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NOTES OF A VISIT TO NEW-FOUNDLAND.

On the evening of my arrival in Carbonear, I found that the Annual meeting of the Conference Educational Society was to be held. A large congregation was not expected; for here, and elsewhere along these shores, the majority of our people had departed for the summer fishing on the Labrador coast. Yet the attendance was good—better, by far, than at some similar meetings which I have attended in more favoured localities. An excellent Report was read by Rev. G. J. Bond, A. B., and the Brethren, Milligan, Dunn, and Willey, and the writer addressed the meeting. The President, Rev. John Goodison, who occupied the chair, not only introduced the subject of the meeting in a becoming manner, but towards the close gave expression to the conviction, as that of his own, and that of the audience, that this department of the work of our Church must and would be more vigorously sustained than in the past.

On Saturday morning I was welcomed to a place in the Conference. That body of Christian ministers furnished no mean study in itself. Entrusted with the highest executive functions of the Methodist Church in Newfoundland, it was evidently sensible of the gravity of the interests for which it was responsible, and was carefully, and according to the principles of the connexion, endeavoring to fulfil its duties. Whatever differences of opinion in regard to detail there might be among these Brethren—and as thoughtful men there were such differences among them—yet all seemed animated with the desire to go forward, but only in accordance with the regulations of the supreme court of our Church, the General Conference.

This loyalty was the more worthy of observation, because so large a number of the ministers present were but young men. Generally speaking they are hale and robust, and well able to bear the brunt of such toils and hardships as are incident to their work and climate. They have also a good report. The elder Brethren speak with confidence and affection of the younger. Men who have themselves "endured hardships as good soldiers of Jesus Christ," would have but little respect for pedants, idlers, or epicures; but they hold in honor the men who are ready for every call of duty—involving what it may of sacrifice or suffering—in the Kingdom and cause of the Redeemer. And the feeling is reciprocated. If a young man, fresh from the comforts and associations of home, is sent to occupy some field of lonely and laborious toil, or to exercise at once his tact and Christian zeal in breaking up new ground, he knows that other men have unarmingly spent long years in this service; and that, though their heads are whitening in the way, they are not a whit behind their juniors in labour or in self denial.

The proceedings of Conference embraced other subjects besides those with which we are familiar. In common with the other Churches in the Island, Methodism is responsible for the common school education of the people. The Rev. G. S. Milligan, A. M., is, by the permission of Conference, the Superintendent of the Methodist schools, and is, by common consent doing valuable work in this respect. The Conference gave most of one day to the consideration of this department, and, inasmuch as every minister is closely identified with the school, or schools in his district, this time was eminently well spent. We can readily believe that for purposes of general counsel and sympathy, as well as for the special work with which he is charged, the visits of Brother Milligan, in the inspection of schools, are looked forward to with pleasure, especially among the younger ministers. And the

seed which thus he sows shall be found after many days.

Another subject of importance brought under discussion was the circulation of our own literature among our people. On many grounds this was felt to be a pressing necessity. A system of colportage had been recommended by the District Meetings. This was well discussed, then adopted, and at once inaugurated—the ministers themselves taking the first shares of the financial responsibility, by means of a collection made on the spot.

It was gratifying to find that our work, as a whole, had made substantial progress throughout the year. The membership had increased by several hundreds. A most encouraging report was rendered by the Sabbath-school Committee. The conversion of the children is earnestly sought, and in a great many instances the desired result has been gained. The work of building and enlarging, or improving churches, school-houses and parsonages has been going on steadily, and thus valuable accessions to our Connexion property have been made, and the foundation laid for still further advancement.

It is important for the interests of Methodism in Newfoundland at the present time, that the men at the helm of affairs should be at once prudent and aggressive, wise in council, united in action, and thoroughly catholic in their spirit. And such we believe to be the case. Venerable men, such as Messrs. Shenston and Fox, though supernumeraries, manifest a perfect sympathy with the work and the workers around them, and are always listened to with respect. Bro. Peach is certainly in the active, if not in the full work of the ministry, and is as truly alive to the welfare of our cause as in his earlier years. The President sits the chair with becoming impartiality, and is ably supported by the Secretary, Bro. Pascoe, and three ex-Presidents. Younger men are fast becoming seniors; and, with those of still later entrance into the ministry, are evincing a most laudable desire to take an intelligent part in the discussions and settlement of all questions before the Conference. To me the working power of the very youngest of the ministers present was most gratifying. No one seemed to regard the occasion as one of a holiday character. Business had brought them together, and business was attended to.

It was matter of deep regret to me, to find that many of the Brethren were suffering large deficiencies. I believe that the Connexion Funds were all in advance of the previous year; and, on the whole, the circuit receipts had improved; but what with the rapid multiplication of ministers during the last few years, and the too general failure of the fisheries last season, many of the Brethren found themselves in very straitened circumstances at the close of the year. All bear testimony to the liberality of our people. We have some most noble contributors among the few rich people of the Island, but the poorest are credited by their pastors with being large hearted and open handed, according to their circumstances in a very high degree, and almost without exception. Still, Newfoundland is not, and cannot for a long time to come, be self-supporting. Help from abroad must be rendered, and patience must be exercised; then, doubtless, in due time amply repaying results will follow. Having referred to the intellectual ability of the Brethren, I may be permitted to add, that in regard to their physique, they seem to be well adapted to the rigours of their climate. All, of course, have not the splendid development of the President, yet some of the juniors are not far behind, and we do not remember seeing one weakling among them. Broad, bony, or muscular, they appear to be the very men for active, patient, self-denying work, or for heroic daring, as the exigencies of their sphere of duty may require.

Has Methodism anything to do with Nationality? It is indigenous to England, and is no exotic in Ireland. On American soil it grows with all the vigour of a cedar in Lebanon. But who ever heard of its adaptation to the people of Scotland? And yet here, in this small Conference, were five men hailing from that Presbyterian country, while the green Isle, noted for its Methodist emigration, had not a representative among them!

Scotland needs Methodism, and were it

favoured, as in these Provinces, with a Conference for the management of its own affairs, it would probably be as prosperous as it is elsewhere. But it was gratifying to find that while Yorkshire and Cornwall were contributing so largely to the staff of labourers, and Scotland not a little, Nova Scotia and P. E. Island were both represented by beloved brethren, and Newfoundland itself had put some of its excellent sons in the field. This is pre-eminently a movement in the right direction, and ought more and more to engage the attention of our ministers and people.

The religious services of the Conference, so far as I had an opportunity of observing, were valuable in themselves, and highly appreciated by large and interested congregations. Special mention ought to be made of the ordination service in Carbonear, and of the eminently appropriate charge delivered on that occasion by Rev. James Dove, Ex-President. For its comprehensiveness and its fidelity, and for the union which accompanied its delivery, I could but thank God for the grace vouchsafed to his servant. C. S.

CHARLOTTETOWN METHODIST CHURCH.

The following description of the Char-

lottetown Methodist Church, from the Argus, referred to by the Superintendent of that Circuit, in his communication of this week will be read with interest. We are glad to learn that the same painters are at work in the Basement of that Church, and that the Room used for Prayer Meetings and Sunday Schools is to be made attractive.

"In the matter of renovation and of interior improvement the congregation worshipping in Prince St. Methodist Church has taken a step decidedly in advance. We have seen nothing in the Lower Provinces to compare with the work which in that church is rapidly approaching completion. The size and structure of the building admit of superior style. The main auditorium of the church is 100 feet long, by 60 feet wide, and its seating capacity from 1500 to 2000. The ceiling is an ample Gothic vault, and so constructed that not a single column is needed for the support of its immense span.

Amongst the tenders submitted was one from Messrs. Bottani and Rusca, Italians—now of Buffalo, New York State—brought to Halifax by the enterprising builder, Mr. Brookfield, for the frescoing of the recently erected Hall—Music and Masonic. For some weeks little of the work being done in the Methodist Church could be seen in consequence of the forest of scaffolding which was needed for so vast a space.

Now that the scaffolding is being removed the centre of the whole design and the thoroughness of the work begin to be seen. The ceiling is divided into panels by mouldings which, starting at the apex finish at the cornice, and intersecting each other at various angles, traverse the entire vault, and constitute a magnificent design. These mouldings with their exquisitely formed mitres, standing out in heavy relief, bear the closest scrutiny, and in their execution form the very beauty and perfection of art. Each panel is ornamented by leaf-work in imitation of mosaic. Those who have seen similar work in Continental churches, will miss from the centre of the panels the figures that belong to that style. They would of course be out of place in the simplicity of Methodist worship. The cornice has been enlarged by means of block in fresco. The walls of the main audience room, done in oil, are in chaste panel work. The dominant colors are blue, grey and drab. The ground work of the panels, just above the cornice is a dark purple. The gothic front of the gallery is being painted in harmony with the walls and ceiling. The draw-back, and the only one we have noticed, we have some remembrance of Milton's strain.

"And storied windows richly dight Casting a dim religious light."

The work cannot be considered completed until the glass in the large Gothic window in front of the building has been replaced by glass through which the flood of light as it pours in may be chastened and subdued. The action of subdued light would add greatly to the effect of the whole. There is an admirable opportunity for a noble window—formed of memorial sections."

JESUS, THE SOURCE AND SUBJECT OF PROPHECIC TESTIMONY.

Notes of a sermon delivered at Charlottetown, Sabbath morning, July 22nd, 1877, by DR. DOUGLAS.

For the testimony of Jesus is the spirit of prophecy. Rev. xix. 10. There is a supreme hopefulness in the word of God, from the genesis of disaster to psalms both sad and plaintive, then to promises of resurrection in jubilant evangelists of rejoicing and forward to this Apocalypse of final restoration.

It closes with a peace song of a new creation of no minor key. It commences with the advent of man, from whose head the crown has fallen and whose immortality death has trampled in the dust. It closes with the resurrection of man from ruin and his enthronement and blessedness forever. Darkened at the beginning, it brightens into a paradise where lurks no serpent to destroy, and where its fruits and flowers survive. We make no profession here to trace the highly grammatical connection of our text.

It holds a single proposition of two members—That Jesus is at once the source and subject of all prophetic testimony. The term prophecy in the New Testament is of much wider application than in the Old Testament. In the Old Testament it means to predict. In the New to prophecy is to teach and to preach. To prophecy is to testify or bear experimental witness for Jesus. All these applications are sanctioned by New Testament usage.

