflictions of themselves arouse the evil which is in us to an unwonted energy, and place us in positions where the rebellious heart is incited to forsake the Lord .- Spurgeon.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

PRINCE OF WALES WHEN A BOY.

A little boy who lived in Scotland felt a very great desire to see her majesty, Queen Victoria. He was an orphan boy and had no one to care for him, and he thought if he could only see the queen she would pity him and send him to school where he might learn to read and write, and thus try to work for his bread afterwards. Little off one fine morning to Balmoral to talk to the queen, as he said. Those who heard him thought that he was a very foolish, ignorant little boy to think that her majesty would have anylittle boy as he was; but Jamie did not mind what they said. He was quite her all his wants. Well, when Jamie came to the castle gate he was going to walk right in; but a great soldier stepped out quite crossly and said:

" You cannot go in there. What do

you want?"

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N A otland • r maan orre for n and might arted hose was anypoor d not quite amie

ad Jamie answeredsoldier, I want to see the

the soldier only laughed and whim to "be gone; that such ragged as he could not get into the beauful palace."

So the poor little lad drew back with a heavy heart, and, sitting down on a stone some few yards in front of the gate, began to cry piteously.

Just then a young gentleman came near, and hearing Jamie sob went up to him and said kindly-

"Well, my little man, what is the matter?"

He spoke so gently and he looked so very good as Jamie glanced at him through his tears that he regained confidence, and told his troubles to the young gentleman, who, when he had heard it all, only smiled and said to him-

"So, my little man, you want to see the queen, do you?"

And Jamie said-"Yes, sir."

you in?"

But Jamie answered doubtingly-"Oh, but sir, you big soldier mon will na let ye by neither."

"Oh, ves he will," said the young gentleman, "only try him now. Just put your hand in mine and trust me, and I will get you in, for he must let me through.'

Half doubtingly Jamie took another good look at the young gentleman, and then, checking his sobs, he boldly put his dirty little hand into that of his kind conductor, and walked off with him to the gate.

Here the soldier stepped out and moved his gun, and little Jamie thought he was going to shoot him, but he was not, for he very respectfully presented arms to the young gentleman and did not mind the little lad at all. Jamie jumped for joy when he got inside the gate, but he soon began to be troubled again, for he saw another great soldier near the palace door. So he turned to the young gentleman and said, as he looked down upon his rags, that the other soldier would not let them pass. But the young gentleman replied-

"Don't fear, Jamie, my lad, only hold my hand and trust me; I'll bring you to the queen."

And the little boy asked-

"Gentleman, who are you that is so kind to poor Jamie?"

The young gentleman said-

"Oh, I am the queen's son, so you see, you need not fear."

The little lad did not fear after that, but boldly walked past the soldier who was at the door, and who wondered how it was that the prince would walk with such a very poor looking boy.

And by and by the princ; walked into a beautiful large room and left little Jamie alone for a little bit while he went and told her majesty; and presently he was brought into the queen, who was so kind to him and pitied him so much that she sent him to a good school where he was looked after and taught to read and write.

SOMETHING ABOUT LITTLE THEODORE.

BY M. C. COLLINS.

I want to tell the little boys and girls of a little boy who lives far away from any other white children-not another one in all the region round about, He is " very poor in folk," having in little brothers or sisters nor even cousin to play with. Of course you feel very sorry for him; but if you could see how happy he is from morning till night, you would say, -" Well, I do not think he needs to be pitied." He does not have playthings as you do. When he is put into his bed he takes an old shawl rolled up, or an apron, calls it his " Blueandy," and sings it and himself to sleep. He has a rocking-horse

which he likes and calls Dapple-gray. All the strings he finds he calls his lines. All the sticks are his whips. The tongs, shovel, chairs, etc., are his horses. He plays camping-out and eats his imaginary meals from the cart, calling it the ground. He plays that his horses have gone into deep water and stuck fast in the mud. One day he rode away on a stick horse, and

said he was going to meet his uncle. He went too far and reached the Indian village. One of the chiefs named Spotted Bear came out and sent him home. Then he said, " Papa, will 'oo watch. me so I 'tant't run away again ?"

