

The Wesleyan,

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NO. 28

OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

DEATH IN THE MINE.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—Another terrible accident has occurred, and a coal mine has become the grave of more than 200 of the hardy toilers by whom the mine was worked. The scene of the calamity is in Haydock, near Wigan. The pit is divided into two mines, an upper and lower, and it was in the deepest and most extensive section that the explosion occurred. It was proved that only a quarter of an hour before the event, the mine was examined and all was found apparently safe, and nothing called for special precautions. In a moment a fearful shock, followed by a terrible blast of flame, sweeping through the workings like a tornado of fire, struck down the helpless victims. If any escaped the first fierce storm they were quickly overwhelmed by the deadly after-damp. A very few who were near the shaft have survived to tell the sad tale of that awful event, and of their own narrow escapes. The strength of the explosion was so great that the earth for some distance around was shaken as by an earthquake. The cause of the explosion is unknown. The usual inquiry is being entered upon, and provision will be made for the destitute relatives of those who have been killed, but the whole event is one of deplorable severity and magnitude, and has evoked much sympathy from all ranks, including our gracious and motherly Queen.

MR. MACKONOCHE

has long been known to your readers as one of the foremost leaders in the great Ritualistic party. He is a clergyman in London, in charge of a poor and populous parish, but he is kept well provided for in every respect by the munificent gifts and offerings of enthusiastic admirers and supporters from far and near. He has been for upwards of ten years at conflict with his superiors in church affairs, and again and again figured in the law courts for violations of ecclesiastical rule. Sometimes beaten and not unfrequently victorious, he has defied mentions and sentences, going on in his high headed way, a hero in the eyes of his followers, but a sore trial to his bishop, and the judges of the land. A severe sentence has now been passed upon him. For three years he is suspended from all his offices, and from all the revenues of his parish. If he further resists, the only alternative will be prison life, and much curiosity is felt as to the course that will be taken by this earnest, resolute and high-handed son of the great establishment.

THE STRIKE IN LANCASHIRE

is almost over. Very bitter and resolute has the controversy been, and cruel have been the deeds of some of the rioters. The strike lasted for upward of seven weeks, 300,000 people were thrown out of work and an immense sum of money has been thus lost by them. While rejecting the masters' offer of work at a reduction of 10 per cent., they had to appeal to the public for aid, and were compelled to subsist upon a niggard and precarious charity. Nearly all have returned to work at the terms offered, but great injury has been done to the trade of the District, and it will be a long time before it can fully recover, or the bad feelings engendered between the employers and their work people will have passed away.

THE FRENCH CONFERENCE.

In the midst of the strife of political parties, and surrounded by an ever-dominant Romanism, there is a brave band of Wesleyan ministers in France, working at great disadvantage yet with quenchless zeal and love. They have recently held their Conference, and reviewed the work in all its bearings. It is grievous to learn that they are struggling with great pecuniary difficulties, their salaries are very low, and even these are in part unpaid. Some generous friends in England have come to their help, and made up the embarrassing deficiencies for the present year, but they need some permanent help, and to a much larger amount than the funds of the Missionary Society can supply. There is still a great necessity for the presence of Methodism in France. The life of other evangelical

far too much conformed to the worldliness which surrounds them. Their testimony against error is clear, but they lack power. Our work as a church has been much blessed, but our brethren there have not yet the means for separate Conferential existence, and are compelled to depend upon foreign resources. They are reluctant to do this, for there is not a braver or more self-sacrificing band in Methodism.

THE IRISH CONFERENCE

is now in session, but we are not in possession of any definite intelligence. Drs. Pope, Punshon, and Rigg, together with some other well-known brethren form the English deputation. The important question of union with other Methodist churches will be determined, and excites great interest.

THE CONGRESS

in Berlin has now been in formal session over a week and yet very little actual work has been done, or the results have been kept profoundly secret. Yet the prevalent feeling is decidedly hopeful, and the fear of war is passing away. It is useless to attempt any summary of the questions being discussed, or to give an idea of the forms and precedents by which the Congress professes to be governed. All is very stately and deliberate. The chief actors are extremely cautious, and there is intense dread of any move that might be taken advantage of, or damage the promoters.

OUR HOPE

rests in the fact that unceasing prayer to God is ascending from loyal Christian hearts, that the distinguished arbitrators may be endowed with wisdom from above, and brought to conclude a peace on a wise and permanent foundation. The interest felt is very strong, and intense desire is felt for early and precise information, but for this we must be content to wait. B.

June 25, '78.

OUR PARIS LETTER.

A GLANCE AT THE FINE ART DEPARTMENT. MEDALS AND COINS THAT TELL A HISTORY. THE SALOON OF HISTORICAL PORTRAITS IN MARBLE. M'MAHON AND CARROBERT. THE BRITISH FINE ART SECTION. SOME PICTURES BY A DISTINGUISHED ENGLISH ARTIST. A BUST OF BARONESS BURDETT COURTS.

(From our regular correspondent.)

PARIS, June 23, 1878.

A visitor to the Exhibition, who has only a week to spend there, will find himself embarrassed as to the sections he ought most particularly to inspect. Let him, unless he has some special object connected with mill, or farm, or handicraft, room as much as he can in fresh fields and pastures new. Let him go in the early days of his visit to the Fine Art Department, which runs straight through the centre of the building from the Vestibule of Honor to the Vestibule of Manual Industry, parallel to the Military School. He will in his course get the best thoughts and feelings of each nation that exhibits. A room hung round with historical tapestries is the first in the way. It has to the right a collection of theatrical accessories and scene-shifting appointments, and to the left, a display of coins and medals struck from the French Mint. They speak to a reflective mind of the instability of royal and imperial grandeur in this country. We see a medal of Josephine and Napoleon, Emperor and Empress, and with a date three years later, of Napoleon and Mary Louise. Another medal represents the King of Rome with his mother as Empress regent; then Louis the XVIII; Charles the X; Louis Philippe; then the Republic of '48, with Liberty, Equality, Fraternity, forming her escort; followed by medals bearing the profiles of Louis Napoleon, President, of Louis Napoleon Emperor, of Louis Napoleon and Eugène de Montizo, and of a baby who is now the Chislehurst Pretender. Thiers had no medal struck to celebrate the defeat of the Commune, the successful negotiation of his gigantic loan, or the passing of his constitution. McMahon, so far, has not given a sitting to the Artist of the Mint. The Marshall's likeness, however, is in the next hall: "The Saloon of Historical Portraits in Marble." It is flattered, but in the main true. That coarse energetic

take orders from the Emperor, in the Crimea, is to the left. Canrobert the 4th of December here, is to the right. In the many busts and statues that predominate in this hall, the reactionary energy of the Fine Art Department betrays itself. The Marquis C. who has it in charge, has not, however, had the audacity to set up the images of Louis Napoleon and his wife, though they were both very positive historical facts. To the left of this hall there is a room where the costumes of Provincial France are gathered. We leave it to enter the British Fine Art Section, comprising eight rooms, every one of which is larger than the space allotted to British art at Philadelphia. These rooms have comfortable seats, mats on the floors, civil attendants, and a railway round the room, on which visitors—and this is an immense boon—can lean while studying pictures low down, or jotting down impressions in their note books. Oil paintings stand at the head of the eighty-five classes. The French, who are honored as umpires in all questions of art, think highly of the English school, which does well when it follows nature, but very badly when it follows British art traditions. England's greatest artist, Millais, sends ten pictures. The portrait of Mrs. Bischoffsheim is that of a hard woman of the world, in a trundled up Dolly Varden train of brown silk brocade, dotted over with colored bouquets, and a petticoat of warm tinge. The coloring is pleasant, the subject not agreeable. In the portraits of English ladies, generally, there is an absence of that delightful thing, to express which I must borrow a French term, *la bonne grace*. "Hearst's trumpets," represents three grumpy young women sitting in a luxurious green-house playing dummy whist. They are tired, I suppose, of the tedious game, and of fullness of bread, and of idleness. I was told that they are the daughters of a knighted manufacturer of artillery of heavy calibre. The wealth of the world flows in upon them and takes away their appetite for the enjoyment of ordinary and extraordinary pleasures. Their lilac silk dresses and pink ribbons, the *boule* table at which they drag through their game, the ferns and other hot-house plants, are all faithfully and ably done. A dominant quality of Millais is sincerity. He represents things as they strike him and his eye has great power to see and to discern. That prim old "Yeoman of the Guard," is wonderfully well rendered. But it is not a picture for a small collection. The scarlet color of the coat is too obtrusive. "The sisters," another of Millais' pictures, lent by an English gentleman, are good, simple, rosy-cheeked, ruddy-lipped little girls. What a breath of fresh air from the Highlands is not that Scotch landscape, "O'er the Hills and Far Away"! Crag, copse, moor, and misty hills in the distance, spanned by a rainbow, present the finest combination of wild scenery I ever saw on canvas. And that Heart of Oak, the "Northwest Passage"! The germs of an epic poem are there. The old seaman, whose parlor is done up like the cabin of a ship, will have it that none but the English will ever find the Northwest passage, about an attempt to discover which, by the French, his fair, slim daughter is reading to him in a newspaper. There are two classes in which the English are unrivalled—cut and engraved flint glass and water-color paintings. The highest art is displayed in both. Their drawings in black and white are also admirable, their wood and lithograph and galvanoplastic engravings, too, are highly meritorious, and, in spite of a foggy climate, their photographs are first-rate. In sculpture the English hold a good position. "Baroness Burdett Courts" is a bust to study. There is great distinction and sensibility expressed in her long narrow head. It is a benign face, but is she genial? I think not. Compassionate she certainly is. It would make her suffer to see a worm cut in twain by her gardener's hoe. The baroness is a Tory, a friend of the Chislehurst people, I am told, and High Church; but she could not be herself a tyrant, or do an evil act for self-aggrandisement, even if it were possible for her to have the temptation of poverty. Impossible to find a type more purely humane. The dress of the old Darwinian Adam has been entirely elimi-

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

FOURTH DAY. FORENOON SESSION.

Conference opened at 9 o'clock, with the usual devotional services; after which an invitation was read from Charlotetown asking the Conference to hold its next Session there. After some discussion it was decided to accept the invitation. Reports from several of the Committees were then submitted and accepted.

In the Report of the Committee on Memorials were embodied references to several matters of more or less interest.

The Committee on Pastoral Address reported by reading a lengthy and excellent address, which was highly complimented by the Conference, and adopted.

By the wish of the newly ordained men, Dr. Pickard moved that the hearty thanks of the Conference be presented to Dr. Stewart for the excellent charge delivered to them last evening, and that he be requested to furnish a copy of it for publication in one of our connexional organs.

For a length of time the question of appointing a general Agent to collect for the relief of the burnt churches in St. John, occupied the attention of the Conference; and, not being settled at the time of adjournment, it was laid over until afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Opened with the usual devotional exercises; and, before passing to the order of the day, the Report of the Examining Committee was received and adopted. The question of setting apart a General Agent in the interests of St. John churches was settled by deciding it to be unadvisable to set apart a man for the purpose contemplated.

After an interval of an hour and a-half, during which the Stationing Committee retired to complete its work, the Conference proceeded to elect its representatives to the General Conference. Nine was announced as the number we were entitled to send; but it being decided by vote of Conference that the President is reckoned as already elected to the General Conference, it was announced that eight names only be written on every ballot. The result of the first casting of votes was the election of the following six brethren—D. D. Currie, J. Lathern, R. Duncan, H. Pickard, D. D., C. H. Paisley, A. M., and C. Stewart, D. D. The excitement in Conference at this point was intense; while the satisfaction of those elected was apparent, the anxiety of every eligible man to be one of the other two was evinced. After the vote had been cast three times more H. Sprague, A. M., was declared elected. Then the vote was cast three times for the remaining one, but no election ensued; and as the hour for the evening service had been nearly reached, it was necessary to adjourn.

The Sabbath School Anniversary meeting was begun at 8 o'clock, p.m., and was presided over by the ex-President. The devotional exercises were led by Rev. J. C. Berrie. The report which was read by the Secretary—Rev. R. Wilson—did not show this department of our work in such a state of prosperity as is desirable; in view of which the Committee recommend the holding of District S. S. Conventions, and that in each District this Convention shall be held in connection with the Annual Meeting. Rev. J. Howie discussed the following topic: "The importance of the Sabbath School to the Church and the World." His speech was replete with interest.

Rev. S. R. Ackman was called for; and he, coming forward, said he had no topic, but would make one. He delivered an excellent address on "The duty of our people to the children."

Here Rev. W. Dobson was to have spoken, but was unable to do so because of having had a surgical operation performed upon his throat in the morning. This explanation was made by the Secretary.

Rev. J. Lathern, in a very clear and forcible address showed the "Relative, and not actual, decrease in all our returns, owing to the changes by the Discipline." With the Doxology and the Benediction by Rev. J. V. Jost, a very interesting

FIFTH DAY. FORENOON.

This being the day arranged for our reception and entertainment of the N. S. Conference, it was looked forward to with great interest. Shortly after the opening of Conference the members of the N. S. Conference marched up from the station and entered the church. They presented an imposing appearance; and as they took their seats in the pews left vacant for them, it was seen that they outnumbered us; but though in numbers greater they were not in appearance better. In a timely and neat address our President welcomed the N. S. Conference, and in fitting terms the President of the N. S. Conference replied. After calling the ex-Presidents and the Secretaries to the platform, the previously arranged order of business was read and immediately proceeded with.

The Report of the Supernumerary Fund was presented by the Secretary-Treasurer—Rev. Dr. Pickard. This was succeeded by a lively and prolonged discussion in which Dr. Pope, Jno. Read, President Taylor, Jabez Rogers, G. O. Huestis, A. W. Nicolson, John Lathern, J. R. Narraway and others took part. Mr. Narraway said there were two chief points upon which he would dwell—*What was in favor and what was against the amalgamation of the Supernumerary and the Superannuated Funds.* There were in favor the following:

(1) If an equitable basis of amalgamation could be reached so as to make the Fund Connexional, it would be desirable to amalgamate. (2) If it would give to our widows sixty per cent. more, as doubtless it would, it would be desirable. (3) If Lay interest in this fund in the West is increasing, this is favorable.

But there is much against this scheme. That an equitable basis of union can be reached is doubtful. If the sense of a letter read by Dr. Pickard is taken to be the view of the Western Conferences they do not favor the scheme. They evidently do not want to pay any additional into the Fund, and are no more willing that we should extract anything from it, either of which must be done if an equitable basis of union is reached. Then it has not been made to appear that we would get anything more out of the amalgamated fund than we get out of our fund as it is.

The following resolution, moved by President Taylor, was unanimously carried: "That it is not expedient to urge the amalgamation of these Funds, but that it be left an open question for the next four years."

A few minutes remaining for the discussion of this matter, Dr. Pickard was accorded the privilege of addressing the meeting. In a very earnest and pointed speech he showed the sources of the income of this Fund; that every member of our Church ought to be asked yearly to contribute to this Fund, and then the receipts from the circuits would exceed those from the ministers—the reverse of which has been true,—and that unless we bestir ourselves in the interests of this Fund, guided by the principles laid down for its regulation, we will soon find ourselves unable to meet the claims upon it.

S. F. Huestis and Prof. Burwash made telling addresses in this connection, urging the necessity of working in the interests of this Fund. Mr. Huestis then read the resolution of the N. S. Conference relative to this Fund: "That if no amalgamation of these Funds is reached the Representatives of the Eastern Conferences to the General Conference be requested to appoint a Committee to guard the interests of our Fund for the next four years."

Mr. Nicolson and Mr. McKewen supported this resolution. H. Sprague, Mr. Temple, Mr. Read, and Dr. Pickard questioned the possibility and propriety of passing it. Several others spoke and the resolution, as stated, was adopted.