I. Jesus is the source and subject of all prophetic testimony in the sense of prediction. Prophecies are miracles of knowledge. To tell future events belongs to God. Take the most regally endowed of men. Let him speak the sagacity of highest wisdom. Let him speak the whole knowledge of history in the full circle of events, and to forecast future events is impossible to him. In the Bible we see the power of inspiration given not to one man peerless in his attainments, but given to simplicity; to the courtly scholar in his polished wisdom, royally enthroned; to the lowly toiler in the field; to saintly and seraphic purity. And—a mystery of God which we can never explain—given to the man who loved the wages of unrighteousness—given by that Jesus who is both your Saviour and mine. Along the corridors of history until the great angel shall swear that time shall be no longer; until the mystery of the Gospel shall be accomplished, we are carried by this book: for He must reign for ever and ever. The apostle Peter authenticates the doctrine that all is the work of Christ, "Teaching what or what manner of time the Spirit of Christ which was in them did signify when it testified beforehand the sufferings of Christ and the glory that should follow."

Jesus is not only the source but the subject of prophetic testimony. Of him gave all the prophets witness. The divine Redeemer is introduced as the beacon light of hope to those that dwell in despair. To illustrate this Abraham was referred to as he went up the mountain to offer his son. Every step up the mountain was a step into deeper agony until Isaac said, "My father, behold the fire and the wood but where is the lamb for a burnt offering?" In this period of more than mortal anguish the prophetic spirit came to Abraham. He saw through the vista of two thousand years and said, "My son God will provide himself a lamb for a burnt offering."

Reference was made to the testimony of Jesus in the land of the Pharoahs and the Pyramids. The aged patriarch was dying, leaning on his staff. Memory at that solemn hour carried him to the land of his loved Canaan, but when his soul was passing away and his eyes filling he got a glimpse of the coming glory. He saw that the royalty of his line was to be established for ever. "That the sceptre should not depart from Judah nor a lawgiver from between his feet until Shiloh come."

How grand the Chaldean civilization. It was the home of art before Greece had been won from barbarism. Her literature flourished before the name of Athens was known. The military power of this great civilization was used by God to chastise his people. Carried as

captives into a strange land, no song could they sing, they wept when they remembered Zion. But in the hour of supreme darkness the prophet in flowing language is heard to say, "Rejoice greatly O daughter of Zion, shout O daughter of Jerusalem, behold, thy King cometh unto thee, He is just and having salvation, lowly and riding upon an ass and upon a colt the foal of an ass." And thus the tide of prophecy flows on with increasing volume for a thousand years. He was to be "a Son," and yet "the everlasting Father." Travelling through the ages he was to stand as the world's hope, invested with the power of God and mighty to save.

How this book handles the magnitudes of nature to set forth the triumphs of the cross! The sun shall be turned into darkness, the moon into blood, the earth shall tremble. And out of the conflict that is symbolized by this impressive imagery, the vision opens when the kingdoms of this world shall become the kingdoms of our Lord and of his Christ and he shall reign for ever and ever. What impressiveness and magnificence belong to this language that is presented as prophetic testimony of Jesus. From the time of Julian the apostate to the present hour unbelief has been trying to drive the ploughshare through the truth of this book. It has been attempted to raise weapons of skepticism with which to break it. But these implements have been broken and bruted by striking this rock of testimony. In the face of every Jew there stands a testimony to the truth of the Gospel. While the existence of every church and every hospital tells that the Jesus of prophecy is the Jesus of history. "We have not followed a cunningly devised fable." The Messianic prophecies alone are sufficient for us to rest upon. On this book I and many more are building our hopes of immortality, and no man shall take it away.

II. Jesus is the source of prophetic testimony in the sense of teaching and preaching. He that prophesies speaks unto men to edification. The institution of preaching is from Jesus. What scriptural phenomenon does the ministry of the church present from age to age. Look at Jesus denounced by the Pharisee, condemned by the scribe, doomed by the Roman, and yet giving orders that men should speak of him after his death. Go wherever the foot of a minister has trod and ask him by what authority he stands up to minister, and he will tell you that an inner voice spoke to his very being saying, "Go tell my gospel."

Jesus is also the object of preaching. To testify of Jesus is to proclaim him as the known of all. All right thinkers are prepared to admit now that the knowledge of God is intuitional. This idea belongs to the various systems of natural religion that have been formulated. The Oriental or Hindoo, the Occidental or Grecian believed that every man might climb up and up till he became a god. It was and is the faith of a Vishnu that his god's might become incarnate and influence men to do their works. "God with us." Who shall declare how this thought comes home to the wearied heart of humanity! The heart of humanity wanted a mighty mother-heart both human and divine. This it has in the gospel. Who shall declare the dignity which this thought of the incarnation flings around the human race. I stand this morning and look up, I know not what beings fill the universe of God, but this I know my Saviour has made it.

To testify of Jesus is to proclaim him as an atonement for the world. The stars of the patriarchs are our stars, and their world is our world, but by agency of the same we may almost say that a new earth and a new heaven have been in-

Carlton Mrs C C

d. The chemist can analyze a flower and tell its various parts, but he cannot tell how it grows. There are theories about it still. We hail Jesus as the self-sacrificing substitute for the sins of the world, "who magnified the law and made it honorable." Who shall declare the influence of this motive power? A New England select school became unmanageable. It became demoralized. Punishment availed nothing. At last the master resolved to try the gospel plan of substitution. One of the boys rendered himself liable to chastisement. The teacher called the boy to him, and there, before the school, said, "My boy I am sorry for you; you ought to be punished, but I will bear your punishment." And, handing the rod to the boy, he said, "Now strike me." The boy's arm was powerless, his lips quivered, his eyes filled and he was conquered. The proudest elements of his nature were evolved. The school was reformed. This is the doctrine "God has in Christ, reconciled the world unto himself." In the science of the schools there is what is called the "unknown quantity," which can never be measured. The father seeks to save his son, a man his property, but the grandest thought of this atoning work is that Jesus seeks to save the world. Take this intelligence abroad to the ends of the earth, burn it into the human hearts. Would it not fill the world with joy?

The testimony of Jesus is to proclaim him as the fountain of all spiritual force from God. It is interesting to observe the beneficial tendencies of nature. When the fire sweeps over the prairie land, have you not observed that the clouds hang dependent and drop their dew contents on the earth, and weep things into beauty and life. Look at the grandeur of divinity that manages thousands of worlds in their mighty sweeps, and brings them to him to the tenth part of a second. "He is able to save unto the uttermost them that come unto God by him." Here is the unknown quantity. The testimony of Jesus is the source and subject of all experimental testimony in the church. It is the order of God that wherever there is life it should testify of the forces therein contained. When the life of Christ is put into the human heart it is only for it to testify "I live my life for Jesus." In this Apocalypse we are told that the saints overcame by the blood of the Lamb. Why is this testimony so beneficial? The humble Christian testifies of faith in Jesus. Take faith in its most ordinary application, and it commands the resources of all knowledge, and the very universe comes to its feet. I have never seen the mighty places in the world, yet I have no doubt of their existence. I know it by faith in testimony. We have never swept up into the unseen world, but by faith we know that it exists. Ye philosophers and men of telescopes, the lowliest Christian can sweep up beyond you all, and can look into heaven and say, "My name is written on His hands."

The Christian testifies of love, and what a charm and inspiration there is in love! Love in its highest significance as a moral quality is the grandest affection of which the soul is capable. Some things are alike in all worlds—light and gravitation. Some things are alike in all beings, and love is one of them. The love of God is the same love that trembles in the believer's heart. I stand upon the shore of your island home, where the mighty waves roll and break upon it, and the sea is composed of the same substance as the gentle dew. The quality the same, the quantity different. Love that trembles in the heart of a Christian this morning is the dew drop, the love of God is the great ocean. In my earliest manhood, I knew a man in the city of Montreal whose time was occupied in mending shoes. The muscles of his body, the optics, the mind, all were employed at this lowly occupation. Yet, when he would, on Sabbath or week day, speak of the love of God, he appeared grander than the sovereignty of earth, and ennobled one's belief for this power.

The Christian testifies of hope. The hope of the inheritance of the Christian is incorruptible and undefiled. Look at the hope that lies before you. What is life when gray hairs are upon us. What is it but the memory of loss and

of sorrow; the time when the light of our eyes went out into darkness, and nothing was left but

The locks of hair, and an infant's prayer,
And the garments she used to wear.

What, I say, is the Christian's hope? It is this—that what is lost on earth is regained in heaven. Whatever are your sorrows, prophecy of hope.

The application of my discourse you will see. Like old Moses, I will not say, "Would to God that all the Lord's people were prophets." All are prophets. And this is to be the power of the church in the future; not by the simple ministers of the sanctuary, but by all the people of the Lord witnessing of him as the light and instructor of his people. Let me ask the unconverted to come into the company of the prophets. Come as best you can. Come, join the band of Jesus' witnesses, and it shall be happy with you in time, and you shall be happy with him in eternity.

These notes fail to convey any adequate conception of one of the grandest pulpit efforts ever enjoyed in Charlotetown. From first to last it was one well sustained burst of eloquence, containing truths simple enough to be understood by children, and yet far enough advanced to teach philosophers. Perhaps it would be impossible to leave out a single clause without destroying the completeness of the whole. And it would be very difficult to substitute one word that would convey the meaning better than the words used. To catch an idea of the sermon you want the imposing physique and flashing eye; the wonderful voice of magnificent compass, and, above all, the Divine uncton that attended every part. G. S.

ROMANCE: ANTIQUE AND MODERN.

(REV. S. B. DUNN, ST. JOHN'S, N. Y.)

"Parent of golden dreams, Romance." Solitary Saturn has its ring; the cold polar sky its aurora; the dark morass its Jack o' lantern; and life its romance. History, science, literature, love, all wear a glamour that is pleasingly illusive. Mythology is the romance of history; alchemy the romance of science; poetry the romance of literature; and chivalry the romance of love; these with the day-dreaming in which not a few are apt to indulge, constitute the various genii of the romance of life.

The seat of this faculty is the mind. Every mind, perhaps, has a shadowy realm of superstition, a fairy land of fiction and enchantment, which the romantic faculty rules and peoples with phantoms such as the bright visions of childhood and the fancies of a dream and the illusions of lunacy. This romantic faculty is the imagination; and it is no mean power either; for it throws its shifting colors upon the canvas of the mind with the faculty of magic. Indeed it is the magic-lantern of the mind, creating, grouping, exhibiting its fantastic images, cajoling even the judgment with its sorcery. It has the wings of Pegasus and the spear of Ithuriel, while its spell creates the phantasmagoria of superstition, kindles the inspiration of the poet, colors the rainbow, of hope, and paints the camelion romance of life.

The spirit of romance pervades the vagaries of mythology. Is not the entire system of ancient Grecian and Roman mythology a fluttering between illusion and reality—a vacillating between the true and the false? Have we not reason to suspect that sometimes, at least, the imagination throws its colors where truth and reason ought to draw their lines?

