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VOL. XXIX

HALIFAX, N.S., JULY 7, 1877.

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A SPECIAL DISCOUNT

NEW BRUNSWICK AND P. E. ISLAND CONFERENCE.

The Conference opened on June 28th, at 9.30 o'clock, a. m. After the reading of the Scriptures by the Secretary, the 478th hymn was sung, and prayer offered by the Revs. J. Lathern and J. Prince. The Conference then proceeded to the election of President.

After several votes had been taken, Rev. John Prince was declared elected; and, amid the hearty cheers of the Conference, he walked to the platform, and was welcomed to the chair by the retiring President. The Rev. H. Sprague, A. M., was re-elected Sec'y.; Rev. Joseph Hart was re-elected Journal Sec'y.; Revs. Paisley and Dutcher were elected assistant Secre-taries, and Rev. R. Weddall, assistant Journal Secretary.

The President then appointed the usual committees, and without delay they entered upon their work. An important matter which had been prominently before the P. E. Island and other Districts, was then brought before the Conference, the matter of the manner of the treatment of the Lay Representatives to our annual Conferences. The following motion was put and unanimously carried: " That all laymen appointed to attend Conference hereafter be provided for as to travelling arrangements, homes in the Conference town, &c., just as ministers are provided for." This is an important matter; and had it been dealt with as above long before much dissatisfaction and inconvenience to many of our laymen would have been avoided. Rev. Mr. McKeown gave notice that it is his intention to memoralize through the Conference the Board of Governors of the Sackville Institutions with reference to the reduction of the expenses of the education of minister's children.

A special committee, to consider the action we ought to take relative to the sad losses in the destruction of Connexional property sustained by the late fire in St-John. The time having arrived for opening the Conference prayer meeting, the Conference adjourned until Friday morn-

Several committees met in the afternoon. In the evening the Conference Missionary meeting was held opening at 7.30 o'clock. The attendance was very good. The President occupied the chair. and ably directed the exercises of the evening. The meeting was opened by singing the 690th hymn, and the offering of prayer by the Rev. Mr. Smallwood. The chairman made a brief but very excellent address, which gave a very healthful and proper tone to the meeting. The Secretary-Rev. Joseph Hart-presented the annual Report, which was an excellent one as to its consciseness and interest.

The first topic was entrusted to the care of Rev. S. T. Teed. It reads as follows: " Practical duties orising out of our stewardship in relation to the evangelization of the world." The speaker after a few introductory remarks, proceeded to give a few reasons why we should give of our substance for the purpose of the evangea synopsis of those reasons: (1.) All things are God's; (2.) God asserts his claims, by his mercies, and by the severities of his Providence; and (3.) We are

referred to the success of the past year we wait while souls perish.

to were gathered from the Old and New the afternoon at 2.30 o'clock. Testaments. A fine point was made out of the fact that "wise men" brought among other gifts to the infant Jesus, gold. "Gold," said the speaker. "Of course-they were wise men." And there has never been a time since when the gold" ought not to be brought to Jesus-On the Tuesday next before his crucifix. on Christ was very busy; yet he found time to sit down. Where did he sit-Over

sions. He owed everything to Methodism, under God. The grace of God. convarious departments of his past life. In political contests, and he had seen fierce enabled to do and defend the right. His

Watts :-Should all the forms that men devise. Assault my faith with treacherous art, I'd call them vanity and lies,

And bind thy gospel to my heart," He had often met representatives of certain religionists who objected to our way of reaching and saving the lost. Because we had not their sanctions we ought not to do the work, albeit, we do it never so thorough. Here the Judge introduced a telling illustration in which was couched cutting rebuke to the objectors referred to. He closed by addressing a few remarks especially to young men. These remarks were very stimulating and encouraging to the class to whom they were spoken.

SECOND DAY-FORENOON SESSION. Conference opened by reading Scripture and singing bymn-; after which prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Teed. The committee, appointed to consider our course relative to the reconstruction of the connexional buildings destroyed in lization of the world. The following is St. John, reported. This committee after sutiable expressions of sympathy, &c., recommended the following course: That the Rev. H. Sprague, A. M., be sent to England; Revs. Duncan and McKeown commanded to be merciful as our Father to the States: Revs. Lathern and Currie which is in heaven is merciful. The work- to the Western Conferences of our own ing out, illustration and presentation of Church; Revs. Evans and Ackman to N. the above points exhibited much skill. B. and P. E. I.: Revs. Teed and Hart to ability and care; and made a good im- Nova Scotia; and Dr. Stewart to Newpression upon an attentive audience. The foundland to solicit aid. These brethren discussion of the second topic was, in the are to enter upon the work assigned them absence of Prof. Burwash, committed to immediately; and it is believed that they lows: "The successes of the past." The part of those to whom they go. A letter The exercises were begun by singing the

speaker said it was good to be connected from the Nova Scotia Conference, expres- 744th hymn; after which prayer was with an advancing cause; and that re- sive of the sympathy of that Conference offered by Rev. Mr. Barratt. After a counting the successes of the missionary | with ours in the sad loss sustained by the | few appropriate remarks by the chairman, N.S. enterprise, no room for doubt existed that St. John fire, and assuring us of its read- the Report of the Society was presented it was advancing. He said that the grand iness to aid in every possible way in re- by the Secretary-Rev. R. Duncan. The foundation upon which the claims of this pairing that loss, was read. Its reading first speaker was the Rev. Mr. Percival. cause rest is the word of God. He then was followed by a hearty cheer.

under the following heads: (1) Finan- appointment for the Conference Sabbath interests. To us as a denomination they cial; (2.) Numerical; and (3.) Spiritual. was next attended to. Then followed a are unquestionably important. We do Much fault had been found in some quar- lengthy discussion upon the subject of a not deem education the only necessary ters with our methods of saving souls. It | mission to the lumbermen of N. B. In | qualification for our ministry. Piety, was very easy to find fault-not so easy this several of the brethren took part. deep seafed piety is the principal thing to suggest improvement. Let the object Rev. Mr. Colpitts reported very fully and The importance of this work increases as tors to our methods send forth their apos- interestingly his labors in this department | the year rolls round. Once one sermon tles to expound and carry into effect their | during the past year. Upon motion it | could be made to do far more service than methods, and we will gladly follow as | was resolved that a man be especially de- | it can be made to do to-day. Our ministhey suggest. We must not, however, signated for this work. After the sub- ters have now to appear more frequently wait their motion in this direction, else mission and acceptance of the programme before the same people than formerlyfor the Educational meeting the Confer- hence the necessity of the production of The third topic: "The Treasury of the ence passed to the order of the day. The new sermons continually. Then the gen-Church," was ingeniously and ably handled | cases of probationers and candidates were | eral education of the people procured by by Rev. Mr. Currie. If he had time he then taken up and disposed of. An apwould show that there was no religion plication from the Rev. Mr. Todd, a minwithout money; but, as it was after nine ister of the Reformed Episcopal Church, necessity. He then presented the chief o'clock he would not attempt this. He for admission into this Conference was difficulty in the way of the progress of would only have time to suggest, not to read by the Secretary. On motion the present in detail, what he had to say. He letter writers were directed to courteous. He showed that on account of this lack would show that it was the duty of the ly reply to Mr. Todd informing him that here, and the strong inducements held Church to take care of the treasury of the since our work was full of men the Con-Lord. Illustrations of this duty and the ference could not entertain his applicagreat benefits arising from attention there- tion. Conference adjourned to meet in AFTERNOON SESSION.

Rev. H Daniel in the chair. After the usual devotional exercises the question -"Who become supernumeraries?" was taken up. In this connection the names of Rev. Dr. Pickard, Rev. John A. Clarke, A. M., and Rev. John Ellis were reported. It was sincerely regretted that one so young as Bro. Ellis should find it absolutely necessary, by reason of failing against treasury. What for? To be-hold how the people cast money into the of Dr. Pickard called forth some very health, to seek such a relation. The case treasury. Did Jesus guard the treasury? touching remarks from several members It is our duty to take care of the treasury of the Conference, and produced in the minds of all much regret that one so long, His Honor Judge Wilmot was the next so honorable, and so efficiently connected eaker. When called upon to take a with the active work of the church should sity, and she has abandoned it. Under place upon the platform and a part in the now feel called upon to seek a supernumeeting he felt like declining, but he merary relation. The remarks made by could not refuse. For it might be that Bro Smallwood relative to Dr. P.'s conhe would never have another opportunity nection with the organization and guardto speak in advocacy of Methodist mis- ing of the Supernumerary Fund, and the benefits thereby conferred were very appropriate and impressive. Bro. McKeown ferred instrumentall by Methodism upon alluded very feelingly to Dr. P.'s long minhim, had been a great blessing to him in istry; and although he (Bro. McK.) did with the professors and teachers. Both not always see eye to eye with the Dr., yet he was sorry that he was now retiring. He ones in his day—and upon the floors of intimated that our ministers, are not as a no true education without gold. (3) By the Legislature, he had by that grace been rule, permitted to live long after they are prayer. We must never lose sight of the compelled to become supernumeraries: attachment and devotion to the institu- but he hoped that the Dr.'s case might tions and the polity of Methodism were prove an exception to this-the might increasing with his advancing years. So be long spated to aid by his presence, wisthat now he could endorse with more reso-dom and counsel in the work, and comluteness than ever before the words of mittees in connection with our annual gatherings. Bro. Cowperthwaite made in behalf of the jumor members of the of the power of godliness. In illustration Conference, a few very timely remarks. While he could not overlook the fact that. in a variety of ways, the usefulness of Dr. P. had been exhibited; he felt that as an educator, Dr. P. had laid this Conference and country under lasting obligations. He (Dr. P.) had left the impress of his master mind upon all the young ministers in the Conference who have been under his futtion, and upon many others throughout these Lower Provinces.

The sympathy of the Conference with Bro. Clarke in his forced return to the supernumerary ranks was expressed. The recommendations were passed in order.

Some discussion relative to the campform was given: "That the Conference heartily approves of the decision and arrangements of the Fredericton District to hold a camp-meeting, and prays that it may be made a blessing." Just at this juncture Rev. W. H. Withrow-Editor of the "Canadian Methodist Magazine" was cheers, was introduced to the Conference. Mr. W. made only a few remarks; and elling, and as he was going to remain a few days he would defer until a future opportunity saying what he had to say. The Conference then adjourned until Saturday morning.

In the evening beginning at 8 o'clock, the Conference Educational meeting was the Rev. Mr. Percival. It read as fol- will meet with a hearty reception on the held. There was not a large audience.

He said it was not necessary for him to Several items of re-arrangement and show the importance of our Educational the efficient state of our public schools renders the education of our ministers a our Educational work, viz., "The lack of the necessary means to carry on the work. out by institutions over the border, many of our young men were leaving us, some

of them not to return. Rev. Mr. Wardwell, of the East Maine Conference, was the next speaker. He said that similar difficulties as those dwelt upon by Mr. Percival were experienced in his Conference. The tide was always setting West. In his Conference they were raising the standard of education; but they were holding on to another idea; that whatever education a man gets we want it to be set on fire with the blaze of

the Holy Ghost. The next speaker was the Rev. Levi S. Johnson who announced as his topic :—
"Our higher educational work being a legacy of benevolence, lays us under obligation to the past; and bids us, in the Providence of God, to transmit it in increased efficiency, to the generations to come." In some local ities this theme was unpopular; but in this University city it could not be so. Education was no new thing in Methodism. Our church was born in a Univerthe direction and influence of educated men Methodism was nurtured and promoted : and the advantages of this reach down to us. We are under obligation to transmit these advantages to others vet to come. Our educational machinery is designed to benefit not only ministers. but all ministers who attend our institutions. There were various ways by which to further this work: (1) By sympathyministers and people ought to sympathize. Such sympathy would not be misplaced. (2) By cash contributions. There can be necessity of the Divine blessing and of

the method by which this is to be secured. Rev. Mr. Nicholson-Editor of the WESLEYAN, and ex-President of the N. S. Conference—was the next speaker. He introduced himself by relating an amusing anecdote; and proceeded to say that while Methodism goes on to higher culture, it still retains its idea of the necessity and proof of the necessity and unspeak able benefits of genuine piety he related the circumstances in connection with the life and death of Bro. Dutton in New foundland. He then dwelt upon the duties of ministers, people and students, in relation to our Educational interests.

Rev. Mr. Lathren, being introduced said he felt tempted to make a speech Memories of twenty years thronged his mind. He thought of a time sixteen years ago when, at this altar, he received one hat to him was still his greatest earthly treasure. Many changes had taken place since then. The young people had so changed that he did know them. He would not occupy the time, but leave it to our distinguished and welcome visitor, Rev.

Mr. Withrow. Mr. Withrow being introduced said that meeting was had, and to it the following he had read somewhere of a pompous person being asked by another: "Mr. are you any one in particular ?" "Well." said Mr. W., "I am no one in particular -I represent no one but myself." referring to the pleasure experienced at being present, to the beauties of the country, to the birth-place of his mother-Grand Lake, N. B., and to the disastrous fire in St. John, he proceeded to express conducted to the platform; and amid his sympathy with our Educational Society. Some say they " dread a man made ministry." So do we. If it is true that "God has no need of human learning," it said that as he was very weary from trav- is not less true that "He has still es need of human ignorance." showed how God had selected men cate ucational attainments to carry on his work. Meses from the Egyptian conthe centre of learning at that time divine, ly called to an important post; and Pa trained at the feet Gamaliel called to preach, no may to the allite at the to the philosophia adduced and present a continuing

He then gave some account of the educational work in the West referred to what he deemed a mistake that they have been educating the sexual instead of, as we do, at the tions, warned parents again their daughters to Roman Ca tutions, where by the subtle influence rought to bear upon them they are not unfrequently entrapped. Mr. a very interesting and effect by urging all to give due an attention to this great work s result may be "That our sons m plants grown up in their youth ; daughters may be as corner stones ed after the similande of a palace.

UNDER & CORRECTION. Conference of New Brunswick and

P. E. Island.

STATION SHEET, 1877.

I. St. JOHN DISTRICT. St. John, (Germain St.,) Benjamin Chappel, B.A. Wm. McCarty, Supernumery.

2. St. John, (Centenary) Howard Sprague, A.M.; Henry Daniel; J. R. Narraway, M.A.; Henry Pope, D.D., Supernumeraries.

St. John. (Exmouth St.) Joseph Hart.

4. St. John, (Portland) Stephen T. Teed.

St. John, (Carleton) Samuel R. Ackman: Geo. M. Barratt; John A. Clark, A.M.; Super's. St. John, (Carmarthen St.), Under superintendence of Bro. Sprague.

Fairville.-John S. Phinney. Sussex .- John Prince.

Apohaqui.-Wm. Tweedy. Upham. - Thomas Allen; S. W. Sprague; Supernumerary.

St. Martins .- I. N. Parker; John Ellis, Supernumerary.