Dr. Inch then came to the platform, and, in behalf of the institutions, extended an invitation to the united Conferences to dine at 10 o'clock in their dining halls, all those whose surnames begin with any letter between A and K, inclusive, to go to the Male Academy, those between L and Z, inclusive, to the Female Academy. Conference then adjourned to meet at 2 o'clock.

LETTER No. XIII.

MONCTON, N. B., May 24, 1878.

REV. D. G. McDONALD, Charlottetown. Dear Sir and Brother,—

I have had the privilege of examining your Bible Baptisma, in which you have referred, occasionally, to my Catechism of Baptism. I do not propose to review your work; and yet, by way of acknowledging your kindness in speaking as you do of my Catechism, I may be allowed to call your attention to one point, at least, which otherwise might pass unnoticed. In your book we have an illustration of the fact that it is not difficult, generally, to say a great many things on the wrong side of a great question. We have further illustrations of this, sometimes, in political discussions. The daily issues of leading newspapers may contain columns of reading matter, relative to the strength of the political parties of the day. The discussion may continue long. There is a practical way, however, of making an end of the controversy, and that is by a resort to figures. Let the ballots be deposited, and counted. The result may then become apparent to all men.

So it may be, to some extent, in religious controversy. Discussions may be protracted. Books may be written. There is nothing, however, like coming to the point. You have ventured to do this, in giving a number of syllogisms in your book. Please allow me to say that, in my judgment, those syllogisms are the best parts of your volume. Arguments, that to many minds would be inexplicable, or misleading, may be made clear by a well-constructed syllogism. I admire your boldness in allowing your arguments to be subjected to so practicable a test. Let us look at some of these.

XIX. IMMERSIONIST SYLLOGISMS:

On page 49 of your book, you have given the following syllogism:

"1. In giving the commission Christ chose not ransio—not cheo but baptizo. "2. The primary, literal meaning of baptizo according to all the learning of world, is to immerse, or its equivalent.

"3. Therefore in giving the commission Christ commanded his disciples to immerse those whom they baptized.

It may be well here to remind the general reader that every regular syllogism contains three and only three propositions, called—(1) The Major premise, (2) The Minor premise, and (3) the conclusion.

The unsoundness of your argument as indicated in this syllogism, is apparent for several reasons, a few of which may be indicated as follows:

1. The minor premise (2) is ambiguous, in saying "immerse, or its equivalent." This indefiniteness shows that the syllogism is fatally defective. It ought to be apparent to any person, even at a superficial glance, that neither dip, nor plunge, nor overflow, is the "equivalent" of immerse. An island may be immersed, without being either dipped or plunged; and the primary cause of the immersion may be the sprinkled rain. A very moderate application of the scientific method of reasoning is sufficient to show that neither dip, nor plunge, can be the "equivalent" of immerse.

2. Your Minor premise (2) is also irreparably defective, in saying that the "primary" meaning of baptizo, is "to immerse," or, etc. Let me refer you to the Southern Baptist Publication Society Report of the Carrollton Debate, p. 33-36, from which you have largely quoted in your book, where you will find proof, abundant, that baptizo never meant to immerse until several hundred years after it had been in use by Greek writers; and where you will also ascertain that its primary meaning was to sprinkle.

3. Your Minor premise (2) also contains a statement which betrays, either a lamentable want of knowledge, or a sad inability to discriminate between right and wrong, on the part of him who constructed the syllogism. Your syllogism says, "all the learning of the world" shows that baptizo means immerse. The cause which compels its advocates to utter such palpable absurdities in its defense, must be defective, from bottom to top, and from centre to circumference.

4. Your minor premise (2) being defective, it follows inevitably that your conclusion can not be true. Hence, Christ in giving the commission did not command his disciples to immerse those whom they baptized.

On page 153, of your book, you have given another syllogism, as follows:

"1. If Christ intended that baptism in the Christian church, should take the place of circumcision in the Jewish nation, there would have been some intimation of the change given in the New Testament.

"2. But the New Testament is silent upon any such change, therefore.

"3. No such change was intended by Christ."

The defect in this syllogism is that its minor premise (2), has not been proved

and can not be proved. Paul, in speaking of baptism, and not merely baptism with water, but the higher—the real baptism, calls it circumcision—(See Col. 2 and elsewhere). Hence, the argument, of which the above syllogism is the climax, is unsound, and misleading.

Let us look, however, at this syllogism, from an anti-Baptist standpoint; and slightly altered, so far as the major premise is concerned. Let us read it as follows:

(1) If Christ had intended that infants, in the Christian Church should not be received into its fold as in the former dispensation, and by the proper mode of baptism, there would have been some intimation of the change given in the New Testament.

"(2) But the New Testament is silent upon any such change.

"(3) Therefore, no such change was intended by Christ."

The force of this syllogism, will be manifest at a glance. It indicates clearly, according to your own reasoning, the propriety of baptizing infants.

On page 175, of your work, you have another syllogism, as follows:

"(1) Paul taught the Ephesian church "all the counsel of God."

"(2) Paul said nothing about infant baptism.

"(3) Therefore, infant baptism is not found in all the counsel of God.

The defect in this syllogism is chiefly in the Minor (2) premise. How do you know that Paul said nothing to the Ephesian brethren about infant baptism? You have assumed what can not be proved. In your Major premise you use the word "church" as if you sought, thereby, to create the impression that Paul had, in his Epistle to the Ephesians, declared "all the counsel of God." Paul did not declare all the counsel of God, in his Epistle to the Ephesians. A great deal of the counsel of God, is contained in other parts of the Bible, and not in the Epistle to the Ephesians. Paul said a great many things in his preaching to the Ephesians that are not in his Epistle. As the Minor premise in this syllogism is incapable of proof the conclusion is not true.

On page 182, of your book, you have this syllogism:

"(1) The ordinance of baptism is a positive command. (See Matt. 28: 19, etc.)

"(2) The baptism of infants is not commanded in the word of God, ergo.

"(3) The baptism of infants is not of God."

In this syllogism you make what is called the commission, (Matt. 28: 19) the positive command. To whom is the command given? In your argument, of which this syllogism is the objective point, you get curiously mixed on the "positive command" question. You argue as if the command was given to adults, or adult believers, and that they are commanded in the commission to get baptized. You seem to forget that the commission is to properly authorized ministers, and that they should make disciples of all, baptizing and teaching them.

How can the ministry of a church baptize all persons, or all nations, if they do not baptize infants?

The weakness of your Minor premise (2) is apparent from the fact that the commission is to ministers, and is general, and includes all, and does not discriminate, against infants, and in favor of adults. The manifest fallacies of your syllogism show that your argument against infant baptism is unscriptural and untrue.

There are other syllogisms in your volume which are equally open to objections, but to which it is not necessary to refer.

XX. CLOSING WORDS.

There is a paragraph on page 119, of your book, wherein you quote from my Catechism of Baptism; and wherein you have the following sentence: "Come out from among them and do as the Baptists do—as the Apostles did—baptize the people because they are saved, and not in order to save them." Let me remind you that this is one of the grounds upon which infants are baptized—"because they are saved." They are partakers of saving grace through the atonement; and dying in infancy are "caught up into heaven." Infants are as clearly entitled to baptism, as the believing adult who has never been baptized. Baptism no more saves one than coronation makes one a king. Coronation can only make one a king who is a king already. Coronation is the outward and visible sign, and seal, and authoritative declaration, of what already exists. It is the symbol of a true and real kingship. So is the baptism with water. In the baptism of an infant and seal, and authoritative declaration, of the grace of which the child is a partaker through our Lord Jesus Christ. The baptism of water is a symbol of the real baptism of the Holy Ghost, whereby the child is made a subject of the Kingdom of Heaven. There may sometimes, very properly, be serious doubts

about the propriety of baptizing some adult persons. But there never need be a doubt as to the propriety of baptizing an infant, "because they are saved"—of such is the Kingdom. If Simon Magus had been baptized in infancy, it would have been perfectly proper, for he was then in the Kingdom. But it was a mistake to baptize him, as an adult, upon the profession of his faith, because he was not, after all, really a saved man, but was in the gall of bitterness, and in the bonds of iniquity.

The discussion of this subject, through the pulpit, the platform and the press, in the Province where you reside, has not been in vain. It has especially been my privilege to hear of excellent results that followed the labors of the late Rev. Albert Stewart DesBrisay, who eloquently defended the truth, in several discussions of the baptismal question, in different parts of Prince Edward Island. Many, through his masterly presentations of the truth as it is in Jesus, were led to embrace more excellent theories on the subject of baptism, than those that are held by the Baptist churches.

Our gifted DesBrisay was called to his reward while yet the dew of his youth was upon him; and while eloquent teachings were waiting to leap from his lips. May our discussions of this irrelative question be always, in all Christian sincerity, as his were; and may we be evermore looking for the truth, as he was; and beneficial must be the results.

Your's truly D. D. CURRIE.

A CHARGE

DELIVERED BY REV. JOHN GOODISON, PRESIDENT OF THE NEWFOUNDLAND CONFERENCE, ON THE OCCASION OF THE ORDINATION OF NINE YOUNG MINISTERS, AT WHOSE REQUEST IT IS PRINTED:— (Concluded.)

We notice that they are called BISHOPS OR OVERSEERS.

Such we are told by the apostle should be blameless in all manner of life. They are to be examples to the flock. They are to watch over as those that must give account. When St. Paul was on his way to Rome the last time, being at Miletus he sent to Ephesus for the elders of the church, and O how faithfully and with tears, did he urge upon these men to watch over the interests of the church when he would be no more among them. And what havoc has been caused in the church of Christ by the conduct of those who instead of building up that church have torn it to pieces by their unholy lives, or covetous practices. Brethren let it be your aim and purpose so to watch over and care for each member of the flock as you will wish you had when you stand in the presence of the Great Shepherd and Bishop of your souls at the last day.

We notice they are called "Ambassadors." This very exalted idea of the work of a minister of Christ is given by St. Paul in writing to the Corinthian church, 2 Cor. v. 20: "Now then we are ambassadors for Christ as though God did beseech you by us we pray you in Christ's stead be ye reconciled to God." How important your duty when viewed in the light of an ambassador. As such it is expected that you will always do your utmost both for the Prince that you serve and they to whom ye are sent. O, when you think that you are in the stead of Christ to beseech men to be reconciled to God, how earnest, zealous and indefatigable your exertions should be to win souls to God. The persons to whom you are sent are the rebels of the Prince that you serve. It is your duty to get them to become reconciled, to lay down their weapons, to submit to the authority of the Saviour. In doing this how necessary it is for you to leave no means untried to accomplish this great end. You will the more readily do so when you remember the many efforts put forth by the ambassadors of the cross on your own behalf. But you will find, dear brethren that you will need to exercise great patience, and a vast amount of forbearance in this great work. You must not forget that those to whom you are sent the god of this world hath blinded their eyes and hardened their hearts. Let me urge upon you therefore to bear with them. Do not aim to terrify, but try to draw them to the Saviour. Beseech men to be reconciled to God. This was the method adopted both by Christ and his apostles. Those ministers of the church of Christ know little how to dispense the word of life who are continually dealing out hell and damnation to their congregations. Our God is a God of love. His Gospel is the Gospel of love. When Christ could not convince the Jews he wept over them, and St. Paul that prince of the apostles says, "Knowing the terror of the Lord we persuade men." Do you so act by following such illustrious examples and your ministry shall be the means of winning many, very many precious souls to Christ.

Again we notice they are called SERVANTS: Servants of the Lord Jesus Christ and his apostles. And you are always to remember this in all the duties devolving upon you. You are not to lord over God's heritage, but to act as he did who took upon himself the form of a servant who humbled himself, and became obedient unto death even the death of the cross. No doubt a consideration of this fact will at all times conduce to your being clothed with humility. And, wearing this garb you will be more acceptable unto God and more influential among the people of your charge. Nothing is so obnoxious in the eyes of the Lord as the pride and arrogance of those who profess to be his servants. And nothing will hinder you from finding favor in the sight of the people more than by being lifted up by a spirit of pride. You will be called to exercise your ministry among the fishermen of this Island. Let them see that you take a lively interest in their temporal as well as their spiritual welfare. Do not neglect the poorest of your flock. Remember your Master was emphatically the friend of the poor. Do not be above speaking to your people as you meet them from time to time, and give them to see by your whole deportment that you are their friend and servant. Thus your heart and theirs will be knit together in the bonds of Christian love, and as result great and lasting good will be accomplished. Your names, after you are dead and gone will be cherished by a loving people. It is so now in many parts of this Conference in reference to those devoted servants of Christ who have preceded us. Their names are as ointment poured forth. Let it be ours to emulate them in thus being the servants of our God.

In conclusion upon this head of our discourse I pray that God may thus make you workmen "needing not to be ashamed" either by unskillfulness, unfaithfulness, or laziness. Let it be seen that you mind your work, and that you do your work in such a manner that you will never be ashamed either before men or God.

III. We notice that our text urges upon him to Rightly divide the word of truth. In dealing with this part of the text allow me to say dear brethren that it is impossible for us to overestimate the value of such an injunction as this, and especially so when we consider we live in such an age as the present. We live in an age when the truth of God is subserved to suit the ideas and inclinations of almost every class. Many portions of God's word are so wrested, twisted and distorted as that we are scarcely able to recognize them as portions of the Divine revelation. Hence we see how necessary it is for us to consider, and act upon the advice given to us by an inspired apostle in this clause. Its importance is equal if not superior to that which is given in the two previous parts of the text.

To rightly divide the word of truth dear brethren is the grand work in which your lives are to be spent. This is a work in which it will be necessary for you to devote all your time and talents for its proper accomplishment. Do not think this work in any way unimportant. An angel mind could well be engaged in such a work. Some of the greatest men that have ever lived have devoted themselves to this service, and have been obliged to acknowledge how inadequate their powers of mind to discharge this important duty. The preacher's throne then is the pulpit, he is to be pre-eminently a dispenser of the "word of truth."

In rightly dividing the word of truth it will be necessary for you to carefully and clearly distinguish it from error. God is spoken of in his Holy Word as a God of truth, his word is truth, his Son as the Way, the truth and the life. In doing this also dear brethren it will be absolutely necessary for you to be firm believers of the truth of God." Believing this to be so, the next thing we think necessary on your part is to be ever ready with clear and convincing arguments to prove to others that God's holy word is "the book of Divine truth." The course of study through which you have passed has, we have no doubt equipped you with mighty weapons in defence of the truth of God, and it is to be hoped that whenever called upon to use those weapons it may be seen that you have made great proficiency in this respect. To rightly divide the word of truth is also to distinguish it from the mere opinions and speculations of man. Men's opinions may on many subjects be courted, but here mere human opinion or speculation must never take the precedence of the word of truth. God's word is truth, and it needs nothing human to support it, or to attest its veracity. All human opinions must be subservient to Divine utterances. Consequently in rightly dividing the word of truth you must always see to it that God's word of truth is supreme authority and that all human opinions however good are only of a secondary nature. We are then not to invent a new Gospel but to rightly divide that grand old Gospel committed to our trust. And we are so to divide it that all may have "their meat in due season." And

O what wisdom, what care will be requisite to accomplish this, especially when you consider the different classes of persons to whom you are called to minister the word of life. Some ministers fail in the proper division of the word of truth. They seem to be suited to one class only and the consequence is that the greater part of their congregations are left without spiritual food. The minister of Christ has to "Comfort the mourner in Zion, to strengthen the weak, to guide the wayward, to convince the impenitent and to win the children to the Saviour." How necessary then that he should know how to rightly divide the word of truth that he may be successful in his great work, and that he may be made a blessing to his people.

In rightly dividing the word of truth seek also to know what is the mind of the Spirit concerning those passages of God's holy word which you endeavor to explain. Remember God has promised to take of the things of God, and reveal them unto us. Seek then his Divine assistance and gracious aid and He will impart it unto you, and your congregations shall from time to time be fed with the portions of divine truth which their several states require.