"They wove bright fables in the days of old,
When reason borrowed fancy's painted wings,
When truth's clear river flowed o'er sands of gold,
And told in song its high and mystic things."

When the images of mythology are not pure creations, they are sometimes the personification of abstractions, as is evident from its nomenclature, e. g. Venus, Mercury, Apollo, Hercules, etc., names standing for ideas—persons for things. But perhaps the greater part of the images of mythology are the mere shadows and reflections of history—the ghostly semblances of real facts and actual events. Mythology, therefore, may be the dim outline—and crude conception of truth running vagrant in tradition through the ages, and at last

crystallized into historic narrative highly colored by a poetic imagination until it has become truth distorted and extravagant. As Moore says:

Even in here in this region of wonders I find
That light-footed fancy leaves truth far behind.

Yet the rich mythology of Greece and Rome, as it is, is not to be despised. It has its uses: for it has furnished the poet, the painter, and the sculptor with materials for their art, and they have not been slow to improve them. It has its lessons too. It has this pleasing trait about it: it traces in every operation of nature the agency of Deity, peopling all the regions of earth and sea and heaven with divinities, to whose agency it attributes those phenomena which our philosophy has taught us to attribute to the intelligent laws of nature under God.

"From harmony, from heavenly harmony,
This everlasting frame began;
From harmony to harmony
Through all the compass of the notes it ran
The diapason closing full in man."

The romance of chivalry needs no comment. The mere mention of it recalls those fantastic images of enchanted castles, encounters with giants, solemn exorcisms, fortunate surprises, knights and wizards. You are told how Sir Adolphus Robertspire armoured, and spurred and mounted, won his lady-love by extraordinary feats of horsemanship and chivalry.

It is an easy transition from this theme to the romance of love. What pretty thing has not been said of love? And who has not tried to add another to the bright galaxy? It has been moulded into marble and woven into song, and Genius has done her best to stud the coronet of love with blazing diamonds. Love is romance's paradise. It is delightfully refreshing to hear this goddess softly whispering the name of Venus and Cupid and Hymen. She is as familiar with the gods of Olympus and Parnassus as if they were confederates and companions. Put her to work in Colenso's arithmetic, and you banish her to Botany Bay. Give her a problem in Euclid to solve and you put her within the polar circle at once. But give her Waverley and she asks no more, for she breathes spices and feeds on roses and basks in the sunshine of a Ceylonian summer!

Romance, then, is not confined to childhood when it is said we "sit in fancy on the turf-clad slope;" nor yet to dreams, where the fancy exercises its architectural skill in constructing "castles in the air," nor yet to lunacy, when one struts about as if he were a king arrayed in all the peacock's crescent splendour; but it is found that even the most prosy pages of life are illuminated by the spirit of romance.

The spirit of romance shows itself in a lauguid, supreme exquisite sentimentalism. The very romantic young lady of these days of fashion, is refined to the most mincing delicacy. She quotes Byron with the utmost ease. She devours the latest novel with an appetite like that of Erisichthon, who the more he ate the more he craved. She fondles her poodle with an affection that makes one suspect she has been pierced with Apollo's golden dart. She tortures the piano if only to escape the sad fate of Midas who was distinguished for his aspiring ears! In short her life is mere romance. The kitchen with its mysteries is as much a "terra incognita" to her as Central Africa it self, and it would tax her ingenuity too much to define the difference between a frying pan and a fire-shovel a broom-handle and a rolling-pin!

The romantic young man is quite as sentimental in his way. He wears his gold-trimmed eye-glass. He twists his waxed and pointed moustache, like the horns of a milch cow. He flourishes his wry-topped fancy cane with an occasional rotary motion. It is delicious to hear him talk with a sort of aristocratic lisp about "the first circles of society," "the aesthetic qualities of things," the "ergo" and the "non-ergo!" He is familiar with the various "walks of literature." More than this he is an author of no mean pretensions, having actually written, if on a published, a jingling ditty "on love," and a whimpering elegy "on disappointment." He is a professional critic too, and like Jupiter he is always flinging his thunder-bolts, or like Vulcan forging them! Finally, according to

his own testimony he is an Ajax in stature, an Achilles in valor, an Ulysses in counsel—all three and more in one and the same man. No wonder that such a prodigy should be enamoured of his own marvellous feats of genius just as Pygmalion was with his own statue of ivory.

There is just a little romance too, in the affected depreciation of the age we live in, which has become fashionable among those that lament the degeneracy of these times. "Imitators of imitations," it is said "we live at the far end of time, without great thinkers, or great thoughts, or great deeds to inspire either. It is forgotten by these romantic croakers that nature is not prolific in her prodigies. It takes an era to generate a giant. It is not every one that can

"Make an epoch with his lyre
And fill the earth with feats of chivalry."
as Byron says Homer did. Besides, it is not every Achilles that has a Homer to sing and celebrate his valor, not every Johnson that has a Boswell to echo his wisdom to the world; consequently there may be more great men than "our philosophy dreams of."

"Many are poets who have never framed
Their inspiration and perchance the best."
But, is it true that we have no poet while the sad and subtle Tennyson continues to pour forth his flood of euphonious song? Is it true that we have no great thinkers while Carlyle lives to snarl his cynical illustrations and to speak daggers against the gilded, sugar-coated, effeminate follies and venerated errors of the day? Is it true that the age of chivalry is gone while the names of Sebastopol and Cawnpore, like magic call up a troop of heroic memories? No; there are names of living men—"familiar as household words" that cannot die—love and honor will not let them die—men that have sought the golden fleece of their nation's good, and have found the meadow of an immortal fame!

The spirit of romance manifests itself in the means by which many men hope to attain success in life. Their faith rests on chance, or magic, or mystery. Fortunatus' cap will make them lucky; the philosopher's stone will make them rich, and Aladdin's lamp will make them wise. Fate is their god and polestar. In their estimation he is superior to Jupiter. And this opinion is by no means new. Napoleon I. believed in destiny. The Greeks believed in the intervention of the gods. Venus and Minerva it was believed, mingled in the battles of the Greeks. The Romans thought that the heavenly twins, Castor and Pollux, mounted on white horses, fought for them. And in recent times the Ashantees hung charms before the rifles of our soldiers and brought mumbo jumbo into the battle. All these are different forms of faith in fate. But they are only so many romantic superstitions. It is not in this way that success in life is to be won or lost. "The fault dear Brutus, is not in our stars but in ourselves." Fortune sat on the sword of Antony, and it sits on ours too. Success sleeps in our brains and muscles. It was Hercules' strength that won Cornucopia, and it is our strength and industry and perseverance that shall secure for us peace and plenty and happiness. Man is not

Blown by the blast of fate, like a dead leaf,
Over the desert."

A man is lord of his own fate and moulds his own destiny. Hurrah! for the man that is "orbed in independence," and mailed in a purpose of steel and fired by a quenchless enthusiasm. Success to such a man is sure.

Success is not to be achieved by a poetical omnipotence, whose incantations are supposed to dissolve or defy the rigid laws of nature; nor by that prolific sorcery of the imagination which deals in happy casualties and lucky chances; nor yet by the feat of mental gymnastics which is a mere vaulting from place to place, until it stumbles upon success. Success is neither a necromancy nor an accidental concurrence of fortuitous circumstances. It is a natural result of rational effort. Instances may be cited of men who have risen to opulence or popularity, or power, by a freak of fortune or a jerk of chance, but this "modus operandi" cannot be depended on. It is not every stray horse-shoe that develops into a princely fortune, nor every rag-gatherer

that evolves into a "successful merchant," nor did the Minerva of wisdom ever leap full grown, and armoured from the head of Jupiter more than once "The heights by great men reached and kept
Were not attained by sudden flight;
But they, while their companions slept,
Were toiling upward in the night."

Romance is well enough in its place. It is the gilding of life's picture, but not the picture itself. It is the delicate tint of life's flower, but not its fragrance; and while it paints to the imagination a noble ideal to be realized, the wise man is he who shall beat out and mould his own destiny in the forge of virtue.

CHRISTIAN WORK IN LONDON.

BY MRS. M. BOTTOME.

I have attended, this afternoon, a very remarkable meeting held on the lawn of a relative of the lady whom I am visiting. About 4 o'clock we drove to the lovely home of Mrs. B. and on the lawn a table was spread and every guest on arrival was handed a cup of tea, etc. After this came the arranging of chairs, and Mr. —introduced Miss Weston, who has done such a wonderful work in the Royal Navy. I was glad she told us of the beginning of this work. Like many other great works, it commenced by a very small thing—the writing of a letter.

She had always felt an interest in the sailors, and hearing of a sailor that a friend of hers was interested in, she acted on an impulse that came to her, to write him a little letter of sympathy and counsel. When the letters were taken from the bag, this sailor told her afterwards, he looked on and thought how pleased one and another of his shipmates would be at receiving letters. Not one thought of a letter for himself crossed his mind, and when one was handed him, he could scarcely believe his eyes; but there was his name, and he said when he read that letter—the first he had received in ten years—he felt he had one friend in England, and he went below and found a dark corner where he could kneel and thank God. That was the commencement of Miss Weston's work.

She soon after this added a monthly printed letter which at first had a circulation of two hundred, but now has reached eight thousand, a month. The sailors call these letters "blue backs," and value them exceedingly. They are sent monthly to ships in all parts of the world, and many have been converted through their instrumentality. But her heart was set on the establishment of a home for the sailors, instead of the dreadful public houses where, through the influence of drink, they were stripped of their money. And in answer to the prayers of faith and work, God has given her the desire of her heart. In the midst of the public-houses where rum is sold, now stands "The Sailors' Rest and Institute." A bright, cheerful bar, in the coffee-palace style, with swinging doors, colored glass, bright coffee fountains and comfortable settees greets the eye. In this bar at least three hundred enjoy daily the good things provided, at a very small scale of payment—a good cup of coffee with Devonshire cream for one penny. I thanked God when I heard this, for since I have been in London and looked at the gin palaces that are lighting up the way to hell, I have said to myself, "When will places be brilliantly lighted where the poor can go for cheerfulness and warmth, and have that which will not intoxicate?"

Miss Weston told us they had a Gospel Hall in the building, which was crowded nightly; free tea for sailors at 5.30, with singing and speaking afterwards. She said they never omitted the noon prayer-meeting or the evening meetings, so that all might be sure of the meeting, and many are being converted.