Grand Lake (East), James A. Duke. Jerusalem .- Edward. Bell. Welsford .- Levi S. Johnson.

Kingston .- Geo. B. Payson. II. FREDERICTON DISTRICT. Fredericton .- W. W. Brewer.

Kingsclear and Fintoln .-- George

Campbell-Marysville.-Robert Duncan.

Gibson.-Geo. W. Fisher. Nashanak .—Richard Wede

Stanley .- Wm. J. Kitby. Boistown .- W. W. Colpitts, John F.

Keswick .- Thomas Marshall .; Sheffield .- Wm. F. Dobson. 1

Grand Lake (West)-Gagetown.—Silas James.
Woodstock.—Charles W. Paisley, A.M.

Wm. Penna. Canterbury .- Wm. Wass.

Jacksonville .- Wm. Harrison.

Richmond .- J. F. Betts.

Florenceville. - John J. Colter.

Andover .- James Crisp.

Upper Kent .- Ed. Turner. Arthurette.-C. H. Manaton.

TIL MIRAMICHI DISTRICT.

Chatham .- H. McKeown.

New Castle. * Edward Jenkins. Richibucto. - C. W. Hamilton

Bai du Vin .- W. R. Pepper. Bathurst .- Isaac Howie.

Campbelton .- Wm. Tippett. 41. Derby .- A. R. B. Shrewsbury.

IV. SACKVILLE. 42. Sackville. - Douglas Chapman. Pickard, D.D., Supernnmerary.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION. Chas. Stewart, D.D., John Burwash, A.M., David Kennedy, B.D.

43. Tintramar.-H. J. Clark. Point de Bute .- Edwin Mills.

Baie Verte. - John S. Allen, T. Stebbings.

Moncton.—Duncan D. Currie.

Coverdale. - Albert Hagarty. Shediac .- Richard Opie.

Dorchester. - Charles Comben. Hopewell .- Robert Wilson.

Hillsboro'.-C. W. Dutcher. Havelock .- H. R. Baker, A.B.

Salisbury .- W. W. Lodge. Elgin .- John King.

V. St. STEPHEN DISTRICT. St. Stephen .- Edwin Evans.

W. Harrison.

WHO ARE STILL LIVING. .

BY GEORGE JOHN STEVENSON. From the Northwestern Christian Advocate. Belonging to the English Methodist conference there is a Rev. Samuel Weslev, who has been in that ministry since the year 1839, and who was born just twenty years before, in 1819. He has a brother, the Rev. John Wesley, minister of the Detroit conference, and at present residing at Hadley, Lapeer Co., Michigan, in the United States. Many inquiries have been made of these brethren as to their relationship to the founder of Methodism, but no satisfactory answer has been elicited from them: they trace their ancestry only a little back in the last century.

There are several families of Wesleys or Westleys residing at the present time in Halifax, Nova Scotia, the descendants of two brothers who lived iong and occupied prominent positions on that city, both of whom have but re, cently closed their earthly pilgrimagehaving by diligent application to business obtained an honorable competence which enabled them to pass their latest years in happy retirement. The last survivor of the two brothers, Mr. Thomas Wesley, died at Halifax, as recently as the middle of October, 1876, at the age of sixty-seven. About nine years ago, previous to the death of his elder brother, when he was in declining health, he desired Thomas, his younger brother to visit England, and use his utmost efforts to find the "missing link" which should connect them with either the Wesleys of Epworth, or with others who were the parent stock. Arriving in England in the summer of 1871, Thomas Wesley soon found his way to the abode of the Rev. Samuel Wesley, of the English conference. The meeting was one of gladsome surprise, and of intense gratification. A correspondence had been carried on between them for about three years, but with no satisfactory information from either side, but it had so intensified the desires of the brothers in Canada for more information that this personal visit to England was the result.

Thomas Wesley informed the Revd. Samuel Wesley that his elder brother lived for some time about the year 1808 with an uncle of his named Samuel Wesley, who carried on a prospe business in the town of Birmingham at that period. That information at once identified the families; as the Samuel Wesley of Birmingham in 1808 was the father of the Samuel Wesley with whom he was conversing. Learning from the son that the elder Samuel Wesley was born at the village of Bagington, near Coventry, a place of about one thousand inhabitants, Tho mas Wesley hastened thither and made inquiries, but could find no trace of the family there. The rector of the parish being from home. the church registers were not consulted, and in despair, he was about to leave the place. Finding a very aged woman in the village, she told him that she remembered as far back as the beginning of the century, but the family had long since left, and their descendants would be found in the neighbouring city of Coventry. To Coventry he hastened, and in the churches of St. Mary and St. Michael he found the records of the births, marriages and deaths of members of their family for several generations, and in the city were several families who were their descendants. The result of all his inquiries were to his own mind quite satisfactory, and he returned to his Canadian home convinced that his family were lineally descended from the Puritan John Wesley, M. A., who was for some time rector of Winterburn-Whitehurch in the county of Dorset, England. From Nova Scotia he wrote to his cousin in England as follows: "I find our branch is from the grandfather of the founder of Methodism, whose name was John, and who was persecuted as a Nonconformist. He had a large family, several sons [and daughters]. He died young and left the family very poor. The widow after his death, removed to Coventry, and afterward lived in the village of Baginton. Our grandfather, whose name was Richard, was also very poor; his two brothers were educated, but he was not. and I need not tell you how a man is

lowered in the world without either

nished after very diligent and careful inquiry and investigation, by one who was not acquainted with Methodist literature. To his own mind the information was reliable and satisfactory, and to gain the intelligence he toiled hard and traveled many thousands of miles. He was not skillful as a writer, but he had good natural ability, was well informed, and held a very honorable position in Halifax. He suffered several years from cancer, which painful disease terminated his blameless and useful life in the October of last year. His funeral was attended by crowds of people, while the various public bodies of Halifax, and the local papers expressed their sympathy with the family, and bore testimony to his real worth. This information has been obtained by correspondence with Rev. Samuel Wesley himself. The question opened by this visit to England of the late Mr. Thomas Wesley, is one of much interest and importance, inasmuch as it discovers the long-concealed dwelling-place of the widow of the ejected minister, John Wesley, who was the father of Samuel Wesley, rector of Epworth, and grandfather of the founder of Methodism. To Dr. Edmund Calamy we are indebted for nearly all the few facts we know respecting the John Wesley just named. The "Nonconformist Memorial" contains the brief particulars; and one of these was, he left at his death a young widow and a large family. How that family had disappeared from English history has long been a wonder to many. Dr. Adam Clarke, when preparing his "Memoirs of the Wesley Family," in 1823, used his utmost endeavors to learn something respecting them; but he closed his researches with finding the names of only two of their children, namely Samuel and Matthew.

When the present writer commenced preparing materials for a new set of Memorials of the Wesley Family,' which were published in New York in the spring of 1876, and which may be obtained at the Methodist Book Concern in New York, Cincinnati and Chicago, he thought himself fortunate when he discovered two additional names of their children, namely Timothy and Elizabeth. Having found the Matthew, he there found the names of several nephews and neices, to whom he bequeathed small sums of money. The following are the names of those relatives of Matthew Wesley thus benefitted, who were not members of his brother Samuel's family, namely:

Eiizabeth Dyer, my sister, Matthew Wesley, my son, John Iliffe, my nephew, George Iliffe, my nephew, Elizabeth Turner, my niece, Elizabeth Wesley, my niece, Mary Wesley, my niece, Mary Turner, my niece, Lydia Wesley, my niece.

Mrs. Elizabeth Dyer does not seem to have had any children, but the children of the other sisters, and those belonging to his brother Timothy, are remembered in his will. We have not any evidence at present to show where these members of the Wesley family resided at the date of the legacies, namely, 1737. The church register of Bagington records the marriage of Alice Wesley, of Coventry to John Smith of Baginton in 1743. The enquiry is being vigorously carried on, and during the ensuing summer, it is all but certain that all the links in the chain will be found between the John Wesley who died in 1678, and the John Wesley of Michigan who is living in 1877, a period only one year short of two centuries.

ASK IN FAITH.

Why should a man ask at all? Because (1) he lacks something; (2) He cannot procure it himself; (3) Some one else is able to give it, and willing, and has appointed asking in faith as lieving this much? But many go the length of believing all these except the last element. Why should faith be made a factor? Does not water quench fire whether the man who pours it on

This is independent testimony, fur- be employed. Again, prayer is communion of our spirits with God's spirit. We must not make our prayers to be experiments on God's veracity,

No useful and happy spiritual effects can be produced by any operation of our souls which goes upon the supposition that God is unable or untruthful. The former is done when I do not believe that God's promises cannot fail; the latter when I do believe that God will not fail to do what he has promised to do. I must "ask in faith."

Someanxious soul starts this question: "What shall I do? I have such weak faith and so little of it. Every true soul has had that difficulty. Remember that it does not require that we be perfect in anything in order to come to God. Abraham was "strong in faith." and the friend of God, but how he doubted and how he laughed when the Lord promised the birth of Isaac. David was a man after God's own heart, but once he said: "I said in my haste, I am cut off from before thine eyes : nevertheless Thou heardest the voice of my supplications when I said unto thee." Ps. xxxii. 22.

Use what faith you have. . It will grow by use; it will become utterly extinct if not used. Do not be carried away by the fact that some people have worldly goods who do not pray. If they do, it is not prosperity. What you want is a spiritual blessing. For that you must ask in faith.

Faith like an unsuspecting child Serenely resting on its mother's arms, Reposing every care upon her God, Sleeps on his bosom and expects no

Receives with joy the promises He makes, Nor questions of His purpose or His She doth not doubting ask, "Can this The Lord hath said it and there needs

However deep be the mysterious word, However dark she disbelieves it not-Where Reason would examine Faith obeys, .And "It is written" answers every

As evening's pale and solitary star But brightens while the darkness gathers round .

So Faith, unmoved amid surrounding Is fairest seen in darkness most pro-

-Frank Leslie's Sunday Magazine.

THE NEED OF PLANS.

We have long been persuaded that no church, better than one of the old fashioned log-houses of the frontier, should ever be built without first procuring plans showing in detail how all the work is to be done, from foundation to turret, so that the end may be clearly seen from the beginning. Such plans can be prepared only by a competent architect, and if possible, one should be found who has experience in church building, and who knows something of the special wants of a Methodist church and a well-organized Sunday-school. and is familiar with all modern improvements in providing for them. We know right well how hard it is to convince pastors, building, committees, and trustees-all of whom must always be consulted-of these things, but we declare our convictions, founded in the uniform experience of church builders, as we have learned it, and give all an opportunity to profit thereby.

We recall an instance in which it was proposed to build a church in a small town, at a cost of about \$8,000. An architect was consulted, and offered to furnish plans, all complete, for \$160. They thought' the price too high, and the carpenter who desired to do the work, and who did it, encouraged this view, and proposed to furnish his own plans without charge. He had put up a great many buildings, and knew how to do it, and could, they thought, do it well enough. They employed him. the condition of receiving. Is not a Frequent changes had to be made, as man a lunatic who prays without be- the work progressed. The building was of brick. The walls were a plain surface, without pilasters; the windows Gothic pointed. The front was perfectly plain, with a long narrow door in the center, the roof about the pitch of that believes or not? Yes; but if he do not of an ordinary barn, and upon it was believe that water will extinguish fire saddled what was intended to represent he will never turn on the water. More- a spire, with no support from the founever, water and fire are material sub- dation. The interior was a regular obmoney or education, unless he has en- stances. The ultimate object of all long, with level ceiling, and the pews ergy to raise himself and be careful praying is to produce a spiritual effect, were for the punishment of the victimand to that end spiritual agencies must | ized people. At the end of all, the good

carpenter, who had furnished his own plans without charge, came in with a bill of extras" amounting to over \$500; and within five years, they spent over \$2,000 in remodelling their church, which when done, was still unsightly and inconvenient.

In another case, a plain country church was to be built. Of course plans were unnecessary for that, for it was to be as plain and cheap as possible; so they agreed with the carpenter, and he figured out a bill of material, and they sent their committee to purchase it.

They made inquires of the lumber nerchants, and before purchasing, called, at the suggestion of the pastor, upon a friend, an architect, and asked his opinion. He looked at the bill, and asked what size the church was to be. They answered, thirty by forty, twelve feet post. "The proportions are bad," said the architect; "why don't you make it longer and higher?" "Can't afford it," was the reply. "You can save enough of your framing timbers alone,' said he, "to cover the difference.' "What size should it be?" inquired the committee. "Thirty by fifty, with posts sixteen feet high, if the ceiling is to be level." "Give us a bill of quantities, and let us see," said the committee. This was done, and they were surprised to find that, by reducing the needless thickness of sills and posts, and plates and joists, etc., they could build the larger size and better proportions suggested, and save over \$200 on | brought down, and in due time runt he

To make any approach toward perfection in builling, the model must exist in somebody's mind before it can he put into outward form, and he must be capable of comprehending the want to be supplied, and of seeing the building as it is to rise into the necessity to be filled by it, and to put it on paper, in pictures and words, describing its various parts, so that every one who has any part of the work to do shall see clearly how it is to be done, in order that every part shall fit in its place, and be safely harbored or carried bodily all conspire together to realize the perfect model which existed in his mind while as yet the stone was in the quarry and the timber in the forest. Such a one is the architect; and his excellency is determined by his ability to devise a perfect model, and to describe it clear-

When God, through Moses, said to Israel, "Make me a sanctuary, that I may dwell among them," he gave particular directions about every part of it, and charged him repeatedly. "See. saith he, that thou make all thing according to the pattern showed to thee in the mount." The pattern showed to Moses in the mount was the perfect model devised by the Infinite Architect for that holy place. - Church Extension

THE COST OF WAR.

The following statement respecting the loss of lives and money in the wars of the last twenty-five years, 1852 77, appears in a contemporary, and is, perhaps, as near the truth as it is possible to come in so large a subject. The statement is carefully compiled from the official statistics of the various nations concerned, and includes, in addit on to the troops slain, a portion of the deaths occasioned by the ravages of the wars among the civil population: 1. Lives lost, 1852-77-killed in battle, or died of wounds and disease-Crimean war. 750,000; Italian war (1859), 45,000; war of Schleswig-Holstein, 3,000; American Civil War-the North, 280,000; the South, 520,000-800,000; war between Prussia, Austria, and Italy in 1866, 45,000; expeditions to Mexico, Cochin China, Morocco, Paraguay, &c., 65,000 Franco-German War of 1870-71-France, 155,000; Germany, 60,000 - 215,000; Turkish massacres of Christians in Bulgaria, Armenia, &c., 1876-77, 25,000 total, 1,948,000. II. Cost, 1852-77, Crimean war, 340 million pounds; Italian war of 1859, sixty millions; American Civil War-the North, 940 millions; the South, 460 millions-1,400 millions; Schleswig-Holstein War, seven millions; Austrian and Prussian War, 1866. 65 millions; expeditions to Mexico, Morocco, Paraguay, &c., (say only), 40 millions Franco-Prussian war 500 millions; 2,413 million pounds. The loss of life is equal to about half the population of the whole metropolitan area; and we may vaguely imagine what would be the effect upon production and consumption of absolutely depopulating the whole of the west and north districts of London. The loss of 2,433 millions sterling of capital is equal amputated.

to about eight or ten years' rev the Governments of Europe America. But a public revenue is applied in the payment of services and the pa motion of public works which are to large extent useful. The 2,413 millions of money destroyed in war have been lutely annihilated. Further, the for es, ships, artillery, &c., destroyed by have to be replaced by capital taken, a series of years, from produ purposes. The same remark applithe pensions and rewards granted to maimed and disabled soldiers and sailors.