But dearly beloved brethren all this is to be accompanied by a continual and earnest course of study, study. To show thyself approved unto God. STUDY to be workmen that need not to be ashamed. STUDY to rightly divide the word of truth. You are then to be students, life long students. We would not have you think that now your probationary course is ended, there remaineth "no more need for more study." It is expected that as long as you fill the sacred office of a Christian minister you will be thorough students. And such is the nature of your work that you will require to do this. If you wish to be workmen needing not to be ashamed. If you wish to keep abreast of the times. If you wish to be useful in the church the means of saving precious souls. If you wish to have the well done of the Master "YOU MUST STUDY."

We know there are some charges which would have their ministers always on their legs, but such charges forget that a minister's first duty is to preach the gospel, and that without close attention to the study the pulpit is sure to suffer, while the sermons will not be worth listening to. Let me urge upon you dear brethren to have your proper time for study, and let nothing interfere with you in your preparations for the pulpit. Then when you come forth to deliver the message God has entrusted you with, it will be seen that both you and the people are gainers considerably by observing such a line of conduct. And again. Don't put off to the end of the week your preparations for the Sabbath, but begin at the beginning. Remember the Lord does not want unbeaten oil in His sanctuary. And let all your studies be conducted as in the presence of God, for the advancement of his kingdom and the promotion of his glory, and then thus prepared to enter upon his work God will set his seal upon your labours in his vineyard."

Study then the word of truth in the original and you will be the better able to rightly divide it. Study with all the help you can from those who have distinguished themselves in Biblical Science and you shall be greatly assisted. But study especially in humble dependence upon the help of the Divine and ever blessed Spirit of God and he will abundantly bless you and make you a blessing. I pray God to make you able ministers of the New Testament, and I pray also that your ministry may be crowned with success. Amen.

WHAT CAME OF PRICKING A FINGER. Mr. Edison gives the following account of the invention of his wonderful instrument the "phonograph." An apparatus that takes a permanent mould of a person's voice and will reproduce the same voice and tones at any time afterward: The manner in which the principle of the speaking phonograph was discovered is this: "I was singing to the mouthpiece of a telephone, when the vibrations of the voice sent the fine steel point into my finger. That set me to thinking. If I could record the actions of the point, and send the point over the same surface afterward, I saw no reason why the thing would not talk. I tried the experiment first on a strip of telegraph paper, and found that the point made an alphabet. I shouted the words 'Halloo! halloo!' into the mouthpiece, ran the paper back over the steel point, and heard a faint 'Halloo! halloo!' in return. I determined to make a machine that would work accurately, and gave my assistants instructions, telling them what I had discovered. They laughed at me. That piqued me a little, and I told them (a man named Adams, and the man who made the machine) that I would give them two dollars apiece if I didn't make it work first time without a break. I tried it and succeeded. That's the whole story. The discovery came through the pricking of the finger."

INTERNATIONAL BIBLE LESSONS.

THIRD QUARTER: STUDIES IN LUKE'S GOSPEL.

A. D. 26. LESSON III. MINISTRY OF JOHN THE BAPTIST: or, Witnessing of the Son. Luke 3, 15-22. July 21.

EXPLANATORY.

VERSE 15. EXPECTATION. Or suspense. They were uncertain whether this prophet on the bank of Jordan, whose weird aspect and rough garb reminded them of the ancient Elijah, could be their promised and expected Messiah. The wonderful portents which announced his coming, and the bold originality of his message, stamped him as a divinely commissioned messenger. Mused in their hearts. Or, reasoned, debated. John, John the Baptist, the last and greatest of the prophets in the Old Testament dispensation. He was the son of Zacharias and Elizabeth, both of whom were Levites of the priestly line. His birth and name: "John, grace of the Lord," were foretold to his father by the angel Gabriel in the temple. He was born either at Hebron or Juttah, in the south of Judah, and brought up secluded in the wilderness until the age of thirty years. His inspired ministry lasted less than two years, though it aroused all the land of Palestine, and sent its echoes throughout the Jewish world. He denounced sin and self-righteousness, exhorted to repentance and reform, and proclaimed the near approach of the Messiah. Whether he were the Christ. The Jewish people had ever cherished a hope and belief in Christ's coming, as their deliverer and prince. The time, "seventy weeks," foretold by Daniel (Dan. 9, 24) was now completed, and the "scepter departed from Judah," (Gen. 42, 10) and throughout the land and the world there was an expectation of his immediate appearing. It is not wonderful that when the clarion-voices of John's preaching aroused the people, they should begin to question whether this was not the promised Messiah. [Teacher, apply the thought of looking for, and expecting Christ as our Saviour and Redeemer.] Or not. If there were strong reasons for supposing John to be the Messiah, there were stronger against the supposition, especially the fact that he came of the family of Levi, and not of Judah, as was the prophecy concerning Christ.

16. SAYING UNTO THEM ALL. He would not for a moment receive the honor which he felt belonged to another, and was content to be the herald of the coming King. Said Scotland's greatest preacher, "Let Chalmer's name be forgotten, and Christ's alone be remembered." (1) The greatest men on earth have been the most unselfish and humble. Baptism was known among the Jews as a part of the rite for receiving proselytes into the church. John adopted it as the token of renunciation of sin and a cleansing by divine power. Latchet. To stoop down and loosen the thongs which fastened the sandals to the feet was the duty of a slave, or of one greatly inferior in rank. In Oriental countries sandals are generally removed on entering a house, and left in charge of a servant, who brings them again when needed. Thus John, the most prominent public man of his day, and honored by the acclamations of all the multitude, announces himself as not worthy to perform the humblest services for Jesus. [Teacher, show how Christ honours us by calling us to be his friends and followers.] Baptize you with the Holy Ghost. The promise of a baptism from on high, the direct manifestation of divine power upon men, fulfilled on the day of Pentecost. (Acts 2 14.) (2) Still is it the endowment of the church, a privilege of which we are heirs. With fire. On Pentecost the tongues of fire fell on the heads of the disciples, purifying and inspiring them, burning away the dross from their hearts, and brightening the gold. Some commentators suggest that the "baptism of the Holy Ghost" refers to the church, and the "baptism of fire" to the godless world—the wheat purified, the chaff burned up. (3) "He sits in the hearts of his people as a refiner's fire: he is among his enemies as a consuming fire."—Burkitt.

17. IS WHOSE FAN. In the East the wheat and chaff are separated by the simple process of casting them up in the air against the wind, when the chaff and straw are blown away, and the wheat falls on the floor. Sometimes, however, one man throws up the wheat, while another waves a large fan to create a draft of air. Purge his floor. The prophet realized that there was a defect in the thoroughness of his own work; that, of the masses who flocked to his baptism, many were merely "following the crowd," many were formal and not hearty in their repentance, and many were only superficial and fickle in their feelings. He could not discern the precious from the vile; but he warns his

hearers that the coming One will draw the lines sharply and distinctly between saint and sinner. (4) In our churches the good and the evil may be mingled, notwithstanding our care; but in Christ's true invisible church every member is holy. Fire unquenchable. While we may not comprehend the full meaning of these symbolic words, yet from the tenor of all Scripture we can infer that they point to a terrible hereafter. (5) Our unbelief will not quench the fire which God's law and "the nature of things" kindles. Many other things. While many of the words of the bold preacher are unwritten and lost to the world, their influence remains in a current which still flows over the earth. (6) Words may be forgotten, but are not, therefore, powerless.

19. BUT. This and the following verse are not placed in chronological order, as John's imprisonment did not take place until some months after Jesus' baptism. They are inserted here in order to complete the record of John's ministry. Herod, Herod Antipas, the son of Herod the Great and Malthea of Samaria. He received by his father's will the government of Galilee and Perea, and reigned over those provinces until dethroned and banished by the Roman Emperor Caligula to Lugdunum, on the border between France and Spain, in which latter province he died. On a small scale he was a true Oriental despot, sensual, unscrupulous, and tyrannical. He met Jesus at Jerusalem, on the night before the crucifixion, mocked him, and sent him back to Plate. Tetrach. "The ruler of a fourth part," a title bestowed upon a monarch whose dominions were not large enough for a kingdom. Reproved by him. He who had rebuked the sins of the people did not spare those of the king. (6) Those who deliver God's message need courage. When John Knox lay in his open grave, the regent of Scotland pointed to his grave and said, "There lies one who never feared the face of his fellow man." Herodias. The granddaughter of Herod the Great being daughter of his son Aristobulus. She was first married to her uncle, Herod Philip, who was living as a private citizen; but forsook him to live with another uncle, Herod Antipas, the tetrach, whose lawful wife was still living. Thus in every respect their connection was wicked and abominable. Through her influence John the Baptist was thrust into prison and afterward murdered. (Matt. 14, 3-12.) She persuaded Herod to go to Rome and seek the title of king, and on his failure and dethronement she voluntarily accompanied him to his place of exile. She was ambitious, cruel, revengeful, and utterly devoid of principle. Shut up John. At Macherus, a gloomy castle overlooking the southern end of the Dead Sea, where after a few months his noble head fell under the sword, to satisfy the whim of a dancing girl. His life seemed a failure, but only seemed, for it was a glorious success in awakening the land and preparing the path for the Gospel.

21. WHEN ALL. Not meaning that all had been baptized before Jesus. Literally, "During the baptism of all the people." Jesus also being baptized. The scene of Christ's baptism was Bethabara, on the eastern bank of Jordan, a few miles north of the Dead Sea. Christ received baptism 1. To take his place among men; though sinless, making himself one with sinners. 2. To honor by his divine commendation the Baptist and his mission. 3. To receive a public and solemn induction to his office, as priests were anointed under the old dispensation. Praying. (7) Prayer should accompany every public act of consecration. (8) He who was sinless prayed, how much more should we who are sinful! He who needed nothing communed with the Father; let us who need all things go to him. Heaven was opened. There was an appearance of opening in the arch of the sky, in the midst of which the light gathered in the form of a dove.

22. THE HOLY GHOST DESCENDED. Thus all the three persons in the Godhead were represented—the Father in the voice, the Son in the prayer, and the Spirit in the dove-like appearance. Dove. An appropriate form for his appearance, who comes to usher in peace on the earth. Well pleased. A message which may yet come to us, honored by brotherhood with Christ, if we are found faithful. GOLDEN TEXT: For he shall be great in the sight of the Lord, and shall drink neither wine nor strong drink. Luke 1, 15.

DOCTRINAL SUGGESTION: The personality of the Holy Ghost. The next lesson is Luke 4, 16-30.

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THE WESLEYAN.

SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1878.

EDITORIAL OUTLOOK.

As a result of consideration given to this department by the Eastern section of the Book Committee, help comes to us for the year upon which we now enter, in a way that merits grateful acknowledgment. Rev. Simeon B. Dunn, transferred from St. John's, Newfoundland, a minister of attainments and literary tastes, was placed at the disposal of the Nova Scotia Stationing Committee. This Committee authorized the Superintendent of Grafton St. Church to proceed to Halifax with a view to consult the officials of his board as to their willingness to admit that Mr. Dunn should be stationed at Cobourg St., a portion of his time to be given to editorial assistance. The board kindly opened the way for this purpose, providing only, and justly, that no detriment should be allowed to the working of the Cobourg St. Mission, which must, of course, be regarded as unchanged in its relations or privileges in any particular. We thank the Quarterly Board for their generous recognition of our necessities, by which they were prompted to aid in carrying out a measure of connexional importance. Rev. W. L. Cunningham, who had been invited to return to Cobourg St. a second year, is thus removed in the interests of the plan referred to. The fact that a quarterly meeting, composed of intelligent representatives, had tendered to him a second invitation—he having entered upon city work a year ago by request of the Grafton St. officials—is sufficient evidence that his removal is only from the necessities of our connexional work.

The period beyond the ecclesiastical year which ends with June, 1879, is, of course, subject to the action of the General Conference. By our law, the present term of the incumbent of the office expires in June next. According to a decision reached by the Eastern Section of the General Book Committee, it is thought advisable to recommend the election of both an Editor and a Book Steward at the ensuing General Conference. The decision was next to unanimous, and so the measure must be regarded as deserving of consideration and adoption. It involves, however, very serious changes in the economy of the concern. With a business of twenty-five thousand dollars per annum, it has only an actual capital of less than a fourth of that amount, and this fragment of capital has been wrested from a business of the last four years, conducted against great disadvantages. To increase its expenditure heavily at this juncture, and to make such changes in the staff as would bring the new scheme within the limits necessary to preserve the concern from prostration, will require great energy, self-denial and tact. Times are at their worst, however, and brighter days may be dawning. But with all the future of the publishing interests, we can have personally no other relation than that of sympathy and good wishes. It is questionable whether any man in the prime of life should be called to serve the church in even this department of work for a longer period than six years; certainly, with the care which has filled up the past, and, by the contemplated plan, is sure to occupy the future quadriennium, no man should be asked to take it for ten. We have accomplished all that was contemplated in our appointment. For the first time in its history, it has been demonstrated that the Book Room, unaided from other sources, can be made to pay. During three years it has extinguished more than half the liability incurred by assistance loaned to it in its darkest days by our ministers, and the interest on the balance has been met practically on demand. It has recovered its hold upon our Sabbath Schools to a large extent, increasing its business operations to between two and three hundred per cent. The Wesleyan has been increasing steadily a considerably increased circulation, though the facts that it has been supplied to a good constituency of the poorer members of our church at a reduced rate and that advertising patronage has

been affected by bad times, has prevented the increase of its receipts in a corresponding degree. This former fact may also be set down as a connexional, though not a commercial, gain. It has its missionary advantages. Besides all this, systems are supposed to gain strength by the infusion of new blood. The itinerancy ought to tell favourably on publishing interests as on circuits; while an itinerant, heartily in love with full ministerial and pastoral work, is reasonably entitled to his share of that superlative joy which comes by preaching Christ and Him crucified.

This much, in explanation, was justly due to the Nova Scotia Conference, whose generous resolution, intended for publication, is foreshadowed in the report of its proceedings in our columns this week—a resolution which, originating with those who have known intimately our work and purpose, demands our grateful acknowledgment. A similar resolution has passed the Newfoundland Conference. Our brethren there will also accept our thanks, while they will appreciate the explanations which we make in this article.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

AN ACCIDENT OCCURRED NEAR CHARLOTTETOWN during last week which has pained very many in the Provinces, and and none more than the writer. Walter Beer, son of George R. Beer, Esq., was drowned while bathing at Rustico, in company with some companions whom he had joined for an excursion. During our recent visit to Charlottetown, Walter met us at the steamer and insisted upon carrying us to his home, our wanted quarters when residing in that vicinity. He was, though but twenty years of age, sharp and decisive, intelligent, generous and brave. He seemed to give extraordinary promise of usefulness and activity in business and civic affairs. He had a fine intellect, which was well disciplined by observation, reading and study. We add this tribute to his memory, while sympathizing deeply with the family in their loss of an admirable relative and companion.

Table with 2 columns: Category and Count. THE LAY MEMBERS TO THE BRITISH CONFERENCE consist of: Official Representatives 12, Elected by preceding Conference 17, " " district committees 210, Total 339. The Irish Conference has also about 80 lay members elect.

We see it stated that a Presbyterian Church in the State of New York has recently engaged a Methodist minister to supply the pulpit for six months, with the express stipulation that he shall preach Calvinistic doctrine. We question the truth of this statement. Presbyterian churches recognize truthfulness and faithfulness as requisites in the gospel minister. The man who, believing one system of doctrine, could agree to preach another, or even to be silent on points of difference, would not be likely to find countenance in any Presbyterian church.—Exchange.

And, our conferees might have added, would not be likely to receive a warm welcome back to his old friends.

By the time this paper will have reached our readers, sad work may be in progress in Montreal. Efforts are made to secure a procession of Orangemen on the twelfth, and desperate efforts are put forth to prevent it. The city seemingly is all excitement. Surely it is high time these threatenings to life and social peace were brought to a close. This country deserves and must demand security and peace.