When he asks for stories he likes to hear of travels, tried-out horses or runaways, and top-overs. The Bible stories he likes, too. He knows the story of Moses, and thinks the Moses who was hid in the bulrushes is the same Moses who comes to our table sometimes, an Indian boy by that name. When you know that he is only two years and a half old you will not wonder that he is not very clear in all his

One day as he was following his uncle about the yard with a large apple in his hand, his uncle said, "Apple, where are you going with the boy?" The little boy was quite indignant, but made no answer at the time. Pretty soon his uncle picked up a large nail to use, and little Theodore said, very triumphantly, "Nail, fare 'oo going "Well," said the gentleman, "will wif 'at 'ittle boy?" As his nucle is you come with me, and I will bring quite a tall gentleman he felt he was not any ahead of the little boy in that

He delights in playing meeting. He is always reading, preaching and singing in a foreign language, but praying in English. The name of Jesus is very dear to him, and "Our Redeemer" are words that he delights to hear. He often repeats them, saying, "Jesus, our Redeemer, takes care of us." Once after his papa had been praying. Theodore, almost crying, said, " Papa, 'oo didn't say 'Our Redeemer's sake.' "

When we were telling him how the little Dakota children had to go out into the cold so poorly dressed, he said, Tedo will give 'em me boots and desses and 'tockings and mittens." He seldom cries, even from pain. and if he is hurt badly and cries, we can soon quiet him by pretending to cry too. He will stop and say, " I ho horry. I will kiss'oo. Now 'ats bettah."

If all the little boys and girls were as brave as he, and as happy, how much care and trouble would you save your

Fort Sully Dakotah Territory.

A little fellow ran to his mother the other day and asked, "Ma. can I have some bread and jam?" His mother, wishing to break him off the vicious habit,, replied, "When I was your age I couldn't get any thing to eat between meals if I wanted it." "Yes," said the boy, after a moment's pause, "but you didn't have a good, nice mamma, did you?" This set tled it in favour of the young flatterer.

MRS. S. M. SESSIONS, writing from Colarado Springs, Colarado, says: have been entirely cured of asthma by using Graham's Pain Eradicator while living in Canada. Since coming here I recommended to my niece living in this town, who was afflicted with Scrofula that settled in her ankle until she was unable to walk, but the use of this valuable preperation compltely cured her Teveral others here used it with the best results, and it is highly prized bere.

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Limb, by six applications." Another who has had Askimu for years, says: "I have half of a fifty cent bottle left, and \$10° would not buy it if I could get no more."

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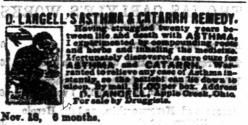
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tical History in Yale College
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From the London Methodist.

I hear that there was a very large attendance at the Committee on Lay Representation this week. Both ministers and laymen mustered in strength from the country. The force of expresidents was not great. Dr. Osborn was one of the absentees. It is very interesting to hear that there was great harmony, good temper, and earnestness throughout the proceedings.

The Committee appointed by the last Conference on the Pastoral Oversight of the Young has been summoned for Friday by its convener, the Rev. Dr. Moulton. Its suggestions will be looked for with interest. There is no subject of more pressing importance to-day than that of the conversion and retention in the Church of our young people.

Opinions differ as to whether or not Weslevan Ministers should receive headmoney for soldiers marched to their service; there is, however, no doubt that though some of the so-called "chaplains" object, a considerable number of the ministers working in circuits in which troops are marched to chapels consider it only right that payment should be made for services rendered. Now and then a mistake is made and head money is sent from the War Office, but it is usually returned at once. I hear that one minister who so received it did not consider it, improper and therefore accepted it, but now the War Office has requested him to repay the whole amount.

The health of several probations has broken down during the year. Some of them have resigned their ministry. There is an outery against the heavy examination demand made upon them which, in addition to the demand of the pulpit for sermons, bas pressed so painfully on some as to endanger both health, and usefulness. It will be a pity if we kill the bird that lays the golden eggs. .

I greatly regret to hear unfavourable reports of the health of the Rev. Samuel H. Tindall, of Liverpool. He is said to be suffering from a most serious illness. Mr. Tindall is one of the ablest ministers of his years in Methodism, and one of the most prominent of the younger Conservatives; a good speaker, staunch in his opinions, honourable and honoured as an opponent, and an intelligent and useful minister of the Gospel. Let good people pray the Healer of the sick and the Lord of Life to restore him to health, strength, and his work again speedily, if it be

Mr. Councillor W. D. Stephens, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, has been elected to the Chairmanship of the directors of " The Methodist."