THRILLING ADVENTURE

RAFT OF TIMBER AND THIRTY-ONE MEN CARRIED OVER THE DUCHESNE

(From the Ottawa Free Press, 12th.)

Yesterday afternoon a thrilling ad-

venture took place on the Upper Otta.

wa, at the Duchesne Rapids, about four

miles from this city, a whole raft being

carried over the rapids at once. Rafts coming down the river are towed from Amprior down to the bay at Britannia. which is on the south side of Lake Duchesne, and immediately above the rapids of the same name. Here the cribs are separated, and one at a time they are run over the rapids, by two or three of the raftsmen, being caught below in the boom, after which they are slides at the Chaudiere. Yesterday the steamer "Chaudiere" started down from Arnoir with a raft belonging to Mr. Francis, consisting of nearly a hundred cribs, and upon which were some thirty-five raftsmen. A strong westerly wind prevailed at the time. but all went well until the steamer endeavoured to make the bay at Brittania when it was soon found that there would be a struggle between steam and man-power and the force of the current and wind as to whether the raft would over the dangerous rapids. . This was between two and three o'clock in the afternoon. Fuel was added to the steamers furnace, so that more power might be had, while the raftsmen used their sweeps with unabated energy to get the raft out of the dangerous current nto which it had been thrown by wind and waves. The struggle was not of long duration, for steadily but sure was the raft drawn towards the rapids which are between half a mile and three quarters in width and some little distance in length. When the steamer hands found that they were fighting against fate to save the raft, the hawser was cut in order that the vessel could save itself from being carried over also. At this the men on the raft prepared for the worst. Four took to a boat, and reached the shore in safety, the others rather preferring to run the risk of the rapids, which they were then rapidly approaching. It must have been a terrible moment to the thirty-one human beings on the bound timbers which were then begining to dance and creak on the angry waters with the foam-covered as well as hidden rocks just ahead. There were hurried movements amongst the raftsmen, who sought the cribs most likely to pass through in safety, and a moment later an indescribable scene presented itself to the few who happened to witness it. The raft broke up, quite a number of the cribs being wrecked on the rocks, but the majority held together, and came out of the trying ordeal all right, with the men on board. Unfortunately on one of the cribs that broke up were three raftsmen, named respectively John Francis, Jean Bourgeois, and Simon Conroy. The two first named escaped any severe injury, but Conroy was frightfully crushed between a couple of the timbers, his right leg being broken in several places and left arm being dislocated at the shoulder. He held on to the timber until he was rescued by his comrades at the boom below the rapids where the cribs and timbers were caught. Some of the others received slight injuries but so far as could be ascertained none of a serious nature. Conroy was brought to the General Hospital last night, where he now lies in a low condition. His arm has been set, but it is found impossible to do anything

with his leg, which will have to be

VENTURE.

AND THIRTY-ONE R THE DUCHESNE

ree Press, 12th.)

a thrilling adthe Upper Ottaapids, about four whole raft being s at once. Rafts r are towed from bay at Britannia. th side of Lake iately above the ame. Here the nd one at a time rapids, by two or being caught bewhich they are due time runt he e. Yesterday the started down aft belonging to ing of nearly a pon which were men. A strong led at the time, the steamer ene bay at Brittania found that there etween steam and rce of the current er the raft would or carried bodily pids. . This was e o'clock in the as added to the that more power the raftsmen used abated energy to

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NATIONAL BIBLE LESSONS.

LESSON III. TUBNING TO THE TILES; or, The Gospel for all. Acts 13. 42-52. July 15.

EXPLANATORY.

HEN THE JEWS WERE GONE OUT In et of the manuscrips and the best ones read, As they were going out of the synagogue, they besought," etc.; that is as Paul and Barnabas went out the people besought. The Jews did not reject the doctrine until they saw the multitudes. (Ver. 45.) Religious proselytes. Those who had been converted to Judaism from the gentiles. "Religious" is better rendered "devout." Devout men will seek to know all the truth. Grace of God. Salvation was by grace a free gift, not by works of the law. Paul wished them to raise their hopes upon this free grace only. Probably the week was devoted to private teaching and exhorta-

ALMOST THE WHOLE CITY. That is, not only the Jews and proselytes, but a general gathering of all classes. It was this that aroused the jealousy of the Jews, so that they were filled with envy. The Greek zelos is elsewhere translated zeal, indignation, fervent mind, jealousy, and is literally boiling or heat. Contradiction and blaspheming. Their jealousy led them into rejecting the message of mercy, and the fearful sin of blaspheming God.

WAXED BOLD. Or spake boldly; neither fearing the Jews, nor stopping to argue further with them. Boldness is necessary in those who would speak for Christ. Those ministers who cower before public sentiment, and fearing to displease their hearers let the whole truth go unspoken, ought not to claim apostolic succession. Necessary. God's covenant with Israel required that they should first receive the offer of citizenship in the kingdom of Christ, but not the exclusive citizenship. Judge yourselves. Not that they considered themselves unworthy, but they uttered their own condemnation. So will every soul that is finally lost. Commanded. The quotation is a promise to Christ(Isa. 49, 6,) but what God promises shall be done. Christians should consider themselves directed to do so far as in them

THEY WERE GLAD. Not all, neither was it all of the Jews who rejected the gospel, but it was characteristic of them, As many as were ordained. Some translate this word disposed, and put it in op- ralgia and other forms of pain with simiposition to the "judge yourselves" of lar success. verse 46. Others hold it as proof of an eternal decree. The word is elsewhere used in the sense of self-disposed, as in Rom. 8, 7; Acts 20, 13; James 4, 7; 1 Cor. 16, 16; etc., and it is also used where the determination comes from external au thority, as Acts 22, 10; 15, 2, etc. Here it probably includes both : the work of the spirit on their hearts, accepted by them, and, therefore, effectual. Published. By the new converts; the natural result of their own conversion.

DEVOUT AND HONORABLE WOMEN. By devout we are to understand them to be worshippers of God, either Jews or prose lytes, by honorable, their rank probably wives of the chief men, who were induced by them to join in the persecution by the Jews. Paul refers to this persecution in 2 Tim. 3, 11. Expelled them. Not by legal enactment, because we find them there again in chap. 14, 21; but the disciples felt compelled to retire for peace and safety, as commanded by Christ (Matt. 10, 23,) and in further obedience to his commands they shook off the dust of their feet, (Matt. 10, 14,) in token that they were free from the impending judgment for their evil deeds. Iconium. Now called Koniyeh, then a populous and important city at the foot of Mount Taurus, and at one time the Metropolis of Lycaonia. About ninety miles south-east from An. tioch.

DISCIPLES. Those who were converted at Antioch, as well as Paul and Barnabas. The work of grace was a work of joy which the world could not give, and could not take away. They were not only glad in spite of suffering, but because of suffering-it was a proof of their nearness to Christ. (John 15, 19.)

GOLDEN TEXT. And in his name shall the Gentile trust. Matt. 12, 21.

DOCTRINE. Universality of salvation. Rom. 5, 12-21. The next lesson is Acts 14, 8-20.

There has been a falling off in the English Missionary collections. At the annual meeting of the great Church Missionary Society held May 1st, the receipts were reported at £190,693 and the expenditures at £210,859. The Wesleyan Missionary Society on the previous day had reported an income of £146,231 and an

expenditure of £164,195.

General C. B. Fisk, of the United States, in closing his address at the late celebration of the century of City Road Chapel London, said: "I bring you the greetings of your daughter over the seaa large overgrown girl she is. When Wesley laid the foundation of his house the entire membership of his societies num beredless than 40,000. During the past one hundred years, what hath God wrought! From the Arctic Ocean on the North to the Gulf of Mexico on the South-from the broad Atlantic on the East to the broader Pacific on the West of the North American continent—there is hardly a square mile of land without its Methodist chapel I, too, hail the day when Methodism shall be one, and during the next ten years I expect to be a delegate to a Methodist Ecumenical Council in London."

A MINISTERIAL SABBATH.—There is one secret. I keep a Subbath. Few ministers do. Many years I did not. On Friday night I go to bed and say, "Now I lay me down to sleep," and no one must wake me until Sunday morning, even if the Sunday Magazine should suspend, or the Church of the Strangers burn down. I never yet have slept that long, as I generally rise on Saturday afternoon to boil for an hour in the Russian bath. Generally, on Saturday night, I cannot recollect what the texts for Sunday are, having put the preparation all safely away. Such a regimen enables me to begin fresh on Sunday, and work until Friday night like a house on fire and the wind blowing. -DR. DEEMS in the Sunday Magazine.

MONTREAL, March 1, 1877. MESSRS. T. GRAHAM & SON.

I had for several years been subject to severe attacks of Inflammatory Rheumatism from which I would suffer the most intense pain from four to eight weeks, although under the best treatment I could procure. About six weeks ago I had another attack coming on with its usual severity, when a customer recommended the use of your Pain Eradicator, which he had proven himself and found in a great many cases to be an effectual cure. I gave it a trial and its results exceeded my expectation, it soon relieved the pain reduced the sweling, and I was able to attend to my business as usual in three days, and have been completely cured by less than two 25 cent

For some years I had suffered with pain and swelling around the instep and ankle of one foot, the result of a bad sprain, this was also in a short time cured by it. It has been used in my family for Neu-

The result of its use in my case has induced many others to try it, and all that use it are well pleased with it, and like myself are determined to keep it always

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Joseph Rusan, Township Percy, writes,
"I was persuaded to try Thomas' Eclectric Oil for a lame knee which troubled me for three or four years, and I never found anything like it for curing lameness. It is a great public benefit."—A.M.

Hemilton, Warkworth, writes, "For weeks I was troubled with a swelled ankle, which annoyed me very much. Mr. Maybee of this place induced me to try Eclectric Oil, and before one bottle was used I was cured. It is a most remarkable medicine. Sold by all medicine dealers, Price

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CORNER GRANVILLE AND SACKably have been small if there had not n tokens of the Divine blessing. The ess granted has not been limited to particular portion of the field. In the ncy of this work, the obligations in-ed in the great commission were not by the church. A few large-hearted, such as Carey, Coke, and others, had the the spirit of this work. The difties encountered were great: counwere closed; commerce frowned; and bettors of slavery were bitter in ther bestion. The obstacles have been over-uits have been gathered from in an its Branches.

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more than a quarter of a century, and have obtained a world-wide reputation for their virtues. They correct diseased action in the several assimilative organs of the body, and are so composed that obstructions within their range can rarely withstand or evade them. Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every-body, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that have baffled the best of human skill. While they produce powerful effects, they are, at the same time, the safest and best physic for children. By their aperient action they gripe much less than the common purgatives, and never give pain when the bowels are not inflamed. They reach the vital fountains of the blood, rengthen the system by freeing it from the elements of weakness.

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Messis. Caleb Gates & Co.

Gentlemen-This is to certify that my wife was taken sick in Feby, 1875 with Liver complaint and what the Doctors call General Debility her stomach had become so wak that she could not retain any food on it but would be in awful distress and would throw it all up. I had three Doctors to see her she was under the treatment of two of them for about six months and did not seem to be much better and one of them told me not to flatter myself for she could not stand it long and that they had done all they could for her. We heard of your medicine and she wanted to try them. I saw the Doctor and told him that he wanted to try Gate's Medicines and he told me by all means to get it for her, he said if it did her ne good it would do her no hurt, I got 2 bottles one of No. 1 Bitters and one of No. 2 Syrup she had not taken it but a few times when she stepped vomiting and began to get better she continued taken the medicine and in three or four vocks was up and about the house and is now able to attend to her household Mairs. You can use this as you please for the benefit of the suffering.

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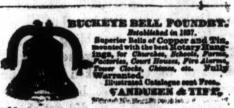
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in these Provinces Rev. S. ROSE, Methodist Book Room To is Agent for this paper. All Wesleyan Ministers are Agents.

SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1877.

THE ST. JOHN FIRE.

We have within a few days past

walked over a thousand acres of burnt city, and looked upon the ruins of dwellings which gave shelter and comfort to twenty thousand inhabitants. On all that region from King Street to Reeds point, taking in the entire peninsula, having King Street as its base, there is but one wide, awful scene of naked chimnies, smouldering foundations and the ashes of a city's glory. No pen need attempt a description of it :- there is but one word for it-desolation. At four o'clock on Friday morning of last week, we followed the round of streets over which in past days we paid pastorial visits of joy and sorrow; and only the Deserted Village, with a special touch of Dante's imagina. tion here and there on the picture, could equal what we saw. An earthquake could not have wrought more effectual misery, save as to the inhabitants; though all the woe as to the loss of these will perhaps never be made known. There is a point in what was once Princess Street, on which the spectator may take in at a glance what the fire has done, so far as buildings are concerned. A solitary outline of brick walls-such as that of one schoolhouse which cost \$70,000-stands here and there in the district; but all else is cellar-walls and crumbling chimnies. Knowing the city well, we see no explanation of the course taken by the fire north of King's Square, but that of incendiarism. The wind did not change in that direction, but rather in the opposite; yet the fire ate its way to d, cutting out checkers here and there from the solid blocks. The crime of deliberately firing the city may as well be added to the opinion of its accidental origin.

One or two typical objects presented themselves to those who took with us the rounds of the ruins. In front of where the Centenary church stood, the large bell, having been precipitated outward from the steeple, lies by the side of the street, cracked and blackened. In the ashes of a once elegant mansion was seen the metal remains of a piano, shaped like a harp, as if it had fallen squarely from the wood after the fire had done its work. On the doorstep of its ruined home sat a miserable cat, singed and starving, waiting for a family which would never return. One of our company stepped up to the creature, pushed it gently with his foot, when the only motion it made was a blinking of the eyes. Our friend declares he will forever be haunted by the recollection of this poor, forsaken pet of some desolated home. But in those objects we could see suggestions of the overwhelming woe which had passed over the dwelling places of religion art, science and animal life.

It gives one an elevated view of human nature to watch the spontaneity of the benevolence with which this distress has been met everywhere. A friend who knew the facts assured us that, among the barrels which came from Boston, was one containing a table-cloth. which had been evidently gathered up from some rich mans breakfast-table, with all its contents of silver, food and china. All appetite had been stayed seemingly in that house when news came in of the St. John sorrow, and the breakfast which could not be enjoyed at home was shut out, rolled up in the hurry of the moment, to feed the hungry abroad. Nor was St. John itself behind in generosity. A baker whose property had escaped went through the crowds with his cart crying "Free bread, free bread," refusing to take money for that day of suffering. But we leave all this for history.