Rev. D. D. Currie wishes it to be understood that when Mr. Brown shall have answered his letters,—answered them!—completed the task—Mr. Currie will briefly reply. The same intimation may also be accepted from the Editor of the WESLEYAN. We promise our readers not to take up much space, however, with this controversy.

THE STATION SHEETS are omitted this week, to make room for reports of other Conference matters. There were but few changes, and the perfected lists will be in the hands of our people very soon, in the Minutes of the Conferences.

Orders for bound copies of the Minutes of the Six Conferences should be sent in at once to this office.

CLERGYMEN'S TICKETS—INTER-COLONIAL RAILWAY.

Arrangements have been made for a system in reference to clergymen traveling by the Intercolonial, which will come into force on the 1st August next.

In order that clergymen may be recognized, and that they may get the privilege of reduced rates on the Intercolonial, it will be necessary for them to send certificates to J. J. WALLACE, Auditor, I. C. R. Moncton, stating that they are properly

ordained clergymen, and he will in return send them cards, which, on presentation to the station agents on that road, will be their authority to give the clergymen tickets at half the usual rates (not at one fare for the double journey, as formerly). The cards will expire on 31st December each year, and can be renewed on application to Mr. W. This will only include clergymen residing in the United States, New Brunswick, P. E. Island and Newfoundland.

PERSONALS.

THE BERMUDIANS MINISTERS, appointed at the recent session of the N. S. Conference, left Halifax by steamer Beta, on Monday last at noon. This was quick work. The appointments were only confirmed on the previous Monday, when Rev. B. C. Borden, B. A. was ordained for the purpose, though only having completed his third year of probation. Rev. E. B. Moore, Superintendent of Hamilton, left the Conference on Tuesday morning, and was in Halifax by Saturday night with his family, after having sold off his surplus household goods, and packed the remaining for transmission. This is equal to military despatch. With brethren Ryan and Johnson, now supplemented by Moore and Borden, Bermuda will have no cause to complain that invalids are appointed to their stations. We wish them a year of great prosperity.

Rev. Joseph Hart, President of the N. B. and P. E. Island Conference has been on a visit to his relatives in Halifax.

Rev. Job Shenstone, with his family left for St. John's, Newfoundland, by steamer Nova Scotian, on Tuesday last. Our friends at the place of his destination will judge of the esteem in which his brethren here have held him by a resolution in his case which appears in the Nova Scotia Conference proceedings. They receive in him one whose name is in good preservation.

MESSES. HOLLOWAY AND HANCOCK, head-masters of the Wesleyan Academy, St. John's, Newfoundland, have closed their year's work by a most interesting examination and prize distribution. Speeches were made on the occasion by several clergymen and others. The array of names published as prize winners is really remarkable, indicating not only a large attendance of pupils but also a very wide range of studies. They seem to be doing good work yonder.

REV. JOSEPH COOK has been lecturing again. Subject—"Does death end all?" place, Cincinnati—times, the dog-days—consequence, failure. Mr. Cook's great powers should be kept in abeyance for seasons when people do not esteem it a toil to enter a lecture room, and do not complain upon being crowded. He has his own mission, but it does not extend to battling against nature.

There are one hundred and twenty-nine candidates offering for the ministry in the English Wesleyan Conference this year.

Rev. Charles Garrett, of Liverpool, England, has a difficult task in working up his scheme of "Houses of Rest" for ministers. Here and there a letter appears against him. Still he is making headway, and is sure to succeed.

Mrs. Joseph Gaetz was a passenger by the mail steamer to Newfoundland, as was also Rev. H. Woods, of Cambridge, near Boston, a brother of Rev. Frederick Woods. They are visiting relatives on that Island for a few weeks.

Miss Rankin, of St. Georges, Bermuda, an elect lady, hospitable and generous, especially to Methodist Ministers and their families, is on a visit, for the first time, to those Provinces. She will meet many warm-hearted friends who have good reason to remember her kindness at home.

Alfred Rowley (not Knowles, as reported by us last week), is the Marysville, N. B. representative elect to General Conference.

Revs. R. W. Wilson and Howard Sprague, A. M., spoke eloquently on Dominion Day at Hopewell, N. B. We will find room for their remarks in an early issue.

BEDEQUE.—A large number of friends representing the Bedeque circuit met at the parsonage, and after enjoying a sumptuous repast, appointed David Rogers, Esq., to the chair, who in an appropriate speech in behalf of the company presented Mrs. J. Sellar with a purse of money and other valuable articles. A suitable reply was made by Rev. J. Sellar on behalf of his wife, who heartily thanked their friends for this agreeable surprise, appreciating the favour all the more as there are no deficiencies on the Bedeque circuit. Prayer being offered the company dispersed having spent a most enjoyable time.—C. M.

NOVA SCOTIA CONFERENCE.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

After the devotional exercises, the names of the young men who have travelled one year were considered. The whole session was occupied in the consideration of this question, but as all the names were not passed upon, the names will be reported in a future letter. As your reporter was absent from Saturday afternoon till Monday morning, he is not able to give a report of the Sabbath services, but has been informed that the day was one of much delight.

MONDAY MORNING.

Brethren Jost, Sponagle, R. Smith, McMurray and Cassidy were appointed a committee on the Pine Estate. Brethren McMurray, Brettie, Lockhart, Brown, and Mosher were appointed a committee to examine the candidates for ordination. It was decided that the order of the day for Thursday shall be the election of representatives to the General Conference and other elections. A communication was read from Messrs. Jos. Belland W. B. McNutt, Executors of the will of the late Edward Jost, Esq., requesting the Conference, according to the provision of the will, to appoint one of the ministers stationed at Halifax, to co-operate with them in the administration of the bequests made to this Conference. The Rev. S. F. Huestis was so appointed. At this point the President called the attention of Conference to the fact that some of the brethren were accustomed to speak several times on every question, and requested them to abide by the rules. It is a good thing there is no Conference Hansard, as it would take all the funds to publish it. Some of the brethren seem to think they must always stand by the ark to prevent its fall. Unhappily some of the members of Conference are afflicted with the idea that they are lawyers, and must needs advise on all questions. The question of Bro. Ryan's relation to the funds of the Conference engaged considerable time. It was decided by the passing of the resolution that the claims of his children, born before he left for the United States, date their claims from this Conference. Bro. E. R. Brunyate was allowed to be employed by the Halifax Methodist City Mission. It was also resolved that in permitting him to be appointed to the mission, the claims on the Children's fund for all his children, shall be recognized in full, and shall commence when he may be appointed by this Conference. Messrs. W. G. Lane, R. Williams, and Hiram Davis, were recommended to be ordained and admitted into full connexion. The Committee on Memorials read a communication from the Shelburne Circuit which was referred to the Committee on Conference Property.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

After singing, Bro. T. D. Hart, led in prayer. The names of Isaac Mellich and Starr Black were read over as having travelled one year. The following young men were received on trial and recommended to be received on trial, viz:—W. A. Outerbridge, W. H. Langille, G. W. F. Glendenning, J. L. Dawson, A. B., and G. A. Huestis. In answer to the question, what students are allowed to attend the Institution? the names of J. C. Ogden, W. A. Black, Benjamin Hills, Geo. O. Robinson were read. It was resolved that Bro. B. C. Borden, A. B., be ordained and sent to Bermuda. The name of Patrick R. Robinson was omitted in the list of young men who have travelled one year. He was recommended as such. The report of the Committee for the examination of theological students at Sackville was received. The Committee of the Contingent Fund, through its Secretary, presented its report, which was adopted. The arrangements for the ordination service in the evening were read and adopted. The report of the Educational Committee was read and adopted.

The solemn ordination service of our Church was held in the evening. The church was crowded to its utmost capacity, the aisles being filled and many standing at the doors. After the singing of the 744th hymn, Father Angwin led the meeting in prayer. The Secretary presented Messrs. R. Williams, W. G. Lane, Hiram Davis, and Byron

C. Borden, A. B., as the candidates for ordination. He stated to the audience the requirements of candidates for our ministry, and the steps which must be taken to be received into full connexion in our ministry. He must give evidence of gifts, graces and fruit, together with a call to the ministry. He must be recommended by the Quarterly Board of the circuit on which he resides, he must pass a literary examination on certain prescribed studies, must pass an oral examination and preach before the District, be accepted by the Conference and do circuit work for four years, passing a literary and theological examination every year. The young men were then called upon to relate their experience and call to the ministry. Some of the incidents related were very touching, especially as one of the young men spoke of hearing his mother pray for him, as only a mother can, and then of going away in secret to pray for himself. The President then required that if any one knew any impediment or crime which might prevent these young men becoming ministers of the Gospel, he should now come forth, and in the name of God state such impediment or crime. After the singing of an anthem, suitable lessons were read from the Scriptures, together with the solemn charge contained in the discipline. The congregation was then requested to engage in silent prayers for the candidates, after which the beautiful words of the "Veni, Creator, Spiritus" were repeated, the President beginning and the ministers repeating by verse. The hands of the President and senior ministers were placed upon the head of each candidate, the President invoking a blessing upon him, and whilst the candidates were kneeling presented each with a copy of the Bible, with the words, "Take thou authority to preach the word of God and to administer the sacraments in the congregation."

TUESDAY MORNING.

After the usual devotional exercises the Nominating Committee recommended the committees for the year. With a few alterations the report was adopted. The pastoral address was read by Mr. Read and approved. The order of the day was then taken up, and the report of the Conference Special Committee was read by Mr. Jost. The whole session was taken up with the consideration of the report, and not being fully discussed, was laid over till a future session. The reports of the Sabbath School and Examination Committees were read and approved. The Committee on Church Property recommended permission to be granted to the Granville Ferry Circuit to sell the old church, and the Trustees at Port Mulgrave to sell an old building site. Considerable Church property has been acquired during the year. Churches have been built at Chester Road, Windsor; Moose Brook, Maitland; Jeddore, Musquodoguit Harbor; Apple River, Advocate; Middleton; Plympton and North Range, Weymouth; Port Harbour, Guysboro; Hebron, Port Clyde, Port LaTour; Arcadia. Parsonages have been built at Amherst and Wallace, and other property such as building lots have been acquired. A memorial was received from the Shelburne Church which enlisted the sympathy of the Conference. The report of the Temperance Committee was read and adopted. The committee on legacies reported bequests to the Aylesford Circuit, the Guysboro Circuit from the late Hon. Mr. Heffernan, and to special interests of our Church by the late Edward Jost, Esq., of Halifax. A communication from Dr. Pickard, giving a detailed statement of the investments of the Supernumerary Fund was then read. A resolution was then passed in appreciation of the services of the missionary deputations from the West, and requesting a continuance of such delegations. A copy of the resolution was ordered to be sent to the Missionary Secretaries. The thanks of the Conference were tendered to Rev. T. W. Smith for his able and instructive history of Methodism in these Provinces, expressing the hope that he might be able at an early date, to publish the second volume of the History. The resolution on the minutes refusing our pulpits to unlicensed preachers was re-adopted. The thanks of the Conference were ordered to be conveyed to the Amherst friends for their generous hos-

candidates for the audience candidates for our which must be to full connect He must give as fruit, to e ministry. He by the Quarterly which he resides, examination on ies, must pass preach before d by the Con- work for four and theological ar. The young upon to relate to the minis- related were as one of the ing his mother other can, and ret to pray for then required y impediment prevent these nisters of the me forth, and such impeding of an ere read from th the solemn discipline. The uested to en- e candidates, words of the were repeat- ing and the se. The hands or ministers of each can- king a bless- e candidates each with a the words, preach the nister the ation."

gality. The vote was especially hearty as the people of all denominations cheerfully opened their houses to entertain the members of the Conference. Associated with this resolution was one of thanks to Mr. Temple, the Superintendent of the Amherst Circuit, for the pains which he has taken to make the Conference arrangements complete. The Chairman of Districts were then elected as follows, viz.:—Halifax, E. Brettle; Truro, G. O. Huestis; Cumberland, R. A. Temple; Guysboro and Cape Breton, Jno. Cassidy; Annapolis, R. Smith; Liverpool, W. C. Brown; Yarmouth, Jas. Taylor.

TUESDAY EVENING.

After the Temperance meeting the Conference again assembled. Mr. Donkin, a candidate for our ministry, was accepted. Conference then proceeded to the election of representatives to the General Conference, when the following brethren were elected, viz.:—President Taylor, A. W. Nicolson, S. F. Huestis, R. A. Temple, W. C. Brown, J. A. Rogers, C. Jost, A. M., J. S. Coffin, J. S. Angwin, W. H. Hertz, and G. O. Huestis. Mr. McMurray was elected representative to the Transfer Committee. Mr. S. F. Huestis to the Missionary Board, Mr. Jost to the Central Board of Education, and Mr. Mack corresponding member of the Sabbath School Board.

The lay delegates appointed at the Districts are, David Allison, LL.D., Superintendent of Education, Hon. S. L. Shannon, D. C. L., J. B. Morrow, Esq., I. Longworth, Esq., A. B. Black, Esq., W. B. Huestis, Esq., Stewart Burns, Esq., John S. McNeil, Esq., J. S. Miller, Esq., M. D., J. N. Mack, Esq., and W. K. Dudman, Esq. On Wednesday the Conference spent the whole day visiting the New Brunswick Conference. The proceedings of the day will be found in the Wesleyan report of that Conference. On Wednesday evening the Sabbath school Anniversary meeting was held, the speakers being Messrs. Read, G. O. Huestis, and Teasdale. On Thursday morning the representatives to the General Conference were instructed to request that body to define more definitely the voting power of laymen and probationers at the District meetings. The report of the Children's fund was read and adopted. The balance from last year was \$71.34, and the receipts from the circuits \$6,890.73, making a total of \$6,962.07. Payments were made for 187½ children at \$36, making \$6,759, leaving a balance of \$203.07. It was resolved that the full claims of the children of supernumeraries and ministers' widows should be made up from this balance. It was resolved that the tax on the circuits for this year shall be the same as last year, and that, as there was not sufficient time to consider the report of the special committee appointed to devise some change in the administration of the Children's fund, this matter shall be taken up and fully considered at an early stage of the next annual Conference. At this point an invitation was extended to the Conference by Mr. Huestis, Superintendent of the Halifax North circuit, to hold its next annual gathering in the Brunswick St. Church. The invitation was accepted. A motion was adopted to request the General Conference so to reconstruct the constitution of the Stationing Committee, that it shall be composed of those who do not expect to remove at the Conference, following their election of the Districts. The report of the Educational Committee was read and approved, as was also the report of the committee on Bermudian affairs. At this stage the following resolution was passed— "Whereas Bro. Job Sheaton has been transferred from this Conference to the Newfoundland Conference, we cannot allow him to leave us without recording our sense of the loss we sustain by his departure, and assuring him that his Christian character and his acceptability and usefulness, as a minister of Christ, have given him a high place in the regard of his brethren and of the people generally; and we hereby assure him that our earnest prayers will follow him in the new and important sphere to which, in the providence of God, he has been appointed, he may be eminently successful in winning souls to Christ, and in advancing the varied interests of the Redeemer's kingdom."

It was also resolved that the Conference does hereby express its high appreciation of the valuable and important services rendered to our Connexion by

the Rev. A. W. Nicolson, as Book Steward and Editor of the WESLEYAN during the past four years, and as this Conference is of opinion that the success which has marked the history of this interest of our church, during the above named period, is largely attributable to the able and efficient management of the present incumbent, it earnestly expresses a hope that the services of Bro. Nicolson will still be retained. Your reporter omitted to notice in the proper place that a session of Conference was held on Thursday morning at 6 o'clock, which was taken up with the question—"What ministers have died during the year?" The names of Henry Pope, Sr., and W. F. Penny, B. D., were reported. Obituaries prepared for the printed minutes were read. Several of the brethren made reference to the deceased, especially to the ministry of Father Pope, remarkable for its great length and usefulness.

