RELIEF AND EXTENSION FUND.

Financial Meeting of the P. E. Island District to holding Public Meetings in the behalf of the "Relief and Extension Fund."

Sep 29th President.

Murray Harbor Oct 30th A. Hagarty and E. Bell Montague Sep 29th A. Hagarty and E. Bell Souris Sep 24th J. C. Berrie.

CHURCH RELIEF AND EXTENSION

FUND.

Halifax District.

T. Rogers.

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Sept. 8, 1879.

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Dep .- G. O. Huestis.

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and W. E. Dawson.

Oct 29th Chairman, F. W. Moor and W. E. Dawson.
Oct 30th Chairman, F. W. Moore

Sep 30th President.
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Oct 1st President, W. G. Strong

Oct 2nd President, Chairman, and

THOS. J. DEINSTADT,

W. G. Strong.

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ers, C. W. Swallow.

Dep-W. Tuttle 6th and 17th lemmeon, J. Craig. B. GILES, Fin. Secretary

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THE CLOSET.

The softest and most pliant temper may The soltest and most pliant temper may be goaded into a rude and violent outburst. Christ knew this when He said, "Enter into thy closet." He knew the necessity for intervals of solitude. The jar and fret of active life and the trifling but manifold annoyances which come to us, are so many hints that we need to follow his loving counsel. When we are wearied into irritable moods by noise and care, a few moments or a half hour in some absolutely quiet spot, will bring back that fresh, sweet vein of good-humor which has no need of patience. It is when we have been for some time compelling ourselves to be patient, that we should go into our closet and, as the dear Lord ad-

vised, " shut the door." To shut the door on all that tends to make us testy, sullen, or even fatigued and jaded, is to open the door of the soul to positively needed peace. There should be such a quiet nook in every house. The caim of it will be like a benediction. Lying alone in undisturbed stillness, the influence of the busy, troublesome day will grow faint and far. The excited nerves will be soothed. The heated, angry blood will be cooled. The vorn-out body will be rested. The mind, tormented by anxieties or petty provocations, will regain its balance. A smile will lighten our faces as we calmly remember how small was the cause of our disquiet. The recovery of our amiability by such means is as natural as is the loss of it by vexation. To retain our perfect equipoise is as necessary to the preservation of our happiness and goodness, as it is requisite to the proper movement of the stars. We must have time in which to grow. Sleep allows the body its time. Solitude gives the body its time. We cannot become pure and exalted in thought in the midst of hurry and confusion.

To get consciously near to the Divine in us, we must approach it with the reverence of silence. Communion with ourselves, which leaves us nobler and more pleasing in His sight, is the prayer which brings its own answer. The cheerful, bright, trustful feeling which such retiring into our closets will bring, cannot but put every one about us in happier humour. This unfailing response to our newly-gained gentleness will be another reminder of His tenderness and wisdom who "Thy Father which seeth in secret shall reward thee openly.

LET THEM WORK.

Bishop Simpson, in one of his Yale lectures, urged that activity be secured in all the church members, and in so doing he

"Active work is also necessary to give

to each congregation unity and harmony.

An inefficient congregation is usually

troublesome one. Among unemployed people discords and strife are sure to en-The familiar lines of Dr. Watts ('Satan finds some mischief still for idle hands to do') are illustrated everywhere. There are men in every congregation who are exceedingly troublesome. They anney the people and the minister. They have immense amount of surplus energy which is seeking for employment. Such persons need extra work, and must have it to be kept quiet. In one of Dr. Chal-mer's ragged schools in Glasgow, there was a boy who could not be controlled, and was a constant interruption to the school. After bearing long with him it was resolved to expel him. The superintendent of the school, seeing elements of power in the boy, pleaded for one more trial. It was before the days of gas, or even of kerosene lamps, and the school room was lighted with common candles. These were placed on movable stands, such as were formerly used by shoemakers, and which consisted of an upright stick, fastened into a square board, with an opening in the top of the stick, through which a piece of leather was drawn that held the candle. The candles needed frequent snuffing, and so the superintendent appointed this uncontrollable boy general candle snuffer. From the commencement of his work a change came over him. He entered into his work with a spirit, and became one of the best boys in the school.

He only needed to be employed. Luther so not because they have no opportunity was so restless in school that his master to rest, but because they spend in dissipasometimes flogged him several times a day. God had put into him a soul of power, so that he could not keep still. God made him to shake all Europe. Mothers often pride themselves on having nice little boys that sit still in the nursery and make no noise. Such boys will sit still all their lives, and will accomplish but little for their friends or the world. Give me the boy who cannot keep still; that upsets chairs and puts everything into confusion in the nursery; that at school can scarcely keep his elbows out of the sides of his associates, and I will show you one who has in him the elements of great good, if they can be properly employed. No matter how much steam there is in the locomotive if it is kept on the track and has a heavy enough load to draw; but let it run alone, with a full head of steam, and it will leap the track, and the ruin will be terrible. So these men in our congregatiens who have so much surplus energy will do mischief unless they are loaded

down with work."

MORAL STRENGTH.

The counsel of David to his son, "Be strong and show thyself a man," is one that can with great propriety be repeated to the sons of this generation. Indeed, need of strength and manliness is one of the most pressing demands of the time. It is not so much knowledge that is wanted, for that abounds, but strength, that tense and fibrous knitting of the soul which comes from faith in truth, faith in virtue, faith in God. Wisdom, however exalted, that is limited in its horizon by the narrow view that bounds our human vision, will not keep men from sin. The experiment is an old one, and though repeated with infinite variations, is always a failure. Solomon disregarded the parental warning only to make disastrous shipwreck of character and life. He stood upon the very pinnacle of earthly wisdom, but it was only that his fall might be the more conspicuous and complete. Repentance, bitter and deep, may have brought him back to that wisdom whose beginning is the fear of the Lord. We do not know. But we have in only two deep and shadowy outlines the record of his terrible fall. In the glittering coils which the tempter spun around his life, his great intellect was like a snared bird. He forgot the very beginning of wisdom. was not strong in divine strength. did not show himself "a man" in that grand uplifting of soul which faith in God and a noble purpose alone can give. Strength and manhood are indeed the two crowning graces to which the young men of our generation should most zeal-ously aspire. Young men need strength; strength to say no when the tempter comes, and to say it in such decided tones that the question will not be asked again; strength to endure even ridicule for the sake of principle; strength to march right

NEGLECT OF REST A CAUSE OF DRUNKE NNESS.

key to the only inexhaustible treasure-

manliness, and power.

onward in pursuit of honesty and truth,

and virtuous living, even though friends

and enemies alike conspire to belittle

their purpose or oppose their progress.

Young men need manhood, moral courage,

In the opinion of Dr. Jackson, "the refusal to take proper physical rest, when tired from labor, is one of the most important and powerful causes inducing a ove for an indulgence in the use of ardent spirits. Men work until they get so tired that they cannot wait to feel sensibly rested by process of change going on in their systems from suspension of labor. They either want to work more hours than they are able to do; or when they have done as much as they feel themselves at liberty to de, they are so tired they cannot rest. They get rest therefore, in artificial ways, by resorting to eating and drinking. Some get rested by drinking tea, others by drinking coffee, others by chewing and smoking tobacco; but the great majority of tired people in this country—and the larger share of our people are tired drink ardent spirits in some other of its forms or preparations. They fall back on stimulants instead of the intrinsic vitalities of their bodies. They therefore are lifted up into false conditions. Accepting these as true, they keep on working until they become so functionally impaired as to induce positive inability to work longer, or they become so constitutionally depreciated as to be smitten with incurable disease.'

There can be no doubt that the neglect of physical rest is, as Dr. Jackson asserts, the occasion of much over frequent resorting to alcoholic or other stimulants; but it is not by any means apparent that too long continued work is the only or the main cause of the deficient rest which results so disastrously. Whether workers tion the hours they should and could devo te to sleep .- Scientific American.

"ONLY THE CHISELING."

A Christian mother lay dying. Beside her a loving daughter stood, smoothing from the death-damp brow the matted hair. Prolonged suffering had made deep lines on the once beautiful face, but still there rested upon those features a calm, peaceful expression, which nothing but a hope in Jesus could give. Tears fell upon the pallid face, from eyes that were closely watching the "changing of the counten-ance." Conscious of the agony that ance." Conscious of the agony that caused them to fall, the mother, looking heavenward, whispered, "Patience, darling, it is only the chiseling." Reader, the Master Sculptor " seeth not as man seeth." There are many deformities that must needs be chiseled off before thou caust find a place in the gallery on high.

ENGLISH SKIES.

One effect of the climate of England (it must I think, be the climate) is the meilowing of all sights and particularly of all sounds. Life there seems softer, richer, sweeter, than it is with us. Bells do not clang so sharp and harsh upon the ear. True, they are not rung so much as they are with us. Even in London, on Sunday their sound is not obstructive. Indeed the only bell sound in the great city of which I have a distinct memory is Big Ben's delicious, mellow boom. In country walks on Sunday the distinct chimes from the little antique spiries or towers float to you like silver voices heard through the still air. Your own voice is hushed by them if you are walking with a companion, and you walk on in sweet and silent sadness. 1 shall never forget the gentle, soothing charm of the Bolney chime in Sussex, which, as the sun was leaving the weald to that long, delicious twilight through which day lapses into night in England, I heard in company with one whose sagacious lips, then hushed for a moment, are now silent for ever. These English country chimes are very different from those that stun our ears from Broadway steeples. They are simple, and yet are not formless jangle; but the performers do not undertake to play opera airs affetuoso and con expressione with ropes and iron hammers upon hollow tons of metal.—Atlantic for July.

THE LOGIC OF UNBELIEF.

The logic of unbelief is a curious study. In science and philosophy a theory is judged by its positive proofs and by its adequacy to the facts; but in unbelief a theory is proved, not so much by positive facts and arguments as by its objections to opposing views. In particular, a theory of which an irreligious use can be made acquires a very high degree of probability from that fact alone. The chief strength of unbelief, so far as it is a matter of reason, lies in this false method. We fail to a self-sustained and self-poised power, which springs from earnest belief. It is only in the might of Christian conviction that such victorious purpose springs. The wonderful Christian paradox, "When I notice that the unbeliever is also a believer, or that his denials are also affirmations When this is seen, it may appear that his doctrine requires at least as much frith as that of his opponents.

am weak then I am strong," gives us the In atheistic arguments we constantly meet with this oversight. Objections are house of moral strength, and courage, and urged against theism and various difficulties are pointed out both in the argument and in the conception. Thus, it is urged that the argument can never amount to demonstration, a claim which all admit, and then the odd conclusion is drawn that therefore, atheism is true. The pointings of probability and the demands of reason are all in favor of theism, but objections can always be raised, and this the atheist mistakes for a proof of his own view. It never occurs to him to ask whether his own theory be not in every way more objectionable and unsatisfactory; he rests his case on the difficulties of the opposite doctrine.-Sunday Afternoon.

> TESTIMONY OF A CONVERTED SKEPTIC.

> Men, who have strayed into skepticism are continually coming back to the Bible, and accepting it again as their teacher. their guide, and their comforter. I am myself an instance of this. Carried away. as by a tempest from my early faith, I wandered for years in the dreary regions of doubt and unbelief. I looked for light beheld darkness. I sought rest and found disquietude. And the farther I went the werse I fared, and the longer I remained in those dismal shades the more wretched I became. I found myself at length face to face with utter darkness and eternal death. God in his mercy rescued me from that awful state and brought me back to Christ. And here I am happy in the light of his truth, and in the assurance of his love. I praise the Bible, and love Christ and Christianity more than ever, and I am more happy in the work of a minister than ever I was in my life. And my ability to maintain the claims of Christ and Christianity and the Bible to the love and reverence and gratitude of mankind is greater than ever. And my hatred and horror of infidelity are greater than ever. I know it to be the extreme of madness and misery-the utter degradation and ruin of man's soul.

> > THE APOSTLES IN PRISON.

The lesson of Christian manliness which may be learned from the conduct of Peter and John in prison is a valuable one for these degenerate days. Knowing that the charges against them were unjust and absurd, they did not ask for any indulgence, nor did they call for a sham committee of investigation; nor did they run all around Jerusalem to find straw bail. They just committed themselves to the care of God. and went to jail. In the night the angel of the Lord let them out, and the next morning they were on duty as if nothing had happened. Alas! not many of the red to would have reason to hope for divine interposition were they placed under punishment.

JUST A WORD FOR JESUS.

It was in the spring of 185-, that a powerful revival visited a church in one of our larger cities, resulting in an ingathering of over eighty souls. The pastor having noticed signs of deep religious interest at the service in the lecture-room one Sabbath evening, gave an earnest appeal from the words, "The Spirit and the bride say, Come." At the close of his remarks he invited any who were interested to rise and pass into the adjoining session room while the congregation sang "Jesus, lover of my soul." Two stanzas were sung and no one moved. Again came an appeal from the pastor, stating his assurance that many present were experiencing the drawings of the Spirit. During the singing of the third stanzas my sister a devoted Christian girl whispered in my ear, "Won't you go?" It was a simple word lovingly spoken, but it was all that was needed to settle the conflict within, and instantly rising to my feet, I went, or rather fled to the room. The ice was broken, and forty-eight others followed. From that simple word I date the purpose of heart which sought Christ and found him. Others acknowledged freely that it was my example which gave them courage to take the step that, under God, led to their conversion.

What a glorious reward for so small a service. And yet the incident is by no means singular. God chooses the weak things of this world to confound the mighty, and things that are not to bring to naught the things that are. Many have been led to trust bim and serve him by great Christian eloquence, others by broken petitions or stammering remonstrances, or a single word-as when John Bunyan, dissolute and hardened, overheard a poor unlettered woman praying in secret, and was turned by it to pray him-self; or, as when young Malcom, of Brown University, was kindly told by one of his teachers to "one honest effort for his soul's sake," went to his room and locked it, and thought of that expression "one honest effort," till he came out a new man, whose name is now revered and beloved by hundreds, thankful for his fidelity.

If the call comes to some in the tempest, the fice and the earthquake, by others it is heard in the still, small voice, as when an eminent preacher was first awakened by hearing the president of the college where he studied, in one of his daily prayers, repeat that tender prophecy of Isaiah, "A bruised reed shall he not break, and the smoking flax shall be not quench." If some are aroused by terrible things seen or heard, like John Newton by a storm at sea, or like Chiefjustice Hale by seeing a companion fall dead in the intoxication of a carnival entertainment, others are touched by some sweet memory or meditation like Sarah Martin, by the remorse that followed the telling of a childish falsehood; here one deeply pierced by a question from a child's of the conversion of a neighbour. Thousands have owed their awakening to the simple accost of a loving friend uttered with prayer and love.

"Call for Simon whose surname is Peter who shall tell thee words whereby thou and thy house shall be saved," was the divine command to Cornelius. Let us not limit the Almighty as to ways and means. How much might be done if Christians were more ready to speak a simple word for Christ! If we would only watch for opportunities for the "word in season." if an intense desire for souls would fill our hearts with entreaties which would often find expression in the lips, how would the company of believers be multiplied! It was but a word lovingly spoken, but it saved a soul from death.

THE RICHES OF JESUS.