OUR CAUSE IN ST. JOHN.

There are denominational aspects of the St. John calamity which this paper may fittingly represent. From personal observation and enquiry we are convinced that among our people in the sister city the stroke is most prostrating. It will require years for them to overcome the waste of this desolation; and measures designed for their relief ought to be organized with a view to covering the necessities of several years to come. Families who were wealthy ten days ago are all but ruined as to property. They who gave liberally to others, and for benevolent purposes, are now dependent on the kindness of neighbours. Every prudent means should be employed to reach those beloved friends, and to comfort them in tribulation. Let it be seen that Methodism is a bond of love and charity. It is assumed that scarcely a family belonging to Centenary church has escaped with either house or furniture. Of Germain St. pewholders, not more than fifteen have saved anything of value. As to the Mission at Carmarthen St. it was in the heart of the fire-which is quite enough to say.

What shall we write of our ministers? Young men, with their families safe their strength unimpared, life al bright before them, may do with words of cheer and comfort. But we have several supernumeraries in St. John-four we believe-besides an estimable widow and family of a deceased minister - whose property - houses, furniture, libraries, all went with the flames! These must have help. The church which flourishes by their successful labours, will not forget them. God gives us these objects of providential trouble to nurture and to solace. Prayers and kind letters they should have; but so also should they have, from funds opened under the care of the New Brunswick Conference, such substantial help as will lift them into a region of comfort. Rev. John Prince of Sussex, N. B., or indeed either of the St. John ministers would know what to do with private benefactions. A deputation has been appointed to visit Nova Scotia, another to Newfoundland, as also one to the United States. These will all have a cordial reception. Rev. H. Sprague A.M., leaves for England by next steamer, with a view to bring the sorrowful fact before the British Conference. We predict for them all the highest measure of suc-

Rev. A. M. Philips, National Secretary of the United Temperance Association of Canada will be at the session of the Provincial Lodge of N. S., in Halifax on Tuesday, July 10th. He will take part in the proceedings, and address the Public

Arrangements have been made with the authorities of the Intercologial Railway, to carry visitors to the Methodist Bazaar to take place in Charlottetown on the 10th inst., and return, for one fare. Purchasers of tickets for the Bazaar will receive from the Rev. John Lathern certificates. to be presented at the Railway Ticket

Rev. John Ellis, a beloved young minister of the New Brunswick Conference, is very ill, at his fathers residence, near St. John. He desires to express his gratitude for a gift of \$40 sent him through Bro. Campbell, from his own (the Fredricton) District Meeting. Mr. Eilis' address is Shanklin, St. John Co., N. B. We sympathize with our desir brother, whom we have long known as most estimable in all good qualities.

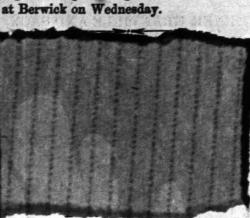
Rev. T. W. Smith returned a few days since from a visit to Newfoundland. He visited the Conference, then in session at Carbonear. Brother Smith evidently entertains a high opinion of the ministry of our church in that island, and speaks in high terms of the courtesy shown him by the members of the Conference, and by those of the laity whom he had an opportunity of meeting. Reg. John Goo dison was elected President. Stewart, who also visited the Island, remains to accompany Rev. G. S. Milligan on one of his educational tours. Dr. Douglas is expected shortly from Canada. Rev. E. Boyd, lately supplying at Windsor, was to be ordained on the evening of Monday, the 18th ult.

Our articles on Newfoundland Methodism will be resumed shortly when material necessary to make them comes to hand.

PERSONAL.—Onr readers every where will regret to hear that our venerable father Pope had a severe stroke paralysis, on Wednesday of this week; he lies helpless and unconscious at the time of this writing.

Rev. Dr. Stewart was a passenger by the Circassian from Newfoundland thi

The Editor of the WESLEYAN is attend ing the camp-meeting which commenced at Berwick on Wednesday.



ST. JOHN SABBATH SCHOOLS.

A friend has intimated his intention to give fifty dollars towards the Sabbath schools of St. John, and expresses the hope that this will be a nucleus of a good fund for supplying our neighbors' children with books in their present destitu. tion. The Book Room will supply the books at cost. Any subscriptions towards this object may be sent in to the Methodist Book Room, Halifax, and will receive public acknowledgment, in the name of our St. John brethren. The fund should be made up at once.

WE cannot too much admire the energy of the St. John daily press. This is a good time to express to the News and Telegraph the indebtedness of our weekly papers to their generosity and zeal. For ourselves, we have to say, in behalf of the office and our readers, that the two papers alluded to have continued to send us in exchange, their admirable dailies, while we had but a weekly to return. Long may our contemporaries survive and flourish, after overcoming, their present great affliction. Their readers will be ar with them till they recover.

SALISBURY-An excursion trip on the Albert Railroad line, from Salisbury to Hillsborough and the Albert Mines, on Monday, 2nd inst., was a decided success. About 800 persons availed themselves of this holiday recreation, and the net proceeds will be handsome towards the liqui dation of the debt on the Methodist church in Salisbury.

NOVA SCOTIA CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS.

(CONTINUED.)

Monday, June 25.

Close of afternoon session. After considerable discussion, it was moved by Rev. A. W. Nicclson, seconded by Rev. J. A. Rogers,-

That this Conference has listened with deep interest to the explanations given by Dr. Pickard, concerning the proposed scheme for the amalgamation of the Supernumerary Funds of the Conferences, and as far as it can now judge, deems it advisable to amalgamate our Supernumerary Fund with that of the Western Conferences.

Therefore Resolved,—That a committee be appointed to obtain, during the year, and furnish at the next Conference, all possible and necessary information bearing upon the Supernumerary Fund, and also upon the results which would be likely to follow an amalgamation with the General Conference Fund; and that said committee shall furnish such information to the several brethren by printed circu-

Conference then adjourned.

TUESDAY, June 26. Conference opened by devotional exercises. The Journal Secretary read the records of yesterday's proceedings. Rev. J. A. Rogers gave notice of reconsideration of the resolution in reference to the Supernumerary Fund.

Report of the Contingent Fund Committee adopted. Examination Committee of the Theological Students at Sackville reported. Report adopted.

The Rev. R. A. Temple and Rev. J. A. Rogers were appointed Examining Board to the Theological Institution at Sackville for next year. The Supernumerary Fund Committee reported. Many of the brethren thought there ought to be more diligence in taking up the Supernumerary Fund collection. Church Property and Parsonage Aid Fund Committee reported. After some discussion of a miscellaneous character. the question--Who have died during the year? was then taken up.

Davis, Michael Pickles, Albert S. Des- in relation to this subject. Four have died, viz.: Thomas H.

Brisay, William Sargent. Many the ministers paid tributes of respect to the memory of the deceased brethren.

Committee for furthering the interests of the Camp Meeting appointed. AFTERNOON SESSION

port by Rev. W. H. Evans. Report adopted. Pastoral Address, prepared by Revs. E.

B. Moore and T. W. Smith, read by Rev. S. F. Huestis.

Moved by the Rev. J. McMurray, seconded by Rev. Thos. Rogers, and Resolved, That the desolating calamity in St. John, by which so large a portion of the city has been laid in ashes, has deeply moved this Conference; and that the destruction of so great an amount of our Connexional Property which the Methodists of that city, owing to the terribly severe losses they have sustained by the fire, will not be able to rebuild, without very considerable assistance from abroad, calls for the practical sympathy of Methodists everywhere.

Therefore Resolved, That we will kindly velcome any duly authorized deputation from the United Board of Trustees that may visit our circuits, and will co-operate with our people in rendering help in this great exigency.

The ballot for a representative to the Transfer Committee, was then taken. Rev. R. A. Temple was elected.

Rev. C. Jost elected as a representaive to the Educational Board.

Rev. S. F. Huestis was elected as representative to the Central Missionary Board.

The subscriptions in behalf of the St. John sufferers was then taken up \$252 was realized.

The Chairmen of Districts were then elected. The list of their names will appear in the Station Sheet this week.

EVENING SESSION. Bermuda affairs under review. Much correspondence between ex-President Temple and the Missionary Secretaries was read, provoking much discussion.

As a result, it was

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Conference, no change, affecting territorial relations in Bermuda affairs, can take place until action is taken thereupon by the General Conference.

Conference adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, June 27. Conference opened as usual. Journal read and approved. Bermuda affairs again under discussion. Rev. R. A. Temple moved a reconsideration of the resolution passed last evening, which was carried. After much discussion, the resolution was again confirmed. The spiritual report was then read. A Committee was appointed on Bermuda affairs. The question-What candidates are allowed to attend the Institutions at Sackville? was considered, and the names of the young men were read.

AFTERNOON SESSION. Some discussion ensued in relation to the Blackburn estate. returns from Circuits reported.

Temperance Committee reported. Names of deputation to attend Educational Meetings in the several districts read and confirmed. The cases of several candidates and probationers were reconsidered.

EVENING SESSION.

The entire evening was taken up with discussions of a miscellaneous and financial nature.

THURSDAY, June 28. Conference opened with devotional exercises. Journal of yesterday's proceedings read and approved.

The Committee on Miscellaneous Resolutions reported. There was some discussion concerning the Westfield Church. Votes of thanks were given to the officials of the Conference.

The following resolution was moved by Rev. C. Jost, seconded by Rev. J.

Whereas, we have been favoured during the present session of our Conference with the presence and counsel of our esteemed brother, Rev. H. Pickard, D. D., of the N. B. and P. E. I. Conference; and

Whereas, we have heard his statement of his intention to request a Supernumerary relation to his Conference at its present session in Frederiction;

Therefore Resolved, That we express our high appreciation of the very efficient services in different departments of our connexional work, of a brother whose relations to us, especially before the recent division of the E. B. A. Conference, has been so long continued, and earnestly pray that God may direct his future course and crown him with abundant blessing.

B. A. BOOK AND TRACT DEPOSITORY. After very considerable discussion upon the decision given last year in respect to the Book and Tract Society, it

Resolved, 1. That the Conference is fully

2. That the Conference is always ing to justify its decision when requested to do so, by any authorized person or persons through its official representative head.

3. That though circulars have reached certain members of the Conference ing the year, calling for evidence in premises, up to this date no reques opened as usual. Sabbath School Reommunication on the subject has reac the Conference itself. Consequently, position of the Conference remains

> METHODIST BOOK ROOM. Resolved, That the Annual Report of the Book Room and WESLEYAN Office having been laid before the Conference, we have great gratification in reaffirming our confidence in the working and usefulness of this important institution of our church. The Conference would renew very earnestly its recommendation to our people, to the Superintendents of Circuits and to the officers of Sabbath Schools the exceeding desirableness of our own literature being circulated widely; that the precious doctrines of Gospel truth, so greatly valued by our church from the eginning, may as much as possible be written on the minds and hearts of our

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youth and of our whole people. Resolved, That the brethren of this Conference feel very grateful to Rev. A. W. Nicolson, for the great diligence and success with which he has administered the affairs of the Book Room and WES-LEYAN Office, and beg to assure him that they have unlimited confidence in his integrity and impartiality.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Conference be given, and is hereby tendered, to the friends at Yarmouth, for their kindness and liberality in entertaining the members of the Conference.

The thanks of the Conference was also given to A. F. Stoneman, Esq., for the use of his hall for Committee pur-

Moved by Rev. J. M. Pike, seconded by Rev. W. H. Heartz, and

Resolved. That the Report of the Special Committee on the Children's Fund be laid on the table until next year, and that the Circuits be taxed this year for the Children's Fund the same as last year, and in the event of a-deficiency, that the claim of each child bear an equal defi-

Bro. Cassidy then read the letters prepared by the letter-writers, which were approved.

The next Conference will meet at Amherst, N. S. After some miscellaneous matters were discussed, the journal was read and approved. The Minutes were then read and signed by the President and Secretary, and after devotional exercises, the fourth Nova Scotia Conference came to a close.

A very interesting Sunday-school service was held in the Methodist Church, Milton, on Tuesday evening. As the Conference was in session, in the absence of the President, the chair was taken by Rev. Mr. Alcorn. After singing, prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Ainley. The Report was presented by the Secretary, Rev. W. H. Evans. The following is an abstract of the Report :- "The Committee, in submitting their Annual Report, do so with feelings of devout gratitude to God for the success vouchsafed in every department of the work. During the year there has been an increase in the attendance at the Class meeting, and in the number learning our catechism. They view with pleasure the growing interest which is being taken in the religious training of the young of our Church. The seed sown has fallen in ground prepared for its reception by the good Spirit of God. Convinced of the vast importance of the work, they would commend it to the constant sympathy, prayers and support of our people. They are persuaded that much more remains to be done to make our schools as efficient as they might be made. With the increased facilities at command, a much larger proportion of our children ought to be gathered into the Church. If the world's wickedness is to be arrested and destroyed, it will be done chiefly by preserving the young in the fold of Christ. Our motto must be "The children for Jesus." Believing as they do, that all our children have been redeemed by the Saviour, and having dedicated them to him in the sacred ordinances of Baptism, our duty is to train them for Him. The Committee regret to notice that in several circuits, no school reports the teaching of our catechism. They would affectionately suggest to the officers and teachers the advisability of restoring it. They would also suggest to the parents that they frequently visit the schools, and thus cheer the teachers and scholars in their work. They would further recom-mend to the Ministers and Preachers that as far as practicable they organize Sabbath schools on every circuit and mission, and hey report our children attending Union Schools, and that greater attention be paid in filling up the schedules, so as to ensure correct returns.

The following topics were spoken to; The Sabbath-school work in its relation to the future prosperity of our Church," Rev. J. R. Borden. "The necessity of careful preparation on the part of the officers and teachers for Sabbath-school work;" Rev. A. S. Tuttle. "The Conversion of the young to Christ, the supreme object of Sabbath-school work;" Rev. W. Ryan. "The relation of the family to the Sabbath-school;" Rev. W. Purvis."