On Thursday afternoon the President nominated his special committee or cabinet, consisting of the Chairmen of Districts, Messrs. McMurray, Nicolson, Jabez A. Rogers, S. F. Huestis, Jno. Read, and C. Jost, A. M. Much of this session was taken up in consideration of the difficulty between the Conference and the B. A. Book and Tract Society, in which the action of the Conference of 1876 was fully justified, past evidence being confirmed and new evidence produced dating back to the years included in the resolution of the Windsor Conference.

appropriate remarks, the aptness of his replies, the delicacy of his reproofs, indicated that he felt quite at home in his new and elevated position. We hope his year may be one of great peace and prosperity. The following tabular statements will furnish you with evidence of the marked prosperity with which the Lord has blessed this Conference since its organization in 1874:

I. MINISTERIAL.

Year.	Pr'chrs on trial	Effective men.	Sup'rs	Tr'ns	Incrse
1874	37	161	36	7	231
1875	53	198	40	13	304
1876	48	205	44	12	309
1877	54	215	44	13	324
1878	59	215	42	14	330

II. MEMBERSHIP.

Year	On trial.	Full members.	Total.	Incrse.
1874	1454	25,245	26,699	
1875	2706	30,290	32,996	6,297
1876	3008	32,270	35,278	2,282
1877	3211	34,490	37,701	2,423
1878	2190	35,690	37,880	109

NOTE.—The increase of 1878 includes that part of the late New Connexion Methodist Church which came within the bounds of this Conference, viz: 56 ministers and preachers and 4289 members.

III. CONNEXIONAL FUNDS.

Year	Cont'n- gent	Educa- tional	Sunday School	Superan- nuation	Mission- ary
1874	2186	21	2088	36	—
1875	2288	19	2553	14	178
1876	2491	83	2458	31	17
1877	2401	27	2708	50	296
1878	2441	86	2649	88	330

From the above statistics it will be seen that notwithstanding the severe financial pressure through which the country has been passing, the interests of the church have been well sustained, and the ministers have gone to their appointed spheres of labor, hoping for a year of reviving power. Our next Conference is appointed to be held in the Queen's Avenue Church, in the city of London. I must reserve statistics of the other Conferences, and a summary of the whole for another letter.

GEO. H. CORNISH.
Grimsby, July 4, 1878.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"CYCLOPEDIA OF METHODISM IN CANADA"

DEAR BRO. NICOLSON.—In looking over the letter of "H. R. R. S." in reference to the doings of the London Conference, I find that he omitted to say that a very hearty resolution was passed, in approval of the work above mentioned. As Eastern Methodism is to have a share in that volume, I venture to send you a copy of said resolution, hoping thereby to receive, from the brethren in the East who have not yet complied with the request, the list of circuits they have travelled with dates, and any official position they may have held during their ministry. It was moved by the Rev. John A. Williams, D.D., seconded by the Rev. James Gray, and

Resolved, "That having been informed that the Rev. Geo. H. Cornish is preparing for the press a volume entitled 'Cyclopedia of Methodism in Canada,' embracing a full record of the Wesleyan Methodist, the Eastern British America, and the New Connexion Conferences, down to the year 1874, and of the Annual Conferences from 1874 to 1878, with tabulated statements of statistics, an epitome of the chief events of Methodist history, and an account of the General Conferences of 1874 and 1878; we do earnestly request him to have it published as soon as practicable, and pledge him our hearty approval."

The Toronto and Montreal Conferences also passed a similar Resolution, affording me encouragement for which I heartily thank them. Owing to the fact that I have been unable to get any authentic record of the stations and work within the bounds of your three Eastern Conferences prior to 1855, I find the task of arranging and completing that section of my work exceedingly difficult. If therefore all who are desirous of having themselves correctly reported will favour me with the necessary items it will greatly aid me in giving a correct and reliable book of reference. Brethren—young and old—effective and supernumerary, send me your lists promptly.

GEO. H. CORNISH,
Grimsby, Ontario.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Capt. W. Lawrence, of Maitland, who recently crossed the Atlantic, in a letter to a friend in Halifax, describes the appearance of a sea serpent which was seen on May 30th in lat. 49. 5 N., lon. 31. 20 W. A large serpent rose out of the water about a hundred yards from the vessel. It stood upright, at least 45 feet above the water and remained in that position for about 30 seconds, after which it gradually sank. It appeared to be about eight feet thick, and its color was white, except on the back, which was black. Captain Lawrence says he knows that many persons do not believe in the stories about sea serpents, but this one can be relied on. The commander of the "Electa," Capt. G. B. Wineheart, also certifies to the truth of the report.

Robert Smith was killed on Friday last at Cook's Mills, Bridgewater, while attending the lath machine. A piece of wood struck him near the heart, killing him instantly.

Seven hundred shad have been taken at Scots Bay. At Starr's Point, on Friday night 3,000 shad were taken and 2,800 on Saturday night.

NEW BRUNSWICK & P. E. ISLAND

Johnny Williams, about six years old, belonging to Moncton, and a son of Mr. H. A. Williams, had a cent taken out of the entrance to his stomach by Dr. James Christie. It has been in his stomach for two years.

Mrs. Jacob Hall of Penobscot, met with a serious accident by falling down stairs about midnight of Sunday week. She had been ill during the day before, and did not rest well during the night owing to the intense heat, and in coming down stairs was so unfortunate as to fall the entire distance. She was taken up insensible, but afterwards recovered consciousness. Dr. Burnet, of Sussex, was called in and found her collar bone broken, and that other injuries had been sustained, making the accident a very serious and painful one.

A few days since there was a land slide in the grounds of James I. Fellows, Glenora. About 150 feet of the roadway leading to the house sunk down for a distance of 30 feet, and trees that had been above the road suddenly fell many feet below the former road bed. A new road is being made where necessary.

The grass in York and Sunbury promises to be an extra crop this season. In some parts of Maine hay operations have been already commenced.

There was launched from Mr. Pittfield's shipyard, Marsh bridge, on Monday at high tide, a new barque called the "Karnak." She is built of the best wood our country can produce, with a large quantity of pitch pine plank. She is thoroughly iron-kneed, metal fastened to 17 feet, and classed 8 years in Bureau Veritas. She is owned by L. H. Vaughan & Bros., Capt. Upham, who is to command her, and others. She is chartered to load deals for Liverpool. Her dimensions are 103 1/2 ft. keel, 35 ft. 3 in beam, 20 ft. 7 in depth of hold, and is 993 tons capacity measurement and 940 tons register.

The sudden rise of water in the river last week brought down a large quantity of logs into the Fredericton boom. Several driving parties are following the tail of the run, and it is now certain that a large amount of logs will get to the St. John market this season than was expected some weeks ago.

The men who were remanded to Charlottetown jail on a charge of robbing Hugh Connolly of 58 dollars, were again brought up in the police court Tuesday morning. The "Patriot" says that after a long and tedious examination during the progress of which a great deal of palpable perjury was committed, they were again remanded to jail to await further evidence.

Prince County, P. E. Island, has since the 1st of June its outposts have had to report to Collector Strong, of Summerside, who is now the chief of that county.

The boy Pearson, who was arrested at Charlottetown on Wednesday week for forging Mr. Hugh Perkins' name to a cheque on the Bank of P. E. Island, underwent his preliminary examination before the Stipendiary Magistrate on Thursday week, and was committed for trial in the Supreme Court.

A stalk of rye, 7 feet 3 inches high, has been grown by Mr. Robert Wood, Little Buctouche. The average length is 6 feet, the growth of two months.

The dwelling house and ell, with fifty-foot shed attached, of Mr. John Hunter, Williamston, was totally destroyed by fire on Monday morning last. The entire contents of the building, including household furniture, provisions, &c., together with twenty-seven dollars in money, were burnt; while the inmates narrowly escaped with their lives. Total loss over two thousand dollars; buildings insured in the Ottawa Agricultural for four hundred dollars. Mr. Hunter had been absent from home a week, returning on Monday evening to find as stated above, his house in ashes.

UPPER PROVINCES.

A cablegram received at Ottawa, on Friday last says the Canadian Wimbledon team defeated the Fifth Lancashire Volunteer team at Alcar Wednesday, by twenty-three points, being ahead at every range. Twenty-two Canadians averaged twenty-seven points, which is looked upon as remarkably good shooting.

On Saturday morning last about 460 Menonites passed through Ottawa on the Great Western Railway for Manitoba and the North West. They are evidently pretty well off, as they all had a good deal of baggage, and not a few of them had large sums of money. They say that an immense number of their race may be expected to land in this country during the next three years.

At the Quebec Court of Quarter Sessions held on Friday last, Louis Giroux, Francis Giroux, Charles Paquet, Joseph Paquet, and Jean Giroux, were brought up on a charge of participation in the late riots and robberies, and sentenced to three years in the penitentiary. Joseph Giroux, one of the prisoners, was married the previous evening in jail.

On Thursday last, a daring robbery occurred at Toronto in broad daylight. Shortly after noon two men entered the Assistant Receiver General's office and engaged the attention of officials, while two companions who had walked in by the back door, made their way into the vault and removed \$25,600 worth of which they hurriedly departed. \$10,000 were in two dollar notes, \$2,400 in one dollar notes, and the balance in silver. The loss of the money was discovered half an hour after the fact was made to the police, who are working up the case. The authorities have not gained any clue to the robbers. They complain that in giving the number of dollar bills taken the Receiver General's officer was wrong, and also that the report of the robbery was not made to the police for an hour after the felony had been discovered, by which time the thieves had ample opportunity to escape by train or boat.

A Quebec despatch says: "On both sides of the new colonization road to Lake St. John and Saguenay River the brush is burning, and if any settlers happen to be travelling near, their escape from a fearful death is next to an impossibility. Near St. Thomas the woods are also burning, and several hundred cords of wood belonging to the Grand Trunk Railway was destroyed on Friday."

The Governor General and Countess of Dufferin met with an enthusiastic reception at Rimouski, July 6. The mayor presented an address in French to which his excellency feelingly responded in the same language. They were afterwards driven through the village by the mayor in his carriage and pair, amid the ringing cheers of the populace. A large concourse of fashionable ladies were present and many presentations took place.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Lord Chief Baron of England is expected to preside at the annual conference of the association for the Reform and Codification of the Laws of Nations, to be held at Frankfurt, Germany, August 20th.

A paper is posted in all the cotton mills of Stockport district giving a fortnight's notice of five per cent. reduction in wages. The operatives at present seem to favor resistance. A strike there would affect 25,000 persons.

The Greek question was settled in Congress Monday. A resolution was passed that Congress invite the Porte to come to an understanding with Greece for the rectification of her frontiers; and is of opinion that the line should be from the valley of Salabrim on the Egean Sea to the mouth of the Dalamos river opposite Corfu. In the event of difficulties arising out of the negotiations, the Powers are ready to render their good offices as mediators.

Regarding the observance of the Exposition Fete the Paris correspondents of the London papers describe the enthusiasm of the people as extraordinary, even for Frenchmen. The decoration of private buildings was general and spontaneous, and the number of British and American flags displayed in all quarters was remarkable, and especially so in Place de L'Opera, Rue de la Paix and Boulevards. The illuminations were prodigious and extended throughout the city.

A Paris despatch says 1,269 Communists have been allowed remission or commutation of punishment in honor of the Exposition fete. The poor of Paris have not been forgotten; 40,000 francs having been distributed among them besides grants from local relief funds.

The Pan-Anglican Synod assembled July 2nd at Lambeth Palace. Ninety bishops were present at the first meeting. The communion was partaken of in Lambeth Palace Chapel. The Archbishop of Canterbury afterwards presided over the Conference. He urged that the question of the maintenance of the faith against infidelity be the principal subject of the thoughts of the delegates.

The British Anti-Slavery Society has presented a memorial to Bismarck requesting that he submit to Congress a declaration that the slave trade be henceforth regarded as piracy, and that slavery shall not be recognized as a legal institution by any of the states forming the Congress. The memorial states that the trade for the supply of Cuba and the Mohammedan countries causes the loss of 500,000 lives annually in Eastern Africa.

The "National Gazette," Berlin, says it is informed that the Austrian police have discovered circumstances leading to belief that Dr. Nobding's attempt on the Emperor's life was connected with intrigues of Russian Socialists.

Heavy failures are reported in South Staffordshire in the iron trade. H. B. Whit house & Son, of Bilston large colliery proprietors and owners of several blast furnaces, have suspended with heavy liabilities.

One or two important firms in the corn trade, it is feared, will not be able to tide over the present serious depression; and it is said that two banks, if not more, concerned in these firms transactions are to decide regarding the best course for the firms to take.

David Trumbull, who rowed No. 7 oar in the recent Yale Harvard race, and Col. Chas. M. Colt, treasurer of the Chelsea Savings Bank at Norwich was drowned in New London harbor, on 3rd inst., while trying to rescue Col. Colt's son, who had fallen overboard from the yacht in which they were sailing.

The Secretary of State, in Washington, in compliance with the request made by the President and Vice-President of the Board of delegates of the American Israelites, has instructed the U. S. consul at Tangier, Morocco, to co-operate with the representatives of other Governments in using his good offices in behalf of the oppressed Israelites in Morocco.

Carlton Mrs C C

'WESLEYAN' ALMANAC.

JULY, 1878.

First Quarter, 7 day, 4h, 6m, Morning. Full Moon, 14 day, 8h, 46m, Morning. Last Quarter, 22 day, 5h, 1m, Morning. New Moon, 29 day, 5h, 26m, Afternoon.

Table with columns: Date, Day of Week, SUN (Rises Sets), MOON (Rises Sets), HTS (HALF). Rows for days of the week from Monday to Wednesday.

THE TIDES.—The column of the Moon's Southern gives the time of high water at Parrsboro, Cornwallis, Horton, Hantsport, Windsor, Newport and Truro. High water at Pictou and Jape Tormentine, 2 hrs and 11 minutes LATER than at Halifax. At Annapolis, St. John, N.B., and Portland, Maine, 3 hours and 20 minutes EARLIER than at Halifax. At Charlottetown, 2 hours 54 minutes LATER. At Westport, 4 hours 54 minutes LATER. At Yarmouth, 2 hours 20 minutes LATER.

FOR THE LENGTH OF THE DAY.—Add 12 hours to the time of the sun's setting, and from the sum subtract the time of rising. FOR THE LENGTH OF THE NIGHT.—Subtract the time of the sun's setting from 12 hours, and to the remainder add the time of rising next morning.

SPEAK TO HIM.

See the poor wanderer out in your street, With tatters for clothing and little to eat; See how the multitude hurry on by; Little it matters to them if he die. Safely protected and sheltered from storm, Bestowing no thought for his wind-beaten form— 'Tis not my business to see he is fed, He's surely no good and had better be dead.'

Weary and homeless he wanders alone, From his lips now and then there falls a sad moan. Although he's a sot, there is some feeling left As he sighs: 'I'm of home, friends and kindred bereft. Once I had manhood, and influence too; Something to live for and something to do; But the demon of drink has led me astray; Forsaken and wretched I wander to-day!'

Go to him, speak to him; surely you can! Though he is a drunkard, still he is a man, Bearing the image and impress of God, Who breathed His own life into dust of the sod. Oh sadly since then the image he has marred, His life seems a wreck and his soul scarred; But the case is not hopeless while mercy doth call; There may be some good in him left after all.

Go tell him that Jesus died his soul to save, And will give him the victory o'er sin and the grave. Perhaps he will listen and be glad to know, That yet there is for him salvation from woe. Some one has loved him, though it be long ago. Was it a mother? Does any one know? Then she would rejoice if she knew there was one Would rescue her prodigal, wandering son.

Go, then, and speak to him; plead no excuse, You promised the Saviour to be of some use, When He let the light into your own darkened soul; Go, tell the sweet story that Jesus makes whole. Do you say, 'Some one else can do better than I,' That don't excuse you if you pass him on by; Go tell him of Jesus; go speak to him, pray, Of the blood that is flowing to wash sin away.