As I looked at her while she was telling us so simply and lovingly of God's work through her feeble instrumentality (and I have given but a small part of it here), I said to myself, what could not be accomplished if women would only obey the command, "Work in My vineyard!" and if we would say, "Lord what wilt Thou have me to do?" determined to do. Surely God would accomplish wonders, through the simply doing what our hand finds to do. May we all be up and doing!

THE WESLEYAN

The only Methodist Paper published in the Maritime Provinces. \$2 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE POSTAGE PREPAID.

Having a large and increasing circulation in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland and Bermuda. As an ADVERTISING MEDIUM IT HAS NO EQUAL in these Provinces.

Rev. S. ROSE, Methodist Book Room Toronto is Agent for this paper.

All Wesleyan Ministers are Agents.

SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1877.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO MINISTERS.

We are sending out lists of the "Wesleyan" subscribers to the Ministers, most of which will have reached them before this appears. We have one or two very particular requests to make.

There are a few names marked ominously with red. These must go off the lists if not reported within days. Please help us to retain them. We have no desire to lose one single Subscriber. A little attention will now prevent this. Should, however, any name be dropped through our mistake, a word to the Office will secure its immediate restoration. Should any name bedropped because not reported upon, the office must not be blamed. If any errors occur in the lists we will be glad to hear of them in order to put things right.

"GO."

Soldiers who have taken a brief furlough, perhaps changed positions in the ranks, or received a new commission, naturally look, in forming themselves once more into line, for the word of command. Once a year, circumstances in the Methodist Church bring about such changes in ministerial and congregational relations, as render it necessary to shape anew the ecclesiastical campaign. When a brief halt occurred in the journey of the Israelites, a single word summoned them to their places and directed their energies—"Go forward!" That one command sufficed for all the ages of the Jewish economy. Rest; but do not stop. The march leads to victory; and complete victory is still far in the future. The Canaan must be reached, then Calvary. When Christ stood at the door of a new dispensation, the coming, change-ful centuries all before him, He spoke to his disciples, the vanguard of a great army, a sentence of imperative meaning—"Go." "Go ye." "Go ye into all the world"—the world about you, as well as beyond you. To the minister, anew putting on his armour; to the Church, receiving through him its marching orders, this word comes with significance, not admitting of a doubt or a delay—"Go!"

We have a mission. Each has a mission. Very naturally—and very properly, to a certain extent—Ministers will form new purposes for study with the beginning of the year. "My mind has been neglected hitherto. Heavy circuits have so eaten in upon my time, that the Magazines and Reviews have been abandoned. I am ashamed to find among my people numbers who have outstripped me in the race for knowledge. Now I shall begin with energy; my field is compact—my study cheerful and replenished—my congregation appreciative. Hail sweets of contemplation!" This is the minister's heaven; taking deep, long draughts from the fountain of wisdom, then joying in being communicative. With him giving and receiving are both blessed. But let us beware of indulgence to a degree that would deprive us of a share in the fight and in the spoils! "You have nothing to do but to save souls." Wise John Wesley! He loved learning himself, read much, poured out in unstinted measure to others the treasures of his knowledge, and enjoyed the luxury of giving in this regard. But John Wesley was, par excellence, the restless, aggressive soldier of Christ. He would travel in old age a long journey, through a severe snow storm, to reach a back-

slidden local preacher, and dropping words of warning and prayer in the ears of the wayward man, he was on the road again by daybreak—reading as he travelled. Faithful, yet studious, John Wesley! May God continue to us as a Ministry study doors so thinly paneled that the voice of Christ can always penetrate to the student—"Go!" Whatever ambition we cherish, may we feel ever the stimulus of a passion for soul-saving.

There is a slavery of ministerial diffidence, of conscious weakness and demerit, of overpowering shame in the contrast with other's majesty of talent. When succeeding men of some singular excellency in pulpit or pastoral work, this temptation is apt to increase in intensity. Other minds shrink from that frequent contact of a comparative stranger with the numerous families of his charge, which is involved in pastoral visitation. Few have any idea of what some natures suffer in the attempt to show blandness and courage while they are all the time secretly coveting a back-door for escape. The Master, however, knows it. And His command—"Go!"—has much in it of encouragement to perseverance. Victory lies in the forward direction. In any case the command must be obeyed. Disobedience is treason. Disobedience admits of no apology in military discipline. Obedience brings promotion sooner or later.

With a new minister usually come new expectations. If he enjoys any reputation, the expectations are heightened correspondingly. His record of success elsewhere will secure for him greater confidence here. If a revivalist, people begin to look toward the church doors for increased attendance and the entrance of penitents. His plans, his presence, his new habits of speech and thought are all accepted as a guarantee of great prosperity. And so, gradually, the Church waits to be operated upon, instead of gathering up its energies to operate upon the world. "Go ye." "There is work which your minister can do the more effectually with your aid; and a work which you can do in which he shall have little share—for which, in fact, he is incompetent. "Go!" "Go—work—to-day—in my vineyard."

Will our readers join us in this prayer;—Divine Captain! We commit to thy control and direction our several church interests for the year now begun;—our ministers, officials, congregations, choirs, classes and Sabbath-schools, with all their distinct departments of exercise and usefulness. May we remember thy command—"Go ye into all the world;" and, at the expiration of this year, under thy leadership, find ourselves, our Church interests, the communities in which we live, and the world at large, nearer the standard of true Christian character than at the present moment. May we value all our plans, intentions, ambitions and operations, only according as they hear thy voice and do Thy work. Do thou command us; break in upon our indolence, our indulgence, our soft contentment to enjoy heaven before we have attained to it, and fought for it, by sharply challenging us, and bidding us "Go."

NEWFOUNDLAND.

EDUCATIONAL ASPECTS.

When the present school system went into effect, the Government appropriated \$40,000 for schoolhouses and property. This paved the way for effective work. There were three superintendents appointed for the Roman Catholic, Episcopal and Methodist schools respectively. Their individual annual salary is \$1388, including all travelling expenses. While the aggregate of \$3999 appears liberal for superintendency, when divided among three it leaves but a poor recompense for such work as each superintendent must necessarily overtake. To his ordinary duties of oversight are added much of such exercise with teachers as would qualify them to meet effectively their duties; constant correspondence; and the anxiety always incident to the introduction of new systems.

Mr. Milligan reports, as under direction of the Methodist Boards, seventy-one schools. But for the want of schoolhouses and teachers, the number would have been considerably larger. The

maximum number of scholars in attendance during last year was 3,500. There are Methodist grammar schools at Harbor Grace and Carbonear, which, with the Academy and Model School at St. John's, are opening the way for abundant encouragement to higher education. At the Academy, under the principalship of R. E. Holloway, Esq., B. A., assisted by two efficient masters, there are facilities for affording to both sexes a thorough and liberal education, a girl's department being conducted separately from that of the boys. There were one hundred and thirty pupils (average) registered for the year. Ninety of these were boys, forty girls. The languages, mathematics and natural science are taught to a considerable portion of the scholars; and, as already hinted, evidences abound in the classrooms that many refining, as well as instructive, measures are at work in moulding the youth for respectability and usefulness. More than the mere perfunctory work of teaching, we are happy to say, is apparent in this, as in other Western academies of our time. Holland has well described what we mean in "Kathrina":—

Teachers are thousands. And the world is large. Artists are nearer God. Into their souls He breathes his life, and from their hands it comes In fair, articulate forms to bless the world; And yet these forms may never bless the world Except its teachers take them in their hands And give each man his portion."

The Government, as well as the Board of Directors, will do but justice to their own best colonial interests by fostering this artistic disposition in the schools.

IN THE DESPERATE STRIKES—OR, rather, the Communist insurrections which followed—in several cities of the United States during last and the preceding week, some very painful reflections would be forced upon our American neighbours. It was always a subject of banter with certain writers among them, that England, when it came to exerting its authority over a mob, was unnecessarily cruel. Besides, they could never see that an emergency would arise, among their enlightened population, for the exercise of executive terror in aweing and punishing the wickedness of an insurrection. Policemen's bludgeons, however, were not enough to enforce American law when the roughs of Pittsburg and Chicago became infuriated; resort was had to pistols and other small arms. Indeed, if we can believe the telegrams, grape and cannister shot were freely poured into the crowd at Chicago during one assault. In short, our friends will learn to sympathize with Europe under similar circumstances. They have freely opened their doors for the entrance of that bad element which has been so troublesome beyond the ocean, and now that these bring murder and arson with them, America must just meet them with European weapons. If it can be considered by Americans an outrage to blow rebels in India from the mouth of cannon, at least Europeans will never blame Americans for turning their artillery against murderers and robbers who rise upon innocent society. Governments that cannot be firm and severe do not deserve a place among nations.

THE EASTERN WAR is progressing—that is all that can be said. Beyond the facts that Russia stubbornly perseveres in attempting to reach Constantinople—that Turkey as stubbornly opposes—and that England is actively taking measures to prevent Russian occupation of Constantinople, little can be affirmed. Intelligence through Russia, of what is being done, is very successfully suppressed; while any news through Turkish sources is far from reliable. Russia has opened the guns of her Press against England, because the Lion shows his teeth at each attempt of the Bear to take too many liberties with British interests.

THE WESTERN WAR—the war of mobs—has been stamped out. In one brief week, however, it made an awful revelation—showing the immense danger to which the Republic is exposed from its ungoverned, if not ungovernable, masses. But America has discovered a method—an European method—of asserting the supremacy of

law. No pain is so afflictive to the tender parent as that which comes from chastising a promising child; no blood so red with horror as that which a nation draws, with its own weapons, from its own heart; but few homes or countries escape the necessity of undergoing this distressing ordeal. Nations grow into strength through discipline and sorrow.

The readers of the Messenger will be obliged to us for giving its editor a subject in our articles on the camp-meeting; though, as in other cases, he both wanders from and does violence to the text. But we expected that. And Rev. P. G. Gallagher has written to the same paper in reply to our strictures on his "Associational Sermon." It would be difficult, by all appearance, to find anything in his letter that needs refutation; it is as pointless and childish as anything we have ever seen from the pen of one professing to teach the public. How such preachers manage to float, we do not see. It would be delightful to meet an antagonist on the old doctrines; but the letter in the Messenger is mere vapouring.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

SIGNS.—There is hope for Halifax! A Theatre manager personally announces that the stage does not pay—and the only Theatre-defending parson in Halifax has sent in his resignation! Verily, old fashioned piety and common-sense have metal in them yet!

Then, see the manly protest which has been made by St. John papers against the cruel design which inflicted upon that distressed city the anguish of a boat-race! While the outside world is giving freely, and from its generous heart, to help most deserving citizens, a few reckless men opened a plan for squandering the poor people's money in betting and carousal. Shame! But we are all learning.