Meeting closed with doxology and benediction

ROOM. ual Report of SLEYAN Office he Conference. in reaffirming ng and useful. tution of our would renew ndation to our nts of Circuits h Schools the ur own literaly; that the pel truth, so rch from the s possible be hearts of our

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TIONAL ANNIVERSABY. ersary of the Educational Sothe Nova Scotia Conference was Wesley Church, Milton, on the 22nd ast. There was present a large and audience. The President of ence in the chair. The service ced by singing the 648th hymn. was offered by Rev. J. S. Coffin, Horton. The President in his opening s said that they were assembled to

meeting under the direction of our neational Society. We live in a remarkable age, It is one in which a severe contest is going on between truth and error, Christ and Belial. We have no Lamb shall overcome them; for he is Lord of Lords and King of Kings; and they that are with him are called, and chosen, and faithful." The great head of the church has given to us a broad commission. are the light of the world." Light is the purest thing in the world, it is a beautiful ture extant. To counteract its pernicious influence we must diffuse sound religious education. We all know that sanctified learning is a blessing. The advantages of We are anxious that our youth may be can suffice without this. We regard this call as evidenced in the possession of gifts, graces and fruits. The church needs men of culture as well as burning zeal. It is the church's duty to provide for the mental

The President called upon Rev. F. H. W. acknowledged with profound gratitude the favor with which a divine providence has crowned the Society during the past vear. There has been an increase in the finances, and a growing conviction among the churches that not only should every minister be a workman not to be ashamed. rightly dividing the word of truth, but that every encouragement and all needed aid, should be given to the young people of our congregations to avail themselves of the advantages offered by our institutions of learning. By increasing the numcause of christian civilization.

been much more powerful had they receiv-

tional Society found a large deficit and in many who felt deeply interested in this men have failed in several professions. it to languish? God forbid. Let us prac- fully such objections. We may admit tice a little more self-denial, and do all that we can to sustain it.

Receipts \$624.55. Expenses \$28.74. The President then called upon the Rev. E. E. England who spoke upon "The upon some of the objections which are the men had better go out, at once, to preach and save souls than shut themselves up for years in halls of learning. This objection is based upon a false view of regulars who have had good experience. The competitors in the games of ancient Greece spent much of their time in preparation. So it is in the battle of life: those who thoroughly prepare themselves are most efficient and successful. An uneducated man meets with difficulties unknown to the other. It pays to be prepared for life's work.

Another objection advanced is, "What divine qualifications are altogether ignored by those who insist upon a previous training." He argued that while God does his work, we have also to do ours God will not do for us what we can do for ourselves. Our success is due primarily to the presence and power of the Spirit. So great a man as Saul of Tarsus retired for three yearsprobably to prepare himself for his work. The circumstances of the times demand an educated ministry. This society exists to help young men to gain the required

preparation. The Rev. C. Parker then addressed the meeting upon the same topic. The theory is now exploded as to the necessity of an educated ministry. The aspect of the times profoundly impressed him with the importance of this subject. Progress is apparent everywhere, and the ministry mnst not be behind. There is nothing more important than a minister's work, To legislate, to make discoveries in science are both important, but nothing equal to to this. He thanked God for the acceptation of the truth, for the raising up of men to carry on the different departments of the work To the faithful toiler the reward will be given. He commended the interests of the Society to the sympathy and

support of the audience. The next subject was "The duty of the Church to provide for the education of its Rev. C. Jost-Our position in regard to education has been mis-understood. While we have not considered education as the first qualification for the ministry, yet we have always given it our strongest countenance. Among our laymen we have had some of the most powerful preachers. Why should we not honor those whom God honors? The early Nova Scotia Auxiliary raised \$10,068.49,

Methodist ministers were perhaps never surpassed in zeal. They will compare favorably educationally with the ministry of their day. They were richly endowed with divine wisdom, and were eminently successful in winning souls. Our church has never ignored the value of education. Our history on this point is important. At the first Wesleyan Conference when only ten persons were present Mr. Wesley introduced this question of education, He built Woodhouse Grove School at the earliest opportunity. He wished to direct them to the necessity of this work arising from the changes which have taken place in our Circuit system. Under the old Circuit system the Superintendent exercised an oversight over the junior preachers. fear as to the result of this contest. "The He supervised their reading as well as as their general work. That system had the advantage of uniting the theoretical and practical. He referred to the immense popularity fifty years ago, of the works of Wesley, Adam Clarke, and Fletcher. He has clearly specified their character-"Ye maintained that many young men under that system could successfully do as much as the average young man in our Colleges emblem of truth and happiness. The to-day. That Circuit system has gone, as church has to make her iufluence felt in far at least as American Methodism is condispelling darkness. She must not rest cerned. Our duty now, as a church, is to till her work is fully accomplished. In see to it that the candidates for our minisprosecuting her mission she must use all try do get a thorough training before they the appliances which she possesses, She are sent to a Circuit. This is the only must use them in earnest prayer and in course which will give unity and compactsincere dependence upon God. One of the ness to our work. Anyother course would appliances at the church's command is a be suicidal. This is what we are asking sound religious education. There is our people to help us to do. We appeal abroad in the world a large amount of more confidently as they are asking at our scepticism. This spirit has tainted many hands for an educated ministry. Our laity pulpits and pervades much of the litera- know that throughout our Provinces education has advanced, in every settlement the teacher is to be found, and the poorest child may be educated. Chalmer's defined Methodism to be "Christianity in earnest." education are seen in all the professions. This is true in the sense in which he intended it. But this is now true of other saved from error. We come here to speak | churches. That church will be most succhiefly of the rising ministry. We believe cessful whose ministry is the most pious in a Divine call. No preliminary training and instructive. In other places our people are seeing this and are aiding the young men. They regard this as the best way of expending their wealth. Their colleges are springing up like magic. He then referred to the way in which the training of the rising ministry. It is true money is disbursed in aiding candidates, that some have succeeded with but few ed- and urged upon the congregation to sus-

ucational advantages, but they would have tain it. The next subject was, "Our obligations to support our higher Institutions of learning." This was spoken to by Professor Pickles to present the Report. The fol- Inch of Sackville. He said that as a laylowing is a brief extract. The Committee man who is acquainted with the sentiments of the laity, he felt the force of the arguments advanced in favor of an educated well compounded, free from all dead flies. the Sandwich Islands, and his observa-The church however must not simply provide for the ministry but also for all the people. It is carrying out God's designs in regard to the world as they can be affecour mental powers that we may develope them. He has committed to the christian exigencies. Our institutions have been for life. It is said that a man may accumwork. Shall we, their successors, permit He did not deem it necessary to answer some of them. Yet the position is unassailable, that looking at all things, the man who has his mind developed must be the most useful and happy. In some man-ufactories men are trained to particular need of an educated ministry." He dwelt | work, in a sense they are just so many machines. So a man may devote himself being made against it. Some contend that to the accumulation of wealth, but is it right to look upon him as the fairest specimen of success? If a man narrow his powers he will likely succeed, but God would have us develope our whole nature. of things. Those who have given them- College men fail, but other elements have selves to careful preparation have accom- to be taken into consideration. All men plished most. The general in battle does | are not equally endowed. It is intended not enlist the services of raw recruits, but to help all, especially those who have powers to develope and who are to be lights and leaders. Those colleges are not exclusively for the rich. The poor are benefitted directly and indirectly. The majority of students are of poor parentage. The rich ought to so endow the colleges that a college course could be obtained by most young men at a reasonable expense. The larger the endowments, the less the expense to students. This is the ground upon which we appeal to our people. We want to place these advantages within the reach of all our people. Those who avail

> peal to the liberality of the Yarmouth The proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the choir for their efficient services, and by pronouncing the benediction.

MISSIONARY MEETING.

The Conference Missionary Meeting was held in Providence Church, on Thursday evening the 21st inst. The President in the chair. After Hymn 698 was sung, Rev. R. Smith engaged in prayer. The President referred to the object of the meeting, which was to commend to our sympathy and liberality one of the greatest of enterprises. In whatever aspect it may be viewed it may well kindle our zeal and fire our devotion. In supporting this enterprise we are obedient to the spirit of the great commission. God's people are the light of the world, and so long as they sustain this work they will manifest the character given them by the Saviour. Rev. S. F. Huestis then read some extracts from the Report, showing progress in every department of the work. The

an increase of \$400 on the receipts of the become, or will become, valuable auxilia-

The Rev. J. McMurray was then called upon to speak to the following topic:
"The success of the Missionary enterprise called for thankfulness." It was not his intention to detain the audience at any great length. Success has always been a prominent theme on the Missionary platfrom. We have received encouragement in the success granted to this enterprise year by year. If we had not received any success the commission of the Saviour would have still remained in force. To save us from discouragement God gives us success. The faith of the church would probably have been small if there had not been tokens of the Divine blessing. The success granted has not been limited to one particular portion of the field. In the infancy of this work, the obligations involved in the great commission were not felt by the church. A. few large-hearted men, such as Carey, Coke, and others, had caught the spirit of this work. The difficulties encountered were great: countries were closed; commerce frowned; and the abettors of slavery were bitter in ther opposition. The obstacles have been overcome, and fruits have been gathered from every field.

The Rev. Wm. Ryan from Troy Conference then spoke upon the same subject. There are two grand arguments in favour of Christian Missions which are unanswerable. First: What Christian Missions have done for us. Our ancestors were idolaters. He had only to look into the face of this audience to see the results of this work. Secondly: What the Gospel is now doing for other people differing altogether from our ancestors in nationalality and habits. A few years ago he visited Fiji. and spent eight days on the Island of Kadavu, peopled by fifteen thousand souls. He spent much of his time with the missionary, Rev. Mr. Robson. He eulogised the Fijians as being strong physically, and sincere in their piety. All on the island were nominally Christians. Mr. Robson said he did not know a single family there where family prayers were not offered. In referring to the privations of missionary life, Mrs. Robson told him that she had only seen one white woman during eight years. The speaker then described the home life of the Fijians. The gospel had also made them obedient. This is to be seen in the observance of the Sabbath. They would not work for double pay in coaling the mail steamers on Sunday, while Englishmen and Americans did not hesitate to do so From what we saw ministry. This demand for force and and heard the contrast between the present power in the ministry is increasing. The and the time when Calvert and Hunt gospel apothecary must have the ointment landed is very great. He afterwards visited

tions there corresponded to what he had witnessed in Fiji. The Rev. Job Shenton next spoke the topic: " The Missionary spirit a vital tive by human agency. God has given us force in the Church." Jesus said, "My Father worketh hitherto, and I work." God's working power is seen everywhere. ber of educated men and women in our church, we shall greatly add to our inter- the full development of our intellect. We mind of God. The Corliss engine without ests as a denomination and advance the do not lose power by thus enlarging our steam is no better than a useless piece of agencies. Our Institutions must be kept | mechanism. A Christian church without The pecuniary needs of the Society how- in the highest state of efficiency, so that the baptism of fire is only a splendid ever have not yet been met. At its last every other school may be benefitted. If statue. This is an age of progress. There annual meeting the Board of the Educa- the higher Institutions are not sustained never have been such triumphs for the lesser ones will suffer. It is sometimes "Jehovah and His conquering Son" as in eir report appeal to the Methodist public | claimed that a college education is a fanci- | this age. In proportion as the Church bas for \$16,000 as necessary to meet present ful rather than a necessary qualification obeyed Christ has been her prosperity. The same Spirit that has conquered in founded by the intelligent liberality of late wealth, etc., without it, that college Fiji and Africa, has conquered along our shores and out on the great prairies.

The Rev. John Cassidy followed on the topic: "The Missionary enterprise viewed from the standpoint of 1877." He said: The topic is a very wide one. From this point of view we may survey the whole mission work of the Church. This task unknown men, who were drowned. would be too great for the present occasion. We will review briefly the progress of the work of our own Church in this Province for the last twenty years. The measure of progress which our church has thus made may be considered approximately as the measure of progress in the whole missionary work of the church. In two decades nearly the statement stands

Missionar Circuits. Ministers Members receipts. \$ 5,853 5674 6379 10.673

The receipts of sums for missionary work in 1867 show an apparent diminution, as the amount given for Home Mission work is not included. In Missionary money receipts Yarmouth raised in 1857. \$180. in 1867, \$165, in 1876, \$948. The former statement applies to the sum returned from Yarmouth in 1867: but there is a very marked advance in 1876. This growth of Missionary receipts from this town themselves of them will be benefited. If shows the deep practical interest which we are to take the position occupied by the Methodists of Yarmouth take in susother denominations we must push on this taining and extending this branch of the work of the church. The progress of the work. In conclusion he referred to the history of the Institutions at Sackville. Missionary cause everywhere has always been in spite of various forms of oppo-sition. The speaker then referred to the Progression has marked them from the beginning. Men have gone forth from them who are to day honorably filling the different kinds of opposition with which different professions. He also alluded to

the Missionary cause has had to contend. The fourth topic: "The amplitude of the distinguished position taken by some of the ladies. There was no need to apthe church's resources financial and spiritual," was to have been discussed by Rev. Jabez A. Rogers, but from the lateness of the hour, he thought it injudicious

to prolong the services of the evening. The above are only very imperfect sketches of very interesting addresses. The meeting was most interesting and enthusiastic.

FOR FINAL DRAFT OF STATION SHEET SEE EIGHTH PAGE.

CORRESPONDENCE.

HALIFAX, 23RD JUNE, 1877.

MR. EDITOR:-Having received a hint that the City Mission of the Methodist Church of Hali fax, was about to be discontinued, will you allow me to advance a few thoughts. From all the information I could gather the Methodists churches outside the two leading ones, owe their existence in a great measure, to the faithful labors of the City Missionary. These churches have I have been led to form the opinion that the Methodists churches outside the two leading ones, owe their existence in a

ries to the leading ones. The work in these churches, and outside of them too, is by no means exhausted, nor can it be done so well by any other person as by the City Missionary, who becomes acquainted with the people and knows their peculiar lies, which means knowing how to deal with them.

There are many, very many, who want constant looking after and encourage-ment, or they will become perfectly indifferent to religion.

Sometimes it would almost appear that great amount of labor is thrown away but as the great work of Methodism is to spread Scriptural holiness through the land and not to make Methodism a praise in a worldly point of view, nothing should interfere with the great work of raising the fallen and gathering in the wanderers.

Precept upon precept, precept upon precept, line upon line, line upon line, here a little and there a little is what we want, carry the word of life to those who will not go out to seek it, and by kindness and sympathy winning the hearts of the obsti-

Is it correct that the City Mission has to be discontinued for want of funds? If so what a shame!

Are the Methodists going to settle down and say we are going to do no more gathering in and leave all the hard work to other denominatious or as one of the divines in the Presbyterian Assembly said the other day leave those for whom they had labored "a prey to others" and then perhaps complain that Methodism is declining in the city.

I by no means intend to ignore the work done by the regular ministers but I do mean to say from the nature of things, they cannot do the work required to be done outside of the regular work, and which the City Missionary alone can do. Your's

NEWS IN BRIEF.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Mr. Thomas Casey, the well known butcher of Halifax, met with a serious accident last week at Wolfville, which resulted in his death. He was attempting to get on board a train when he missed his footing and fell between the cars. He was ter-ribly mangled, and only lived five hours after the

A late Barbadoes circular says good Halifax and large Cypress shingles continue saleable. The fish is now assuming a better tone and first arrivals of good Newfoundland or hard cured Nova Scotian will meet sale at fair rates. For pickled fish there is little or no demand either locally or for ex-

Rev. E. O. Read, of Kingston, Aylesford was thrown from his horse on Saturday-week, and had one of his arms broken near the shoulder.