O my soul, dignified with God's image, redeemed by Christ's blood, betrothed by faith, enriched by the Spirit, adorned with graces, ranked with angels-love him by whom thou art so much belovel! Be intent on him who is so intent on thee seek him who seeketh thee; love him who loveth thee-whose love anticipates thine. and is its cause! he has all merit, he is thy reward; he is the vision and the end! Be earnest with the earnest, pure with the pure, holy with the holy! What thou shouldest appear before God, that God should appear to thee! He who is kind and gentle and of great compassion, requires the meek, the kind, the humble and compassionate. Love him who drew thee from the lake of misery, and from the miry clay. Choose him for thy friend above all friends, who, when thou art bereft of all things, can alone remain to thee. In the day of thy burial, when every friend is gone, he will not forsake thee, but will defend thee from devouring foes, lead thee through an unknown region, bring thee to the streets of the heavenly Zion, and place thee with angels in the presence of his Majesty, where thou shalt hear the angelic melody-holy, holy, holy! There is the chant of gladness, there the voice of accused politicians thus pungently refere exultation and salvation, of thanksgiving and praise, and perpetual hallclujah There is accumulated bliss and supereminent glory !- Augustine.

ACTIVE FAITH.

A man came to our Lord with a withered arm, and asked that it might be healed. Our Lord told him to stretch it out. He had faith in the power of Jesus: he stretched out his arm, and it was sound as the other. What should we think of this man had be waited until he had decided the question whether his faith, or his willingness to be healed, or the stretching out of his arm, had the precedence in point of time or importance? There is a passage of Scripture which puts this question of the initiative in a strong and startling point of view (Eph. v. 14), where the difficulty of a dead man rising, and the summons of him to rise, are brought into juxtaposition, as if at once to silence our easonings, and to compel us to cast ourselves on the life-giving power of Christ.

GOD'S THOUGHTFULNESS.

What life is not full of tokens of the Divine thoughtfulness? We are so accustomed to the reception of blessings. comfort, relief, or help at the right moment, that we have ceased to think of the loving-kindness that is watchful, and never comes too late. And who that is living in communion with God is not conscious of receiving intimations and suggestions concerning his work, or present duty, which should come only from above? Who has not been powerfully impressed at some time with the feeling that he ought to do a certain thing, or see a certain person? And when he obeyed the strange impulse, he has found imperative work waiting for him. Following such voices, I have found sometimes sore distress to relieve, sometimes a breaking heart to cheer, sometimes an imperilled life to rescue from a snare, sometimes an anxious soul to lead to Christ. So often have I been divinely led by such whispered voices, that I dare not disregard them.

It is thus among many other ways, that our blessed Master sends us on errands to those who need help. Verily God rules. He never forgets us. Our individual lives, with all their minute interests and needs, he carries ever in his thoughts. Whoever may forget us, he never will. Whoever may neglect us, he is thoughtful, and will

THE SPIRIT OF PRAYER.

There is a vast difference between the spirit of prayer and the gift of prayer. Many possess the latter who do not the former. It is far better to have the spirit of prayer without the gift, than the gift of prayer without the spirit. The former promotes humility, the latter pride. The Christian who has the spirit will pray, if not vocally, he will like Hannah, in his heart, for prayer is his vital breath. As lips, and there one by the simple tidings an eminent pious man once observed, he was born a beggar, he must live a beggar, and die at the throne of grace. No Christian should despair of being able to express the aspirations of his soul in public. Let him seek for a greater degree of the spirit of prayer, and improve the gift he has, and the blessing will increase in his hands. The power of prayer does not consist in its length, breadth and depth, nor in the beauty of expression, but in spirit. The short expressions of the publican had power with God, while the pompous boasting of the Pharisee was re-

PROVERBS.

Lord Bacon said that "the genius, wit, and spirit of a nation are discovered in its proverbs." Dr. Guthrie ascribed the thrift and shrewdness of the Scottish people as a whole to the common usage among them of the Book of Proverbs as a school reading-book, rather, than any cause besides. Voltaire affirmed that the maxims of Rochefoucauld contributed more than any other work to form the taste of the modern French nation. And just here appears the difference between France and Scotland. The proverbs which influenced the one nation were words of nobleness and truth. The maxims which impressed the other were the expressions of sordid selfishness and unbelief. The drift of Solomon's maxims we all know. Of the maxims of Rochefaucauld, Voltaire says, "There is but one truth running through the whole piece, namely, that self-love is the spring of all our actions and determinations," and Chesterfield praises him "for deriving all our actions from the sources of self-love."

It is not until we have passed through the furnace that we are made to know how much dross was in our composition.

God's Plan -" Upon the first day of the week let every one of you lay by him in store, as God hath prospered him,"

OUR PLAN. - At the end of every month a few of the willing givers in the church must pay all the bills. Which is the best WHAT SHALL THEY PREACH :

BY REV. R. F. BREWINGTON.

One of the greatest failures of modern preaching is the lack of a plain and candid presentation of the doctrine of future retribution. Upon this theme the great Teacher himself has left no encertain utterance. Addressing the Scribes and Pharisees, he said: "Ye serpents, ye generation of vipers, how can ye escape the damnation of hell?" Again, to a great multitude gathered about him, we hear him saying, "But I will forewarn you whom ye shall fear. Fear him which, after he hath killed, hath power to cast into hell; yea, I say unto you, fear him." And yet once more, speaking of those who were esteemed "sinners above all," he tells them plainly and forcibly, "Except ye repent, ye shall all likewise perish." Th's was the manner of teaching employed by Him, who declared the truths of his own Gospel. Better were it for us to look to him for a model, though all the Beechers and Farrars in the world unite in presenting some other doctrine.

Paul, in writing to the church at Galatia, in regard to the importance of steadfastness, says: "Though we, or an angel from heaven, preach any other gospel unto you, than that which we have preached, let him be accursed;" and that Gospel he declares unto them was the Gospel of Christ. He also writes in his Epistle to the Romans (and doubtless his writings are but an epitome of his preaching), "And think est this, O man, that judgest them which do such things, and doest the same, that thou shalt escape the judgment of God? Or despisest thou the riches of his goodness and forbearance and longsuffering; not knowing that the goodness of God leadeth to repentance. But after thy hardness and impenitent heart, treasurest up unto thyself wrath against the day of wrath and the revelation of the righteous judgment of God, who will render to every man according to his deeds."

Paul would certainly be considered in some circles at the present day a very unpopular preacher. And in many congregations there would be found those ready to advise a softening of speech and a milder utterance of the Gospel, lest some fashionable sinners be offended and driven from the congregation.

"Toning down" the truth of God's Word to suit the fancy and please the ear of ungodly men may render the minister popular with those who prefer ease of conscience to obedience to the requirements of God's law. But it were well, perchance, for the minister, tempted thus to preach, to ponder the the sword upon the land, if the people of the land take a man of their coasts, and set him for their watchman, if the land, he blow the trumpet and warn the people; then whosoever heareth the trumpet and taketh not warning: if the sword come and take him away, his blood shall be upon his own head. But if the watchman see the sword come and blow not the trumpet, and the people be not warned; if the sword come and take any person from among them, he is taken away in his iniquity; but his blood will I require at the watchman's hand."

Let us have a care, my brother, lest the blood of souls be required at our hand. Let us deal plainly and honestly, remembering the worth of souls. Another doctrine, of the many that

should be preached, is that of the resurrection. And I refer specially to this for two reasons: First, it is assailed not only by infidelity, but is seemingly discarded by a portion of the church. Because of seeming difficulties connected with this subject, some Christians are ready to say it were better not to preach it. But is there not much in the teaching of the Word of God, and in the mysteries of redemption, that the man of mere worldly wisdom fails fully to comprehend? The subjects of the Trinity, the manifestation of the Spirit, or the new birth-and unaided human wisdom fails to comprehend either of them.

Amd this leads me to the declaration that there should be a great deal of dogmatical teaching from the pulpit. When God, by the voice of inspiration, speaks in positive affirmations, let man listen to them and accept them. And no minister ought to hesitate to declare any plain, "thus saith the Lord," remembering the Scriptural injunction, the oracle of God."

A second reason for preaching the doctrine of the resurrection is that much emphasis is given to it in the New Testament. In that intensely interesting portion of Holy Scripture found in the fifteenth chapter of First Corinthians, we read this language, "Now, if Christ be preached that he rose from the dead, how say some among you that there is no resurrection of the dead? But if there be no res. urrection of the dead, then is Christ not risen? And if Christ be not risen, then is our preaching vain, and your faith is also vain?" And so may we say, that any preaching of to day that does

these two great doctrines may with equal emphasis be said of other cardinal doctrines of the Biblc. Faith in Christ, the regeneration, justification, and sanctification of the soul, the graces of Christian character, and the duties of the Christian life, are not only to be presented, but persistently enforced.

The thought that I wish most of all to impress is this: The Gospel is to be preached as an entirety. In speaking upon this point, Dr. John Hall has very pertinently said, "We ought to teach the truths in the proportions in which we find the truths in the Book. If we do that we cannot fail to be evangelical preachers. That is to say, we can not fail to make Jesus Christ the sum and substance of our ministry, for he is the sum and substance of this blessed book. And if we preach the truths in the proportions in which they are put in the Word of God, we shall be most likely to edify the people.

Preach the Word, then, fearlessly, yet with a spirit of loving tenderness. Preach with the spirit of him who, while Jenouncing a Pharisa cal religion, plead with sinners to be reconciled to fall on good ground, and grow into a rich harvest of golden sheaves.

Let the beautiful words of the blessed promise ever cheer us as we sow beside all waters; "He that goeth forth and weepeth, bearing precious seed, shall doubtless come again with rejoicing, bring his sheaves with him." The grandest work that can engage human mind and thought, is the work of those who can say with Paul, "Now, then, we are ambassadors for Christ, as pray you in Christ's stead, be ye recon-

TILT AT THE M. D'S.

The past two weeks have afforded certain men of more or less prominence tempered man who works himself into words of the prophet: "When I bring a passion over a real or assumed injury with the aid of whiskey, may shoot the victim of his ill-will with impunity. And lately a new phrase has been when he seeth the sword come upon given to the insanity dodge, for it is nothing else. It is held that when an angry man kills another without sufficient reason for his murderous act, he too is insane. It is high time that the medical profession unite to protect themselves against this charlatanry. Central Christian Advocate.

BOOKS.

God be thanked for books. They are the voices of the distant and the dead, and make us heirs of the spiritual life of past ages. Books are true levellers. They give to all, who will faithfully use them, the society, the spiritual presence, of the best and greatest of our race. No matter how poor I am; no matter though the professors of my own time will not enter my obscure dwelling, if the sacred writers will enter and take up their abode under my roof; if Milton will cross my threshold to sing to me of paradice, and Shakespeare to open to me the world of imagination and the workings of the human heart, and Franklin to enrich me with his practical wisdom, I shall not pine for want of intellectual companionship, and I may become a cultivated man, though excluded from what is called the best society in the place where I live .-Channing.

FALSE DOCTRINE

The papal sophistry runs as follows: Christ is the King, but being absent, He therefore rules by his vicegerentthe Pope. The sophistry of a writer in the Evangelist is the same, with third term substituted. Christ is King, but, being absent, he rules by If any man speak, let him speak as his officers. The evangelical logic is directly antagonistic to both : Christ is King, and, being present, he therefore rules in person. Those who desire blessings from Him must not go to presbyter, priest, or pope, but directly to the throne of grace, whence Christ will hear and answer. His promise, Lo, I am with you always to the end of the world," is not a promise to a dynasty of popes, a hierarchy of priests, or a succession of Presbyters, but to the people of God.

> Pure rich blood gives health, long life and "a green old age," but how few pay any attention to the state of their blood Parsons' Purgative Pills make new rich blood, and taken one a night for three

What has been asserted in regard to A NEW LEAF REQUIRED TO BE TURNED.

Every person familiar with the present working of our Connexion must have been struck with several things awkward and anomalous. These are the heavyweight of preparatory studies which probationers laboring on circuits have to carry on, which must be slighted, or their circuit work, especially the pastoral part of it, imperfectly performed. Sometimes defectiveness in both is the consequence. Another aromaly is that, ever and anon, these probationers are arrested in their labors and spirited away to College Theological School! To fill their places, raw, not half educated young men are called out with whom the people are asked to put up as an experiment or an emergency. Then when the first mentioned have passed through their collegiate or Theological course, places must be found for them, and often places as men of family, for by this time, most of them have arranged to be married. And there is the Father through the offering and no way for giving these young divines atonement he himself made for sin; a married man's circuit with a parsonwho, when he was reviled, reviled not age, but by crowding out men of maagain; who, dying on the cross, pray. tured talents and experience, who must ed, "Father, forgive them, they know either be thrust into places where it is not what they do." Preaching the as cruel to the people as it is to the plain truths of the Gospel with this preacher, to expect them to support a spirit, you will not fail to edify and man with a family, or these efficient labuild up the church; and sinners will borers must be prematurely superbe converted. And while it will doubt- annuated. Thus the retirement fund less be true of all that preach, that there is taxed to support "able-bodied" men. will be wayside hearers, and some seed | who are in no sense worn out; and many will fall on stony places, yet some will of our supporters are tempted to withhold what they otherwise would contribute because the money goes largely to support ministers who ought to be in the active work. The result is, the fund is insufficient, and the really enfeebled, as well as the others, are in a state of

comparative destitution. It is asked, What is the remedy? I say explicity, after mature deliberation, it is this: -Fix your standard of educational qualification for our ministry. If a candidate is a graduate, let that suffice. though God did beseech you by us; we If he is not enjoin upon him to come possessed of a fair knowledge of all the branches which may be acquired by an English scholar; and as to language, an ability to read and translate the Greek of the New Testament and the Hebrew of the Psalter, or book of Psalms. Let this standard be attained before a in the medical profession fresh oppor- preacher is taken on trial for the ministry There are many visitors, nevertheless, tunities of assisting noted criminals in at all. Education is so cheap in the their efforts to escape the claims of country at the present, that there can be justice under the plea of insanity.—The no difficulty in any young man of enter-time seems not distant when any hot-prise obtaining the amount of learning serted. This scientific toy has added indicated. If a young man is poor, but of such exceptional talents as to justify his receiving it, let private, district, or Connexional aid be rendered, but let a circuit have the whole of an appointee's time without any part of it being consumed by his "getting" what may be called "an education." If a candidate has spent any time at a theological school before his entering on circuit labors, let that weigh all the more in his favor; but let all the years of his probation be devoted to a theologicad curriculum, such as Bible exegesis and criticism, systematic divinity, ecclesiascical history, homoletics, pastoral teachings and administration, with whatever else relates to the strictly ministerial part of his education, and let a certain part of this course be assigned to each year of his probation, and let him be examined therein at the end of it. Such branches of study will be rather helpful to him than otherwise in sermon-

making. The plan I propose will obviate the neccessity of placing raw preachers on circuits, even temporily; it will put an end to the inconvenience and anomaly of vibrating from circuit to college and vice versa; it will give the Connexion four full years of single labor for each preacher, and save it from paying men for work they never did; and it will save the Stationing Committee from the sudden influx of men to be provided for, who have been out of the work, while it will save the elderly, but still strong, men of the Connexion from the are occupied by Chinamen setting teadread of being suddenly "turned out of house and home."

If it should be said that many young men could not attain the needed qualifications for the ministry without the assistance they now receive, especially, in view of the slender salaries they are afterwards to receive, I have to say in answer that connexional aid is extended from year to year to many, who, in view of the means at the disposal of them and their friends, ought not to have accepted of assistance. Do our doctors and lawyers ask assistance of us to get their education? And yet on an average, the ministers of the country are as well off as the other professional men. And if the salary is not enough to indemnify them for their outlay, then ask the legislature of the connexion to allow them more.

are now very complicated—would save culty and danger, and have had many at least as much in one direction as it things to perplex and annoy me, but I would cause the expenditure of in have always found that it did no good another-would prevent preachers yet | to get angry; and that neither broken in a crude state of mind being sent to ploughs nor anything else can be mendperform ministerial duties—and pre- ed or made better by the use of profane until they are really superannuates.