WHITE GLOVES.—There has been a succession of rather curious results following the temperance reform in Halifax. In the Police Court, for instance, during several consecutive days, there were no cases for trial; so that the customary white gloves of the law courts came as a present to the Stipendiary Magistrate. We wonder if it occurs to many, who take note of this circumstance, that a peculiar testimony is borne by the white gloves to one important temperance argument, namely,—Reformation from drink means, to a great extent, reformation from crime: As men are reclaimed from drunkenness, the police court is freed from culprits, and the gaols from prisoners.

Rev. Mr. Roy did not, as many imagine, entirely break up the Sherbrooke Street congregation at Montreal. We are credibly informed that eighteen of the twenty-six officials were in their places at the last Quarterly Meeting. The choir, congregation and Sunday School will soon be in full play, as if nothing had happened. We do hope the "Wesley Congregational Church" will also prosper; so that good may come out of evil.

ST. JOHN METHODISM.—A circular has been sent to the Western ministers, signed by the Presidents of the General Conference, and the three Annual Conferences, urging a collection in behalf of our churches destroyed in St. John by the fire. Rev. S. Rose has been appointed treasurer of a fund, which is to be made up by October next. The circular was the voice of a meeting of ministers and laymen convened to consider the circumstances of our afflicted people in the city of St. John. As the Eastern Conferences had already taken action, it was thought unnecessary to send the circular in this direction. The sympathy of, and practical methods adopted by, our brethren will be highly appreciated, and will save the deputation designated for the West, a great deal of trouble.

THE PAN-PRESBYTERIAN COUNCIL at Edinburgh was a grand occasion. One or two cross-grained delegates made matters unpleasant for a while; but they were conquered by love. It is a fine illustration of the real unity of Protestantism which we find in the great Presbyterian body of to-day. Not one white are they nearer together, in fact, than are the other evangelical churches to each other. In Halifax, for instance, there were threatenings of a scene at the General Assembly on several occasions, as some protested against the use of the organ in the Assembly's worship, and others contended for a wide license in the use of pulpit doctrines;—all indicating that there were several distinct constituents in the church which refused to blend quite

harmoniously. Yet, in all essentials, the Assembly was a unit. So it was at the great council in Edinburgh. The subjects discussed were such as touched the vital interests of Christianity; more this, indeed, than of what was of importance to Presbyterianism? When shall we have a Pan-Methodist Council?

The Seventh Annual Convention for Sunday School workers in the Maritime Provinces will be held in this city 30th inst.

It is hoped that as many as possible of the Sunday Schools in these Provinces will be represented by delegates.

ERRATA.—In the communication of Mr. Lewis, touching the Temperance cause for "I am zealous in regard to the grand old reform" read "I am zealous in regard &c."

The Minutes of the three Maritime Conferences will be ready for issue in a few days. Any orders for binding the three copies in one volume should be sent in at once.

We congratulate our readers upon the stores of good, pure, elevated thought which are sent in for their perusal from week to week. The editor has, for an issue or two, cheerfully made way to afford his readers information from different sources, by correspondents to whom we are all indebted, of what the world is doing about us. This week we give additional contributions, philosophic, practical, religious and experimental. To one and all of our contributors we say—thanks!

PERSONAL.—Rev. R. A. Temple, whose illness was noticed in a few local papers recently, is, we are happy to say, improving. His numerous friends hope to hear very soon of his complete recovery.

Rev. E. R. Brunyate, on his return from a bride tour, last week, was met by a young ladies' class of 36 members, connected with Kaye St. Church, and presented with a handsome expression of regard.

Rev. Bro. Orm, of the Toronto Conference, student at the Theological Institute, Montreal, paid us a visit last week. He had been establishing a mission at River du Loup, and took a hurried trip to the Eastern sea-board.

Rev. Dr. Talmage is shortly to visit Fredericton, N. B., for the purpose of delivering a lecture. Can he not be secured for other cities?

As will be seen by Bermuda correspondence, Rev. W. Purvis reached the sunny Islands in safety, and enters on his work with great satisfaction. By private advices we learn that Rev. Geo. Johnson also has had an excellent impression upon his Bermudian congregations.

Rev. J. McMurray is not content to rest, though a supernumerary. He supplies a promising mission outside of Windsor, and will hand over a fine new circuit to the Nova Scotia Conference some of these days. Windsor, meantime, meets the expense of this mission.

Rev. H. J. Clarke, before leaving P. E. Island for Sackville, N. B., was the recipient of an address and a purse of money from his congregation.

Rev. W. W. Brewer also received an address before leaving Bathurst for Fredericton, N. B. The friends of these esteemed brethren did not know that the publication of addresses was prohibited by our Publishing Committee.

Rev. John Ellis, we see by St. John papers, died at St. Martin's on the 26th inst., in the 32nd year of his age. Bro. Ellis had been laid aside for some months by some internal malady. He was a young minister of promise. We hope to have particulars furnished for publication.

Y. M. C. A. NOTES.

The Seventh National Conference of Young Men's Christian Associations in Scotland, was inaugurated July 10th, by a reception of delegates at Edinburgh. The union embraces 100 societies, with a membership exceeding 10,000. Gentlemen representing the American Associations were present from New York, Brooklyn, and Columbia, S. C.

The Open-air Meetings, carried on by the Washington, D. C. Y. M. C. A., are held in the most public portion of the city, and have thus far proved very successful. A large number of persons have begun to lead a new life—results of these efforts.

The Y. M. C. Associations of Minnesota will hold their State Convention at Redwing, Nov. 9-11.

Wickliffe, O., a small village, was visited a year ago by a delegation from the Cleveland Association. Resulting from

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the meeting there held, a religious inter- est was awakened, in which over 50 per- cent united with the church. A. Y. M. C. has been organized with over 75 active members, which sustains a Sunday ser- vice, weekly prayer-meeting, Bible-class and Sunday School.

A District Conference was held at Macedonia, O., June 22-24th, where there is no church. Last winter 70 conversions occurred at this place, as results of the labors of Rev. Mr. Merchant, aided by the Y. M. C. A. of Cleveland. An Association grew out of this, which is doing a good work. From 700 to 1000 persons were present at the meetings of the Conference, and several professed conversions took place.

At the Convention recently held at Louisville, the following statistics were presented: 733 Associations had reported; 48 reported ownership of property, to the amount of \$1,862,811; 663 reported an aggregate membership of 78,201; 441 expended last year \$311,173, and 39 have supplied 8,862 persons with employment.

SOMERSET, BERMUDEA

On Tuesday evening the 17th inst., a very interesting service was held in the church Somerset, Bermuda. The occasion was the reception of our new pastor, the Rev. W. Purvis; and making a presentation to our late pastor the Rev. C. M. Tyler, who is about to leave these Islands.

Mr. Purvis conducted a most impressive service, during which he delivered an eloquent address, producing a most favorable impression on the large congregation present.

At the conclusion of the service, Mr. G. H. Siggins, the senior officer of the church at Somerset, presented Mr. Tyler with a purse of money, accompanied with a written address.

[The address we are obliged to omit; and need only say that it breathes that fervent appreciation of Mr. Tyler's character and labours which we all expected in view of the circumstances. The exclusion of addresses from our columns is not the choice of the editor, but the positive instructions of the committee by which he is controlled.]

After making the presentation Mr. Siggins referred in the highest terms to the work done by Mr. Tyler since he came among them four years ago; and the numbers added to the church, and the completion of the enlargement of the building they were then assembled in. Mr. Siggins said he hoped the offering they then made would not be taken at its money value merely. He could assure Mr. Tyler, if that were necessary, the purse and its contents represented that which no money could purchase, viz., the love and affection of grateful churches and people. Mr. T. Moss, R. N., spoke of the good work Mr. Tyler had performed in connection with the Navy, and at H. M. Dockyard, and also among the soldiers in the district.

The Rev. Mr. Tyler who was much affected, said he was taken entirely by surprise by the present proceedings. He accepted the gift as a further token of their love. They could all bear him witness he had not coveted aught that was theirs, but them. He had laboured among them in all faithfulness, and earnestly prayed that continued success and prosperity would attend them. He hoped they would give all their support and encouragement to his successor, to whom they had all listened with such pleasure and interest that evening, and uphold his hands by unceasing prayer on his behalf. Several other friends addressed the meeting, after which it was closed by singing and prayer.

On the following evening a large meeting assembled at Hamilton, the chief town of these Islands, to say farewell to Mr. Tyler, and wish him health and prosperity in the future. The weather was warm and large demands were made upon the ice creams prepared for the occasion.

—Con.

CHARLOTTETOWN. REOPENING SERVICES.

To the Methodist families of Charlotte-town the last few months have been marked by multiplied church efforts and activities. The first enterprise undertaken was the building of a mission church. This new erection occupying a beautiful site, and affording ample accommodation for the large Euston St. Sunday school, is now closed in and will probably be ready for opening early in the fall. The re-furnishing of the parsonage, which has been done on a liberal scale, has added greatly to the responsibilities of the ladies by whom it was specially undertaken. The bazaar, which has just been held, and which has terminated so successfully, has involved months of arduous and incessant toil. In addition to all other schemes we have had in hand church renovation, and a subscription list toward the liquidation of the debt—which has been found to press heavily upon the resources of this circuit. The recent improvements, which have

placed our spacious church amongst the most beautiful and attractive places of worship in the Dominion, have not added anything to former liabilities. The amount needed has been, or will be all raised by the enterprising committee, Rev. F. W. Moore, and Messrs. Wm. Dodd and Samuel Pool, by whom, with the concurrence of the trustees, the work was undertaken. The frescoing by the Italian painters, Messrs. Bottana and Rusca, under supervision of the architect, Mr. Ally, has been very fully and accurately described in Charlotetown journals—which are doubtless accessible to you and available for selections.

The re-opening services were of a deeply interesting character. The church, which when closely seated will accommodate over 1,700 persons, was full morning and evening—the largest congregation being in the evening. The reputation of Dr. Douglas brought a large number of ministers from the adjoining circuits, and persons of culture and intelligence from the several congregations of the city. The audience was able therefore, thoroughly to appreciate the wonderful discourses with which we were favored. After listening to some of the most able and finished efforts of great preachers, of different denominations, on both sides of the Atlantic, I could not but feel grateful that God had given to the Methodist Church of Canada, at this formative period of her history, a preacher who, in mastery of defence of the truth as it is in Jesus, in loyalty to the grand everlasting themes of the Gospel, in fullness and power of intellectual resources, and magnetic force of eloquence cannot but command universal recognition. Dr. Douglas has none of the artifices of oratory, but he has all the essential attributes and elements of highest pulpit eloquence. With apparent ease he traverses regions of thought in which ordinary men would flounder and fail. It was part of my purpose to indicate the outline of the memorable and almost matchless discourses of Sunday last. I have heard, however, that by more than one short-hand writer, somewhat copious reports were taken. These, doubtless, will in some form reach you, and they will be likely to prove more satisfactory than a bare synopsis.