BOY CHRISTIANS.

BY REV. THEODORE L. CUYLER.

An excellent Christian mother inquires: "Do you think my boy too young to be admitted to the church? He is twelve years old, and appears to be truly converted." This good mother's question finds its counterpart continually in the experiences of both parents and pastors. Many things may be said upon the whole subject of early conversions, and early admissions to the Church of Christ. A few thoughts occur to me in answer to the specific query of this mother in Israel.

1. Boyhood is a far better time than manhood to begin a Christian life. There are fewer weeds of sin to be plucked up, and the soil is more mellow to receive the truth. Childhood is the period of education. A lad goes to a day school to learn lessons for after life; why should he not come into Christ's school (the Church), and be educated by divine influence and teachings for this world and the next? The few Bible examples look the same way. While some good in Scripture history fell into grievous relapses, yet those conspicuous for their early start—like Joseph, Samuel, Josiah and Timothy—were also conspicuous for thorough piety. The early start showed the best records. If any step be a good step in

Certainly coming to Jesus is a good step everywhere and always.

2. No limitations of age seem to be recognized in the gracious work of the Holy Spirit. Boys are invited to come to Jesus by their loving Saviour; boys do come to Him, and give good evidence of a change of heart; and the Church of Christ is supposed to be made up of all who have passed from death unto life. The evidence of conversion is to be found in the daily conduct, whether of boy or man. The privileges, and duties, and blessing of the Church are for all who truly abhor sin and love Jesus. Shall a converted lad be kept away from Christ's table, and the fostering care of Christ's flock, until he has got over the offence of being a child? What is the use of having a fold if the lambs are all to be kept out until they are hardly enough to stand all weathers?

It is preposterous to assert that "religion is too difficult and intricate a subject for a boy's mind." What nonsense! There are mysteries in God's Word too deep for a Calvin or a Chalmers to fathom; but they do not fall within the domain of human duty. The religion of the Bible is as simple and clear as the daylight; it is just doing right. Sin is doing wrong. Sorrow for doing wrong, and a chance to doing right, is Bible repentance. Asking God to forgive the wrong, and help the heart to choose and practice the right, is prayer. Believing that God can and will hear such prayer, is faith. Trying to do just what Christ would like to have us do, is practical piety. Certainly ever lad twelve years old, who possesses average intelligence, is capable of comprehending such ideas as these. But these ideas: repentance, prayer, faith, obedience to Christ's Commandments, are the very sum and substance of Bible religion. Just as soon as a child is old enough to do wrong, he is old enough to stop doing wrong, and begin to do right. This is the kernel of Conversion. Divine grace is essential to work this change and to make it permanent. The Holy Spirit's agency is just as needful to regenerate a boy of ten as a philosopher of fifty. But parents and teachers should instruct the boy that if he prays for this grace he will obtain it. There is nothing really intricate or abstruse about the core-truths of Christ's religion. If a boy can love his mother, and trust his mother, and do what his mother bids him, then he can surely love, and trust, and obey his Saviour. These three things make up all that is absolutely essential to Gospel piety. God's Word demands no more.

4. It is objected that the conversion of children "cannot always be trusted; childhood is impulsive and volatile." Well, the professed conversion of a great many grown people "cannot be trusted." The most painful cases of utter mistake in joining a church which I have ever witnessed, were the cases of adults. I have had far more trouble with those who were transplanted into the Church with the sins of twenty or thirty years sticking to their roots, than I have had with those who grew up in the Church from an early planting. I have seen more backsliders at forty than I have at fourteen. Those who commence the earliest, commonly do the best and hold out the longest. The boy-Christian usually makes the best Christian man.

As far "volatility" we must do our utmost to guard against hasty steps in making a public profession of faith, either with the young or the old. Sufficient time to test the genuineness of conversion should be required in every case. Parents should be exceedingly watchful in order to decide whether the daily conduct affords satisfactory proof of a change of heart. Bearing in mind that a boy is a boy and not a man, we must simply inquire whether he is a boy who obeys or disobeys Christ's Commandments. A boy who has principle enough to speak the truth always and at every cost, who is more afraid to offend God than he is to be laughed at, who would prefer a prayer-meeting to a theatre, and who loves to obey what his mother says, and what his Bible says, gives good evidence of a new heart. Such a germ is apt to grow. The best place for it to grow is in the soil of Christ's Church, and not out among the weeds on the Devil's "com-

Childish "volatility" does not disturb me half as much as the selfishness, ambitions, greed, and skeptical hardness of adult years. Better a heart that believes too easily and too much, than the cast-iron heart that repels truth as a tin roof repels hailstones. The golden time for choosing Christ and joining Christ, is childhood. Every year after fifteen accumulates difficulties and hindrances. Four-fifths of all sound conversions are under thirty years of age. "offer the children to come unto Me;" and the good mother who sent me the question had better "not forbid" her good boy to take his seat among Christ's people. I saw a prayer-meeting of twenty lads last evening, and it made my heart leap to look at this bright-eyed group of boy Christians.—The Evangelist.

CHINA AND THE CHINESE.

Everything about China is vast; it has a longitude of 70 degrees, and a latitude of 40 degrees. Its circuit is 12,550 miles, half the circumference of the globe. It covers an area of five million square miles, about one third of the continent of Asia, and one-tenth of the inhabitable globe. The Celestial Empire would make one hundred and five kingdoms the size of England, with half a dozen principalities like Wales to boot. It contains eighteen provinces, each nearly the size of Great Britain. All the natural features of the country are vast to a degree. It is irrigated by great rivers that not only serve to drain it, but afford unusual facilities for intercommunication. The great wall contains material enough to build a wall five or six feet high all round the globe. The country boasts of 1,700 walled towns. It contains within its own limits every variety of soil and climate, and is capable of producing everything necessary for the support, comfort, and even luxury of its inhabitants. As to the antiquity of the country, its chronicles takes us back to a time only a little posterior to the flood. It has seen the rise and culmination and decline of all the great nations of antiquity. Assyria, Babylon, Persia, Greece, and Rome have all followed each other to the dust, but China still remains a solitary and wonderful monument of patriarchal times. Here you have an Empire which has had a national Government for 4,000 years, which has survived twenty-eight or thirty changes of dynasty, and which is at this moment springing up and taking a front rank among the nations of the earth and bidding fair for a grand career in the future. Then its population is estimated at 400 millions, ten times the population of the United States, and more than thirteen times the population of Great Britain and Ireland, or comprising one third greater than the population of all Europe, and really one-third the human race. Supposing the inhabitants of that country were made to march at the rate of sixty per minute by day and night, the procession would move without intermission for twelve years and eight months. To that vast population the Christian Churches of the world send about 250 Protestant missionaries, and "what are they among so many?" If the magnitude of the work were all, our success would not be very rapid. But there are other difficulties standing in the way. Look at the character of the people; they are not savages. They invented printing 500 years before the West. They used and in all probability invented, gunpowder and the magnetic needle. They manufactured at or near the Christian era silk fabrics, which they sold to luxurious Romans for their weight in gold. They also boast a very extensive and varied literature, through which a certain amount of intelligence has filtered down into the lowest class of society. Education has been spurred on by every motive, and has been encouraged by competitive examination. The whole of the offices of that great Empire are open to the humblest child through competitive examinations. If Chinese classics were destroyed at once it is said there are a million men in China who could write out every word of them from memory. This implies that these classics must be a wide centre of influence moulding the character of the people. Confucian morality is, on the whole, good; but lacking the

motive and power of religion, it has fallen into a dead letter, and a people with the finest precepts before them have fallen into the foulest practices.

The Chinese have established schools for instruction in English and in other sciences. They have mastered everything that our advanced students have put before them. They have established a great central college in Peking, and have affiliated their schools with it. They have a staff of European Professors. They are sending men to the United States in order that they might acquire a thorough English education, and they are going back into the country spreading light, overthrowing suspicions and those old notions that have so long prevented Chinese minds from developing. When I was in China ten years ago we had in our Canton district 39 members; when I came away I left there 137. When I went we had not a single member in Fasha, except a native preacher; when I came away we had a flourishing, vigorous little church of 59 members. Thirty-seven years ago you had but three Protestant Christians in the whole Empire of China; to-day there are 13,000. In the short space of one decade the number of our Chinese converts is doubled. Have you doubled your Christian converts in London or the provinces? I believe that China is to be one of the coming empires of the world.—By Rev. Sylvester Whitehead.

WANTED!

We want in you a Christianity that is Christian across counters, over dinner tables, behind the neighbor's back as in his face. We want in you a Christianity that we can find in the temperance of the meal, in moderation of dress, in respect for authority, in amiability at home, in veracity and simplicity in mixed society. Rowland Hill used to say he would give very little for the religion of a man whose very dog and cat were not the better for his religion. We want fewer gossiping, slandering, gluttonous, peevish, conceited, bigoted Christians. To make them effectual, all our public religious measures, institutions, benevolent agencies, missions, need to be managed on a high-toned, scrupulous, and unquestionable sense of honor, without evasion, or partisanship, or overmuch of the serpent's cunning. The hand that gives away the Bible must be unspotted from the world. The money that sends the missionary to the heathen must be honestly earned.

Christians are to "rejoice all the day." Each day brings its own trials, its own dangers, its own necessities, its own temptations; and there must be a daily feeding upon Christ if we would daily rejoice in him. The food we ate yesterday is not the food of to-day; and so the grace given yesterday is not the grace for to-day. We need a daily supply of spiritual strength for our souls, as we do for our bodies, therefore the prayer, "Give us this day our daily bread," applies to both. And we may depend upon it God will give strength for the day. If we are called to suffer he will give us suffering grace; if we are called to die, he will give us dying grace. He will give us grace when it is needed; why should he give it before? Have we not found it so in our past experience? The trials we most feared have come upon us, and yet we have been sustained; we have been a wonder to ourselves. And while we pass the days of our sojourning here in his fear, we shall see enough of God's goodness to cause us to "rejoice evermore."—Exchange.

HUSBAND HUNTERS.—A husband hunter is the most detestable of all young ladies. She is full of starch and puffers, she puts on so many false airs, and she is so nice that she appears ridiculous in the eyes of every decent person. She may generally be found at church, coming in, of course, about the last one, always at social parties, and invariably takes a front seat at concerts. She tries to be the belle of the place, and thinks she is. Poor girl! you are fitting yourself for an old maid, just as sure as the Sabbath comes on Sunday! Men will flirt with you and flatter you, simply because they love to do it; but they have no more idea of making you a wife than they have of committing suicide.—Exchange.

CHAPLAIN McCABE'S DREAM OF INGERSOLVILLE.

I had a dream which was not all a dream. I thought I was on a long journey through a beautiful country, when suddenly I came to a great city, with walls fifteen feet high. At the gate stood a sentinel, whose shining armor reflected back the rays of the morning sun. As I was about to salute him and pass into the city, he stopped me and said:

"Do you believe in the Lord Jesus Christ?" I answered, "Yes, with all my heart."

"Then," said he, "you cannot here. No man or woman who acknowledges that name can pass in here. Stand aside!" said he, "they are coming."

I looked down the road, and saw a vast multitude approaching. It was led by a military officer.

"Who is that?" I asked of the sentinel.

"That," he replied, "is the great Colonel Robert Ingersoll, the founder of the City of Ingersollville."

"Who is he?" I ventured to inquire. "He is a great and mighty warrior, who fought in many bloody battles for the Union during the great war."

I felt ashamed of my ignorance of history and stood watching the procession. I heard of a Colonel Ingersoll, who resigned in presence of the enemy but, of course, this could not be the man.

The procession came near enough for me to recognize some of the faces. I noted Wilbur F. Story, of the Chicago Times. A great wagon followed him containing a steam press. Then came Charles A. Dana, also followed by a press.

All the noted infidels and scoffers of the country seemed to be there. Most of them passed in unchallenged by the sentinel, but at last a meek-looking individual with a white necktie approached, and he was stopped. I saw at a glance it was Frothingham.

"Do you believe in the Lord Jesus Christ?" said the sentinel.

"Not much!" said Frothingham. Everybody laughed, and he was allowed to pass in.

There were artists there, with glorious pictures; singers, with ravishing voices; tragedians and comedians, whose names have a world-wide fame.

Then came another division of the infidel host. Saloon keepers by thousands, proprietors of gambling halls, brothels and theatres, all—marching in.

I looked and high aloft above the mass was a banner on which was inscribed, "What has Christianity done for the country?" and another on which was inscribed, "Down with the Churches! Away with Christianity—it interferes with our happiness." And then came a murmur of voices, that grew louder and louder, until a shout went up like the roar of Niagara: "Away with him! Crucify him, crucify him!" I felt no desire now to enter Ingersollville.

As the last of the procession entered, a few men and women with broad-brimmed hats and plain bonnets made their appearance, and wanted to go in as missionaries, but they were turned rudely away. A zealous young Methodist exhorted, with a Bible under his arm, asked permission to enter, but the sentinel swore at him awfully. Then I thought I saw Bro. Moody applying for admission, but he was refused. I could not help smiling to hear Moody say, as he turned sadly away, "Well! they let me live and work in Chicago; it is very strange they won't let me into Ingersollville."

The sentinel went inside the gate and shut it with a bang; and I thought as soon as it was closed, a mighty angel came down with a great iron bar and barred the gate on the outside, and wrote upon it in letters of fire, "Doomed to live together for six months." Then he went away and all was silent, except the noise of the revelry and shouting that came from within the city walls.

I went away and as I journeyed through the land I could not believe my eyes. Peace and plenty smiled everywhere. The jails were all empty the penitentiaries were without occupants. The police of great cities were idle. Judges sat in court-rooms with nothing to do. Business was brisk. Many great buildings formerly crowded with criminals

...S DREAM OF ...VILLE. ...was not all a ... I was on a long ... beautiful country, ... to a great city, ... t high. At the ... el, whose shining ... the rays of the ... was about to sal- ... the city, he stop- ... the Lord Jesus ... s, with all my ... you cannot here, ... who acknowledges ... in here. Stand ... are coming. ... road, and saw a ... coaching. It was ... asked of the sen- ... "is the great ... ll, the founder ... nured to inquire, ... mighty warrior, ... bloody battles for ... great war." ... my ignorance of ... ching the proces- ... Colonel Ingersoll, ... nce of the enemy ... ould not be the ... e near enough for ... e of the faces. I ... of the Chicago ... on followed him ... ress. Then came ... o followed by a ... ls and scoffers of ... be there. Most ... hallenged by the ... meek-looking in- ... necktie approach- ... ped. I saw at a ... gham. ... n the Lord Jesus ... tinel. ... Frothingham. ... , and he was al- ... there, with glori- ... with ravishing ... and comedians, ... world-wide fame. ... division of the ... keepers by thou- ... gambling hells, ... all—marching in ... aloft above the ... n which was in- ... Christianity done ... and another on ... "Down with the ... h Christianity— ... happiness." And ... of voices, that ... r, until a shout ... ar of Niagara ... ucify him, cruci- ... Desire now to en- ... ocession entered, ... with broad brim- ... nnets made their ... d to go in as mis- ... re turned rudely ... ough Methodist ... nder his arm, ... ter, but the sen- ... awfully. Then I ... ody applying for ... refused. I could ... ar Moody say, as ... "Well! they let ... hicago; it is very ... me into Ingersoll- ... inside the gate ... ; and I thought ... ll, a mighty ar- ... a great iron bar ... e outside, and ... of fire, "Doom- ... months." Then ... was silent, except ... y and shouting ... the city walls. ... urnal through ... have my eyes ... iled every where. ... the peniten- ... ecounts. The ... riddle. Judges ... h nothing to do. ... any great build- ... with criminals