It may be thought strange that a selftaught preacher of the old school, who began with a little more than a commonschool education, and who learned to keep a family on little more, if so much in some cases, as single ministers are now allowed, should make the exactions about qualifications, and the concessions I do make about salaries; but I hope that over fifty years' experience and observation has not been so lost upon me as to make me unobservant of the necessities and yet facilities of the times on the subject of ministerial education. Nor am I so wedded in an excess of conservation to old usages as to prevent me from "knowing the times and to understand what Israel ought to do,'

My maxim is, make every man thoroughly labor all the years for which he receives credit—let him be liberally paid for it while an active worker-and let him receive a sufficiency, without curtailment, when he is so old and in firm as to be able to labor no more; but do not crowd him out of the work until he is unfit for it.

Whatever objections my scheme may seem open to. I believe they can be easily answered .- - REV. JOHN CARROLL, D. D., in Chris; Guardian.

PARIS LETTER.

(Regular Correspondence.)

The Palais de l'Industriè, in the

Paris, August 22, 1879.

Champs Elysées, enjoys very little peace. No sooner has one class of objects filled its walls to the satisfaction of visitors than these are hurriedly removed to make way for another show. At the present moment an exhibition of what is styled science applied to works of industry occupies the greater portion of the space. If theoretically the title of the exhibition means something practically it means nothing at all, for specimens of every imaginable manufactured article are duly arranged side by side. The universal nature of the exhibition has been to distribute whatever interests it may possess over a great number of various objects. Successunder these circumstances can only be attained where the show is gigantic—such, as it is, the Palais de l'Industrie is merely an ominium gatherum-a bazaar with a band playing in the middle of it, and containing many refreshment bars, where drinks and eatables are sold at higher prices than those which obtain outside. and some of the exhibits attract the usual crowd of loungers. The praxito the already numerous objects it repre sent. A little girl, dressed cap á pie a la Niniche," is seen swimming in a lake. Every movement s gone through accurately and evenly as she is far more graceful than the swimming dolls which attracted such attention at the Exhibition. The effect is produced by a reflecting glass and is very pretty. Then there is no lack of electric pens for writing and drawing, whilst spectacle and watch makers abound. One man sells watches that do not keep time; indeed, he has taken out all the works, and, convinced that time is money, he has so arranged his case that Napoleon's tencent pieces, and sovereigns find their own proper places in three little heaps, the topmost piece ready for instant withdrawal. I must warn your readers, however, that the gold pieces are not supplied by the ingenious inventor. In the tropical weather which is raging it is pleasant to watch the process by which bottles of water are "frappé"—that is to say, their contents turned into ice. The proceeding is simple, consequently iced water is common in Paris. The next stall contains bottles also, but filled with a popular liquor styled "Le Club." It is difficult to imagine how science was applied to industry here unless it was in corking the bottles. Carriages, pottery, bedsteads, mirrors and ladies' dresses fill, however, the greater part of cure from any quarter or any medicine the building; but a small space is re-

- Or General Washington's dislike for profanity a picturesque story is related. In the summer of 1781 a man who was ploughing in a field near a Fishkill road became very impatient with some difficulty in his work, and began to pour forth violent oaths. Just then three horsemen in military undress, who were riding by, paused, and one of them asking for information concerning the road, thanked the ploughman for his answer, and added: "My friend, I am older than you, have many My plan would simplify matters that times been placed in positions of diffinot recognize this great central truth is months will change the blood in the entire serve our matured laborers to the work language," and with a bow he rode on. It was General Washington.

served for life-saving appartus exhibit-

ed by a French company, and two stalls

the exit a clever industrial school shows

how science has been successfully in-

voked for producing soap bubbles. This

exhibition can, however, hardly be con-

tent the interests of industry.

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For restoring Gray Hair its natural Vitality and Color



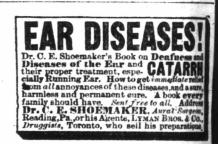
with the gloss and freshness of with the gloss and freshness of your Thin hair is thickened, falling checked, and baldness often, thous not always, cured by its use. Not ing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the gland atrophied and decayed. But such remain can be saved for usefulnes by this application. Instead of froil ing the hair with a pasty sediment, i will keep it clean and vigorous. It occasional use will prevent the har from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Fra from those deleterious substances which make some preparations des gerous, and injurious to the hair. Vigor can only benefit but not have it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING.

nothing else can be found so dei able. Containing neither oil me dye, it does not soil white cambric and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich, glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

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English of the Lungs, Diphtheris, Crop, as ma, Bronchitis, Influenza, Sore Lungs, Bleeding the Lungs, Chronic Hoarseness, Hacking Com Whooping Cough, Chronic Rheumatism, Chronic Disarrhea, Chronic Pasantary Chalass Kidney Troubles, Diseases of the Spins and Lame Back. Sold everywhere.



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I have formerly been afflicted with sore throat and Quinsy in its severest forms, and could not get any relief or man until I obtained your Acadian Liniment, which always cures me at once. I have also known it to cure a number of friends in this neighborhood, and on scientific principles no doubt. Just at for my own part would not think of being without it in the house. wife has also used your medicines for Heartburn, with the very best success. You may publish this if you wish to do sidered as forwarding to any great ex- | so.

With great-respect, W. H. MILLAR.

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dependent upon By its union w the muscles, re-e other, it is cap results:

> It will displace and thus cure (By increasing will cure Dyspep the Heart and caused by grief, Bronchitis, Acu Lungs, even in t

> It cures Asthu St. Vitus Dance Nervousness, an other remedies in cess of Diphther

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Compound S and we are safe in medicine, its violet combination

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It will displace or wash out tuberculous matter, and thus cure Consumption.

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An endless chain of good effects is formed by

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IT IS ACCEPTABLE to palate and stomach. SUFFICIENTLY POTENT to insure decided benefit, yet harmless, howsoever long its use may be continued. This characteristic is possessed by no other remedy.

IT ASSISTS DIGESTION and assimilation. IT VITALIZES THE BLOOD, supplying such

Ingredients as may be required. IT RESTORES TONE to the nerves

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IT PROMOTES VIGOR in the organs which depend for health on the involuntary muscular action, viz: the Liver, Lungs, Heart, Stomach,

And unless afflicted with some disease involving ABSOLUTE ORGANIC LOSS, it will sustoin the system until it reaches the age allotted to man by a beneficient Creator.

NO PERSON will be disappointed in the effect of FELLOWS' HYPOPHGSPHITES, who rigidly follows the directions. FELLOWS' HYPOPHOSPHITES. INCEPTION.

The experiments which perfected this prepara-tion occupied many months, and were instituted with a view to curing that insidious disease, TUBERCULAR CONSUMPTON.

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While they caused the formation of fat and ger. erated heat, they did not improve the blood. The tonic effect upon the nerves and muscles was, circumscribed, and, owing to their diluted state, ir velving large doses, they were also too expensive. The desiderata sought by Mr. Fellows, were:

A convenient, palatable remedy;

Unalterable by time; Harmloss, though used continuously, yet might

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Strengthen digestion; Promote assimilation;

Create healthy blood;

Strengthen the nerves and muscles; Enable the subject to successfully combat diseas And sufficiently economical for all.

All this has been indisputably attained. success of the work is complete; and Fellows' □ ypophosphites stands foremost amongst the remedies for chronic organic diseases, possessing properties to which no other medicines has ever

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Being then, a tonic of the nervous and circulatory system, it follows that, when there is a demand for extrrordinary exartion, its use is invaluable, since it supplies the waste through the circulation, and

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To such we recommend Fellows' Hypophosphites it will not only restore the sinking patient, but it will enable the toiling student to preserve his mental and nervous standard without detriment. Note-Be suspicious of persons who recommend any other article as "just as good" though bering a similar name, and of those who offer he

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HOME TOPICS.

SUGGESTIONS ABOUT CARPET-SWEEPING.

Sweeping is a good exercise if you can avoid raising a dust. But if you are in need of vigorous exercise of that kind, get a hoe and betake yourself to the potato-patch or corn-field. Sweep carpets gently. Even a rag carpet should be treated with consideration. A severe digging with a stiff broom wears the warp and scrapes out the lint of the rags quite needlessly. Not long ago I heard a woman say that a very stiff broom was needed for sweeping a Brussels carpet. I thought to myself "a stiff broom will never sweep my Brussels carpets," (good reason why), as I imagined the tearing out of the soft tufting of the carpet by the coarse, sharp broom splints. A carpet-sweeper is the best thing for this purpose. It does the work easily and well, and saves dust. A brush of hair and dust-pan are good to use for the nicest carpets, but their use is too laborious for recommendation to a busy housekeeper. If a common broom-corn broom must be used for Brussels, it should be fine, soft, light and clean. To sweep up threads, ravelings, and other fine litter, many persons wet the broom in clean tepid water, shaking out the water before sweeping with it, just keeping the broom moist enough to wipe up the fine dust and threads, rinsing in clear water and shaking it frequently as the work progresses. Brussels carpets are not suitable for rooms where sewing and baby culture are going forward. In providing carpets for any room, reason would dictate that they be such as may easily be kept clean; not so dark as to show every dust and thread, nor so light as to be very easily soiled—something which will either let the dust, sift through or retain it on the surface, rather than in the carpet itself, when to be used in rooms where dust is made.

CARE OF CARPETS.

To make sweeping an easy task, get carpets of a kind that are easily swept, then save them from unnecessary litter by care about scattering fine chips or crumbs of wood, cloth, paper or food. No Agents! No Commission! Eating should be done in rooms easily cleaned, with carpets of oil-cloth, or similar material, or with bare floors, or with a linen crumb-cloth spread upon the carpet underneath the table. Children should not be allowed to run about the house with pieces of food in their hands. If their food is not all taken at the table, the child should be obliged to sit still somewhere, catching its crumbs upon a napkin, bib or apron, instead of dropping them upon the floor. Children who learn "to save mamma trou ble," and so get at least a smile of gratitude from her for their thoughtfulness, are far happier than those who are not trained to care, but are allowed to make themselves a general nuisance among orderly people. If they wish to whittle, or cut paper or dolly things, in your best rooms, you need not necessarily refuse them. Spread a large cloth or newspaper down to catch the chips or clippings, and see that it is safely emptied so soon as the child's work is done. Grown up people are sometimes very annoying, because of their lack of this kind of early training. They pull flowers to pieces in your parlors, whittle on your smoothly-shaven lawn, scatter fruit peelings and cigar stumps about the yard, scribble on the covers of your magazines and margins of newspapers, and scratch matches on the walls of the house, or leave disagreeable marks of

THE CHOICE OF A BROOM. After the carpet and the care, next comes the broom—soft and limber, and not too large and heavy. I always send for light brooms now, having found how much more strength it uses up to wield a large and heavy broom. Besides, except for scrubbing, I want a broom to use gently. A short, quick stroke takes all the dust along before it, and does not send it flying all over the shelves, pictures, etc., so that much that you have stirred up and set flying about settles back over the carpet again. Keep the dust low, sweeping just hard enough to move it quickly along before the broom. If you have a very dusty room to sweep cover the furniture, or that which is upholstered, and the shelves and tables with books or small articles upon them, and afterwards shake the covers out of doors. Then, when you do the dusting, if the carefully swept carpet shows a fine coating of dust settled back upon it, you can if you chose wipe it over with a large clean cloth; shaking it out of doors.

some kind in every possible place.

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Augusta, Grenville Co., Ont, Aug. 1878.—" My son" aged fifteen years, became effected with a weakness of the limbs, which first began to manifest itself about four years ago, gradually growing worse until he became unable to walk, and a complete loss of physical power was threatened despite the best medical treatment. In this condition, about two years since we tried Graham's Pain Eradicator. using three bottles, and within four months he was completely restored to health and strength which he still retains, WILLARD EVERTS.

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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1879.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

QUEBEC, September 8, 1879. Twenty-eight hours by rail brought us from Halifax to this ancient and famous city of Quebec-six hundred and eightysix miles from Halifax. Immediately after leaving St. Octave, four hundred and sixty-nine miles from Halifax, the River St. Lawrence comes in view. Thence to Quebec, two hundred and seventeen miles, the waters of this majestic river are almost all the way in sight, until the coming of night shuts out the view. We passed for many miles through a good agricultural district. The country has been occupied for from two hundred to two hundred and fifty years; and yet its appearance, as regards the character of the buildings, and evidences of taste, does not indicate as much growth as is apparent in some parts of Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, that have not been settled for half that period.

Since a former visit here, two years ago, the Durham Terrace has been extended several hundred feet; the new portion is called the Dufferin Terrace. The outlook from the Terrace is remarkably beautiful. From the eastern end of the Terrace rises by a very steep ascent, the famous Citadel. We entered the Citadel from another side, passing through St. Louis' Gate. From any point on the ramparts the view is grand. But from the north-east angle especially, where there is an extensive platform, reserved for the Governor-General and his household, the view is surpassingly charming. Our guide told us \$100. that there is no view in all the world so picturesque as the view from this spot. As we have not seen all the world, we don't know how correct his statement is. But. certainly, on a fine September day, such as this with which we are favoured, the view is magnificent.

Quebec is on the extremity of a narrow table land. Cape Diamond is the northeast point. On the height of Cape Diamond is the Citadel, three hundred and thirty-three feet above the level of the river. As we stand on the heights, looking in a northerly direction, Point Levis is on our right hand, with the St. Lawrence river running between. The St. Lawrence is here about a mile in width. In front of us is the upper end of the Island of Orleans, about six or seven miles away. On our left hand, and on the other side of St. Charles River, which here enters the St. Lawrence, is the village of Beauport. extending along the shore until the Montmorenci is reached, and yet further still until the Island of Orleans obstructs the view. The distance from the St. Lawrence River to the St. Charles River, across the Citadel and city of Quebec, is a mile, or perhaps a little more. The Citadel, with its numerous works, covers an area of about forty acres. Within its enclosure is a substantial stone building about two hundred feet in length, and fifty feet in width, which is the residence of the Governor-General during his stay in Quebec. There are here now about two hundred and fifty Canadian artillerymen.

Behindithe walls are casemated barracks for the soldiers, and these are loopholed for musketry, so as to command the trenches, while on the summits are cannon, commanding all approaches to the city, from either land or sea.

Plains of Abraham, where was fought, on the influence of their kind words when we the morning of the 13th of September, one had come out of that pastor's pulpit one hundred and twenty years ago (1759), the Sabbath evening, determined to walk decisive battle which gave Canada to the British crown.

Those towers are built of stone, and are gifts must carry a blessing with them. weak on the sides toward the citadel, so The leading men of that pastor's charge as easily to be destroyed in the event of had decided, not unwisely, to postpone capture; but they are strongly built on action until October, but that good couple the other sides, and are mounted with have obliged the pastor to open the list-

One of the most interesting points in Quebec is the old French Cathedral which, in 1876, was raised to the rank of Basilica. It was consecrated in the year 1666 by has been made, and the First French Laval, who arrived in Quebec from Methodist Church leads off with an offer-France, in 1659, as Bishop of Petrea. The ing of \$270, made last Sunday. This is construction of this church in rear of the altar rails, is similar to that of St. Peter's from the regular annual missionary inat Rome. The sacred vestments here used come." So says the Montreal Star. are said to be the finest in America.