A man namen James Wilson, belonging to West Chester, attempted to get on a ballast train, while the train was passing over a bridge at a slow pace near Greenville Station on Thursday. He fell on the rail, and the forward truck passed over his left leg, crushing it badly. He fell through the bridge a distance of some 20 feet. The limb was ampu-ated and Wilson is expected to recover.

A man named Hiltz was the victim of a highway robbery on the Chester road recently; but two nen arrested as the robbers were discharged by the Magistrate before whom they were brought.

A nugget valued at \$3,500 was found near the Iceland Settlement, Musquodoboit, last week. The new iron railing is being put up at the new depot; and the depot will be ready for the public in about three weeks.

Between thirty and forty children have died of diphtheria within a few months at Marie Joseph and Turner's Island, Guysborough. James Davis, of Port Hawkesbury, was drowned

while attembting to get on board a vessel at that The Lobster Factory at Pugwash is to be closed for the present in consequence of the lobsters spoiling after being canned.

On her passage to Pictou, from New Brunswick, the steamer Newfield ran down a boat containg two The Kentville "Chronicle" says a Boston man i

paying \$4.50 cash for mackerel caught on the Bay The Colorado bug and caterpillars are making

raid on the crops in Kings County. John Henry Williams, said to be a Nova Scotian was recently accidentally killed at Bay City, Mich. Stephen Jennix, of Jeddore, within five days lost three children of diphtheria.

Several of the country towns are looking into the condition of their fire apparatus. % From the "Witness" we learn that Revds. C. B. Pitblado and John Forrest visited Stewiacke and adjacent districts last week, on the Theological Hall mission, and upwards of \$2,600 were subscribed,

and more than \$3,000 guaranteed. Mrs. Harriet N. K. Goff, of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, has arrived at Annapolis, to attend the Grand Lodge of Good Templars, and purposes

to spend some weeks in this Province lecturing. Last Saturday, P. O. Wood, of River Herbert, was raising a barn frame, and had one end up to its place, but not securing it properly, it fell, striking Nelson Boss upon the head, producing fracture and dislocation of the spine and rupture of some blood vessels of the lungs, which proved fatal 19 hours after. Mr. Boss was about 44 years of age and unmarried.

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

A child four years old named David Sewell, and living with Mr. Armour, Lewisville, fell into a tub of hot water on Saturday last and was so badly scalded that it died 30 hours aftewards.

The N. B. & C. Railroad, as well as the Frederic ton Railway, have been, during the past week, bringing passengers to St. John at reduced rates, and many have taken advantage of the opportunity to see the ruius.

The Orangemen of Victoria Corner, Carleton County, are to celebrate July 12th. Col. B. B. Russel, of Boston, who wrote a history

write a history of the fire. A little girl named Dora Lockhart, from Monc ton, (deaf and dumb) living on Metcalf street, Port-land, fell down stairs over a ban::ister on Monday

of the great fire in that city, is now in St. John to

Prince Edward Island is agitating for a prohibi-

The Rev. W. Mitchell and W. Rainnie, Esq., of St. Andrew's Church, have gone on a visit to Montreal and Toronto for the purpose of inspecting the churches of these cities, and of procuring designs and working plans for a new St. Andrew's church, lecture room and Sabbath-school room, the erection of lecture room and school house to be proceeded with immediately on the return of these gentlemen

A man named Henry Devine, belonging to the Joggins, was lost overboard from the schooner "Stella R" on her way from St. John to Harvey A. C. Every effort was made to save him, bu failed.

The country east of Alberton, P. E. I., presents a beautiful aspect at present. The late rains have left a marked influence on the crops in general, and there is every prospect of a bountiful crop.

The authorities of Summerside, P. E. I., have raised the handsome sum of \$1500 for the St. John The fishermen along the shores of P. E. Island

icing over the prospects of an abundance of F. H. Campbell, Esq., of Charlottetown, met with an accident at Kensington station last Friday week which almost resulted fatally. While in the act of jumping on the car after the train was put in motion, he missed his step and fell back between the cars and the station platform, and was struck several times by the oil boxes of wheels. He had his face badly cut and three of his ribs broken. The

travelling public should be cautious in this respect. Mr. Saml, Cobham, of Carleton, N. B., while out in his boat, was attacked with paralysis. When found he was helpless. He died when taken on

shore. He leaves a large family. On the same day as the St. John fire, an unoccupied house at Milltown, N. B., was fired, and was consumed, together with the houses of Arthur Albee, William Caswell, Abner Graham, and the Congre-gational church. All the buildings were totally destroyed. Property partly insured

Two sermons were preached by Mr. Needham, the Evangelist, on Sunday last in the Exmouth street church, St. John. In the morning his text was from Genesis xxvii, 24, 25. Then was a very large congregation in the evening, when he selected his subject from the texts found in John x. 10; 2 Corinthians, viii. 9; Hebrews ix. 28; Matthew ix. 13. His discourse was exceedingly interesting, being filled with many apt and instructive illustrations, and occupied about three-fourths

UPPER PROVINCES.

The Dominion Government will present a binocular glass to Captain Van Cleaf, of the New York schr. "Florence Shay," for rescuing the captain and crew of the Arichat brigt. "Sabinia" in April

The body of Mr. John Gilmour, Montreal, who disappeared last February, was found floating in the

R. T. river in front of the city last week. A good deal of comment is expressed on the Montreal City Council only granting ten thousand dollars to the St. John fire relief fund. Private

subscriptions are being given liberally. Dominion Day was celebrated in Ottawa with great success. About twenty thousand people visited the city from all points. The garrison artillery paraded and fired a royal salute. Speeches

were made by the Mayor and leading citizens The gold fever has by no means died out at Gravenhurst. Mr. Smalley commenced to sink another shaft, 5x8feet, last week.

A party of American capitalists and mining experts, with Prof. Chapman, of Toronto, and several citizens of Lindsay, paid a visit to the Snowdon iron mines, with the view of ascertaining the richness of the ore and the quantity of the deposit. The inspection was careful and thorough, and the Americans expressed a high opinion of the mines. The construction of a charcoal cold-blast furnace at the mines is proposed, and it is believed that it will be carried out.

The Meaford "Monitor" says an extraordinary flight of the insect known as the devils' darning needle, is reported from the 4th line. The swarm extended about 30 rods and kept in a straight line from west to east.

Mr. Begg, of Beggsboro', has returned from Scotland. As to emigration matters Canada need not expect any big rush from Scotland he says, at least where farmers' men are getting up to \$12.50 per month with board, and women working in the fields, \$8.23 per month. The Pacific Colonies seem more popular just now for emigrants, and are offering greater inducements than Canada. Our emigration agents, it seems, are at last wisely devoting their energies to bringing out small farmer capitalists, and others with means.

a second order from Mr. William Fleming, one of the Canadian Commissioners at the Australian Exhibition, for twenty-six phaetons and buggies, Mr. Fleming reports that the Canadian carriages have given unqualified satisfaction and were eagerly picked up.

Some alarm was occasioned in Yorkville a few days ago by a report that small-pox had broken out in the village. It turns out that there was but one case, and the person who was attacked is almost well again. No alarm is felt by the villagers, there being no likelihood of the disease spreading,

The body of Harkness, of Listowel, who was drowned in Red River, has been found. On his person were twenty-seven gold and silver watches besides money.

Miss Minnie Chase, a young lady about seventeen years of age, step-daughter of Mr. A. Mitchell, was drowned in the River Speed while bathing with another young lady, who had a very narrow escape, and was rescued by a young lad named Sandford

MISCELLANEOUS.

Three men named Flag, Bellinger, and Pierce were boating on the Niagara River, above the falls, last Sunday, when the boat got into the rapids and Bellinger and Pierce jumped out and attempted to swim to the shore, but were carried over the falls. Flag remained in the boat and was saved.

She boiler of Ravensdale iron works at Turnstall, G. B., exploded recently; eight persons were killed and 30 wounded. There were four deaths from small-pox in Lon-

don last week, the smallest number for any week since November. Henry Perrean alias DeDowrville, born in

France, but naturalized in England, and an English barrister, who, under the extradition treaty, was handed over by the English authorities Austria, on the charge of murdering his wife in the Tyrol, has been convicted of murder, and sentenced to death. The counsel for accused gave notice of appeal.

The Parliament of Victoria was opened at Melbourne, June 27th, by the Governor, who recommended a subsidy for the steamers be ween Melbourne and Europe by Cape of Good Hope. The Canadian Rifle Team, which is to take part in the contest at Wimbledon, will remain in Liverpool, G. B., until Saturday, when they will start for London.

A party of men entered the jail at Mount Ver-non last Sunday night and took four men, charged with robbery, and hung them. The same night, while the party were attacking the house of a desperado, the latter killed one of them and escaped. Four men were swept over a dam in the Susquehauna River, 27th ult., while fishing, and three were drowned.

A boiler on the tug-boat at Fall River, Mass,, blew up on Saturday, instantly killing the engin-eer and deck hands,

British revenue receipts for the last three months have increased over £250,000, as compared with the corresponding period of 1876. The London correspondent of the "Scotsman" telegraphs to Edinburgh "It is understood that the wise counsels of the Marquis of Salisbury, Earl Carnarvon, Mr. Cross and others have at last

triumphed over the party of action. The Sultan has now little chance of material aid from Eng-land." A fire last week, caused by friction of machinery in the spinning mill of John Robertson & Co., Glasgow, though confined to the spinning department, entailed loss of \$400,000; partially insured. Five hundred hands were thrown out of employ-

Clark & Co.'s thread works, Paisley, Scotland, were burned June 29th. The work people were saved with much difficuly. Loss \$85,000.

WESLEYAN' ALMANAC. JULY, 1877.

Last Quarter, 3 day, 4h, 47m, Afternoon. New Moon, 10 day, 5h, 52m, Afternoon. First Quarter, 17 day, 8h, 58m, Morning. Full Moon, 25 day, 3h, 5m, Morning.

HTde	MOON.						SUN			Day of	9
	ets.	Se	uths	So	ses	Ri	Sets	es	Ris	Week.	K
11	45	9	12 :	4	54	10	7 44	231	14	SUNDAY	1
11 4	48	10	51	4	12	11	7 44	23	4	Monday	
A. 2	50	11	31	5	30	11	44	24		Tuesday	
1	. 56	A	13	6	-52	11	44	25		Wednesdy	
1 5	4	2	58	6	rr	mo	43	25	4 5	Thursday	5
2 5		3	48	7	8	0	43	26		Friday	6
3 5	31	4	42	8	53	0	43	7			7
5		5	41	9	39	, 1	42	27		SUNDAY	8
6 1	51	6	45	10	39	2	43	8		Monday .	9
7	47	7	51	11	55	3	41	29		Tuesday	
8	31	8	54	A.	17	5	41	30	4	Wednesdy	11
8 5	4	9	52	1	40	6	40	30		Thursday	12
9 3	30	9	46	2	2	8	40	31		Friday	13
0 2		9	37	3	21	9	39	32		Saturday	
1 1		10		4	37	10	38	33		SUNDAY	15
n'rı		10		5	52	11	38	4		Monday	
0	57	10		6	5	Α.	37	5		Tuesday	17
0 4	23	11		6	17	2	36			Wednesdy	18
1 3	55	11		7	29	3	35			Thursday	
2 3		m'		8	35	4	35			Friday	
3 4	35		29	9	38	5		9		Saturday	21
5	20	1	23	10	26	6		0		SUNDAY	
6 10	20	2	14	11		7		1		Monday	
7 5	22	3		mo		7		2		Tuesday	
7 50	27	4	4	0	4	8			4.4	Wednesdy	
8 30	30	5	47	0	25	8			4 4	Thursday	
9 1	33	6	29	1	44	8			4 4	Friday	
9 36	36	7	10	2	0	9		6		Saturday	
0 8		8	50	2	17	9	26		4 4	SUNDAY	
0 39		9	29	3	35	9			4 4	Monday	
1 10	45	10	10	4	53	9	23	9 7	4 4	Tuesday	31

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

High water at Pictou and Jape Tormentine, 2 hrs and 11 minutes LATER than at Halifax. At Annapolis, St. John, N.B., and Portland, Maine, 3 hours and 25 minutes LATER, and at St. John's, Newfoundland 20 minutes EARLIER than at Halifax. At Charlottetown, 2 hours 54 minutes LATER. At Westport, 2 hours 54 minutes LATER. At Yarmouth, 2 hours 98 minutes LATER. At Yarmouth, 2 hours 20 minutes LATER.

FOR THE LENGTH OF THE DAY.—Add 12 hours to he time of the sun's setting, and from the sum substract the time of rising. FOR THE LENGTH OF THE NIGHT .- Substract the

e of the sun's setting from 12 hours, and to the

"HOLD THE FORT."

BY ELEANOR KIRK.

"Of course one does not expect the enthusiasm of song to be carried into every-day life and every-day transactions; but it does not seem too much to expect that these persons who enter with so much spirit into devotional exercises, shall at least show some stamina when overtaken by trouble."

The speaker was a pleasant-faced thoughtful lady, who appeared unusually interested in the subject under discussion.

"The best way is not to expect any thing of anybody," replied her companion, a gentleman who threw down his paper as he spoke and turned to her, "I am not joking"-as the lady looked up inquiringly. "To expect a man to practice what he sings is asking more of him than the Lord would ever think of doing. It is like expecting a man to laugh when you cut his arm off because his nerves or emotions have been pleasantly excited by music. There is neither justice nor logic in that."

"I am thinking chiefly of those who put themselves forward as examples in these respects," continued the lady. "For instance, there is Mr. Jones who is always the first in prayer and exhortation, and who leads off in 'Hold the Fort' as if he had an army of angelic soldiers at his back; and his voice is so deep and sonorous that I have sometimes imagined that I could hear the sound of martial music in the distance. Of course I said to myself, that man will stand up to his guns like a hero and of course I found out, just as I always do, that he collapsed at the first report, and in the most disgraceful manner. One evening I had listened in great delight to an enthusiastic exhortation, and a prayer which, it appeared to me, the Lord would hasten to answer, so earnest and expectant was it; and when he struck up 'Hold the Fort,' and carried it through in his full, resonant tenor, I was almost spellbound. 'How fortunate this Church is,' I said to myself all the way home, 'to have a man in it who can stir folks up to the bearing and holding on;' for this, I felt, must be the effect of such example. The next afternoon I met Mr. Jones on the street. He would have passed without seeing me if I had not purposely attracted his attention. The fact was, I couldn't bear to lose the opportunity of speaking to a man who had so inspired me.

"'Ah, Mrs. Smith,' he responded, in the most lugubrious tones. 'Ah, I shouldn't have seen you.'

Not ill, I hope, Mr. Jones?' I inquired, for he was the picture of mis-

No, not exactly; though suffering a good deal,' he answered.

"I hope nothing has happened in your family,' I ventured to say, for I thought his wife- must be dead, or at least one or two of his children.