... were turned into manufacturing estab- ... lishments. Just about this time the ... President of the United States called ... for a Day of Thanksgiving. I attend- ... ed services in a Presbyterian Church. ... The Preacher dwelt upon the changed ... condition of affairs. As he went on ... and depicted the great prosperity that ... had come to the country, and gave rea- ... sons for great thanksgiving, I saw one ... old deacon clap his handkerchief over ... his mouth to keep from shouting right ... out. An ancient spinster who never ... did like the Methodists—a regular old ... blue-stocking Presbyterian—couldn't ... hold in. She expressed the thought of ... every heart by shouting with all her ... might, "Glory to God for Ingersollville!" ... A young theological student ... lifted up his hands and devoutly ad- ... ded "Eto perpetua." Everybody ... smiled. The country was almost delir- ... ious with joy. Great processions of ... children swept along the highways ... singing, ... We'll not give up the Bible, ... God's blessed word of truth. ... Vast assemblies of reformed inebri- ... ates, with their wives and children, ... gathered in the open air. No building ... would hold them. I thought I was in ... one meeting where Bishop Simpson ... made an address, and as he closed it a ... mighty shout went up, till the earth ... rang again. O, it was wonderful! and ... then we all stood up and sang, with ... tears of joy. ... All hail the power of Jesus' name! ... Let angel's prostrate fall: ... Bring forth the royal diadem, ... And crown him Lord of all. ... The six months had well nigh gone. ... I made my way back again to Inger- ... sollville. A dreadful silence reigned ... over the city, broken only by a caw ... of a raven now and then. I saw ... a busy man trying to get in at the ... gate, and said to him, "My friend ... where are you from?" ... "I live in Chicago," said he, "and ... they've tazed us to death there; and ... I've heard of this city, and I want ... to go in and buy some real estate in ... this new and growing place." ... He failed utterly to remove the ... bar, but by some means he got a lad- ... der about twelve feet long, and with ... its aid, he climbed up upon the wall. ... With an eye to business, he shouted ... to the first person he saw: ... "Hallo, there!—what's the price ... of real estate in Ingersollville?" ... "Nothing!" shouted a voice; "you ... can have all you want if you'll just ... take it and pay the taxes." ... "What made your taxes so high?" ... said the Chicago man. I noted the ... answer carefully; I shall never forget ... it. ... "We've had to build forty new jails ... and fourteen penitentiaries—a lunatic ... asylum and an orphan asylum in every ... ward; we've had to disband the pub- ... lic schools, and it takes all the re- ... venue of the city to keep up the po- ... lice force. ... "Where's my old friend Ingersoll?" ... said the Chicago man. ... "O, he is going about to-day with ... a subscription paper to build a church. ... They have gotten up a petition to ... send out for a lot of preachers to come ... and hold revival services. If we can ... only get them over the wall, we hope ... there's a future for Ingersollville yet. ... The six months ended. Instead of ... opening the door, however, a tunnel ... was dug under the wall big enough ... for one person to crawl through at a ... time. First came two bankrupt editors ... followed by Colonel Ingersoll himself; ... and then the whole population crawled ... through. Then I thought, somehow, ... great crowds of Christians surrounded ... the city. There was Moody and Ham- ... mond, and Earle, and hundreds of Me- ... thodist preachers and exhorters, and ... they struck up singing altogether, ... Come ye sinners, poor and needy. ... A needier crowd never was seen on ... earth before. ... I interviewed some of the inhabi- ... tants of the abandoned city, and asked ... a few of them this question: ... "Do you believe in Hell?" ... I can not record the answers; they ... were terribly orthodox. ... One old man said: "I've been there ... on probation for six months, and I ... don't want to join." ... I knew by that he was an old Meth- ... odist backslider. The sequel of it all ... was a great revival, that gathered in ... a mighty harvest from the ruined City of ... Ingersollville.

A LEGEND OF PETER THE GREAT BROUGHT TO MIND.
The legend of Peter the Great's ap- ... prenticeship is brought to mind by ... little story which is told by the Phil- ... delphia Times. In August last a qui- ... looking Russian of the blonde type ap- ... plied at John Roach's shipyard at Che- ... ster for work. August Bluminer was ... the name he gave, and previous to going ... there, he said, he had been connected ... some capacity with the Russian frigate ... Craysser, which had a few days before ... left Cramp's shipyard, where it had ... been lying some time for repair. ... Bluminer could speak tolerably good ... English, and seemed quite easy on the ... matter of salary, telling the ship-build- ... er that wages were not so much the ... object with him as the acquiring of ... knowledge as to the American method ... of building ships. He was in the em- ... ploy of his own government, he said, ... and received a regular salary from it. ... Mr. Roach placed him in the machinist's ... or erecting department. There he ... worked about three months. In Octo- ... ber he gave up his situation and left ... the town, and his companions had al- ... ready forgotten him when it was an- ... nounced that a Russian naval construc- ... tor in this country was in active com- ... munication with the Russian minister ... at Washington, and with his own gov- ... ernment, in reference, it was believed, ... to fitting out American ships for ... cruisers. Incidentally it was mentioned ... that he had been employed at Roach's ... shipyard. ... THE "Spiritualists" have their small ... troubles. A recent grief arises from ... the different versions which are given ... through different "mediums" of the ... present opinions of the eminent dead. ... A curious little incident has given a ... piquancy to this form of adversity. ... The spirit of A. A. Ballou has recently ... apologized through a Mrs. Richmond, ... "withdrawing words that might implic- ... ate certain gentlemen in unfairness." ... The Religio Philosophical Journal says, ... however, that "leading Spiritualists, ... who are in close private communion ... with the spirit world, assure us that ... they often receive messages purporting ... to come from some of the spirits whose ... names are associated with Mrs. Rich- ... mond's mediumship, and that the ... teachings they receive from them on ... the subject now in controversy are ... entirely at variance with those taught ... through Mrs. Richmond." We have ... not looked upon Mrs. Richmond's ... teaching; but we are sorry to have any ... doubt cast upon her statement, (or Mr. ... Ballou's) that he has apologized. ... WHEN Robert Newton, the Wesleyan ... pulpit orator, married, he and his bride ... began the married life by retiring twice ... each day with and for each other. This ... practice they kept up, when opportu- ... nity offered, to the end of life. Mark ... the result. When an old man, Mr. ... Newton remarked: "My wife and I ... shall soon celebrate the jubilee of our ... marriage; and I know not that, during ... these fifty years, any unkind look or ... word has ever passed between us." ... Fellow's Syrup of Hypophosphites sup- ... plies matter for bone and blood, rendering ... it highly beneficial for feeble children.

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... For it is sadly too true that thousands of CHIL- ... DREN are STARVED TO DEATH every year by ... improper or insufficient FOOD.
... RIDGE'S FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS
... is all a great deal more than we have claimed ... for it. It is a HIGHLY NUTRITIOUS and easily ... assimilated FOOD, grateful to the most delicate ... and irritable stomach, and especially adapted for ... the INFANT and GROWING CHILD.
... Invalids, Nursing Mothers,
... from INDIGESTION will find it the
... RIDGE'S FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS
... is all they can desire. It is carefully put up in four ... sizes.
... Constant users will find our No. 4 size (always ... the most economical size to buy) now much larger ... than formerly, thus materially lessening the ex- ... pense.
... WOODRICH, Dispensing and Family Chemist,
... Upper Water Street. Depot for RIDGE'S FOOD,
... Pick Me up Bitters, &c., with a well assorted ... Stock of Pure Drugs.
... Halifax, N.S., May 17th 1878.

VALUABLE HOMESTEAD.
... THE
... HOMESTEAD
... Belonging to the Estate of the late Rev. John ... Snowball, situated in SACKVILLE in the ... immediate vicinity of Sackville Academy is ... for sale, and may be purchased on reasonable ... terms by private negotiation. And if not ... sold before the first day of August next, will ... on that day at three o'clock p.m., be sold at ... PUBLIC AUCTION. Sale to take place on ... the premises. Apply to
... J. B. SNOWBALL, Chatham,
... JOS. L. BLACK, Sackville,
... Executors to Estate.
... Sackville, N.B., 24th April, 1878.
... may 4-3m

MACDONALD & JOHNSON,
... BARRISTERS,
... Attorneys-at-Law, Notaries Public, &c.
... 152 Hollis St., Halifax, N. S.
... CHARLES J. MACDONALD JAMES W. JOHNSON
... JAS. & W. PITTS,
... GENERAL
... COMMISSION MERCHANTS
... Ship and Insurance Brokers,
... WATER STREET,
... ST. JOHN'S
... NEWFOUNDLAND

DRY GOODS.
... Wholesale Warehouse, Retail Warehouse,
... 25 - DUKE STREET - 25 150 - GRANVILLE STREET - 150
... HALIFAX, N.S.,
... Every Wholesale Buyer should examine our Stock, as it is very large, splen- ... didly assorted, and Prices Low.
... IN OUR RETAIL DEPARTMENT
... WILL BE FOUND ALL THE NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.
... MILLINERY
... IN THIS DEPARTMENT we have just engaged the services of MISS MURPHY, recently in the ... employ of Mr. J. B. LeBLANC, as Chief Milliner. Our buyer having just returned from Europe ... via New York, we are showing all the leading American Shapes and designs in addition to a splendid ... stock of FOREIGN GOODS.
... We beg to solicit a large share of public patronage in this department.

SMITH BROS.
... PATENTS obtained for mechan- ... ical devices, medical ... or other compounds, ornamental designs, trade- ... marks, and labels. Caveats, Assignments, Inter- ... ferences. Appeals, Suits for Infringements, and ... all cases arising under the PATENT LAWS, ... promptly attended to.
... INVENTIONS THAT HAVE BEEN
... REJECTED by the Patent ... Office may still, ... in most cases, be patented by us. Being opposite ... the Patent Office, we can make closer searches, ... and secure Patents more promptly, and with ... broader claims, than those who are remote from ... Washington.
... INVENTORS send us a mo- ... del or sketch ... of your device; we make examinations free of ... charge, and advise as to patentability. All cor- ... respondence strictly confidential. Prices low, and ... NO CHARGE UNLESS PATENT IS SE- ... CURED.
... We refer to officials in the Patent Office, to our ... clients in every State of the Union, and to your ... Senator and Representative in Congress. Special ... references given when desired. Address,
... C. A. SNOW & Co.,
... Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.
... April 10
... Intercolonial Railway.
... 1878. 1878.
... SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
... ON AND AFTER MONDAY, 20th April, 1878,
... TRAINS
... Will leave Halifax as follows:—
... At 8.50 a.m. (Express) for St. John, Pictou ... and Intermediate Points.
... At 6.10 p.m. (Express) for Riviere du Loup ... St. John and Points West.
... At 4.40 p.m. for Pictou and Intermediate ... Stations.
... WILL ARRIVE:
... At 10.40 a.m. (Express) from Riviere du ... Loup, St. John and Intermediate ... Stations.
... At 8.00 p.m. (Express) from St. John and ... Intermediate Stations.
... At 9.15 a.m. (Accommodation) from Truro ... and Way Stations.
... At 3.00 p.m. (Express) from Pictou and ... Way Stations.
... Moncton, 25th April, 1878. May 4
... CUSTOM
... TAILORING!
... H. G. LAURILLIARD
... 19 HOLLIS STREET,
... HALIFAX N. S.,
... Agency for New York Fashions
... April 1876
... SEND 25c. to G. P. ROWELL, & Co., New ... York, for Pamphlet of 100 pages, containing ... lists of 2000 newspapers, and estimates showing ... costs of advertising. dec 16
... Provincial Building Society
... Offices—102 Prince William Street
... St. John, N.B.
... MONEY
... Received on Deposit at Six per cent in- ... terest withdrawable at short notice.
... SHARES of \$50 each, maturing in four years, ... with interest at seven per cent, compounded half ... yearly, may be taken at any time.
... LOANS
... Made on approved Real Estate security, repayable ... by Monthly or Quarterly instalments, extending ... from one to ten years.
... The recent issue of CAPITALIZED STOCK by ... the Society gives to its Depositors and Shareholders ... increased security.
... THOMAS MAIN,
... Secretary
... A. A. STOCKTON, President. May 25.
... PIANOS
... Magnificent Bran New, 600 dollar ... Rosewood Pianos, only 175 dol- ... Must be sold. Fine Rosewood ... Upright Pianos, little used, cost ... 800 dollars only 125. Parlor Organs ... 2 stops, 45 dollars; 9 stops, 65; 12 stops, only 75 dol- ... Other great bargains. "Mr. Beatty sells first-class ... Pianos and Organs lower than any other establish- ... ment—" Herald." You ask why? I answer, ... Hard times. Our employees must have work. ... Sales over 1,000,000 dollars annually. War com- ... menced by the monopolists. Hattie raging. Par- ... ticulars free. Address
... DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J., U. S. A
... Jan 5-1y
... CORNER GRANVILLE AND SACK- ... VILLE STREETS.
... NOVA SCOTIA
... Steam Machine Paper Bag Manu- ... factory
... THE CHEAPEST IN THE MARKET
... SEND FOR PRICE LIST.
... ALSO
... BOOK BINDING,
... In all its Branches.
... & T. PHILLIPS
... MENEELY & COMPANY
... BELL FOUNDERS
... WEST TROY, N. Y.
... fifty years established. Church Bells and Chimes ... Academy, Factory Bells, &c., Improved Patent ... Mounting. Catalogues free. No agencies.
... June 1 1877-1y
... BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.
... Established in 1837
... Superior Bells of Copper and Tin, ... Manufactured with the Historic Lancaster ... Forge, by Church, School, Farm, ... Marine, Street Bells, Fire Alarm, ... Tower Clocks, Chimes, etc. Fully ... Illustrated Catalogue sent Free.
... VAN DUSEN & TIFFIN,
... Agents, 100 N. 3rd St. Phila.
... Oct. 13 1877.
... Meneely & Kimberly,
... BELL FOUNDERS, TROY, N. Y.
... Manufacture a superior quality of Bells.
... Special attention given to CHURCH BELLS.
... ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE SENT FREE
... sept 22-1y
... JOB PRINTING neatly and promptly exe- ... cuted at this Office.
... 7 DOLLARS a day to Agents canvassing for the ... PIRESIDE VICTOR. Terms and Outfit ... Free. Address, P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine

PATENTS obtained for mechan- ... ical devices, medical ... or other compounds, ornamental designs, trade- ... marks, and labels. Caveats, Assignments, Inter- ... ferences. Appeals, Suits for Infringements, and ... all cases arising under the PATENT LAWS, ... promptly attended to.
... INVENTIONS THAT HAVE BEEN
... REJECTED by the Patent ... Office may still, ... in most cases, be patented by us. Being opposite ... the Patent Office, we can make closer searches, ... and secure Patents more promptly, and with ... broader claims, than those who are remote from ... Washington.
... INVENTORS send us a mo- ... del or sketch ... of your device; we make examinations free of ... charge, and advise as to patentability. All cor- ... respondence strictly confidential. Prices low, and ... NO CHARGE UNLESS PATENT IS SE- ... CURED.
... We refer to officials in the Patent Office, to our ... clients in every State of the Union, and to your ... Senator and Representative in Congress. Special ... references given when desired. Address,
... C. A. SNOW & Co.,
... Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.
... April 10

Intercolonial Railway.
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... Moncton, 25th April, 1878. May 4

CUSTOM TAILORING!
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... The recent issue of CAPITALIZED STOCK by ... the Society gives to its Depositors and Shareholders ... increased security.
... THOMAS MAIN,
... Secretary
... A. A. STOCKTON, President. May 25.