The Methodist Church in Quebec is a large stone structure about eighty feet by fifty-five. The congregation is not as large now as it has been in former years. The Protestant population of the city is now about seven thousand, which is about the interests of the Relief and Extension whole population of the city is about sixty thousand. There are twelve Roman Catholic Churches, and twelve Protestant Churches now in the city.

THE RELIEF AND EXTENSION FUND.

SKETCHES OF MOVEMENTS ALONG THE LINE.

AN EARLY INCIDENT IN THE HISTORY OF THE FUND.-"A CHEERFUL GIVER." Several months since, says the Toronto

Guardian.— "A young woman called upon the pastor of the Metropolitan Church, and handed him the sum of \$3.25. 'What is this for?' asked the Doctor, kindly. For the special fund we heard about on Wednesday evening,' was the answer. While making a record of the name and amount, a few questions elicited the following facts;—The young woman was the daughter of a widow in humble circumstances, and earned a modest living by sewing for a millinery establishment on King St.; her average earnings were between \$3 and \$4 a week and the amount above donated had been saved from these scanty earnings. In other words, the earnings of an entire week had been freely given as a contribution to the Relief and Extension Fund. When asked if the sum was not more than she could afford to give, she expressed her anxious wish that it should be accepted, as her heart had been strongly moved to give it."

NOBLE EXAMPLE .- " HE GIVES TWICE

WHO GIVES QUICKLY." Newfoundland, as becomes the oldest Methodist field in British America, is leading the way with noble steps. The contributions of the St. Johns Methodists had reached \$1,600 when the Missionary Secretaries flashed over the wire "Well done St. Johns!" Since then the subscriptions have advanced beyond \$2,000, and the Sabbath School children have taken hold of the movement with a will. And, let it be observed, more than \$350 are already in the hands of the Secretaries at the Mission Rooms. Meetings have also been held at Carbonear, Harbor Grace and Brigus. When the men at the Labrador shall have returned, these places will give a good account of themselves. Carbonear already reports \$230 and Harbor Grace

Not less praiseworthy is the record of a circuit in Ontario, which, three years ago, was a mission, but is now an independent circuit. Its two pastors, too much in earnest to wait for District arrangements, besince sent in a subscription list of \$429. Of this sum they forwarded \$48 in cash as

PRACTICING AS WELL AS PREACHING.

The ministers of the Nova Scotia, and the New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island Conferences, have already subscribed more than \$6,000. Their brethren in Newfoundland and in the Upper Provinces are following them with equal steps. Serious self-denial can alone enable some of these to honour their signatures. An enthusiastic supporter of the scheme, in the Nova Scotia Conference. told us, some time since, that some of the necessaries of life had been needed in his home during last winter. Those who had the management of the Endowment Fund testify that none were more prompt in the payment of the sums promised than were their ministerial subscribers.

WHAT CHEERED A CITY PASTOR. We were walking along a street in Halifax the other day, when we heard our name, and turned to see what was the matter. It was Bro. H. who had hailed us. He looked weary and sick, and we knew that nothing but his natural energy and his interest in his people kept him that day on his feet, but when we had walked together a short distance his voice suddenly became more cheery, and we ielt before we turned toward him that sunshine was lighting up his brow. " Do you know," said he, "that I got a letter yesterday from Mr. and Mes. ———, with \$20 for the Relief Fund?" "Just like Looking south-westerly, we see the them," we inwardly said, for we had felt around a whole square next day, rather than strike a bee-line past that church; Three Martello Towers are in sight. and we knew that their words and their for Brunswick St. Church. Whose name

FRENCH CANADIANS TO THE FRONT.

" In Montreal a noble commencement quite separate from all local interests, and

DEVISING LIBERAL THINGS.

A prominent laymen, well known throughout our church in the Lower Provinces, writes from Charlottetown: "The District Meeting of a week or two ago arranged for meetings in all the circuits in Fund, and our Quarterly Meeting, last week, very cordially and unanimously endorsed the scheme and have invited Dr. Douglas for any time during the present month."

NOT WAITING BUT WORKING.

An enthusiastic meeting was held at Amherst on Sabbath evening. The amount subscribed was \$162. Additional subscriptions are expected.

The Superintendent of the Mount Stewart, P. E. Island circuit claims the honor of having the first meeting in behalf of the "Relief and Extension Fund," in the Lower Provinces. On this circuit, where only seven or eight dollars could previously be raised for missionary purposes, more than \$50 were this year promised.

Meetings have also been held at Petite Riviere, LaHave Ferry, Ritcey's Cove and Mill Village.

The Rev. John Prince is travelling through the Miramichi District, addressing public meetings in behalf of this Fund. His able advocacy will doubtless be of great advantage.

THE BEST OF ALL GOD IS WITH US." The Rev. Benjamin Chappel writes from St. John, N. B. "We are having a very blessed series of missionary prayer meetings in the several churches. Last night five rose for prayers."

Brethren, as you bring your gifts to the altar, remember Him who sanctifies the giver as well as the gift. "I cannot pray" said a good Scotchman, "until I get the close grup " As you come to the altar, take hold upon it and do not simply pray but plead. Take with you words. Himself hath supplied them. They come from heaven. "Bring ye all the tithes into the store-house, that there may be meat in my house, and prove me now herewith. saith the Lord of Hosts, if I will not open the windows of heaven and pour you out a blessing that there shall not be room enough to receive it." God hath not torgotten to be gracious. Gladly will we publish your gifts, but more gladly still will we tell of the conversion of sinners. and the entire consecration of believers.

WHAT SHALL I DO ABOUT IT?

Why, if you are not already supplied with them, ask your pastor for a circular and card, such as are furnished to all the ministers. Read the former thoughtfully. in the light of the cross, and then gan a systematic visitation, and a fortnight | as if Jesus-"who though he was rich, yet for our sakes became poor," were glancing over your shoulder, as you write, fill in the amount of your subscription, and send the card to your pastor. You need not wait until the meeting. "I do not need the money just now," said a West Indian missionary to an aged negro who came forward and presented his contributtion towards the erection of a church about to be built "Ah! massa," said the old man, "the Lord's work must be done. and I may be dead." The Missionary Treasurers do need the money now, and "he gives twice who gives quickly."

A large and intelligent audience met at the Freemasons' Hall on Monday evening to hear a lecture by Rev. Jacob Freshman on the Jews, their manners, customs, &c. His Honor the Lieut.-Governor occupied the chair, and in a short address introduced the lecturer. After a few prefatory remarks the lecturer proceeded to entertain his audience by a most graphic and eloquent delineation of the Jews, their character, history, and religious customs. The interest was greatly heightened by an exhibition of several articles, used by the Jews in their worship. Reference was made to the wonderful vitality of the Jewish people, and to their influence upon civilization, literature, and religion, notwithstanding the fiery persecution to which they had been subjected. In elosing, the lecturer called attention to the comparatively large number of Jews that had been converted to Christianity. and to the difficulties that lay in the way of a more general success of gospel effort amongst them, and hoped that christian people would awake to a deeper interest in the evangelization of the Jews.

The Halifax Teachers' Institute met on Thursday last in the High School. The attendance was unusually large, and the interest taken in the exercises of the session indicates the growing popularity of the Institute, and the enthusiasm of the Teachers in their honorable profession. The President, Mr. McKay, of Dartmouth. opened the proceedings in an excellent address, in which he advocated the formation of a County Institute under the provisions of the Educational Act. Miss Rouselle then read a paper on attendance. Her paper was eminently practical, and calculated to stimulate the Teachers to earnest endeavours to secure punctuality on the part of their pupils. Miss Mc-Arthur followed in a paper on Teachers' Organizations. All admired the beauty of its composition as well as the wisdom of its sentiments. Mention, too, must be made of Miss Angwin's paper on the Higher Education of Women, which manifested clear appreciation of the subject, such productions cannot fail to profit the members of this Institute. Mr. Burbidge, opened a discussion on Grammatical Analysis. His method of teaching this obtrusive subject, which he illustrated by exer-

cises on the Black Board, was certainly original, and commended itself to the judgment of all present. Altogether the session was highly interesting.

CONVENTION.—The Ninth S. S. Convention will be held at Amherst on the 25th. Pastors, Superintendents, and delegates are invited to attend. Each school is entitled to send one delegate besides the Superintendent. These conventions are of much service in stimulating and directing teachers in their arduous and important

Delegates desirous of availing themselves of the reduced fares should secure first class tickets to Amherst if travelling by the Windsor and Annapolis and Intercolonial Railways, or P. E I. Navigation Line or steamer Dominion from Yarmouth or St. John.

We take great pleasure in informing our readers that arrangements have been made with the Rev. Jacob Freshman, to deliver his popular lecture on "The Jews." in the Charles Street Methodist Church on Monday evening next, at 8 o'clock. We trust that a large audience will greet the lecturer upon this occasion.

Will the brethren on the various circuits kindly furnish us with reports of the meetings held in behalf of the "Relief and Extension Fund." We publish this week the arrangements for meetings in several of the Districts.

CORRESPONDENCE

MONTAGUE BRIDGE.

Mr. Editor,-Since our arrival on this circuit, I have found plenty to do: after some little time we procured a house, no sooner had we taken possession than willing hands were ready to help, and now we are in a fair way of having a comfortable home, and by present appearances expect a very prosperous year.

On the 31st of August, our church at Lower Montague was re-opened, having been thoroughly repaired; it is now a very nice place of worship, an ornament to any circuit. Two sermons were preached by the chairman of the district,—Revd. H. P. Cowperthwaite, M.A.—morning and afternoon, and in the evening by the Rev. - McKinnon, Presbyterian. lections were very good, considering the unfavourable weather.

FINANCIAL MEETING OF THE ST. JOHN DISTRICT.

The District convened at Point de Bute on Tuesday, Sept. 2nd. Through the kindness of the friends of Point de Bute, the members of the District were met with conveyances at Aulac Station, and taken to their respective homes, where were prepared sumptuous dinners.

The meeting opened at 3 o'clock p. m. with the following exercises, viz:—The reading of the Scriptures by the Financial led by the brethren Chapman and Doctor

The regular order of business was then pursued until time of adjournment for ea. An evening session was held, and its time was spent in the discussion of the Relief and Extension Scheme."

After the opening exercises, the chairman, in a very plain, concise, and impress-ive address, outlined the work which lay before the meeting. Speeches were then made by Dr. Stewart and Bro. Paisley. In most stirring and eloquent terms these brethren advocated the claims this scheme has upon the sympathy and self-denying support of our people, dwelling particularly upon the duty of Christian benevol-

On this point the Dr. gave some most forceful expositions of certain Scriptures : and in doing so he made some severe home-thrusts, or fired, as one of the brethren was overheard by me to say, some terrible broad-sides.'

The names of the ministerial members of the District who subscribed to this scheme at Conference, together with the names of some who did not do so, were then taken down with the several amounts promised, when it was found that the column footed up the sum of \$1180.

The lay representatives present were then urged to express themselves upon this movement, and to name their contributions to it. The enthusiasm at this point did not rise as high as was hoped. We looked for an interest similar to that felt and exhibited at Conference, when this matter was taken hold of there, but we looked in vain.

In several cases, however, notably those of the Stewards of Havelock and Baie Verte Circuits, there were exhibitions of deep and lively interest and commendable generosity. But beyond these cases, for some reason or other, no special interest was apparent.

Arrangements for holding meetings in the interests of this scheme were then made, and the session closed for the

At 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning the brethren re-assembled, and with much comfort completed their work by noon. A number of the ministers of the District went off by the p. m. train, while others tarried to aid at a meeting held in the evening in the interests of the "Relief and Extension Fund." The attendance at this meeting was good, and the speeches were excellent. A. McQueen, Esq., presided, and addresses were made by the Chairman, the Financial Secretary, J. J. Colter, and D. Chapman.

We have a condensed report of those addresses, but the length this article has already assumed forbids us to furnish it.

Yours, &c., C. W. H.

Hillsboro, A. County, Sept. 9th, 1879.

PUSTAL CARDS

St. John, N.B., Sept. 12th. United Prayer Meetings in connection with Thanksgiving Fund held this and next week, in all our churches in this city, prior to mass meeting. Attended meeting at Carmarthen Church last evening. Most glorious service. They appear, spiritually, to be carrying everything before them. Attendance at these meetings very large and up to the present time every meeting has been characterized by spiritual power.

WOODSTOCK, SEPT. 8th. The Missionary Circular, and "Open letter" was read here last night to a full house, and listened to with great attention. The congregation seem resolved to help the so. ciety at least in one way by drawing less from it: and a strong effort will be made to support their own ministers. The Sabbath School is increasing in numbers and in interest. From many hearts prayers are going up for the outpouring of the Holy Ghost. Rev. Mr. Freshman gave us an excellent lecture here some time ago. In the few hours he was here he made many triends.

HOPEWEEL CORNER, Sept. 15, '79.

MR. EDITOR,—A blessed revival is in progress in Alma. I have been there a little, but the work has been chiefly done by my colleague, Bro. S. C. Wells. In order to have him at the reception service, we arranged the meeting for Saturday night, when I baptized 13 adults, and received 14 others, 27 in all. The congregation was the largest I ever saw in the parish, and the impression produced was evidently great and good. The work is still going on, and there is reason to hope that many more will be gathered in. Our young brother is well received, every one likes him; and we think the Stationing Committee did a wise thing in sending him here, rather than to Grand Manan.

FREDERIC ON, N.B., Sept. 10th. Fancy Sale held last Tuesday, at Marysville on behalf of Church at Robinson, (Gibson Circuit) realized nearly \$300 00. Bro. Knight and lady are much beloved by the people. Bro. K. is very zealous in pushing forward the interests of a new church at Gibson Believe amount already subscribed is between nine and ten hundred dollars. The pastor at Fredericton, Rev. E. Evans is much in the sympathies of his people and hope is entertained of better times. C.M.T.

Home and Foreign Items.

The immense power that lodges in the hands of some men is shown by the statement that Wm. H. Vanderbelt controls an aggregate length of 3,620 miles of rails road, comprising 6,102 miles of track. On these are employed 27,706 men, who receive in round numbers, \$1,178,000 a month, or \$14,136,000 a year.

Mr. Fawcett, the blind member of Parliament protested, in view of the sorry financial plight of India, against any increase in the allowance—\$200,000 to \$250,-000 a year—made to the Maharajah Dhuleep Sing. This prince is the descendant of Tippo Saib, and was brought over to England to be educated, chiefly to get him away from a "Babes in the Wood" kind of uncle. He was bred a Christian, took kindly to British soil, and has always been recognized by the Queen as loyal. d treated with great consideration. Preferring England to India, he bought from the Earl of Albermarie Elvedon Hall, Norfolk, a splendid sporting estate, which he has devoted to game preserves on a scale never before attempted. In this pursuit he has exceeded even the limits of his splendid allowance, and now asks for more, which, in the terribly depressed condition of India, he is not likely to get. His jewels are said to be worth some \$2,000,000, so that if the worst come to the worst, he can struggle on by their sale. The Maharajah is an amiable man of forty, and bears an excellent character. He is married and has children.

The London Sunday School Union has issued its eighth annual call for the observance of the day of universal prayer for Sunday schools, and has suggested for that purpose Sunday and Mon-day, October 19th, and 20th, 1879. It lays special stress on the importance of prayer in connection with the Sunday chool centenary,

The South expects to raise this year about 5,000,000 bales of cetton, 200,000 hogsheads of sugar, and nearly 600,000,-000 pounds of tobacco-or half a million bales of cotton, twice as much sugar, and 12,000,000 pounds more of tobacco than she ever raised before.