The introductory services were conducted in the morning by Rev. H. P. Cowperthwaite, and in the evening by Rev. Dr. Pickard, of Sackville. The sermon in the evening was followed by a stirring appeal from Dr. Laehlin Taylor.

The afternoon service, the anniversary of the Sunday Schools of the Methodist Church, chiefly a service of song, was attended by a crowded audience. Two brief, but pointed, pithy and eminently practical addresses were given at that service by Rev. Mr. Steel and Mr. Superintendent Luttrell, of Moncton. The collections of the day amounted in the aggregate to nearly \$200.

This evening we have been favored with a lecture on Palestine, from the Hon. Mr. Ferrier, of Montreal. Following in the lead of the intelligent lecturer, we were enabled once again, for the space of two hours, with an interest that never flagged, to explore—

“Those holy fields Over whose acres walked those blessed feet, Which, eighteen hundred years ago, were nailed For our advantage on the bitter cross.” The Phœnician plain, the bill country, the Jordan valley, the thoroughfare from Judea to Galilee, through Samaria, the great maritime plain, the Sea of Tiberias, the ancient city of Damascus, the heights of Lebanon, the sacred sites, Bethlehem, Gethsemane, Calvary, Bethany, Lychar, and many others were visited, and their wonderful histories briefly recounted. We hope that our venerable friend, the Hon. Mr. Ferrier, may find it convenient to repeat the lecture in many of our central churches. J. L.

CORRESPONDENCE.

COMMUNION WINE.

MR. EDITOR.—At the Nova Scotia Conference enquiry was made by several ministers as to the best source from which to procure suitable wine for the Communion; and for the information of the brethren, I wish to say, that a good article, for use in our church at Windsor, was obtained during last year from Silas Bishop, Esq., Somerset, Kings Co., N. S. Upon enquiry of Mr. Bishop, I have ascertained that by October next he will be able to supply our ministers or stewards with pure wine for the Communion, provided he is informed within four or five weeks from this date of the quantity that may be required. As he will manufacture no more than will, in all probability, be in demand for the next twelve months, it is necessary he should be advised by those who may desire him to furnish a supply, stating the quantity they will require, and the way in which they wish it forwarded. The cost of the article will be 75 cents per bottle. Yours, &c., J. M. M. Windsor, August 1, 1877.

SCENES AT ONE OF THE RAIL-ROAD RIOTS.

In the Methodist Recorder, Pittsburg, we find the following:—

The dreadful work of Saturday afternoon, when the militia attempted to clear the track of rioters to let the passenger trains go east, was such as, please God, may this city never witness again. By some strange misunderstanding, a premature fire, extorted by the missiles and insults of the strikers and their abettors, caused the death of several innocent parties. This added intensity to the slumbering fury of the people; and the report of this sad affair, the result of a blunder, perhaps, by the military authority, brought to the front the armed and reckless populace who were desperate enough for any risks, and defiant of all authority. The soldiers who were called from Philadelphia, were driven into the round house, where they would have been roasted alive, had they not out their way out. They were followed on Sunday morning, after their terrible imprisonment, towards Sharpburg, without weapons or ammunition, and some of them slain in their retreat and left bleeding in the dust of the roads or upon the green grass of the fields. It was an awful Sunday's work. The soldiers who were summoned here from a distant city to protect life and property, as they supposed, were the unfortunate agents in destroying innocent life, and the victims of a vengeance which followed them to the death as they fled from the scene of disaster.

By Sunday afternoon our city was helpless, in the hands of a host of desperate outlaws. They fired the long line of freight cars until a belt of flame swept down the track for more than two miles. At length the citizens faced the advancing destroyers and besought them to put out the fires, assuring them that their wrongs would be made right. This reasonable overture was received with jeers and mockery, and stones were thrown at the committee who thus dared an interference, with the fearful situation. Before the very faces of these men the incendiary plied the torch to the cars, to the sheds, to the station, while the bells of burning locomotives were viciously jingled to drown the sound of their voices. It was a terrible hour. The tide of destruction could not be stayed until it swept to the furthest verge of the Company's property. The Union Depot Hotel and the Elevator were doomed, and both must be reduced to ashes, for no power was available to arrest the wanton destroyers. It was a dreadful scene! The bluffs above the railway and the slopes in front of the High school building were covered with spectators. The streets adjacent to the burning buildings were black with people. Thieves were abroad in every direction. Cars were broken open; goods were handed out to women and boys, and hundreds of willing limbs staggered homeward under the weight of plunder. When the flames were breaking from the roof and sides of the hotel, several men appeared at the third story windows, seeking an escape. The stairs within were already impassable. No ladders were offered from without. By wonderful dexterity they let themselves down from the window sills, to cornice, and from cornice to window sills again, swinging and springing for very life; and yet these men were stoned by the cowardly fiends who watched them from the ground below! This incident shows something of the spirit which possessed the ruffians who defied the authorities of the city for two days.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The Halifax Stipendiary Magistrate now gives drunkards the choice of joining the Reform Club or going to Rockhead for sixty days. The Shelburne branch of the Dominion Temperance League held its annual session in Barrington on the 18th inst. The meeting was a large one, nearly every part of the county being represented. Clergymen of the different denominations were present and gave their hearty support to the object in view—the furtherance of the prohibition movement. The members afterwards enjoyed a grand picnic on Sheroc's Island. The Starr Manufacturing Company, of this city, has just completed and handed over to the Intercolonial Railway the first iron bridge built in this Province—we think we might safely say the first built in the Maritime Provinces. It is a single span of 150 feet crossing the Elmsdale river, near the station of the same name. Before his departure for England Rev. Dr. McCulloch received several complimentary addresses, accompanied by purses of money, from his friends in Truro. Last Thursday a young man named Stanley Thompson, an employee of the Oxford Manufacturing Company, while running the picker, accidentally caught the forefinger of his right hand in the cog-wheel of the machine, which mutilated it so badly that amputation was necessary. Dr. Carter performed the operation and the patient is doing well. The Annapolis "Journal" reports that a young man named Israel Rice, who had committed three robberies, as the finding of the stolen goods proved, was discharged by the magistrates because they did not wish to put the county to the expense of keeping him in jail.

A correspondent of the Amherst "Sentinel" says the terrible epidemic, diphtheria, has recently broken out afresh at the Joggin Mines, some ten or twelve new cases having been reported. As the Mines have all stopped work, and the men are entirely thrown out of employment, this greatly increases the want and distress. There have been some thirty cases at the Mines, Minudie and Shulee, about fifteen of which have proved fatal.

A sad accident happened at Dover Thursday week. Two fishermen, named Morash and Spindler, living in the vicinity of Lunenburg, but of late employed fishing off Dover, were out in their flat off Dover Island, the boat upset, and both men were drowned before assistance from the shore could reach them. The cause of the accident, so far as can be learned, was that while engaged in hauling up their anchor, the boat gave a lurch, by which it was upset. Their bodies have not been recovered.

Four persons recently paid the clerk of license at Parrsboro \$10 each for illegally selling liquor. It is said they ought to have paid a great deal more, and the Sons of Temperance and Templars are enquiring about it.

The Revs. Dr. Burns and G. M. Grant held meetings at Sydney and North Sydney this week on behalf of the Theological Hall. At North Sydney \$1,200 was subscribed, and at Sydney nearly \$1,000.

About seven years ago a Nova Scotian left his young wife and one child at home in Shelburne county, and went to sea. Last week he returned home unexpectedly and found that another man had married his wife nearly four years since. As husband No 1 has worked himself into a respectable and lucrative position in Boston, it is not likely that the affair will have a poetical termination.

The "Maritime Sentinel" furnishes the following notes from Pugwash: The brig "Glengarry," on the 19th inst, in coming out of the harbor at Port Philip, laden with lumber, ran on Bergman's Point. A part of the cargo was discharged, and the vessel got off on the 22nd inst. A survey was held on her, and report is that she was slightly damaged on port bottom, but will proceed on her voyage after taking on board the part of her cargo that was discharged. A large quantity of birch timber will be shipped from this port this season. J. W. King, Esq., is shipping the greatest quantity of spruce deals and battens. He is also shipping a large quantity of scantling, spars and hardwood plank from his steam mill at Port Philip to Newfoundland. Haying has fairly commenced the crop is light and contains a large amount of "white weed."

James Ryan and Wm. England arrived at Halifax last Thursday in a dory from Cape Sable. They belong to the American schr. "Flora Temple," and left their vessel which was at anchor on the Western Banks, on the 18th inst., to visit their trawls—got lost in the fog, and after drifting about for two days and one night made Cape Sable in an exhausted condition. Recruited and left there Sunday last.

N. B., & P. E. ISLAND.

A gentleman in Fredericton has a copy of Cypriani, 335 years old, published in the reign of Henry the Eighth. DeWitt Talmage, the celebrated pulpit orator of Brooklyn, is to lecture in Fredericton on the 14th prox., on "The bright side of things."

Archibald Rowan, jr., St. John, son of the gas inspector of that city, died on Thursday from the effects of injuries received in a ball-toss a short time ago. From the Summerside "Journal," P. E. I., we learn there was launched from the shipyard of Mr. John Miller, Lot 10, for the Honorable John Yoc, Port Hill, on Thursday the 12th July, a barque 649 tons register, to class A. 1. seven years at Lloyd's. This vessel is one of the finest models ever built in Prince County, and reflects great credit on the builder, Mr. Miller, who has performed his work in the most efficient and creditable manner.

Two horses belonging to Mr. John Kichham, of Souris West, were killed by a bull on Monday week. After killing the first horse in the pasture field, the bull went to drink at a spring on the shore, where he attacked the second horse, perforating his body in such a way that the animal had to be shot to end his suffering.

Monahan, the criminal sentenced to one year's imprisonment and two whippings at the last session of the Supreme Court, Summerside, got the first whipping on Tuesday week. On Tuesday night week John Kain's store, Nelson, was forcibly entered, and cash to the extent of over one hundred dollars taken, as well as a quantity of goods. The Post Office is in the building, and a number of letters were stolen, some of which were found outside unopened, while others had been opened under the old building close by. No clue to the robbers.

On Tuesday morning last two houses in Chatham belonging to Denis Allen and a Mr. Conway, and a barn were destroyed by fire. The inmates of Allen's house escaped in their night clothes, and nothing of any consequence was moved from either house.