PIANOS
... Magnificent Bran New, 600 dollar ... Rosewood Pianos, only 175 dol- ... Must be sold. Fine Rosewood ... Upright Pianos, little used, cost ... 800 dollars only 125. Parlor Organs ... 2 stops, 45 dollars; 9 stops, 65; 12 stops, only 75 dol- ... Other great bargains. "Mr. Beatty sells first-class ... Pianos and Organs lower than any other establish- ... ment—" Herald." You ask why? I answer, ... Hard times. Our employees must have work. ... Sales over 1,000,000 dollars annually. War com- ... menced by the monopolists. Hattie raging. Par- ... ticulars free. Address
... DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J., U. S. A
... Jan 5-1y

CORNER GRANVILLE AND SACK- ... VILLE STREETS.
... NOVA SCOTIA
... Steam Machine Paper Bag Manu- ... factory
... THE CHEAPEST IN THE MARKET
... SEND FOR PRICE LIST.
... ALSO
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... In all its Branches.
... & T. PHILLIPS

MENEELY & COMPANY
... BELL FOUNDERS
... WEST TROY, N. Y.
... fifty years established. Church Bells and Chimes ... Academy, Factory Bells, &c., Improved Patent ... Mounting. Catalogues free. No agencies.
... June 1 1877-1y
... BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.
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... Superior Bells of Copper and Tin, ... Manufactured with the Historic Lancaster ... Forge, by Church, School, Farm, ... Marine, Street Bells, Fire Alarm, ... Tower Clocks, Chimes, etc. Fully ... Illustrated Catalogue sent Free.
... VAN DUSEN & TIFFIN,
... Agents, 100 N. 3rd St. Phila.
... Oct. 13 1877.

Meneely & Kimberly,
... BELL FOUNDERS, TROY, N. Y.
... Manufacture a superior quality of Bells.
... Special attention given to CHURCH BELLS.
... ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE SENT FREE
... sept 22-1y
... JOB PRINTING neatly and promptly exe- ... cuted at this Office.
... 7 DOLLARS a day to Agents canvassing for the ... PIRESIDE VICTOR. Terms and Outfit ... Free. Address, P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine

Carlton Mrs C C

MARRIED.

On Thursday, June 27th, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. D. W. Johnson, A.B., Mr. Isaac Morrell, of Bellisle, N.B., to Annie E., only daughter of Mr. J. G. Wells, of Oxford, N.S.

DIED.

At Lawrencetown, Annapolis County, on Monday, July 1st, Arthur Sydney Clifford, son of O-day, July 1st, Eleanor Herbert, aged 13 years. Drowned while bathing in the Annapolis River.

RECEIPTS for "WESLEYAN," FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 10th

Table of receipts for Wesleyan magazine, listing names and amounts. Includes names like Charles E. Hagar, J. N. Mack, Edward Smith, etc.

Rev C Ledner Ed Hiscock, 1; Saml Wilcox, 2; A Bartlett, 2; Capt Worman, 2; Noah Roberts, 2; James Whalen, 2; Joshua Bartlett, 2; Mrs. Jno Wilcox, 2; Geo G Crossbit, 2; 17 00

Rev J Goodison Wm Badcock, 2; John Maddock, 2; B T H Gould, 2; John Burke, 2; W Maddock, 2; Samuel Moore, 1; Fred Bannister, 2; R K Taylor, 2; Israel McNeil, 2; J & W Guy, 2; 19 00

Rev Thomas Rogers, A M Jacob Ritcey, 1st, 2.

Rev J J Teasdale Chas Northup, 2.

Rev J S Coffin Chas Rathburn, 2.

Rev A Hockin John Seaman, 2; Enos Wile, 2; Matthew Varner, 2; 6 00

Rev R McArthur Richd Carder, 1.

Rev J I Sponaglio Chas E Troop, 1.

Rev E Brettie John Campbell, 1.

Rev C Jost, A M Wm F Rice, 2.

Rev F H W Pickles Levi Nickerson, 2.

Rev J Shenton J N Marshall, 2; Z Whitman, 2; 4 00

Wm Passmore, 2 60; Geo A Brown, 2; Chas W Dent, 1; W J Spince, 1; Jas A White, 2; Rev J H Starr, 1; R G Fraser, 4; Thos Tully, 1; James Smith, 1; Mr. Elsdon, 2; Mr. Ulitz, 1; Wm Marling, 2; Mrs Geo Moxson, 2; Wm Cunningham, 4.

Intercolonial Railway. CHEAP EXCURSION TICKETS WILL BE ISSUED FROM ALL STATIONS TO HALIFAX ON Thursday, Friday and Saturday, the 11th, 12th, and 13th of July, good to return up to and including SATURDAY, the 20th JULY.

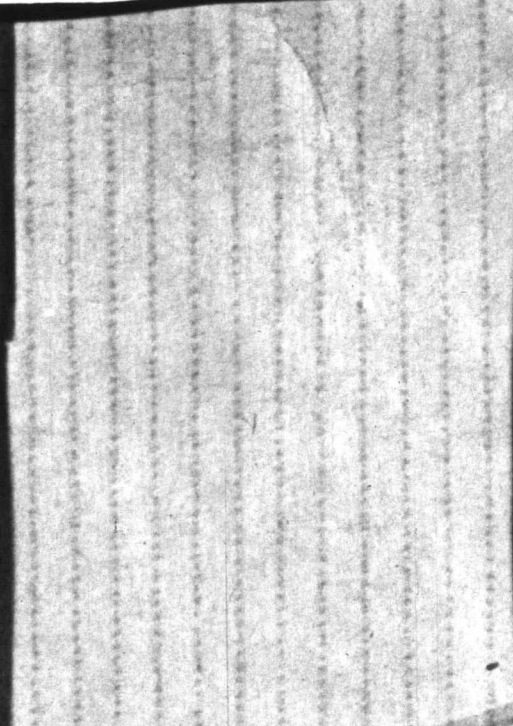
Table of excursion rates for Intercolonial Railway. Lists stations like Riviere du Loup, Moncton, and rates for various routes.

Intercolonial Railway. SATURDAY EXCURSIONS. DURING the month of July and August, Excursion Return Tickets will be issued at Halifax to Truro and intermediate Stations, on Saturdays, at one fare for the double journey, good to return on Monday.

Intercolonial Railway. CHEAP EXCURSIONS. RETURN TICKETS will be issued during the months of JULY AND AUGUST, at Halifax Station— To St. John and return via Picton, Georgetown, Charlottetown, Summerside and Point du Chene, and vice versa. At Ten Dollars each.

MENEELY & COMPANY BELL FOUNDERS WEST TROY, N. Y. fifty years established. Church Bells and Chimes Academy, Factory Bells, &c. Improved Patent Mountings, Catalogues free. No agencies. July 1 1878-ly

FIRST PRIZE ORGANS. C. E. FREEMAN is now selling and will hereafter sell, the above celebrated Instruments at the lowest figures, to match the times. I will also supply any other Organs required ON REASONABLE TERMS as my motto is SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK SALES. Good discount to Churches, Ministers, Lodges, &c. Circulars with information free. GOOD AGENTS WANTED. C. E. FREEMAN, Amherst, N. S., General Agent. July 13th year.



NOW READY! AND FOR SALE AT THE METHODIST BOOK ROOM. Price 75 cents. BAPTISMA: BY REV. JOHN LATHERN. A Discussion of Biblical and Classical Baptism, exegetical and critical, and an examination of the "qualifications" of "A Review etc."

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS. We are now opening from New York— Ladies' FANS The New Metal Top Back COMB Side Lace and Extension CORSETS, Silk and Pearl Dress BUTTONS. White Shirtings, Satin Linings, AMERICAN PRINTS! Our Stock is now well assorted in every department. Wholesale Dry Goods Warehouse, 111 and 113 GRANVILLE STREET, HALIFAX ANDERSON, BILLING & CO.,

NOW READY! Thirteen open Letters on BAPTISM, BY REV. D. D. CURRIE. With an Appendix on certain inconsistencies, in reply to Rev. John Brown. By the EDITOR of the WESLEYAN. Pamphlet form, 12 cents each. \$1 a dozen. Send orders at once. THE METHODIST BOOK ROOM, Halifax, N.S.



JOYFUL NEWS FOR THE AFFLICTED. TONEY RIVER, Oct. 30th, 1877. DR. C. GATES:—

Gentlemen—I take much pleasure in stating some facts respecting your valuable medicine. My wife had been suffering for many years and tried many remedies, which had very little effect. You happened to come to my house two years ago last September. She then commenced using your medicine, which relieved her of her trouble more than all the medicine she had taken before. I myself had a very severe pain in my knee, and after rubbing it twice with your Liniment and Ointment, it entirely left me. Also I had a daughter that had a severe pain in her hand, which was removed by the application of one box of Ointment and one bottle of Liniment.

Therefore I intend to have your medicine in my house in case of any other trouble. Your's most respectfully, ALEXANDER MCKENZIE. Sworn to at Cape John, Nov. 5, 1877 before me, HUGH McLEOD, J P

BILLETS FOR THE GENERAL CONFERENCE. Will the Secretary of each District Meeting please forward, as soon as elected, the names of the Laymen who are to attend the General Conference, and who require to be provided with a home. JOHN T. PITCHER, Secretary of the Billeting Committee. Montreal. 66 DOLLARS a week in your own town. Term and \$5 outfit free. H. HALLET & Co. Portland Maine.

BAZAAR.

THE LADIES of the Portland Methodist Church, intend to hold a BAZAAR about the 1st of SEPTEMBER, in aid of the Building Fund of the Church now being erected on the site of the one destroyed by fire last October. It is hoped that a sympathizing public will render that assistance in the promotion of the object which the circumstances are calculated to call forth. Contributions in cash or useful articles will be thankfully received by MRS S T TEED, President. NEVILLE SHAW, Vice-President. MISS C B JORDAN, Secretary. ANNIE WOODWORTH, Treasurer. Or by the following members of the Special Committee. Mrs F Woods, Mrs L W Lingley, A Myles, Jr., William Young, B Bustin, Miss P Harris, Miss Roberts, M Woodworth, L Myles, A Day, C Green, Coleman. Portland, St. John, June 6th, 1878.

CARD.

Russell, Chesley and Geldert, Attorneys-at-Law, &c., &c. OFFICE: 54 GRANVILLE STREET. BENJAMIN RUSSELL, SAMUEL A. CHESLEY, JOHN M. GELDERT, J.A.

NEW BOOKS.

METHODIST BOOK ROOM, By the Rev Mark Guy Pearse. We have now Five Volumes by this popular author. Uniform Binding, Graphic Illustrations. Price Each, Post Paid, 75 cents. Good Will: a Series of Christmas Stories Short Stories and other Papers Daniel Quorn; and his Religious Notions Mister Horn: or Givers and Giving Sermons for Children.

Newest Music Books.

!!ONWARD!! "Onward" is the name of L. O. Emerson's book for Singing classes for the season of 1878-79. A new and fresh collection of the best Secular and Sacred Music, with a full Instructive Course. Teachers will please examine. 52 Glee, 56 Sacred Tunes, and 15 Anthems are provided. Price \$7.50 per doz. FESTIVAL CHORUS BOOK. Compiled by J. P. Cobb, and designed for Musical Conventions, Societies, etc. A selection of a number of the best Choruses, Sacred and Secular. 144 large pages. (\$12 per doz.)

TH CHURCH OFFERING!

By L O Emerson. As this fine book contains a hundred Anthems, Motets, etc., all of the best quality, it is a fine book for any choir, and will be extensively used as an Anthem Book. Its first design, however, is for the use of Episcopal Choirs, and it has the greatest variety ever together of Anthems, Venies, Cantates, Jubilates Glorias, and of all other pieces used in the service. Should be universally used. (\$12 per doz.) OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston. C. H. DITSON & CO., J. E. DITSON & CO., 843 Broadway, Phila. Successors to Lee & Walker, New York. 15 Jun J

BOARD AND EDUCATION

FOR YOUNG LADIES IN LONDON. PRELIMINARY NOTICE. A most favorable opportunity is presented to Parents and Guardians wishing to place children under judicious care by the opening of a FIRST CLASS BOARDING SCHOOL, for Young Ladies, under the immediate management of Mrs. P. MACHETH HALL, formerly Lady Superintendent of the Southlands Wesleyan Training College, Battersea; Miss REVELL, formerly Mistress of the Praetising Infant School of the Westminster Training College, and for seven years Senior Tutor of the Southlands Training College; and Miss HALLEY, assisted by resident English and Foreign governesses and maids. The premises, carefully selected in one of the most attractive and healthy parts of London, will be ready on the 29th of September. Terms (inclusive) to vary from 45 to 60 Guineas. Consideration will be made where more than one in a family is received. Special arrangements for pupils from abroad. Prospectus, with full particulars, in a few mails. All communications to be addressed to Mrs. P. Macheth Hall, care of Hugh Wallace, Esq., Belmont House, Clapham Park, London, S.W. June 22

COMPOUND OXYGEN TREATMENT

for the cure of Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Headache, and all Chronic and Nervous Disorders, REMARKABLE CURES which are attested by the most eminent Physicians. STRONGLY ENDORSED by the Hon. LAY. T. S. ANTHONY, Hon. MORTIMER BLAIR, JUDGE FIELD of U.S. Supreme Court, and others who have used the new Treatment. FREE! A Treatise (500 pp.) on Compound Oxygen, with many testimonials to most remarkable cures, sent free. Address DR. STARKY & FALLEN, 1133 Girard St., Phila. March 10-6m

BLYMYER MFG CO BELLS Church, School, Fire-alarm, Fine-tuned, low-pitched, warranted. Catalogues with testimonials, prices, etc., sent free. Blymyer Manufacturing Co., Cincinnati, O.

MARKET PRICES.

Table of market prices for various goods. Includes items like Butter, Firkins, Do Bolls, Mutton per lb., etc.

SPLENDID FLOWERS

SPECIAL OFFER FOR THE COUNTRY. 18 Of the Finest WINDOW PLANTS—good all the year round—delivered by mail free of cost to any address on receipt of [ONE DOLLAR] 3 FUCHSIAS, finest variety 3 GERANIUMS, 1 GERANIUM, 1 BEGONIA, 1 OTHONIA, 1 MUSK, 1 DUEZIA, 1 VERONICA (variegated), 1 ABUTILON (White), 3 PELARGONIUMS, 1 IVY, EXQUISITE (true), the same as grown on the ADMIRALTY HOUSE, Halifax, for the last Thirty Years. JOHN MACDONALD, Opposite Railway Depot. Nova Scotia Nursery July 6



THIS DISCOVERY

Is the result of a series of Scientific Experiments based upon the theory that "for the successful cure of Wasting Diseases, the nervous system must be made vigorous and healthy." One of the first symptoms of disease affecting either the Liver, Lungs, Heart, Stomach, or Genital Organs, is a loss of nervous power. This is followed by muscular relaxation, weakness, and emaciation of all the organs which depend for health on involuntary muscular action, the weaker suffering first. Now, as the muscles and nerves depend so much upon each other for efficient strength and action, and as the organs they control depend on both, it becomes an actual necessity to treat the nerves and muscles directly in order to speedily and permanently cure diseases of the above named organs. The inventor, acting upon these ideas, after months of experience, during which time he had ample opportunity for trying the effect of his discovery, became convinced that no other preparation known contained so potent and direct an effect upon the nervous system as his COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES, and except in cases of actual organic loss, that it would restore patients suffering from those maladies. Amongst the diseases overcome by the use of this remedy are the following:— Chronic Constipation, Chronic Dyspepsia, Asthma, Chronic Bronchitis, Consumption, Chronic Diarrhoea, Chronic Laryngitis, Melancholy, Nervous Debility. FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES The power of arresting diseases displayed by this preparation is honorably acknowledged by the medical faculty in every section where it has been introduced; and the large sale is the best guarantee of the estimation in which it is held by the public. This Syrup will cure Pulmonary Consumption in the first and second stages, will give great relief and prolong life in the third. It will cure all diseases originating from want of Muscular action and Nervous Force. Do not be deceived by remedies bearing a similar name no other preparation is a substitute for this under any circumstances. Look out for the name and address J. I. Fellows', St. John, N.B., on the yellow wrapper in watermark which is seen on holding the paper before the light. Price \$1.50 per Bottle, Six for \$7.50. Sold by all Druggists.