The will of the late Thomas Wilson, a prominent Quaker of Baltimore who died recently, aged 91, bequeaths \$500,000 to his relatives, \$500,000 for the endowment of a Sanitarium for poor children, and \$200,000 for the endowment of a Fuel Saving Society to aid the poor.

The London Times, in discussing the fishery question, says the inshore fisheries are the inalienable heritage of Canada and Newfoundland, and these countries must say on what terms the right to fish in the inshore waters will be granted. The Timos regrets that the whole question must soon come up again.

The Irish Registrar General in his quarterly returns gives some interesting particulars of the condition of the country. He states that there has been an apparent decrease in the population, during the quarter of 7,700 persons, and that the population, estimated to the middle of the year, is 5,360,080. Compared with the corresponding period in p evious years there was a decrease of 1,100 in the marriages registered in the quarter, being a decline of about 12 per cent. The Roman Catholics, relative to their numbers, contributed more to the decrease than the Protestants

A halt dozen drugs seem to be sufficient to combat all kinds of diseases. During the last Turco-Russian war the medical staff of the Russian army ordered 38,000 pounds of quinine, 16,000 pounds of chloroform. 130,000 pounds of castor oil, and several thousand pounds of opium, gum Arabic, camphor, and carbolic acid. With these they felt prepared for all emergen-

Exeter in which been he speeches tors, is t probably

The co now admi sphere ha sets the o ance, and giene, no His Holin severe atta

Mr. R. mer. prope ber 14th to ing the ne and to read to in May. land and their winte return hor autumn of

Some i North-west during the over 500.00 vided into as follows encher, 62 Selkirk, 78, and the No all, 506,780

NEW:

Worship Ma gentlemen f Gold Mining gue last wee very close in and mining descending and digging quartz with Capt. Cam

yard of the l benacadie R commence th sister to the by him at De also build a feet keel, both

Mr. William pears under or column, was t Mine at Mill V mine from the a few days pr leaves a wife a tute condition. some of the al him assistance very respectable Liverpool Advan

Boggs' steam The mill is 100x which is the eng er is furnished inch circular; a and paling mac of lumber-all machine. This his yard 1,250,00 which is now say

On Tuesday n barn of Alexand Station, was s burned to the gr tents. Mr. Mc and in poor healt once started to a other barn. T Pictou Branch H ally toward buying pearances indicat retrieve, to a cons he sustained.

A number of fis ing at the traps a waiting for bait. The new ship S

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amusing themselve in the Catholic Ch A barn with two fer, belonging to Mill River, Queens by an incendiary.

Mr. Daniel McW stone cutter, of W Co., committed suid Rockland, Me.

During the late Fundy, two seaman and Joseph Kelley, deck of the America Magnolia, and drow

The Windsor certain portions of are very much out of should come anoth deluge would certain

A Public Hall was Yarmouth Co., last w were delivered by Re and Shipperly, and Kinney, M. P. P., T. Corning and Nathan The potato bug has at Milton, Queens.

NEW BRUN

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here he made many/triends.

WOODSTOCK, SEPT. 8th.

HOPEWERL CORNER, Sept. 15, '79.

have him at the reception service, we ar-

27 in all. The congregation was the largest

I ever saw in the parish, and the impression

produced was evidently great and good. The work is still going on, and there is reason to

hope that many more will be gathered in.

Our young brother is well received, every

one likes him; and we think the Stationing

FREDERIC ON, N.B., Sept. 10th.

Fancy Sale held last Tuesday, at Marys-

between nine and ten hundred dollars.

Home and Foreign Items.

The immense power that lodges in the

hands of some men is shown by the state-

ment that Wm. H. Vanderbelt controls an

aggregate length of 3,620 miles of rails

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Exeter Hall, London, the famous place in which so many religious meetings have been held, and so many anti-slavery speeches made by well-remembered orators, is to be sold by the proprietors and probably converted to other uses.

The condition of Pope Leo's health is now admitted to be even more than critical. Change of scene and a better atmosphere have been prescribed him, but he sets the opinions of his physicians at defiance, and considers that, in matters of hygiene, no one is half so wise as himself. His Holiness occasionally suffers from severe attacks of rheumatic gout.

Mr. R. A. Proctor, the English astronomer, proposes to leave England on October 14th for America, to lecture there during the next season, travelling westward, and to reach San Francisco and Sacramento in May, 1880; then going to New Zealand and Australia, to lecture there during their winter (our summer) season, and so return home by the Cape to England in the

Some idea of the settlement of the North-west may be had from the fact that during the year 1878 there were patented over 500,000 acres of Dominion lands, divided into something like 2,500 parents, as follows:—Lisgar, 89,699 acres; Provencher, 62,970; East Marquette, 82,112; Selkirk, 78,423: West Marquette, 126,002; and the North-west Territory, 67,571; in all, 506,780 acres.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

NOVA SCOTIA.

His Excellency Admiral Inglefield, His Worship Mayor Tebin, and a number of gentlemen from the city visited the Rose Gold Mining Company's works at Monta-gue last week. His Excellency made a very close inspection both of the crushing and mining operations of the company, descending into the mine (some 75 feet) and digging out portions of gold bearing quartz with his own hands.

Capt. Cameron has purchased the shipyard of the late Mr. Trabie, on the Shubenacadie River, where he will at once commence the erection of a new vessel, a sister to the good ship *Howard*, launched by him at DeBert last season. He will also build a three-masted schooner, 100 feet keel, both to be launched next sum-

Mr. William Naldrett, whose death appears under our obituary notice in another column, was the discoverer of the Silver Mine at Mill Village. He worked on the mine from the time of its opening up to a few days previous to his death, and leaves a wife and family in a very destitute condition. Great credit is due to some of the shareholders who rendered him assistance while sick, and gave him very respectable burial on Sunday last.— Liverpool Advance.

Doggs' steam mill at the Joggins is one of the best fitted up miles in the Provision.

The mill is 100x20 in size, in addition to which is the engine hou er is furnished by a 25 horse-power en-gine, which drives the principal saw, a fifty from his brother. He happened to tread inch circular; also the edger, cut off, lath and taling machine. There is no waste of lumber-all is utilized in the latter machine. This spring Mr. Boggs had in his yard 1,250,000 feet of logs, most of dental drowning was returned. which is now sawn and shipped.

On Tuesday morning, the 2nd inst., the barn of Alexander McLean, West River Station, was struck by lightning and burned to the ground, with all its contents. Mr. McLean being a poor man, and in poor health, subscriptions were at once started to assist him in building another barn. The section men along the Pictou Branch Railway subscribed liberally toward buying him a horse, and appearances indicate that McLean will soon retrieve, to a considerable extent, the loss

A number of fishing schooners are lying at the traps along the Western shore, waiting for bait.

The new ship St. Kilda, 1000 tons, owned and building at Bridgewater, will be launced about the 20th inst.

Some scoundrels in Truro have been amusing themselves by breaking windows in the Catholic Chapel.

A barn with two cows and a young hei-fer, belonging to the widow Mullins, at Mill River, Queens, was burned last week by an incendiary.

Mr. Daniel McWilliams, aged 60 years, stone cutter, of Wentworth, Cumberland Co., committed suicide on Sunday week at

During the late gale in the Bay of Fundy, two seaman named Wm. Smith and Joseph Kelley, were swept off the deck of the American fishing schooner Magnolia, and drowned.

The Windsor Mail understands that certain portions of the Belvidere Dyke are very much out of repair, and if there should come another Saxby storm, the deluge would certainly cover the marshes.

A Public Hall was opened at Rockville, Yarmouth Co., last week, when addresses were delivered by Rev. Messrs. Teasdale and Shipperly, and Messrs. Joseph R. Kinney. M. P. P., T. B. Flint, Bowman Corning and Nathan Hilton.

The potato bug has made its appearance at Milton, Queens.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

A Shediac despatch to the Chignecto Post says :- On Wednesday evening two French boys, aged 13 and 15, went on shore from a schooner, laying below the station, to get wood. They loaded up and started to return, when the boat filled and sank. Their father saw them but could not help them. He lost another boy last

Mr. Alex. McLean, of Scotch Settlement, from a sowing of $3\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of "Fife" wheat, has just thrashed out $6\frac{1}{2}$ bushels, or an average of seventeen and two sevenths to one. This result was obtained without taking into account the seventh of the prince Edward Island Railway held their annual pic nic at Birch Grove last week. A large number of people attended the picnic. The day turned out fine, aithough the weather taking into account the seventh of the prince Edward Island Railway held their annual pic nic at Birch Grove last week. A large number of people attended the picnic. The day turned out fine, aithough the weather taking into account the seventh of the prince Edward Island Railway held their annual pic nic at Birch Grove last week. A large number of people attended the picnic. The day turned out fine, aithough the weather taking into account the seventh of the picnic at Birch Grove last week. A large number of people attended the picnic. The day turned out fine, aithough the weather taking into account the seventh of the picnic at Birch Grove last week. A large number of people attended the picnic. The day turned out fine, aithough the weather taking into account the seventh of the picnic at Birch Grove last week. A large number of people attended the picnic at Birch Grove last week. A large number of people attended the picnic at Birch Grove last week. A large number of people attended the picnic at Birch Grove last week. A large number of people attended the picnic at Birch Grove last week. A large number of people attended the picnic at Birch Grove last week. A large number of people attended the picnic at Birch Grove last week. A large number of people attended the picnic at Birch Grove last week. A large number of people attended the picnic at Birch Grove last week. A large number of people attended the picnic at Birch Grove last week. A large number of people attended the picnic at Birch Grove last week. "tailings," of course, which would bring ening aspect. the average up to about 18 bushels to one, and must be considered a most satisfactory crop. As the wheat crop is harvested, reports of an excellent return to our farmers continue to be received.

subject of conversation on the street since the report became confirmed. Messrs C. & C. have for some years done a very large business in lumbering, manufacturing a great deal themselves and buying largely from other makers for shipment to Europe. Their business connexions were therefore quite extensive, and pro-portionately will be the damaging effect of their suspension. It is said their liabilities will reach \$65,000, a good deal of which, we regret to hear, is due to merchants and lumber manufacturers in Albert and Westmorland. English creditors, we understand, have taken the initiative in bringing on the present crisis, having first, it is said, refused an offer of 50 cents made by a friend of the firm on Sat-urday last. We trust, however, that arrangements of some kind will soon be made enabling this enterprising company to resume business and preventing injury to others .- Moncton Times.

All the mills on the Miramichi are now at work, and the prospects of the labouring classes are consequently better than they have recently been. The proprietors of lumber mills, however, will require time before they can be induced to cherish much hope in regard to their busi-

Mackerel are becoming plenty in the vicinity of St. Andrews. Old fishermen as well as amateurs are having capital sport and fine catches. At Bocabec on Monday twenty barrels were taken from

His worship the Mayor of Fredericton has been served with a mandamus issued out of the Supreme Court, at the instance of John Owens, commanding the city to grant the said John Owens a license to sell liquor within the city. His Worship has also received notice that the following have commenced proceedings against the city for damages sustained by the refusal of the Council to grant licenses :-John B. Grieves, James Tennant, Robert H. Rainsford, James P. Burnham and William Hawthorn. A special meeting of the City Council has been called to consider what action had better be taken in these matters.

The Miramichi Advance says that, on Monday morning, Coroner J. S. Benson a lad 9 years of age, son of Mr. William Gunn, joiner, Chatham. It appears that his elder brother, John Gunn, were sent by their mother with a parcel of clean chothers we the tarque Heides, lying at Snowball's mill wharf. The deceased went on the stage leading from the wharf to United States. e, etc. The pow- on the stage leading from the wharf to on a plank not very well secured which tilted and threw him into the river. After deceased sank he never came completely

A painful accident befell J. D. M. Keator, Esq., of Nauwigewauk, on Sunday afternoon, 7th inst. As Mr. Keator was driving home from church at a smart pace, when nearly opposite Nauwigewauk station, his horse stepped through a sulvert, falling his full length and pitching Mr. Keator out of the waggon, landing him on the road in advance of the ani mal's head. Mr. Keator's hip was dislocated and he is believed to have suffered other serious injury. Doctors Taylor and Paddock were called to the sufferer. Mr. Keator's numerous friends will deeply sympathize with him in his affliction and hope for his speedy restoratiou.

in a dangerous condition.

On Friday four small boys, one of whom is named Eagles, left Indiantown in a small boat and rowed up the river about out. They were all supplied with firearms and soon began to handle them loosely. A pistol in the hands of Eagles was discharged, and the ball entered his abdomen, there was no doctor near at hand, and when the boys reached home it was midnight: a doctor was called and on his arrival found Eagles suffering severely, but was unable to get the ball.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

The brigt. Lionel, 247 tons. was launched at Mount Stewart on the 9th. She classes A 1 at Lloyd's for 9 years, and is owned by Peakes, Bros. & Co.

A Charlottetown man has been arrested for beating his wife with an axe han-

On Friday night last the store of Mr. Robert Bell, Alberton, was burglariously entered and over \$200 worth of goods taken therefrom. The guilty parties have not as yet been discovered

Oyster fishing has commenced in earnest. Large quantities are brought into town daily, but there is no market for them abroad, and the result is, comparatively few are shipped. They sell on our streets from 80 cents to \$1 per barrel. Barque Osseo, Williams, master, owned

by the Hon. John Yeo, of Port Hill, arrived at Baltimore on Friday, 22nd ult., from Malpas, England. Her captain reports that Mr. William Madge, boatswain, a native of Gloucester, England. was washed overboard and lost in the storm of Year the same way. They were the last of 18 children. The old man is nearly wild ship's boats and carrying away of spanker fort will be made by the English portion

tained without taking into account the in the morning presented quite a threat-

It is greatly to be deplored that the village of Alberton is of late fast becoming notoriou; for deeds of blackguardism and robbery. During the small hours of the night, not The failure of the firm of Cushing & long since, the house of a peaceable citiz-Clark, lumber manufacturers and merchen en was forcibly entered by two or three ants of Salisbury, has been the principal drunken rowdies. Besides terrifying his family, considerable damage was done to the premises before they took their departure. The magistrates before whom they were arraigned gave them their choice of a fine of eighteen dollars each or consent to a protracted visit to Summerside. They chose the former. In all justice sufficient of the fine should be appropriated to make good the damage sustained by the poor citizen.

UPPER PROVINCES.

The Montreal markets are flooded with all kinds of vegetables; greatest market show for some years.

The Dominion revenue for August was \$1.978.000 The Magdalen Islands fisheries continue

poor for want of bait. An eight year old daughter of Oliver Whitney, foreman of the Mason works, on the Port Colborne Canal, fell into the

Canal there last week and was drowned. A fatal accident occurred in Thompson, Smith & Sons saw mills, Bradford, Ont., on Saturday evening. An employee, Richard Mullins, missed his footing, and was caught in the fan, and instantly killed.

Twenty platform railway cars for the Lake St. John Railway are in course of manufacture at the North Shore work shops, Palais Station, Quebec. The wheels were made at a local foundry here. It is the first job of the kind turned out in this

Mr. Thomas Bayley Potter, the English Free Trader and M. P., is in Montreal. In an interview on the prospect of trade at home, he said: "If the present prices of food are maintained, and the great question turning on free trade in land are settled satisfactorily, an improvement may be expected in England at no distant day. Of course there has been overtrading, and all classes have been extravagant in their expenditures, both these will bring about their own cure. There is a distinct revival of trade in the United States, and also in Canada, and I anticipate a similar held an inquest on the body of J. S. Gunn | change in England before long, although a lad 9 years of age, son of Mr. William the payment in gold for food to America

> We have received a telegram from Mr. Thomas White, dated from Humboldt, N. W. T., in which he states that the reports regarding the prospect of difficulties with the Indians have been greatly exaggera-ted, if not purely sensational. It appears, indeed, that at the present they are per-fectly quiet, and that there are no visible signs of disturbance. This information. which is, of course, authentic, is exceedingly satisfactory. Such stories cannot but have a bad effect on immigration and settlement, and the sensation-mongers who delight in spreading them deserve the most emphatic condemnation. Persons who intend going to the North West may regard it as certain that they will incur no danger nor meet with the least discomfort from any of the Indian tribes. There is no ground whatever for uneasiness .- Montreal Gazette, 9th inst.