Messrs. Hall & Fairweather have a cable despatch stating their ship "Lilian," Captain Dick, arrived at Liverpool on the 24th inst., making the passage in seventeen days from St. John. Seven deaths from diphtheria have taken place within a few days at Port Elgin and Emigrant Road. Indications point to a revival in the lumber trade at Calais.

A case of considerable interest was tried last Monday at Chatham. Mr. Alex. Morris sued Judge Peters, of P. E. Island, for \$2,50, amount paid for a deed which he alleged should not have been charged him. A verdict was given him after a lengthy trial. The exports of lobsters from the County of Kent to England during the present summer foot up 2,795 cases, as follows:—John H. Bell, 1,211 cases; Dominion Packing Co., 700 cases; Henry O'Leary, 376 cases; R. B. Noble, 300 cases; W. H. Belyet, 208 cases.

Orders have been received from Ottawa for tearing down walls and clearing away rubbish preparatory to rebuilding the St. John Post Office, Custom House and Savings Bank. The plans will be forwarded to Messrs. McKean & Fairweather, who will prepare the specifications and superintend the construction of the buildings. Mrs. David Brickly, who lived with her husband, a farmer, about two miles from Quaco, recently exhibited undoubted signs of insanity, talking of drowning herself, etc.

Finally she left the house and proceeding to the barn securely locked the door. Procuring a piece of rope she fastened one end to a beam and the other end in a loop about her neck. The rope was too long, and, in order to effect her dreadful purpose, she had to throw herself backward, breaking her neck and causing death. An inquest was held, and a verdict returned that the deceased had committed suicide while insane. Mrs. Brickley was about sixty years old, and had no children.

Schooner "Minnie J. L." Capt. Lanigan, left Souris for St. John's, Newfoundland, with 62 head horned cattle, 4 horses, 100 sheep, 10 pigs, calves, etc., and 6,000 feet plank.

The "Miramichi Advance" is the authority for the following:—A few evenings ago a lad named Kirvan, living on Cain's River, observed an animal passing over his father's potatoe field, and, giving chase, captured it. His inspection of the prize led him to the conclusion that it was a rabbit, and he proceeded to secure it for the night an inverted puncheon-tub. In the morning he took his father to see the "rabbit," and when the tub was turned off it, out hobbled a young bear as lively as a kitten.

UPPER PROVINCES.

Mr. Mowat, the Premier of the Ontario Government, is on a visit to the Maritime Provinces.

Premier McKenzie will make a tour of the Maritime Provinces about the 1st of August. He will first visit Charlottetown, and will proceed thence to Halifax and St. John.

Manitoba provisional militia will be disbanded on the third of August.

Dr. Holland, of "Scribner's Monthly," has bought an island in the St. Lawrence for a summer residence.

The dockyards at British Columbia are being prepared for active service in case of war between England and Russia. Esquimaux will be the depot for victualing and coaling British cruisers on the Pacific.

Lord Dufferin starts on Monday for Winnipeg. Chief Justice Richards will act as Deputy Governor-General during his absence.

The Bishop of Toronto has forwarded to the Bank of Montreal, St. John, \$1,587.29, on account of collections made in accordance with a resolution of the Synod of the diocese of Toronto.

The Norfolk County Council granted \$500 for the relief of the sufferers at St. John.

The second day's voting on the Dunkin Bill in Northumberland and Durham gives a majority of over 2,000 for the by-law.

The three Congregational churches of Oro have extended a call to Rev. D. McGregor, of Liverpool, N. S.

The Provincial synod of the Church of England has been summoned to meet in Montreal on the 12th of September next.

The Rev. Peter Wright, formerly of Ingersoll, but more recently of Quebec, has accepted a call to Chalmers Church, Montreal. A bottle has been picked up at Mamoungan station, containing a scrap of paper with a memorandum announcing the destruction by fire of the steamer "Pictou," which left Quebec on the 14th of November, 1873, and was subsequently seen for the last time off Pictou, N. S.

The hearse which conveyed the body of the late Thomas Lett Hackett to the grave was the one that was used in both the attempted funeral and the funeral of the celebrated Joseph Guibord.

One of the heaviest hail storms ever witnessed by people in Strand, Ont., passed over the village recently, lasting half an hour. Hailstones fell in such quantities as to cover the ground, some measuring five and three quarter inches in circumference. The windows of the large brick Wesleyan Methodist Church were badly smashed. Fruit trees are stripped, and nearly all the vegetables cut off.

The intelligence from Ontario is still good. The anticipations of a magnificent crop of fall-sown wheat are being fully realized. A vast breadth has been sown; and not for many years has the crops of this sort in Ontario been at all equal in quantity or quality to what it is this season. Spring wheat promises fairly, other cereals splendidly, and the root crops well, the potatoe bug notwithstanding. In addition, the market for farming produce is good, and therefore despite a rather light grass crop, the Ontario farmers are in clover.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A New York letter to the "Chronicle" says: Here the streets wear a semi-holiday appearance; merchants are afraid to send goods westward, and no grain, coal, live stock, or oil is being brought thither. Beef has risen five cents a pound, flour is rising, and the end is not yet.

The potato bugs made way with two thousand tomato plants set out by a Lansingburg (N. Y.) farmer, in one night recently.

George Raynes, of Montreal, was arrested at Baltimore, July 26th, with \$2,300 in fresh ten dollar bills of the Consolidated Bank of Canada. It is believed that this money is part of \$22,000 stolen from the Grand Trunk Railway office, in Montreal, last June.

The disastrous strike of railway men in the United States appears to be drawing to a close, judging from the following despatch to the press: All roads except Lake Shore and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy are running both freight and passenger trains. Gallagher, a striker, who stopped a train on the Morris and Essex road by presenting a pistol at the head of the mail agent, has been committed in default of \$5000 bail. The strike on the Canada Southern Railway has terminated by an arrangement to settle grievances in a fortnight. All trains are running on time.

Albert Traummel, a negro preacher, was hanged on Friday at Roston, Ark., for the murder of his wife five years ago. Traummel confessed his guilt.

The British House of Commons will probably not be prorogued until August 15th. In London so great is the glut of Japanese goods that a hundred peacock's feathers may be bought for 25 cents.

The proprietors of the "Illustrated London News" are rather anxious as to the fate of Mr. J. Bell, the special artist whom they sent to the seat of war in Armenia. And there are grounds for their anxiety. He wrote last from Erzeroum, and he said he was just starting for Kara, to enter which besieged city he would risk his life.

At Geneva, July 27th, General Grant laid the first stone of the American church. A schooner, believed to be the Norwegian schooner "William Hunter," Captain Metz, from Galveston for Bremen, is believed to have sunk with all hands.

Carlton Mrs C C

WESLEYAN ALMANAC AUGUST, 1877.

Last Quarter, 2 day, 6h, 7m, Morning. New Moon, 9 day, 1h, 3m, Morning. First Quarter, 15 day, 6h, 14m, Afternoon. Full Moon, 23 day, 6h, 56m, Afternoon. Last Quarter, 31 day, 5h, 1m, Afternoon.

Table with columns for Day of Week, SUN, MOON, and HOURS. Rows list days from Wednesday to Friday.

THE TIDES.—The column of the Moon's Southings gives the time of high water at Parraloro, Gorge, Wallis, Horton, Hantsport, Windsor, Newport and Truro.

High water at Pictou and Cape Tormentine, 2 hrs and 11 minutes LATER than at Halifax. At Annapolis, St. John, N.B., and Portland, Maine, 3 hours and 25 minutes LATER, and at St. John's, Newfoundland 30 minutes EARLIER than at Halifax. At Charlottetown, 2 hours 54 minutes LATER. At Westport, 2 hours 54 minutes LATER. At Yarmouth, 2 hours 29 minutes LATER.

FOR THE LENGTH OF THE DAY.—Add 18 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 24 hours, and to the remainder add the time of rising next morning.

FOR JESUS' SAKE.

BY CLARA EVEREST. When, from the surging waves of sin, Some sinking wretch uplifts his hand, In late appeal to be drawn in...

CORRESPONDENCE.

BERWICK CAMP MEETING. MR. EDITOR,—Pardon our presumption in daring to make comments on an editorial. We would not do so, did we not fear that some who had not the privilege of being present at the Berwick camp-meeting, might draw wrong conclusions as to its success.

How a Camp-meeting is made to succeed is a question that the most devoted and successful ministers have been studying for seventy-five years, and the elements of success are few and simple. The object of the meeting—the salvation of souls—is made the main business.

Ministers were not the only ones to be benefited by Dr. Pentecost's Biblical exegesis. Lay-members of the Church have returned to their homes with a greater love for the best of all Books and understanding better how to study it.

It is to be regretted that a daily report of the proceeding has not been published. It will be well for the Committee to arrange for this next year.

Encouraged by a larger attendance and a deeper interest than ever before manifested the Association we believe has decided to issue a prospectus which will enable a very large number to become identified with the movement and as it is to be a permanent affair to place it on a basis that will give as general satisfaction as possible and be as free from defects as any human organization can be.

GREAT WEALTH A GREAT MOCKERY.

If you are ever tempted to purchase a very large pear, decline the investment, or reckon upon a disappointment: you will probably find it woolly, almost tasteless, and more like a turnip than a pear. We know, for we have made the experiment in a land where the gigantic pears are grown.

UNUSED TALENT.

Did you ever find, lying in some neglected spot, buried among the grass perhaps, some old tool, which you remember sharp, and bright, and useful, but now covered with rust, and useless? The rust and the dull edge have come of its long rest.

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DRY PREACHING AND THE CHILDREN.

A minister was lately expostulating with a wayward youth who had entirely forsaken the worship of God, and sought to arouse his conscience by reminding him of early days, when he used to take his weekly place between pious parents in the well-remembered pew.

THE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

We are confidently assured that the secondary service which our religious journals are rendering to our people week by week, in collating from sources out of their reach, and carefully sifting for them the best from the good, should lead them to place a very high value on them for personal and domestic use.

MR. WITHROW AT THE FRED ERICHTON CONFERENCE.

The editor of our connexional magazine came in upon the brethren at Fredericton quite unexpectedly, and received, as our readers have already noticed, a most cordial welcome. He writes to the Guardian, showing the extent to which his sympathies were affected by the St. John fire.

DEAR BRO. DEWART,—I have just returned from the scene of the disastrous fire at St. John, N.B., and would like to say a word on behalf of our burned out Methodist friends in that city. Without actually beholding it, one can form a very imperfect conception of the wreck and ruin caused by the fire.

And the worst of it is that nine-tenths of the former supporters of these churches are now quite unable to render any help toward their reconstruction. It will tax their utmost energies to get roofs over their heads, and to reorganize their interrupted business.