"'Yes, Mrs. Smith, something has happened. The-bank has failed, and I am a sufferer to the amount of ten thousand dollars - hard-earned money, Mrs. Smith, hard-earned money. It is a terrible blow to all of us, I assure you.'"

"What did you say to him?" asked the gentleman with considerable curiosity, and a smile of expectation.

"I believe I advised him to go home and gather his family together, and 'Hold the Fort,' not forgeting to make a personal application of it."

"A man would have spared him," the gentleman laughingly observed. "But, Mrs. Smith, consider! Ten thousand dollars is a good deal of money to lose."

"Granted; but also consider what would have been the effect of horic endurance on the men and women who had learned to respect him, and look to him as an example of courage! Now, when Mr. Jones recovers his equilibrium sufficiently to strike up 'Hold the Fort' again, there won't be a member of that Church but will feel a little contempt for him. Then there was Mrs.---, always foremost in comforting those who mourn. Up to a certain point she was sweetly sympathetic; but when grief merged into complaint, she came down hard on the offender. If a mother who lost her child, or a wife her husband, after what she considered a respectable period of lamentation, didn't feel that the little one was better off, and sure that the harder the heart-pain, the more the Lord loved them, then were they too wicked to be ministered to by her. Well, one day Mrs. --- lost a babe a day or two old. This was her first real sorrow. I don't suppose she was to blame for not feeling sure all at once that God knew what was the best for that child; but when she shut herself up for months, refusing to see the friends whom she had snatched out o the whirlpool of selfish sorrow, sometimes by the very hair of their heads,

inconsistent, not to say unchristian." "Then you acknowledge that the lady had done some good, notwithstanding her dictatorial way of dealing with sinners?"

her conduct did come to be somewhat

"As much good as could be accomplished by the outside or superficial part of nature. If that woman had bravely borne the loss of her little one, and helped the heart-aching ones out of her owen experience, she would have wielded a rare and unexampled influence. Instead of that she trembled and fell at the first gun. She could sing 'Hold the Fort' too; and sometimes the voices in church have all dropped off so as to listen to Mr. Jones and his lady. Nothing could be sweeter or more inspiring; and yet neither of them had any more idea what 'Hold the Fort' meant than the babe who died."

"This, then, is your idea: No one should sing 'Hold the Fort' who is not able to guard against all assult in the way of temptation' sickness, death, loss of friends and money? Am I correct?" her companion inquired.

"Not quite. It is only the spirit of the men and women who claim to sing with more understanding than the rest, that I object to. It is the ego in spirituality that I deplore. It is difficult to sing with a breaking heart; so let us be excused, and wait for time, and patience, and faith to do their perfect work. And while we wait for these, let us never lose sight of the fact that the true heroes are those to whom suffering has brought strength; and who, in the midst of disaster, peril and death, can stand to their guns, courageous, helpful and loving, to the last; and these can truly be said to 'Hold the Fort' "-- Zions Hernld.

JOHN WESLEY .- In the beginning of the last century, the Church of England was at its last gasp, its clergy a by-word, its laity the prey to every vice and heresy. There rose up one of her priests, a simple, earnest man. His life had attracted attention and even persecution as early as his university days. He was devoted to the Church, as to his mother in the faith, loving ber teaching, services and discipline, clinging to her sacraments and anxious to serve her as to rouse her people to true holiness of life. He was deferential to those in authority, and most earnest in seeking their consent to carry the tiding of salvation to the sinful and indifferent. How did the Establishment treat him? It opposed him in every possible wey, and drove him from the pulpits and altars of the Church he loved. It had

the opportunity, by using him and others who sprang up around him, for the rekind-ling of zeal in the coldness of death, and and filling the waste places of the Church with joy and gladness. It preferred the sorrow of sin and depravity to the joy of holiness, death to life, separation to unity and strength—the great legacies of the Churches' Master. It was John Wesley who was thus driven out .- Mr. Mackono chie, in Nineteenth Century.

HOW A TEMPERANCE SOCIETY WAS STARTED AT A POLICE STATION.

The Mrs. Rutherford B. Hayes temperance society, of Washington, has attracted some attention through the newspapers, and attempts have been made to bring it into ridicule, but it is unworthy of them, and is really doing great good in a quiet way. Its origin was interesting and peculiar. A number of local newspaper reporters were sitting in the police station the evening after the Grand Duke Alexis' dinner at the White House, and were discussing Mrs. Hayes' action in regard to wine. It met their unanimous approval, and the opinion was concurred in by all that the example thus set in the White House would have an excellent effect upon official life here and social habits throughout the country. One of the number, who was notoriously a hard drinker, surprised his fellows by expressing a violent admiration for Mrs. Hayes course, and declared that he would quit drinking until wine was re-introduced into the White House; and he bound himself to the vow by "shaking hands on it" all around. Several others in the party were accustomed to drink occasionally but, feeling a desire to strengthen the man who had "just sworn off," they all joined him in the pledge, and it was then determined to notify Mrs. Hayes of this immediate and direct effect of her example. In discussing the method of notifying her, one of them proposed that they form a temperance society to be called by her name, and invited other newspaper men to join it. The proposial was unanimously adopted, a pledge and certificate of membership was written out and signed by all present, each solemnly swearing on the police court Bible to abstain from all intoxicating liquors, and to do all in his power to secure abstinence in others. One of the reporters thought the best way to notify Mrs. Hayes would be to

publish an account of the organization of the society, and send her a marked copy of the paper. Merely an announcement was made, and notice given incidentally that a meeting of the society would be held at the Central police station that evening. Much to the surprise of the boys, the idea was very popular, and about a hundred people attended the meeting, filling the police station to overflowing, so that there had to be an adjournment to an adjoining hall. Since then about three hundred have signed the pledge, and meetings are held each Tuesday evening, which is largely attended.— Washington Correspondent Chicago Inter-

CALLING A BOY IN THE MORN-ING

The Connecticut editor who wrote the following evidently knew what he was writing about :

"Calling a boy up in the morning can hardly be classed under the head of pastimes, especially if the boy is fond of exercise the day before. And it is a little singular that the next hardest thing to getting a boy out of bed is getting him into it. There is rarely a mother who is a success at rousing a boy. All mothers know this-so do their boys-aud yet the mother seems to go at it in the right way. She opens the stair door and insinuatingly ob-

- " 'Johnny!'
- "There is no response.
- " 'Johnny!'
- "Still no response.

"Then there is a short, sharp, 'John, followed a moment later by a long and emphatic ' John, John Henry.'

"A grunt from the upper regions signifies that an impression has been made and the mother is encouraged to and spying with his great red eye into

to your breakfast young man before I little boy was crying. Yes, actually come up there an' give you something crying, with the sun spying at him

you'll feel.'

gard the paternal summons. About once a year is believed to be as often as is consistent with the rules of health. He saves his father a great many steps by his thoughtfulness.

HOUSE AND FARM.

981 fleeces of wool, weighing fully 5,000 pounds, were sold at Guelph, Ontario market last week. The prices ranged from 30c to 31c. In a few cases 32c were

The easiest way to destroy the current worm is to dust hellebore upon the leaves when they are wet. Get it as much on the under side of the leaves as possible. Quick lime dusted in the same way during a rain has a good effect.

The Colorado potato bug is beginning already to devastate the farmers' potato fields in and around the island of Montreal. Eggs and beetles are very plentiful in the neighbourhood of this city and Quebec, and great damage is threatened to the potato crop. It is stated that large numbers of these insects arrive by railway and float down the river on rafts and steamers.

Burdocks can be got rid of easily by letting them alone until the seed formed. Then with an old axe, or grubhoe, cut them at the ground or a little below. It is easily done and once for all, while cutting them early causes them to spread, and give eight or ten stalks.

The Alta California says: "The signs that the Californian farmers generally have a hard year before them continue to increase. At least one-third of the area in wheat and barley is now beyond the bope of yielding enough to pay for thrashing, and another third is in serious danger. Many fields will not even make

The present is the best time to destroy the apple tree bark louse. A good way to do it is to apply a wash made of half soft soap and half water, well scrubbed in with a broom, putting the wash on the trunk and limbs as far as can be reached The operation must be repeated early in August, when the bark louse is breeding again. For Young trees make the solution a little weaker. Next February give the trees another washing in the same way, and we think your trees will resume healthy appearance. Crude petroleum, or a solution of potash, about a pound to gallon of water, will answer, if soft soap cannot readily be abtained.

Of the potato bug the Harriston Tribune says:-These destructive pests are now in full flight, and are to be seen in swarms like bees. The few potatoes that have made their appearance above ground are at once set upon and devoured, and unless the bugs are dealt with immediately the prospects are that the potato crop will be a failure. We are informed by many who tried the experiment last season, that a tablespoonful of Paris green to a pailful of water, sprinkled with a watering can over the vines, will destroy all the bugs that eat of the top. This is a very simple and easy method of destroying them, and is much safer than sprinkling on the Paris green dry. Mr. D. Milne, of Howick, also informed us of another plan, successfully adopted by him. As soon as the potato appears above ground, he entices his hens, about forty in number, into the potato patch, where he strews grain all over. The fowls remained upon the grounds looking up the grain, and in so doing picked up the bugs so effectually this last season, that he found only two leaves with eggs upon them, thus doing away with the young bugs, which are admitted by all to be the most destructive.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

THE STORY OF A FISHING-ROD

The sun was sinking to rest, though not at all as if he were tired with his very long race, but as though in his sauciest, merriest mood, flashing beams like smiles here, there, and everywhere, a little room, in a little cottage, at a "' You'd better be getting down here little boy lying on a little bed, and that But, poor mite! he was not much more "This so startles the young man that than a small peevish bunch of bones; for he immediately goes to sleep, again .- a fever, during weary days and long And the operation has to be rapeated restless nights, and a doctor with several times. A father knows noth- medicine bottles, had been holding him ing about the trouble. He merely a prisoner there away from the gladness opens his mouth as a soda bottle ejects of the summer-time. No wonder he its cork, and the 1 John Henry' that was crying when he had only the cleaves the air of that stairway goes patience of six short years to help him into that boy like electricity, and to bear it. His mother was bending pierces the deepest recesses of his na- over him, and on the bed was a small ture. And he pops out of that bed, and tray, with a small cup and saucer and s into his clothes, and down stains, with small piece of bread-and-butter, just in a promptness that is commendable. It keeping with the little boy on the little is rarely a boy allows himself to disre- bed in the little room. But the little how was a trout to be caught? in fact,

boy did not want it; he something—he hardly knew was, for he was hot and tired, fretful and weak, and envied the little birds hopping about in the trees outside the open window.

" Eat it, Freddie," said his moth

"No, mother, I don't want it; Int a fish, a dear little fish. I mind, before I was ill, how they looked down in the river, such jolly fat fellows. A used to think that I should like to be one of them, 'cause I shouldn't have to go to school, but only swim, swim and be happy."

"And now you want to eat the poor little things?"

"Yes, 'cause they don't do no good down there. Oh-oh-oh! what shall I do?". Freddie's thin hands went up to his eyes, and the tears came trickling down, while all the time the sun was spying at him.

"Mrs. Grant!" cried a fresh young voice from below stairs, and Mrs. Grant went to listen.

"'Tis Master Charlie Burton," said Freddie; if Freddie was sick, he wasn't deaf. Two young feet came mounting up the stairs, a rosy-faced, blue-eved. golden-haired boy of about Freddie's age, only strong, plump, and well, came in behind Mrs. Grant.

'What is he crying for?" whispered Master Charlie to Mrs. Grant, as he caught sight of Freddie's tearful face.

"A fish," was the answer, also in a

"What, a minnow, to put in water and play with?" Charlie's eves sparkled-he was a clever minnowcatcher.

"No; a fish to eat." "What, a trout?"

"Yes." Charlie's face grew serious, and his fingers went up through his fair hair, where the sunbeams were

rioting like a swarm of golden faries. "Yes I'll manage it," he said, as if talking to himself; then he went up to the bed and to the litlittle boy, who looked more wasted, boney, and fretful than ever with rosy faced Charlie by his side "I say, Freddie, don't cry: perhaps a fairy may bring you a fish—a jolly old trout, you know," were his consoling

"Fairies ain't folks, they're only sunbeams, father says," responded Freddi the unbeliever, then how can they catch a fish;" and Charlie laughed roguish laugh.

"Do you think she'd catch me one?" questioned Freddie, fast coming out of his unbelief in fairy agency.

"I know he will, if he can," replied Charlie.

"When will he come?" "To-morrow," said Charlie, with a

very wise face. " In through the window?"

"No: right in at the door." "Oh!" Freddie's, dark eyes fairly danced. He really felt better already and said he could eat his bread and butter, and drink his tea.

"Good-bye, Freddie," said Charlie, abrubtly turning on his heel.

Out in the cool evening air Charlie's head was busy with a scheme, in which his brother John's fishing-rod and the river at the bottom of the garden at home figured largely. In the porch at home Charlie met John, the possessor of the fishing rod, a lad, almost a man in Charlie's eyes.

"John, lend me your fishing-rod." Charlie's arms were reached up round his brother's waist, his blue eyes pleading, as well as his tongue.

"Oh yes, little man, what next!" was John's smiling reply.

"Oh, nothing next, that all!" said Charlie, simply.

"No. I can't, Charlie." "Yes, John; please, John, do!" Poor Charlie, how could he play fairy-fisher, as he intended, without John's rod?"

"No, Charlie; once for all, I cant; and, besides, little boys bave no business with fishing-rods, they tumble into the water, and cut all sorts of capers sometimes, when they go fishing," rea-

"I can catch a minnow and not tumble in," said Charlie, stoutly.

" Well, catch minnows, then; at any rate, you won't have my rod, so there!" and away went John, although Charlie's clinging arms would have held him.

Here was a dilemma. Wi h ut a rod

ing

givi

ed F rod,

well John kno pere

whil away

Chai

fished our rivers, using a boy for a

bait wen nothing better came to hand,

and woke with a plan in his head,

which seemed to have been whispered

to him while he slept. He would take

ne was away at school. Oh, Charlie!

Never were lessons so tiresome to Char-

lie as on that morning; his spelling all

seemed to come hinder part before, and

when at last his mamma set him free,

up he crept to John's room, like a thief.

reached the coveted rod, carried it

down, nobody seeing him, and then

away to the trout-stream, singing and

flashing in the May sunshine. Charlie's

eager little hands trembled, his head

was dizzy, he forgot to bait the line,

but threw it just as it was into the sun-

bright stream. Of course, no fish in

his senses would be caught by a naked

hoped; the day smiled, the cuckoo-

flowers in the meadow opposite bent

down with laughter, the birds in the

A fish isn't caught without a bait."

"What a great stupid I am," said

Charlie, when he thought of it, and

Patience and perseverence can do al-

most anything, they say, and at last a

fish was nibbling at what would be its

sunbeam, he wrapped the struggling,

gaping fish in a dock-leaf or two, then

ing John's rod on the river's bank in

"Here I am, Mrs. Grant!" was his

salutation to Freddie's mother, bound-

ing into her kitchen, "and here's the

"Now, may I go up to Freddie?"