A new building is about being commenced for the Toronto Mail newspaper. James Daly, an unmarried man, was caught between an engine and car that and a tower to be erected will command a he was endeavouring to couple on Satur- view for many miles around. The structday, and was badly crushed. His collar- ure itself will be the highest in the whole bone and several ribs were broken. He is of Canada, and will be fitted with three or four elevators. It will have a frontage of 80 feet and a depth of 140 feet.

The Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise arrived at Toronto by special train five miles, where they intended to camp on Friday last. A tremendous crowd was assembled at the station, and songs of welcome were sung by 6000 children. The party drove to the Horticultural Gardens, when the civic address was presented, after which His Excellency formally opened the Provincial Exhibition. There was a grand illumination in the evening. Their Excellencies are staying at Government House, which Lieut. Governor McDonald vacated, and gave up entirely for their oc-

Montreal coalheavers refuse \$1.50 per day, and stand at the street corners in the hope of obtaining \$2.

Messrs. Noah L. Piper & Son, whose house furnishing store on Yonge St., Toronto, was destroyed by fire last Friday, was insured for \$18,000, which is divided between the National, Hartford, Scottish Imperial and the Dominion. They estimate their loss at \$40,000 altogether. The fire, it seems, originated in the Globe Hotel stable, and extended to Mr. Piper's premises. Messrs. E. Goff & Cot, gas chandelier and stone manufacturers, suffered a loss of \$2,000 by the destruction of the rear end of their premises, but they were insured to the amount of \$6,000 in the Scottish Imperial and Phonix. Mr. Robinson, of the Globe Hotel, estimates his loss at \$500, upon which there was no

The Charitable Committee of Saint George's Society of Montreal, has under-taken to feed the English poor during the coming winter, the same as last year, and to supply deserving but indigent families with fuel. One hundred cords have been of the public to aid them in their work. Aylesford, Aug 27th, 1879.

e								
r	11 a.m. Brunswic Rev. C. M. Tyler	Rev. E. 1	7 p.m.					
t	11 a.m. Grafte Rev. S. B. Dunn	n St.						
f	J. S. Morrow, Esq	Rev.	C. M. Tyler					
-	Rev. W. A. Black	s St. ' Rev. W	7 p. m H. Eyans					
3	lla.m. Cobourg		7 p.m. V. A. Black					
	11 a m Dartmo Rev. I. M. Mellish		7 p m S. B. Dunn.					
	BEECH STREET 3.30 p.: Preachers' Mesting every Brunswick St. Church, at 10	Monday M	C. M. Tyler Iorning at					
1	MADDIED							

MARRIED

On the 9th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. R. W. Weddall, Mr. Alexander White to Miss Janet Wheaton, all of Carleton, St

At Hillsburgh, Digby County, in the Baptist Church, on the 10th September, by Rev. J. A. McLean, assisted by Rev. Mr. Jost and the Rev. Melvern Parker, Mr. John A. Purdy to Miss Agnes A. Shaffner, both of the above place. At the Methodist Parsenage, Caledonia, August 26th., by Rev. J. G. Bigney, Mr. Caleb Craig, of Ragged Islands, to Miss Phoebe Harlow, of Cale-

At Brookfield, Queen's Co., Sept. 11th., by the same, Mr. Norman Hardy, to Miss Ida May Cameron, both of Brookfield.

At the Methodist Parsonage, Lunenburg, on the 17th ult., by the Rev. A. S. Tuttle, Mr. John Maxner, to Mrs. Mary A. Burke, both of Lunenburgh. On the 4th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. John P. Dauphines, of New Cornwall, to Jane E. daughter of Mr. Alfred Strum, of Mahone Bay.

On the 11th inst., in the Methedist Church, Sussex, by Rev. John F. Betts, the Rev. C. W. Hamilton, Methodist Minister of Hillsboro, Albert Co., to Fannie M. H., eldest daughter of Hiram B. White, Esq., of St. John.

HYMN BOOKS

FOR SALE BY METHODIST BOOK ROOM

125 Granville Street, Halifax. Gospel Hymns, No. 3.

By P. P. Bliss, Jas. McGranahan, and Geo. C. Stebbins. Words and Music, board covers, 35cents Words only, paper covers 6

Gospel Hymns, No. 2. Words and Music, board covers, 35cents Words only, paper covers,

Gospel Hymns and Songs, FOR PRAYER MEETINGS, Etc. Published by the Wesleyan Conference Office, London, G.B.

FOR SABBATH SCHOOLS, Etc. By Phtlip Phillips, 35cents.

Song Life.

Hymnal for Prayer Meetings, Words only, cloth 20cents; \$2 per dozen.

JUST RECEIVED (FOR STUDENTS AND GENERAL READERS.)

Stewart's Active and Moral Powers, Watson's Institutes, Synonyms and Antenyms, Watson's Exposition, Hamilton's Metaphysics, Hopkin's Evidences, Gregory's Examination of the Doctrines of

Conditional Immortality and Universalism, Rigg's Churchmanship of John Wesley, The Lord's Land, Redpath's History of the United Statas, Green's History of the English People, The Scripture Atlas.

IN STOCK.

Watson's and Wesley's Sermons, Fletcher's Checks, Biblical Museum, Cyclopedia of Illustrative Anecdotes, Whedon's Com. on the New Testament, Smith's Bible Dictionary, at a very low figure, Fisher's History of the Reformation, Methodist Family Library, Wesley's Notes on the New Testament, Cruden's Concordance, Steven's History of Methodism, McClintock and Strong's Cyclopedia, etc., etc. etc., etc. METHODIST BOOK ROOM,

125 Granville Street.

RELIEF AND EXTENSION The following are the arrangements made by

the various Districts for holding meetings in connection with the "Relief and Extension Fund." PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND DISTRICT.

Charlottetown Local arrangement. Oct 29th Chairman, F. W. Moore and W. E. Dawson. Oct 30th Chaignan, F. W. Moore and W. E. Dawson. Oct 27th Chairman, Dr. Johnson and W. E. Dawson. Pownall Sep 30th President. Oct 22nd Ackman and Deinstadt. Margate........ Oct 1st President, W. G. Strong Summerside ... Sep 29th President. Murray Harbor Oct 30th A. Hagarty and E. Bell Montague Sep 29th A. Hagarty and E. Bell Souris Sep 24th J. C. Berrie, Mount Stewart Sep 1st A. Hagarty. Mount Stewart | Sep 1st | Alberton....... | Oct 2nd | President, Chairman, and W. G. Strong.

THOS. J. DEINSTADT, Summerside, Aug. 27th, 1879.

ANNAPOLIS DISTRICT.

Annapolis	1		W. H. Hearts
Granville Ferry	ł	•	A. W. Nicolson.
Bridgetown	Oct	19th	A. W. Nicolson. A. W. Nicolson and W.
Middleton	Sep	28th	John Cassidy.
Aylesford	Oct	5th	Chairman and J. Cassidy.
Berwick	Sep	21st	Chairman
Canning		•	President of Conference.
Hilleburg	Sep	28th	President of Conference. W. H. Hcartz.
Digby			A. W. Nicolson
Weymouth	Sep	29th	W. H. Heartz.
Digby Neck	Sep	30th	W. H. Heartz.

* Time to be arranged By order of the District Meeting HALIFAX DISTRICT,

Windsor Sep 19th The President, F. H. Windsor Sep 19th The President, F. H.

Hantsport Sep 23rd Pickles, T. Rogers.

Sep 21st President, R. Brecken.

22nd President, R. Brecken.

Oct. 5th J McMurray.

Newport Sep 30th G. O. Huestis, R. Daniel

Avondale Oct. 12th G. O. Huestis.

Burlington Oct. 1, 2 F. H. Pickles, R. A. Daniel.

Circuits not specified here are to be provided for by Local arrangement.

A. D. MORTON, Sept. 8, 1879. Fin. Secretary.

CUMBERLAND DISTRICT.

Local arrangements Oct 27th Wm. Alcorn, Jas. Sharp 28th29th Oct 29th J. A. Rogers, J. M. Pike. 30th D. W. Johnson. Nov 24th I. E. Thurlow, J. Sharp

Pugwash. Oet 27th Joseph Male, Jas Sharp 28th29th River Phillip ... Nov 27th Wm. Alcorn, J. Craig, Nov 4th Wm. Purvis, J. Sharp Nov 26th J. B. Giles, D. W. John-

27th son, Oct 27th J. Craig, C. W. Swallew. 28t h Southampton .. Oct 22nd Wm. Alcorn, W. Purvis 23rd24th

30th J. B. GILES.

Fin. Secretary SACKVILLE DISTRICT. Local arrangements. Sackville... Septemb' Sep 15th John Burwash, M.A., and 16th Thos Marshall. Point de Bute Baie Verte Moncton... Local arrangements Charles Stewart, D.D., C. H. Paisley, M.A. Coverdale 1 Local arrangements Shediac Sep 28th Chairman and John Bur-29th wash, M.A. October C. W. Hamilton Oct 12th Robt Wilson, S. C. Wells.

Sep 29th J. J. Colter, C. H. Mana-30th, Oct ton, E. Whiteside 1at Oct 12th C. W. Hamilton, A. Lucas October. Chairman THOMAS MARSHALL,

Dorchester, Sept. 5th, 1879. Fin. Secretary. FREDERICTON DISTRICT. Fredericten, Marysville and Local arrangements Gibson ... Kingsclear Sep 29th Chairman, W.W. Brewe Nashwaak Sep 23rd Chairman, A. Rowly 24th25th Oct 27th Chairman, W. W. Brewe 28th29th

Sheffield Local arrange ment Oct 27th Oct 27th 28th Oct 7th Oct 7th W. Dobson, M. R. Knight H. Daniel, E. E. Turner W. W. Colpitts, W. Northampton Oct 27th W. W. Colpitts, 28th 29th Harr ison Jacksonville 30th Oc 1 Oct 30th W. W. Colpitts R. S 31st · Crisp.

Sepl 7th 18th19th W. Penna. Florenceville Sep 24th W. Penna R. Opie . Oct 2nd 3rd B. Mills, Thomas Allen, Arthurette ... Oct 29th 30th Thomas Allen, W. Penna

Sept. 30 L. S. Johnson M. R. Oct. 1 Knight W. W. COLPITTS.

Financial Secretary TRURO DISTRICT. Truro Sep 12th J. G. Angwin, F. H. Wright, A.B., W.G. Lane Chairman, J. Longworth Chairman, J. Longworth Dr. McReberts, S. Rettie Chairman, J. G. Angwin Sep 19th R. Alder Temple Acadia Mines.

Stellarton Sep 19th R. Alder Lemple
Stellarton Sep 19th R. Alder Lemple
J. G. Angwin
Chairman, J. G. Angwin
Shubenacadie... Oct 28,29
M. Musquodobit
M. Musquodobit
M. Fisher, J. G. Angwin
T. J. J. J. Angwin T. D. Hart. Mus. Harbor ... Nov

* Time to be arranged. THOS. D. HART, Fin. Sec. Selmah, Sept. 11th

ST. JOHN DISTRICT. St. John Local arrangements Sussex..... Sep 24th Bro. Hart. Sep 26th Bro Hart. Sep 26th Bro. McKeewn. ... Sep 25th Bro. McKeown. Sep 24th Bro. Read. Grand Lake Local arrangements. Local arrangements. Kingston Sep Soth To be arranged.

The following are the arrangements made by the FIWAWCIAL DISTRICT for holding the MISSION. ARY MEETINGS in the ST. JOHN DISTRICT. St. John Oct 28th Tweedy, Kirby, Chappell

Su ssex ... 29th30th and 31st Oct 22nd Prince, Comben, Betts. Apohaqui and 23rd Dec 9th Kirby and Betts. and 10th Dec 16th Weddall and Comben. and 17th Weddall Grand Lake Jerusalem ... Welsford ... Septem'r McKeown and LePage. October McKeown, Shrewsbury. Kingston Oct 27th McKeown and Moore. and 28th

· Local arrangements R. W. WEDDALL, September 14th, 1879. MIRAMICHI DISTRICT.

The following are the arrangements made by the Financial District Meeting for holding the MIS-SIONARY MEETINGS: Chathaus and Newcastle ... | Dec 2nd Isaac Howie, S. E. Col-Newcastle ... | 3rd will, D. H. Lodge, Chairman, S. E. Colwill

Chairman Chairman, I. N. Parker Baie du Vin Tabusintae .. Local arrangements. I. N. Parker. Chairman, George Steel.

* To be arranged. RELIEF AND EXTENSION FUND. Rev. John Prince, ex-President, has kindly con-sented to visit this District as the Deputation for this Fund during the present month.

EDUCATIONAL MEETINGS. Time to be arranged for each Circuit. Confirence Deputation, Revs. J. Hart and Dr. Inch. ISAAC N. PARKER, Fin. Secretary. Richibucto, N.B., Sept. 15.

with grief.

ISTHERE A REALITY IN RELI-GION?

BY W. A. SAWYER, M. D.

To answer this question many will say is a very easy matter. Does religion consist of forms and ceremonies? of creeds and rituals? Neither the one nor the other. May a man be skeptical and still be the possessor of pure and undefiled religion? I answer, to distinguish between error and truth, unless we examine critically the teachings of the churches? How may I know which is the true faith, the Roman Catholic or the Protestant? Skepticism need not necessarily lead any to deism or infidelity. If any arrive at either one it is the fault of a diseased and perverted mind, and such a one never possessed a grain of true and undefiled religion. Was Dr. Newman a skeptic? How long did it take him to find out that the Protestant Church of England into which he was born was not the true Church? If I lack charity I hope to be forgiven, but I do not believe any man of such magnificent attainments and natural ability after baving preached for many years in a church that has the semblance of religion, and after all, leaving it for a bundle of superstitions and traditions, ever had one belief of our members. spark of true, vital religion Is shall know them." And there is also book or journal. a redeeming feature; whatever I might ultimate bearing on any one.

trine that there is no positive truth is at stake. in religion." So says the Cardinal. He according to my definition. Liberalism is what is the matter with Drs. Beecher, Swing, Thomas and many others, some of them, or perhaps all, very good, if a man believes is right.

"But that one creed is as good as Creeds are nothing. Vital, practical on religion does not consist of creeds. Eze They may, as we believe, be essential as a rule of faith, and for the conduct of the church, but as an integer in AGR the Christianity of our blessed Saviour they do not enter. Nothing but a second birth, a consciousness of the agree with everybody, or to avoid makforgiveness of our sins, the baptism ing enemies, in some sense. If he has some of the things that go to make up Some persons are so destitute of any Oh that the world possessed

this kind of Christianity. Organizations there are in which children are born and become christithe creed on arriving at a proper age, and they become regular members of the church in good standing. These, many of them, are the kind of Chris-They probably never knew the name of our blessed Redeemer, because if quality so far as Christianity is concern See with a Bishop and no church or even a congregation, was what shattered his faith in the Anglican Church. Ah well! that was a heavy blow. Had he gone to his closet and prayof Rome.