Those necessities are of no ordinary urgency. The spontaneous outburst of sympathy and liberality throughout the Dominion and the United States which this disaster has occasioned is a noble testimony to the influence of Christian sentiment in the community.

I had the pleasure of attending the New Brunswick Conference in the beautiful city of Fredericton, and found there a noble body of men, loyal to the institutions and doctrines of Methodism, doing a grand work for God in one of the most beautiful and prosperous provinces of the Dominion.

These Yankee preachers are witty. At a conference anniversary meeting, not long since, one of the speakers committed that almost inexcusable blunder of referring often to the speaker who was to follow as "the big gun of the evening."

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less than Titanic energy. The Church, that rightly guards its pulpits and provides for its preaching, must also look well to its press, and foster it by all means. The vantage-ground which the social revolutions of these later times offer to those who will take it must certainly be entered upon by us with energy, alertness, and capacity; and we must neither suffer ourselves to be forestalled, nor to have our legitimate holding wrested from us.

Let knowledge grow from more to more, But more of reverence in us dwell; That mind and soul, according well, May make one music as before, But vaster.

THE Irish Presbyterian Church reports this year 107,000 members, a falling off of 1,000. They have 965 Sabath Schools, with an average attendance of 70,832 scholars.

PLEASANTRIES.

Minnie Sherman Fitch is not yet able to wear the \$300,000 diamond necklace which the Khedive of Egypt gave her, and which Congress admitted free of duty by a special act.

It is sometimes the work of several weeks to "name the baby"; but here is a case where the right word was gotten without even trying. A young lady in Woodstock had her Christian name suggested by an exclamation of her grandmother, who, after adjusting her spectacles to view for the first time the features of the new-born baby, exclaimed: "I declare!"

Young person (applicant for housemaid's "situation")—"May I ask, sir, if you keep a boy?" Old Gent—"A boy! No. Why?" Young Person—"Oh, to clean boots and knives, carry up coals, and—"

Dr. Louis, of New Orleans, who is something of a wag, called on a colored Baptist minister and propounded a few puzzling questions. "Why is it," said he, "that you are not able to do the miracles that the apostles did?"

These Yankee preachers are witty. At a conference anniversary meeting, not long since, one of the speakers committed that almost inexcusable blunder of referring often to the speaker who was to follow as "the big gun of the evening."

What That Little Runa Giving Such What Who The Love Shall And to Ah! he If no h If no h If, in f The joy —MAY I THE It was don, lo world o squares I am s which i courts light, w shine ne In the streets stood th nearly s as it doe on withi had been appointe left their come a little of was. In massive p It was the been at y were no f He had w the head saw him, one of th the gathe day the a not know preacher whether t ears, No to him at Jesus, but after Hin solemn, a fading i softened heart with he put up Spirit. Did the that quiet Could a r answer? in the Ho evil, know your child your hea Spirit to xi. 13). The lit wanted of his penni stall one one. "Eight customer, "Never it for the naturally. It was a Revelation think ther but he did Bible for Years p these earl boy had ge the Bible and all ser of his min his age; was to a Lord on hi the child's pillar that and His ey his wander One day and took u

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

WHAT SHALL BE DONE WITH HIM? What shall I do with the mischievous hands, that are never idle the whole day through?

What shall I do with the troublesome feet, that all day long into mischief stray— Little white feet, that restless spurn Mother's commands each day?

What shall I do with the little king Who rules the household? The wee, wee body, The mischievous, naughty, and precious elf,

What shall I do with the little king Who rules the household? The wee, wee body, The mischievous, naughty, and precious elf,

THE LITTLE BOY'S PRAYER.

It was a winter's afternoon in London, long ago. Not the gay grand world of London with its parks and squares and plenty of light and space.

In the midst of these dreary-looking streets there rises a tall church. It stood there on that Sunday afternoon nearly seventy years ago, just the same as it does now.

He had wandered in all alone—perhaps the beads would turn him out if he saw him, and so he would hide behind one of these sheltering pillars—and in the gathering twilight of that winter's day the child sat there unheeded.

Did the prayer rise to heaven from that quiet corner? Was it answered? Could a real prayer ever fail to get an answer?

"Eighteen pence," said the owner. "Oh dear!" sighed the small customer, "I have only sixteen pence."

It was a very old copy; the book of Revelation was missing, I rather think there was no cover on one side, but he did not care, for he had got a Bible for his own.

Years passed, and the promise of these early years passed away too. The boy had grown into a young man, but the Bible lay neglected in the drawer, and all serious thoughts had faded out of his mind.

One day he went into a coffee-house and took up the "Times" newspaper.

A certain well-known writer of that day had written a book to reply to some infidel publication, and this book was noticed at great length in that day's paper.

And now the young man's whole life was given up to Him who had loved him and redeemed him. For nearly fifty years after this he laboured to lead others into the same happy path to heaven wherein he himself was walking.

He has been taken home now—home was his last word—home to the Father's House and the crown of glory and the songs of the ransomed ones.

FROM REV. H. L. GILMAN, OF GLOVER, VT. "I have been troubled for several years with a difficulty of the heart and lungs, have applied to several physicians for help, and have tried almost every remedy recommended, without receiving any assistance."

THOMAS' ELECTRIC OIL! WORTH TEN TIMES ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD PAIN CANNOT STAY WHERE IT IS USED!

There are but few preparations of medicines which have withstood the impartial judgement of the people for any great length of time. One of these is Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil.

The little boy had no Bible, but he wanted one very much, so he saved up his pennies and went to an old book-stall one day to inquire the price of one.

"Never mind, then, you shall have it for that," replied the man, good naturedly.

It was a very old copy; the book of Revelation was missing, I rather think there was no cover on one side, but he did not care, for he had got a Bible for his own.

S. N. THOMAS, Phelps, N. Y. And NORTROP & LYMAN, Sole Agents for the Dominion.

To our Sunday Schools.

Our stock of Sunday School Books, Aids and Requisites is large and complete and we are prepared to fill orders by return mail, express, freight or steam-er at prices that will make it pay all our friends to buy from their own

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INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

Hallifax, N.S., July 30th, 1877. At the request of the Halifax Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, I propose (D.V.) holding public meetings on behalf of the Institution at the following places on the days named, as far as may be found practicable.

Table with columns for location, day, and date. Locations include Musquodoboit Harbor, Jeddore, Ship Harbor, Tangier, Spry Bay, Sheet Harbor, Salmon River, Moser River, Marie Joseph, Liscomb, Sherbrooke, Goldenville, Wine Harbor, Country Harbor, Guysboro, Canso, Arichat, Port Hawkesbury, Port Hastings, Antigonish, Barney's River, Merigonish.

MARRIED.

At the Methodist Parsonage, New Brunswick, on the 21st inst., by the Rev. R. W. Weir, Mr. James Johnson, to Miss Catherine McBean, both of Durham, York, Co.

CUMBERLAND DISTRICT.

THE FINANCIAL DISTRICT MEETING will be held at Pugwash on WEDNESDAY 10th inst., to commence at 9 o'clock a.m.

HALIFAX DISTRICT.

The Financial Meeting will begin at Dartmouth, on Tuesday, Aug. 21st, at 10 o'clock, when all members, Lay and Ministerial, are requested to be present.

MUSICAL MONTHLY.

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PREACHER'S PLAN, HALIFAX AND DARTMOUTH, SUNDAY, 8th AUG.

Table with columns for location, time, and preacher. Locations include Brunswick St., Grafton St., Kaye St., Charles St., Cobourg St., Dartmouth.

Receipts for "WESLEYAN," for week ending July 25th, 1877.

INSTRUCTIONS AS TO REMITTING MONIES.—When sending money for subscribers, say whether old or new, and if new, write out their Post Office address plainly.

Government House, Ottawa, TUESDAY, 18th day of July 1877.

HIS HONOR THE DEPUTY OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under the provisions of the 9th and 53rd sections of the Act passed in the Session of the Parliament of Canada, held in the 40th year of Her Majesty's reign, chapter 19, and entitled "An Act to amend and consolidate the Acts respecting the Customs," His Honor, by and with the advice of the Executive Privy Council of Canada, has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that Kentville, in the Province of Nova Scotia, be and it is hereby constituted and appointed to be an Out Port of Entry of Customs and a Warehousing Port; also that the said Out Port of Kentville be and it is hereby placed under the survey of the Collector of Customs at the Port of Cornwallis, in the said Province of Nova Scotia.

MAIL CONTRACT

TENDERS addressed to the POSTMASTER GENERAL will be received at OTTAWA, until noon on FRIDAY, the 7th September, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, twice per week each way between Churchville and New Glasgow.

MAIL CONTRACT

TENDERS addressed to the Post Master General will be received at OTTAWA, until 7th September, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails three times per week each way, between HOPEWELL and SUNNYBRAE.

SUNNYBRAE and KENOGARE.

Under a proposed contract, for four years, from the 1st October next, Printed notices containing further information as to the conditions of the contract may be seen, and forms of tender obtained at the Post Offices at Hopewell, Sunnybrae and Kenogare, or at the office of the subscriber.

Stamps, Stamps.

GOOD cash prices paid for used P. E. Island or Newfoundland and Bermuda Postage Stamps. Address P. E. I. Stamp Company Box 421, C. H. A. Toronto, P. E. I.

MARKET PRICES.

Table listing market prices for various goods like Butter, Firkins, Do. Rolls, Mutton, Lamb, Hides, Calfskins, Pork, Veal, Tallow, Turkeys, Chickens, Beef, Eggs, Lard, Oats, Potatoes, Cheese, Do. dairy, Buckwheat meal, Lambskins, Turkeys, Chickens, Turkey, Geese, Ducks, Beans, Parsnips, Carrots, Yarn, Apples, Lamb pelts, Rabbits, Plasma, Hay.

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GATES ACADIAN LINIMENT. Joyful News for the Afflicted. PARKER'S COVE, N.S. March 1st, 1877.

DR. C. GATTS.—DEAR SIR.—I should have written to you before but owing to sickness and business I have been prevented from doing so.

Since you was at my house, Thomas Rice was taken very ill with a dreadful sore throat, bordering on diphtheria, we used your Acadian Liniment and nerve Ointment freely from which he obtained great relief. Others in our neighborhood are using your medicines and the result is good. Wishing you great success. I remain yours, REV. H. ACHIZES.

July 21

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INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY. REVISED TIME TABLE.

ON and after MONDAY, 4th June, trains leaving Halifax at 8.30 a.m., and 4.40 p.m., will reach Pictou at 1.40 p.m. and 9.30 p.m. respectively.

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