MARRIED.

Ct North Salem, Feb. 14th, by the Rev. Eben E. Sgland. Miss Ellen Simpson of Stewiacke to Mr. Lage Mason of Middle Rawdon. At the same place, same day by the same, Mrs. I. Morrison of North Salem, to Mr. William

Noble of Indian Road. At Acadia Mines, at the residence of the bride's

father, by the Rev. J. B. Giles, Elsie, fourth daughter of Edward Huestes, Esq., Merchant, to Samuel Fletcher, Esq., of Truro.

At the Methodist Parsonage, Long Reach, on the 7th inst., by Rev. W. Mages, Mr. Benjamin W. Parkes of Kennebecaises, to Miss Georgiana Belyea of I ong Reach.

At house of the bride, Feb. 1st, by Rev. P. Prestwood, Mr. Jas. Vogler, of Velero Cove, to Miss Letitia Corkum, of Mount Pleasant. At Farmington Church, Dec. 20th, by Rev. Jos Gaetz, Mr. Wm. Henry Vroom, of Middleton to Miss Maggie A. White, of Farmington.

By the same, December 28, John McKenzie, to Aminet McKenzie, all of Port George. By the same, Jany. 11th, William Watson Benedict, of French Cross, to Sarah McAndrews, of

Port George. . By the same, Feb., 1867, Mr. Thos. McMaster to Miss Margaret Cyretha Marshall, all of Tor-

By the same on the 14th inst John E. Belsor to Katie McKenzie, all of Port George By the same at Laurencetown on the 14th inst., James Whitman, Esq., son of Hon. W. C. Whitman, to Miss L. Annie Tomlinson, all of Laurencetown. Annopolis. Co. rencetown, Annopolis. Co.

DIED.

At Liverpool on the morning of the 13th inst., of heart disease, Olivia DeWolfe, youngest child of Sheriff Freeman, aged 13 years.

On the 15th inst., at the residence of C. R. Clark, E.q., Surmerside, by Rev. C. W. Hamilton, Mr. Frederick Ashley of Alberton, Lot 5, to Miss Flora Brooks, of Fredericton, Lot 67. At Annapolis, on the 10th inst., Lucretia, belov-

ed wife of Benjamin Fullerton, Esq., aged 79 years.

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PREACHER'S PLAN, HALIFAX AND DARTMOUTH SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 25TH.

Rev. R. Brecken 7 p.m. 11 a.m. H. Heartz Rev. W. Purvis. 7 p.m. 11 a.m. Rev. Godfrey Shore. R. Brunyate. Rev. A. W. Nicolson. Rev. E. R. Brunyate. BEECH STREET, 3,30 p.m. Rev. E. R. Brunyate 7 p.m. Rev. W. Purvis. Rev. T. Angwin. 7 p.m. Dartmouth.

leceipts for "WESLEYAN, "for week ending Feby. 21st, 1877.

Rev. R. Brecken.

MOUNT HOPE. 3 p.m.

Rev. G. Shore

ev. B. Breeken

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.—When sending money for subscribers, say whether old or new, and if new, write out their Post Office addresses, plainly.

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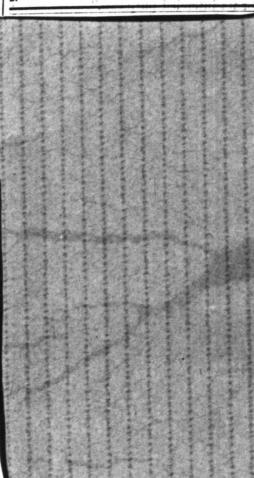
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Capt. J. McNutt, Rev. Wm. Alcorn.

Wm. Schureman, 2; George Hewson, 2; Thos. R. Thompson, 2; Jas. Thompson, 2; John Hodgson, 1.25.

Rev. R. B. Mack.
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Pipes, 4; Thos. Shipley, 2; John F. Smith, Rev. E. B. Moore.

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