As for the High Church party, it matters but little how soon it goes over al and transient use." in a body to Romanism. It is only I know not but the day is not far distant when the Protestant Episcopal show our independence by disagreeing and Roman Catholic Churches will in with everybody. The perpetual cynic

An Ambitious Text.—The parsons de, after all, tell the best stories. Rev. Dr. — is responsible for the following: "In the early part of his ministry a very eminent clergyman of his own denomination visited him and spent a Sabbath with him. Of course he invited him to preach for him, and, to his great satisfaction, he consented. Rev. Dr. -is tall, and his pulpit was rather high, to accommodate his manuscript to his sight: his visitor was short, rather stout, and had a shining bald head. Rev. Dr. - proposed to lower the pulpit a little, but his friend declined, and, on the contrary desired that it should be raised higher. It seemed that he was near sighted, but for some reasons preferred not to wear spectacles. The desk being raised, he proceeded to pile upon it the closed pulpit Bible, two hymn books, a pile of about a dozen sermons, and finally his manuscript and then his bald heat just glimmering over the top of his extempore fortification, he announces his text-"Thou shalt see simple and mexpensive remedy for it. greater things than these."—Harper's Johnsons Anodyne Liniment snuffed into

A LIVING QUESTION.

Every pastor that glances at the scant stock of our books in the average Methodist home is penetrated with the conviction that a system of colportage is demanded. Many reasons may be assigned for this dearth of our literature: The loss of books during the war, and the difficulty of getting volumes in the interior. At any rate, the Yes, provided he is intelligent enough households of the majority of Method. to exercise that right. How are we ists are destitute of even Disciplines.

Our people in the country hear a sermon on some moral duty once or twice a month. The preacher cannot well discuss from the pulpit the history and polity of our church. Seldom the doctrines are set forth.-What must be done? Shall our people remain in ignorance, the prey of proselyters? A doctrinal paper, book or tracts of another church gets among our members. It passes from house to house. It unsettles the mind of many. The antidote is absent.

The other churches have their agents They visit family by family, and sometimes our own people.-They show their books, interest the household, and sell their doctrinal works. They are read, establishing the faith of their owners, and then loaned to confuse the

Go where you will in our bounds, the that put too strong? I cannot help it. ominous fact stares you in the face There is one thing, however, that shall that ten thousand on ten thousand of sustain my verdict, "By their fruit ye our people do not read a Methodist

It is a matter of gravity. Our very say in this relation can have no possible members, with the miserable fraction of readers of our literature among "Liberalism in religion is the doc- them, are our shame. Our self-respect

It is a matter that concerns the Elmeant toleration in religion. He did dership. The overseers must look well not mean liberalism at all in the sense to it. Skidmore would order a canvass accepted by most men. I am no liberalist, and load with his big box of books under his sulky.

A thorough visitation, member by member, with a supply of our publications, would be the best Home evangelwe accept the doctrine, that whatever ization. The Conference is wise enough to furnish the money, if the elders find "But that one creed is as good as the men. We have spent hundreds and another," continues Cardinal Newman. ht indreds that had far better been used system of energetic colportage.-

EING WITH EVERYBODY.

It utterly impossible for a man to of the Holy Ghost, the living a devoted no opponents, it necessarily follows that life entirely to the cause. These are he is either a bypocrite or a cipher. the religion taught by the Apostles. real strength of character that no one cares what they think, and so no one takes the trouble to disagree with them. A person of strong convictions and sound moral sense must arouse opposians by inheritance as it were. Noth- tion in a world not yet in a millennial ing is necessary further than to endorse | condition. Such is the variety of tastes and opinions, such is the sincere difference of belief, even on the most fundamental subjects, such as the nature of God and the distinction between right tians who are going with Cardinal New and wrong; such is the heterogeneous man, Dr. Chase, and Rev. Wm. Roberts. | character of even the smallest social world, that no sincere person can avoid disagreement with a large number of they had they would not be going over those with whom he associates. If he to a church devoid of any redeeming seems always to agree with all, he is in the nature of things guilty of falsehood The fact that Jerusalem had a toward some. That constant courtesy which is always a duty need never be hypocritical. Servility and deceit are not courteous; they are in reality gross insults. He who professes agreement with opinions utterly divergent, praced for Jerusalem; hid himself behind tices deceit, throws a large share of his the cross like good mother Phoebe influence on the side of error, and weak-Palmer, he would never have thought ens his own character. As George Elliot says, "His mind is furnished as hotels are, with everything for occasion-

Because we must deplorably fail if one short remove from it already, and we attempt to agree with everybody, it by no means follows that we should common acknowlege the supremacy of is as repulsive and injurious as the perthe Pope of Rome. At any rate the petual sycophant; for if the latter flat-tendency is in that direction. good. The right method is to pursue a course of personal independence, remembering the old maxim which reminds us that Christ's service is true liberty. His is the only approbation we need. If we agree with Him and His laws, we must agree or disagree with men and measures just as they seem to us right or wrong. We should praise what we can, and blame what we must. If we are honest men, those who disagree with us will give us their respect, which is better than their liking. If we are dishonest, in order that we may say we have not an enemy in the world, we shall be likely to make good men our enemies, and to cause bad men to despise us

> Ir was not the clay and the spittle that cured the blind man, but Christ anointing his eyes with it.

If there is anything in this life that will give one a foretaste of hell, as some represent it, that thing is Neuralgia. It is the refinement of torture. But their is a the head will give instant relief.

WEBSTER OVERMATCHED.

Lawyers sometimes resort to questionable methods in order to destroy the effect which the testimony of a truthful and intelligent witness has upon a jury. Mr. Webster once tried in an ungallant way, to break down a woman's evidence, and he met more than his match. It was in the somewhat famous case of Mrs. Bogden's will, which was tried in the Supreme Court. Mr. Webster appeared counseler for the appellant.

Mrs. Greenough, wife of Rev. Wm. Greenough, late of West Newton, a tall, straight queenly-looking woman, with a keen black eye, a woman of great self-possession and decision of character, was called to the stand, a witness on the opposite side from Mr.

Webster at a glance, had the sagacity to foresee that her testimony, if it contained anything of importance, would have great weight with the court and jury. He therefore resolved, if possible, to break her down. And when she answered to the first question put to her, "I believe," Webster roared out:

"We don't wan't to hear what you believe: we want to hear what you know!"

Mrs. Greenough replied, "That is just what I was about to say, sir,' and went on with her testimony.

Notwithstanding his repeated efforts to disconcert her, she pursued the even tenor of her way, until Webster, becoming fearful of the result, arose apparently in great agitation, and drawing out his large snuff box, thrust his thumb and finger to the very bottom and carrying the deep pinch to both nostrils, drew it up with gusto. Then extracting from his pocket a very large handkerchief, which flowed to his feet as he brought it to the front, he blew his nose with a report that rang distant and loud through the crowded hall, Webster-"Mrs. Greenough, was

Mrs. Greenough a neat woman?' "I cannot give you full information as to that, sir. She had one very dirty trick."

"What was that, ma'am?" "She took suuff!"

The roar of the court-house was such that the Defender of the Constitution satdown, and neither rose nor spoke again until after Mrs. Greenough vacated her chair for another witness, having had ample time to reflect upon the inglorious history of the man who had a stone thrown at his head by a woman.

Fellows Syrup of Hypophosphites, by restoring strength to the nerves and muscles of the stomach cures dyspepsia, which is but the result of loss of nervous

STORY FOR LITTLE FOLKS.

CURIOSITY PUNISHED.

The fifteenth of May was a day of great interest to Madame Lisbelle, it several times she fell over old stumps, being the anniversary of the birth of and bruised her limbs; but still keeptwo cherished daughters, Leonore and ing on, she at last discovered through

Toward the close of April she began to make preparations for celebrating eight windows glazed with stained this happy day for the fourteenth time, glass. She approached softly, walking desiring to render it more gay than any preceding it, because the sisters, then entering girlhood, were more capable of appreciating its worth.

She planned one of the most agreeable surprises for them. A portion of her park, long since abandoned, seemed to her a fit place for the accomplishment of her design. Her children never entered this side of the enclosure, for tioner gave a detail of all the refreshit, being uncultivated, offered no attraction to them. Her chief difficulty would be to conceal from them the preparations which would be required for this festival.

Madame Lisbelle sent to Paris for skilful workmen, who were to bring with them all the decorations necessary for the embellishment of a pavillion, which was to be constructed in this place. She took every precaution not to arouse the curiosity of Leonore. This child, although possessing many good qualities, always wished to pry into everything which they sought to conceal from her, and, what was quite natural, after having discovered a secret, she would tell it in confidence to every one who would listen to her, hoping they would admire her tact and skill in detection. Her mother had hoped that reason would correct this fault; but she found that her indulgence had permitted this habit to become so deeply rooted that finally it would be necessary to impose upon her the most severe punishment the first time she yielded to this fault, forwhich she had been so often reproved.

They had only been at work four days on this pavillion, when this curious little girl suspected something very mysterious and extraordinary to be going on in the house.

Madame Lisbelle disappeared from time to time without any one knowing the cause of her absence. The workmen, whom she wished to conceal from all eyes, took their meals in the place where they worked. These repasts being prepared in the kitchen, this young ing castle, arrived with their mamma. much more just because this change

enter there; and, seeing the quantity to inform each one of them in particuof food, concluded it was to be sent to lar of the fine festival which was being some strangers. Tormented by a desire prepared, assuring them they were to to learn more, she thought all the day be invited, for their names were on the and dreamed at night; she wearied the list; but she took great care to enjoin servants with questions, but they had secrecy upon them. learned to keep the secrets of their mistress—Leonore not being a favourite, the next day it was known in all the because of her incessant prying. She neighborhood that there was to be a was in despair of being able to discover charming soirce at the house of Mad. anything, when, walking through the ame Lisbelle, refreshments, an illuminagarden, she perceived little Lubin, the tion, fireworks, and a number of other son of the gardener, running from the amusements. They knew minutely the side of the park with all his might, embellishments of the new pavillion; holding something in his hand, which and the hope of causing a pleasant surhe placed in his pocket the instant he prise was destroyed. saw her. This movement increased her desire to know what it was. She called Lubin, who ran more quickly to avoid her; but Leonore, taking a cross-path, arrived before him at the gate, and there detained him by extending her ing a fault. arms. The little boy was much vexed;

of Madame L., who had followed her hours to be passed in sleep. Her momistress into the park, had been taken | ther's waiting maid entered at six suddenly ill, and they had sent Lubin o'clock, and said to her, very seriousto bring some medicine to revive her. "Let me go now, Miss Leonore. My

too, if I don't get back soon." "Oh! you make me shudder," screamed Leonore. "Who will die? Where have you come from? What | moment to lose.' did you put in your pocket? Tell me | Poor Leonore was so shocked by this

once." "No, no; I will not tell you anything. I am too much afraid of the whipping my father will give me if I stances where she had abused the patell a single word."

Leonore, whose curiosity was redoubted by so much resistance, drew from her purse twenty sous, and offered them to the child, if he would only

"No, Miss," said Lubin, pushing aside her hand, "I should be disobeying my father, whom I love, although he corrects me so often. All your riches could not repair the evil this would do me."

"Ah! well since you will not tell, you can remain my prisoner."

"Indeed, Miss, I think you are very wicked! But if you want to know what your mamma is trying to hide from you, you have only to follow me. I will not tell you anything, but I cannot hinder your steps.

Leonore, laughing at the simplicity of the child, gave him his liberty; but he disappeared so quickly, that in a moment she entirely lost sight of him. Becoming very much vexed, she advanced into the park toward the side where he had disappeared, and found erself at the wild place she had feared to approach. Not finding a path, only a thicket of briers and thorns, she hesitated whether to return or proceed; but her curiosity, stronger than all obstacles, determined her. At each step she tore her dress, or scratched her hands in pushing aside the thorns; the branches a beautiful octagon pavilion, gayly painted and gilded. with on tiptoe, holding her breath, while she concealed herself behind a large oak. and saw, through an open casement, her mamma giving orders that nothing should be wanting in this festival to combine all kinds of pleasure. Her maid wrote, according to her dictation, the list of young ladies and gentlemen who were to be invited. The confecments, and a footman from Paris assured her that the musicians should arrive two hours before the opening of

the festival. Leonore not only possessed the joy of having discovered this interesting secret, but was very eager to impart it to her sister and young friends. When she thought she had learned all, she carefully retraced her steps to the house, bathed her face and hands, changed her dress, and then ran to seek Delphine.

"Oh! my dear little sister, I have charming news to tell you. You cannot imagine the secret mamma has endeavored to conceal from us with so much care! I know it all, and will tell you every word."

"Sister Leonore, do you not respect the secrets of our mother? It is wrong; and I should be very much displeased to hear it. If she has concealed anything from us, we ought to think she has good reasons for it. If you have discovered her secret, I hope you will be at least sufficiently discreet not to tell any one."

"Oh! I do not intend that any one shall know it but you. You are my best friend."

"Sister, I will not hear it, I tell you positively!"

Leonore persisted in relating to her the adventure in the park, until Delphine was obliged to leave her, and fasten herself in her room.

Leonore was becoming impatient at being forced to be silent, when three young ladies, who dwelt at a neighbor- every one, and the admiration was so lady was never wanting a precept to The indiscreet little girl found means had cost her so many efforts.

They kept the secret like herself, and

Madame Lisbelle learned every soon that her secret had been divulged. She was much less pained, at her disappointment than at the vexation she felt at seeing her daughter persist in so shock-

The night before the festival, which he dared not use any force with a promised so much pleasure, Leonore young lady of the house, and he had not went to bed in the gayest humor, but a moment to lose. The waiting-maid | regretting that there were so many

" Miss Leonore, you must arise, and father will whip me if I don't make make haste in dressing. Your mamma haste, and maybe the servant will die, has sent me to tell you that you are to go with me to your aunt Derlac's, where you will pass the day. I have four miles to go and return; you see I have not a

this, and I will allow you to go at announcement that she had scarcely strength to reply. Her conscience whispered many things, for which she had to reproach herself. She recalled intience of her mother, and the mean actions of which she had been guilty in order to satisfy her curiosity. Then she agreed with herself that she was justly punished, yet she was none the less af-

The servant was much affected at the many tears she shed. "I am sorry," she said, "to cause you so much trouble, but the orders of your mamma are positive."

"My good Victoria, can I not obtain my pardon? I wish to throw myself at mamma's feet to ask her pardon, show her my penitence, and implore her forgiveness. Can it be that she will send me from home on my birthday?"

"Alas! Miss Leonore, for that reason I dared to ask your pardon of my mistress, but she replied: 'There is no day in the year in which my ungrateful daughter does not fear to offend me; neither is there one in which I ought not to punish her for her disobedience. Do as I bade you, and at seven o'clock she must leave horo.""

Leonore was so much grieved at these words of her mother, that Victo ria was obliged to finish dressing her, and carried rather than conducted her to the coach, which they found ready to

The ride was a very sad one. She sobbed all the way. The servant carried a letter from her mistress to Madame Derlac. This lady, after having read it, cast a sorrowful glance at her neice. and, addressing herself to the servant, said:

"Leave immediately. My sister has great need of your assistance. Tell her share her vexation. I beg her not to think to-day of the one who has caused her so much pain, and only to occupy herself in making happy the daughter who remains at home, and whose birth has been a blessing from heaven."

Leonore, who was as much humbled as vexed, wept bitterly; but in the midst of her grief she never murmured against her mother, for she felt she justly merited all her indignation. Her mind, naturally just, made many good suggestions, which had a fine influence over all her life. "What good will it do me," said she

to herself, "thus to grieve and torment my imagination with pictures of the pleasures my sister and friends are enjoying at this moment? I had better endeavour to repair the past, to make such strong resolves for the future that I never again will fall into a like fault, for the impression this has made will never be effaced—no, never!" This was the case. When she re-

turned to her mother, she showed such true repentance as to merit her pardon and entire forgetfulness of the fault. Delphine, who was very sorry for her sister, loaded her with caresses, and never mentioned the festival, which had lost all charms for her, by the absence of one for whom it had been given,

Leonore, by continual watchfulness, overcame her fault. It is the happy privilege of the young to destroy easily evil tendencies, which become unconquerable when they permit them to grow with them.

Whenever she felt a desire to be curious, she fled to her room, where a pleasant book, a pretty piece of music, or some other amusement, would put to flight the habit which she wished to overcome. When hearing two pernsos conversing in an undertone, she would instantly withdraw; or, if by chance she discovered a secret, she would keep it in her heart as something sacred.

This conduct merited the esteem of

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They kept the secret like herself, and the next day it was known in all the She neighborhood that there was to be a scover charming soiree at the house of Madgh the ame Lisbelle, refreshments, an illuminan, the tion, fireworks, and a number of other m the amusements. They knew minutely the embellishments of the new pavillion; which and the hope of causing a pleasant surint he prise was destroyed.

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This was the case. When she returned to her mother, she showed such true repentance as to merit her pardon and entire forgetfulness of the fault. Delphine, who was very sorry for her sister, loaded her with caresses, and never mentioned the festival, which had lost all charms for her, by the absence of one for whom it had been

Leonore, by continual watchfulness, overcame her fault. It is the happy privilege of the young to destroy easily evil tendencies, which become unconquerable when they permit them to grow with them.

Whenever she felt a desire to be curious, she fled to her room, where a pleasant book, a pretty piece of music, or some other amusement, would put to flight the habit which she wished to overcome. When hearing two pernsos conversing in an undertone, she would instantly withdraw; or, if by chance she discovered a secret, she would keep

at it in her heart as something sacred. This conduct merited the esteem of or- every one, and the admiration was so a. much more just because this change ns had cost her so many efforts.

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Purifies the Blood, Renovates and Invigorates the Whole System.

ITS MEDICINAL PROPERTIES ARE Alterative, Tonic, Solvent and Diuretic.

VEGETINE is made exclusively from the jnices of carefuly-selected barks, roots and herbs, and so strongly concentrated that it will effectually eradicate from the system every taint of Scrofula, Scrofulous Humor, Tumors, Cancer, Cancerous Humor, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Syphilitic Diseases, Canker, Faintness at the Stomach, and all diseases that arise from impure blood. Sciantica, Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout and Spinal Complaints, can only be effectually cured through the blood. For Ulcers and Eruptive Diseases of the Skin, Pustules, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Tetter, Scaldhead and Ringworm, Vegetine has never failed to effect a permanent cure. For Pains la the Back, Kidney Complaints, Dropsy, Female Weakness, Leucorrhecea, arising from internal ulceration, and VEGETINE is made exclusively from the juices

corrheges, arising from internal ulceration, and nterine diseases and General Debility, Vzez-TINE acts directly upon the causes of these com-plaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs, allays inflammation, cures ulceration and regulates the bowels.

For Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Habitual Cos-

For Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, Headache, Piles, Nervousness, and General Prostration of the Nervous System, no medicine has evergiven such perfect satisfaction as the Vegetine. It purifies the blood, cleaness all of the organs, and possesses a controlling power over the nervous system.

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own families.

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WHAT IS VEGETINE? It is a compound extracted from barks, roots and herbs. It is Noture's remedy. It is perfectly harmless from any had effect upon the system. It is nourishing and strengthening. It acts directly upon the blood. It quiets the nervous system. It gives you good sweet sleep at night. It is a great panacea for our aged fathers and mothers, for it gives them, strength, quiets their nerves and panacea for our aged latters and mothers, for it gives them strength, quiets their nerves and gives them Nature's sweet sleep—as has been proved by many an aged person. It is the great Blood Purifier. It is a soothing remedy for our children. It has relieved and cured thousands. It is very pleasant to take; every child likes it.
It relieves and cures all diseases originating from impure blood. Try the VEGETINE. Give it a fair trial for your complaints; then you will say to your friend, neighbor and acquaintance, "Try it; it has cured me."

Valuable Information.

BOSTON, MASS. Mr. H.R. STEVERS:—

Dear Siv.—My only object in giving you this Dear Sir.—My only object in giving you this testimonial is to spread valuable information-Having been badly afflicted with Salt Rheum, and the whole surface of my skin being covered with pimples and cruptions, many of which caused me great pain and annoyance, and knowing it to be a blood disease, I took many of the advertised blood preparations, among which were any quantity of sarsaparilla, without obtaining any benefit until I commenced taking the Vrgring, and before I had completed the first bottle I saw that I had got the right medicine. Consequently I followed on with it until I had taken seven bottles, when I was pronounced a well man, and my skin is smooth and entirely free from pimples and emptions. I have never ed a well man, and my skin is smooth and entirely free from pimples and emptions. I have never enjoyed so good health before, and I attribute it all to to the use of Vecetime. To benefit those afficted with Rhuematism, I will make mention also of the Vecetime's wonderful power of curing me of this acute complaint, of which I have suffered so intensely.

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The following pen-and-ink sketch of customs tariffs, is from the Berlin " Tag- est Committee :blatt:"-

"Hush! Bismarck is speaking." With these words you are ushered into the Reichstag. And it is so. Before even hearing a word, you can tell by the aspect of the chamber that it is the Chancellor who is speaking. With their bodies stretched out. and ears wide open, every. body leans forward to listen. The pencils of the short-hand writers fly over the paper with the rapidity of lightning, and you hold your breath involuntarily that you may hear better. From below is heard a feeble voice—one of those voices which, by its nervous tone, suggests excess of intellectual work. The words come by jerks, each sentence being laboriously formed. The orator is sometimes sometimes hesitating in his speech. He recalls each sentence, twists it and turns it about until he has elimiabandons it to the House. In listening to ton affoat, that is needed to move it by bim you experience a strange excitement, rail, for while this strong man continues his he will suddenly stop short in the middle of his discourse. Not that ideas are likefrom the Chancellor's robust frame may fail in the midst of a peroration without the possibility in the hurry of picking up the broken threads. The Chancellor him. self looks ill at ease while speaking, his thin white hands fidgeting now with one, now with another button of his modest dark blue cuirassier's uniform. They catch feverishly at the long pencils, so much talked about, seek refuge on the his thick eyebrows are lowered still more upon the gray eyes which seem to penetrate the ranks of the Deputies. It is now evident that the orator is approaching the treated in the usual way. end of his speech; the sentences become shorter and more vigorous. And then the Chancellor draws himself up to his full height: the voice so weak at first gains a the Chamber, resuming his seat amid the a forest engineer. loud applause of his friends. -St. Louis

MIND IN NATURE.

Chris. Adv.

The rational look of the world is denied by no one. Eyes look as if they were made to see with. Ears look as if they were made to hear with. Legs look as if they were made to walk with. The nutritive apparatus looks as if it were made to keep the body in repair. The lungs look as if they were made to aerate the blood: and the blood and blood-vessels look as if they were made with an eye to their actual function. And in general, science everywhere assumes that nature is rational and that everything is adapted to every thing else. We must remember that science is not merely observation; but it is chiefly the conclusions from the observations. Science aims by the aid of reasoning to pass behind the phenomena and form some conception of the supersensible realities upon which appearances are based. But it enters into this hidden world only by thought; and it implicitly assumes, therefore, that the laws of thought are valid for all being. Science, then, is built upon the notion that the real is rational and intelligible; and it aims to grasp the rational system which is in things. If we should assume that the real is irrational, and hence unintelligible, all our science would perish. What would become of astronomy if we assumed that the flying planet is not bound by the rational principles of mathematics? The atomic theory and the ether theory are not facts of observation, but only rational inferences from phenomena; but if the real is not rational, of course these and all other scientific theories fall to the ground. We conclude, then, that there is mind back of nature which realizes in nature its preconceived plans and purposes. Prof. Bowne.

Christian missionaries have made their mark in Japan to such an extent that some of the Buddhists of that country are preparing young men to go out as preachers to counteract the teachings of the missionaries. A number of these young men have been sent to China and India for thorough instruction in the mysteries of Buddhism. But these strongholds of error will crumble before the artillery of the gospel, and the day is not far distant when this land shall be called Christian. A very encouraging result of woman's work there, is the awakening upon the subject of female education. The empress has become so much interested that she has inaugurated a female normal college, and gives to it five thousand dollars. Woman's missionary work among heathen

women is developing wonderful results. used in Syria save that afforded by the little wick floating in a cup of olive oil. The read, they desire to use their evenings for AMERICAN FORESTS.

THE WESLEYAN, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1879,

The following are extracts from a paper the German Chancellor delivering his on this subject in Harper's Monthly for August, 1879, by George May Powell, great speech in the Reichstag on the chairman of the American Institute For-

> Of a desolation recorded far back of even the days of Grecian glory: "A man was famous according as he had lifted up axes on thick trees." In the days when American forests were practically limitess, our fathers were far too famous for lifting up axes on the trees. Trusting to what seemed employment, skilled laborers have made their homes where the streams appeared permanent. Then as the summers came and went, the river grew more and more feeble till the spindles were silent. Then the flood turns that stream to a demon of destruction. The cause of all this was that the sources of the river's life have been injured or destroyed by men who lifted up axes on the thick trees far up the mountain where the mill streams have their birth.

Next to production in importance, is the question of transportation as innated all the points which an adversary volved in navigation. Less than a quarmight attack. It is then only that he ter of the traction is needed to move a

Many of the streams constituting Britspeech you are momentarily feeling that ains inland navigation are so small as to be spoken of as "brooks" in the Parliamentary acts giving rights to companies ly to be wanting, but one fears lest the to use them. One of these combined caweakly voice which issues so laboriously nals and river courses takes freight at the southwest of England at the Severn; up historic little Avon; across Wiltshire to the Thames, and down to London. All this will be so improved on that in a few years the speed between steam canal boats and that of the average freight train will be materially reduced. Britain's inland transport lines, thus exceed the length of her rail lines.

Agriculture does not need sacrifice of table, and at last rest on the glass of | trees, to save streams for navigation or water which stands on the tribune. You manufactures. The identical conditions might fancy that it was only this resting of rain or dew fall needed by either is place that was wanting, for presently his needed for all. Seasons seldom pass in speech grows firmer, more severe; words | which farmers would not have from one flow from his lips with greater clearness; to three fourths added to their yield by a more equal distribution of the rainfall. High culture proves an acre properly watered, may yield as much as seven or more

Single trees have been burned in America in log heaps, which, cut into veneers would sell for more nett cash, than the whole farm where it grew. When our forclear, hard ring, and he throws his last ests are as well treated as those of Europe sentence like a bomb into the midst of few trees will be cut except by advice of

The social uses of camp-meetings ought to be valued. Granted that there is a religious pic nic side to them, we ought also to recognize that a religious pic-nic is better than an irreligious one. A campmeeting brings laymen together and inspires and strengthens connectional feeling; but apart from all that it is a good thing for us to rest and become better acquainted with our neighbors, and to do so in a camp devoted to religious work. We have no other means of wider communion than that of single churches that is half so effective as the camp-meeting; and we believe that the vitality of the camp meeting depends mainly upon its supplying a need in promoting the intercourse of members of different churches.

CHOLERA INFANTUM.-When the poor little fellow wakes up in the middle of the night, away from physician and friend, and you suddenly feel that his spirit is about to depart before morning, and all your cherished plans frustrated, how helpess you feel.—Take our advice, go buy bottle of Perry Davis' PAIN KILLER, and you have a remedy you can rely upon. Do not neglect so important a duty.

Probably no one preparation has reseived so much praise from its patrons nor is so deserving of commendation as Hall's Hair Renewer. We but echo the voice of the millions who have used it when we pronounce it the best Hair Dressing in the world. It stands unrivalled. Those who are affected with diseases of the scalp accompanied with itching or irritation, find relief and renewal in this invalnable remedy. When the hair is inclineded to fall off, a moderate use of the Renewer will strengthen the roots of the hair; and preserve it, and if it exhibits a tendency to turn gray it will restore the natural color.—Fulton (Mo) Telegraph.

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Sewing Machine), marks one of the most important eras in the history of machinery, and when we consider its great usefulness and extremely low price of (\$25) it is very difficult to conceive of any invention for domestic use of more or even equal importance to families. It has great capacity for work; beautiful, smooth and quiet movement, rapid execution, certainty and delightful ease of operation. that commends it above all others. The working parts are all steel, strong and durable, and will last a life time, the bob bins hold 100 yards of thread; the stitch is the firmest of all the stitches made, neat and regular, and can be regulated in a moment to sew stitches from an inch in length on coarse material down to the finest, so infinitesimal as to be hardly dis-A few years ago no artificial light was cernible with the naked eye, and with a rapidity rendering it impossible to count them; it has more attachments than people then seemed to have little need for any other, and it does to perfection all amps, but now that schools have been kinds of heavy, coarse, plain, fine or fancy multiplied, and the people have learned to needle-work with ease, and far less labor than required on other machines. It needs study. The result has been, according to no commendation, the rapid sales, increas-Dr. Jessup, that there has been a great ing demand, and voluntary encomiums demand for oil for illuminating purposes, from the press, and the thousands of famso that there is not a village or nook about | ilies who use them, amply testify to their Mount Lebanon in which empty boxes, undoubted worth as a standard and remarked "astral oil," may not be seen. liable household necessity, extending its The first shipment of American oil to Sy-popularity each day. This popular ma-ria was made by a Boston merchant in chine can be examined at the office of this 1866, and last year the imports at Beirut paper. AGENTS WANTED by the aione, amounted to 1,500,000 gallons. In more senses than one is America giving light in Syria.

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You are quite at liberty to publish the foregoing Yours very truly, J. K. GOOLD, Major.

Staff Paymaster to M. M. Forces. GEO. FRASER, ESQ., Agent North British Co's Nutritious Condiment, Halifax.

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76 GRANVILLE STREET. PManaging Agent for the Maritime Provinces E. Island, Newfoundland, etc. july 19

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ate points At 5.00 p.m (Accommodation) for Truro and intermediate stations At 6.15 p.m (Express) for St John, Rivère du Loup Quebec, Montreal, and the west.

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Rev. J. G. Bigney for Richard Telfer 1
Zoeth Whitman 1
Rev. J. S. Allen for Nath Strang Rev. W. C. Brown for Mrs. Clements A. W. Doane 2.00 1.00 2.00 Lewis A. Wilson

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NOTE-The Minutes of the New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island for the several Circuits have been sent to the District. If any Circuit Superindent has not received the supply to the number to which his Circuit is entitled according to the resolution of the Conference-he should apply to

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			-	1 -	00
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		-	36	10	OU
	Cowper's Task, Illustrated by Birket			1	
	Foster	3	õÔ	1	35
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		â	00	1	00
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	Christ's Presence in the Gospel History	1	25	0	75
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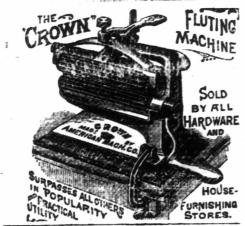
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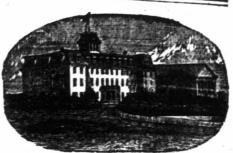
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