"Yes, sure," said Freddie's mother.

"Where?" cried Freddy rising up

"Why, I'm the fairy; ain't I a jolly

fish, still panting for water, not for air

"Dear me, no; that's just what they

"How did you catch him?" question-

"With my brother John's fishing-

well and strong, and had a brother

"I must go, Freddie, for they don't

know anything about it at home, and I

shan't tell them about the rod," so whis-

pered Charlie, mysteriously; and all the

while that same rod was lying by the

river's side, where anyone could find it.

"I'm much obliged, Master Charlie,

"That's all right," echoed Charlie,

at the foot of of the stairs, and away he

sprang into the sunshine. At the gate

"Where have you been?" was his

"Somewhere," replied golden-haired

"You haven't been meddling with

my fishing-rod, have you?" shouted

" No, John!" was the shrill little re-

ply; but if John had seen his flushed,

frightened face, he would not have be-

"Then Harry has, for I can't find it;

rod," said Charlie, proudly.

John with a fishing rod.

live in the water for," replied Charlie,

on one elbow, expecting to see some

So up stairs he scampered, for he knew

"Well, I never!" cried the lady.

questioned her eager visitor.

his greeting to the sick boy.

down to his home.

Charlie?"

ed Freddie.

away.

after him.

at home he met John.

Chairlie, passing in.

John after him.

lieved it.

question to his little brother.

"Silly boy, you'll have to wait;

trees near seemed to say-

temptingly in the water.

his eager haste.

Charlie sat and waited and

other's rod without leave, while

said his mother I't want it: 1 knt I mind, before oked down in the should like to be shouldn't have to swim, swim and

nt to eat the poor

don't do no good -oh! what shall n hands went up ars came trickling me the sun was

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ws, then; at any ny rod, so there ! lthough Charlie's rave held him.

h utarod caught ? in fact,

ould be a great achieve- if I won't beat that boy into Scotch six-years-old Charlie. The snuff," which mild threat made Charlie's small by went to hed, and dreamt of heart gc pit-a-pat. He did not see John again all the fairies, shes, monster rods with which the mas in the moon reached down and

day. He did not dare to go and fetch the rod, and put it in its place; but stayed quietly in the nursery, after taking a walk with nurse, and felt very unhappy, for he had told a lie, and his tender conscience told him it was a sin, and a great sin against God. At bed time he lay in his little white bed, waiting for his mamma to come to him for a holy talk, as he called it, and a goodnight kiss. She came a gentle-looking lady, with blue eyes, like her little

"Well, what has my little Charlie been doing to-day? something for God, I hope;" these were her words as she sat down beside him.

"I have caught a fish for Freddie Grant, mamma;" but the blue eyes did not look up, they hid away under their long lashes.

"Not with John's rod, I hope? I hear he has lost it"—the question made Charlie tremble-" eh Charlie?" The blue eyes did not glance at her now, but they sent two tears to tell the tale. 'Won't Charlie tell mamma why he is crying?" so said mamma.

"Mamma, John told me that I shouldn't have it, and I took it, and was frightened, and said I didn't; but I did one good thing, I was kind to Freddie then he hung a fat worm, dangling Grant.'' Poor Charlie!

"Yes, dear, and spoilt your work with disobedience and a lie. Never do evil that good may come; take it as a rule to carry with you through life," death, and Charlie landed it safely on his mamma was saying, when in popthe river's bank—a fine fellow, a noble trout. The little boy's face was like a ped John's head at the room door.

"So, Mr. Charlie, you did take my rod; I've found you out, though you said you didn't," so spoke wrathful in his pocket handkerchief, and sped away with it to Freddie Grant's, leav-

"Oh, John, John!" sobbed Charlie and thought of the Scotch snuff.

But, with peace-making mamma there, John at last forgave naughty, repentant Charlie, and I do not think the little fellow ever spoilt a good action again by disobedience and falsehood.

A CASE OF CONSUMPTION.

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Gentleman-I feel it my duty to write "Freddy, here's the fairy come! was a few lines in favor of Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. In the early part of last Winter I took a severe cold and shortly afterward a distressing cough was added to it. My friends did eversmall creature with wings come sailing thing they could for me, but without avail. The best physicians that could be procured did not relieve me, and my one, and isn't this a jolly trout?" and cough continued with me all through the Winter with increasing severity. I spit down on the bed he lay the unfortunate blood three or four times a day, and my friends considering my case hopeless gave as we should do were a fish to drag us me up as a confirmed consumptive. I was in this condition when I heard of DE. "Poor little man!" said Freddie, WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. I giving him a gentle stroke. "' Tain't | began its use, and before I had taken half wrong to eat 'em if we can, is it, Master a bottle of it my cough, and all my other troubles left me, and I was cured. I feel so truly indebted to this great remedy for what it has done for me that I send you this voluntary testimony. hoping it may be the means of inducing others, who are suffering as I was, to make use of it. It is the best remedy for lung complaints that I ever heard of, and "Did you?" Freddie looked with awe I am constantly recommending it to my at Charlie, and wished that he were friends.

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> through the winter in travelling. Rev. F. B. Stratton, Demorestville, writes-"I have found your remedies particularly beneficial for liver complaint, dyspepsia and bronchial affections, and would advise all similarly affected to give

mained so althrough, I was much exposed

them a trial. John Finlayson, Athol, says-" When travelling one of my feet got sore and broke out. I could not cure it and had to return home. It became better and afterwards much worse. I finally purchased a bottle of the "Remedy" and a box of "Pills," and before they were half gone I commenced to improve, and before they were finished my foot was completely cured. It is now 17 months since, but have had no further attack. Price of the Remedy in pint bottles \$1; Pills 25 cents a box.

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40-Canso.-J. G. Bigney. 41-Manchester.-E. E. England. 42-Country Harbor.-Starr Black-un der Superintendence of Bro. Borden

43—Sydney.—J. Cassidy. 44-Sydney Mission " North-W. A. Bennett, A. B.under Superintendence of Brother

Cassidy. 45-Gabarus.-John Astbury 46-Port Hawkesbury .- J. B. Hemmeon. 47-Port Hood-M. Atkinson-under Supintendence of Bro. Hemmeon. 48-Ingonish.-J. M. Fisher.

> JOHN CASSIDY, Chairman. J. R. BORDEN, Financial Sec.

V-ANNAPOLIS DISTRICT.

49-Annapolis.-R. Smith. 50-Granville Ferry.-John L. Sponagle. 51-Bridgetown.-C. Parker; Supernumerary, J. F. Bent.

52-Mountain Mission .- P. H. Robinson, under Superintendence of Bro. Parker.

53-Middleton.-J. Gaetz, J. Gee. 54-Aylesford-A. S. Tuttle. 55—Berwick—C. Lockhart. 56—Canning.—J. J. Teasdale; Supernumerary J. G. Hennigar. 57-Scott's Bay.-J. H. Davis-under Su-

perintendence of Bro. Teasdale. 58-Hillsbury.-C. Jost, A.M. 59—Digby.—E. Brettle, President of Conf. 60—Weymouth.—W. H. Evans. nouth .- W. H. Evans. 61-Digby Neck. Geo Johnson, (B) under

Superintendence Bro. Brettle. 62-Westport. ELIAS BRETTLE, Chairman.

JOSEPH GAETZ, Financial Sec. VI-LIVERPOOL DISTRICT. 63-Liverpool.-J. Shenton.

64-Milton.-F. H. Wright-under Superintendence of Bro. Shenton. 65-Caledonia.- R. McArthur. 66-Port Mouton-John Johnson. 67-Mill Village-J. S. Addy. 8-Petite Rivere.-P. Prestwood. -Lunenburg.-T. Rogers, A.M. J.W. Shepherdson.

70-New Germany .- A. Hockin. 71-Bridgewater.-W. Brown.

JOHN S. ADDY, Chairman J. SHENTON, Financial Sec. VII-YARMOUTH DISTRICT.

72—Yarmouth South—J. M. Pike. 73— "North—J. Read. 74—Arcadia—R. Tweedy. 75—Hebron.—W. F. Penny, B.D.—under Superintendence of Bro. Read

76—Barrington.—F. H. W. Pickles. 77—Port La Tour.—James Tweedy. 78-N. E. Harbor.-James Scott. 79—Shelburne.—James Taylor. 80—Lockport.—W. Ainley.

> JAMES TAYLOR, Chairman F. H. W. PICKLES, Financial Sec

Receipts for "WESLEYAN," for week ending June 27th, 1877.

INSTRUCTIONS AS TO REMITTING MONEYS :--.Post Office Orders are always safe, and not very costly. Next to these, is the security of registering letters. Money sent otherwise is at the risk of the

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

Rev. C. Ladner.

Geo. Crosby, 2: Noah Roberts, 2: Edward Hiscock, 2; Jas. Whelan, 2; Ab. Bartlett. 2; Samuel Wilcox, 2; Joshua Bartlett, 2; Capt. Norman, 2; John Smith, 2; Self, 1. J C Hills, 1: James Elsdon, 2.

MARRIED.

At the Methodist Parsonage, Milton, Yarmouth on the 28th ult., by Rev, John Read, the Rev. Wiltiam Purvis, Methodist Minister of Bermuda, to Miss Eliza A. Sterling, of Fredericton, N.B.

At Salisbury, N.B., on Tuesday 3rd inst., by the Rev. John McMurray, Mr. Daniel McNaughton, to Florence, daughter of the late Jehiel Sentell.

VICTORIA DINING SALOON

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The Subscribers beg leave to say the above place is fitted up in a neat and sumptuous manner, with all the modern improvements. It is conducted in strict accordance with the wants of the tra-velling public. Dinner, Breakfast and Tea served at the shortest notice. Oysters served in every style. Pastry, Ice Cream, Fruit and all the deli-cacies of the season always on hand. Strictly Temperance principles. The proprietor would say further that the above establishment is ap-tronized by the respectable portion of the city of St. John.

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Bellak's Method for Piano

Bellak's Method for Piano
Winner's "New Schools" for Cabinet Organ, for
Piano, for Melodeon, for Guitar, for Violin,
for Flute, for Accordeon, for German Accordeon, for Fife, for Clarionet, for Flageolet,
for Piccolo for Banjo.
Winner's "Perfect Guides" for a part of the above
Winner's "Easy System" for a part of the above.
Winner's "Party Dances" Violin and Piano.
Winner's "Dance Music" Flute and Piano.
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Reported weekly by J. W. POTTS, Commission Merchant, St. John, N.B., and J. H. BENT, Agent King's County Produce Depot, Halifax, N.S. Market on Saturday, July 7, 1877.

.18 to .19 | .23 to .25 Butter, Firkins26 to .28 .20 to .21 Do. Rolls Mutton, per lb. Lamb,pr lb. by quarter .07 to .08 05 to .08 .10 to .12 Hams, smoked, per lb .12 to .14 .5½ to .06 .05½to .06 .25 to .75 .7 to .10 .07 to .09 .00 to .00 8 to .09 .08 to .09 .4 to .08 .04½ .05 .09 to .11 .121to .14 | .16 to .18 .13 to .65 to .70 .40 to .50 .50 to .60 .50 to .70 .12 to .14 .15 to .17

15.00 to 16.00 ---

Halifax.

St. John

Hides, per lb. Calfskins, pr lb .. Pork, per lb Veal, per lb Tallow, per 1b rough, per lb Beef, per lb Eggs, per doz ... Lard, per lb .. Oats, per bush Potatoes per bush Cheese, factory, per lb .10 to .11 .08 to .10 Buckwheat meal 1.75 to 2.10 2.00 to 2.25 1.00 to 2.50 2.25 to 2.50 .25 to .30 .40 to .50 .50 to .70 .40 to .50 .16 to .17 .15 to .16 Lambskins each Turnips Chickens, pr pair. Turkey, per lb .75 to 90 .60 to .70 Ducks, per pair. Beans, green, per bush Parsnips, pr bush..... 75 to '80 .80 to 1.00 60 to .65 .50 to .60 .35 to .45 Carrots,pr bush ... I.00 to 4.00 2.50 to 3.00 1.40 to .50 3.25 to .30 Rabbits, per pair Plums, prbush...

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METHODIST

BAZAAR. CHARLOTTETOWN,

July 10th & 11th. A Bazaar for the Sale of Useful and Ornamental Articles, in aid of Church Funds, will be held in the Rink, Charlottetown, on the 10th and 11th

July. Special arrangements will be made for Railway travelling at that time; and excursionists will find the opportunity for visiting this beautiful Island a favorable one. MRS. L. POOLE, Secty.

IMPROVED CABINET ORGAN.

Excelling what has previously been accomplished

in Power, Purity, and delicacy of Tones. THE LISZT CABINET ORGAN

(Style No. 501) — Five Octave; Seven Sets of Reeds of Two and a half Octaves each, and One Set of One Octave; Fifteen Stops; New Scale of Reed Board, Reeds and Actions, with Ventrillo

BASE.—Contra Basso, 16ft.; English Horn, 8ft.; Viola, 4ft.; Viola Dolce, 4ft.; Sub-Base, 16ft. TREBLE—Corno, 16ft.; Melodia, 8ft.; Piccolo, 4ft.; Seraphonė, 8ft.; Voix Celeste, 8ft. THROUGHOUT—Full Organ, knee stop, Vox humana, Octave Coupler; coupling up, Knee Swell, I. Forte, II. Forte,

The Mason & Hamlin Organ Company have the pleasure of announcing that specimens of this fine organ (fac similes in their musical part of one furnished Dr. Tranz Liszt), are now ready, and may be seen at their warerooms and principal agencies. The origin of this improved organ and of its name, is as follows.

Having occasion to make an organ for the very celebrated Dr. Franz Liszt, in which full sonorous power was especially desired, as well as such deli-cacy and purity of tone as could afford satisfaction to so critical a judgment as that of the great maesto so critical a judgment as that of the great maes-tro, we took the opportunity to carry out and intro-duce improvements which had been first presented in our organs at the U. S. Centennial Exhibition, with others which had been long in progress. The result was more than satisfactory to ourselves; the improvement greater than we had ventured to ex-pect. In our own warerooms in Boston and New York, the new instrument was seen and tested by a pect. In our own warerooms in Boston and New York, the new instrument was seen and tested by a number of the best musicians in the country, who pronounced it a material advance upon all that had before been accomplished. In the rooms of the Agent for the sale of our organs in Hanover, Germany, it was also greatly admired. The "Hanover Courier" declared it to be "at the very height of development of instruments of the class," evincing "extraordinary progress." After its receipt and trial, Dr. Franz Liszt wrote to the Agent: "The beautiful organ of the Mason and Hamlin Organ Company, of Boston, receives no less praise here than in Hannover. It fully justifies the remarkable, well-founded and wide spread renown of these superb instruments." It was immediately put in use in his orchestra.

We are confirmed in our judgment, then, that the tones of this new organ are "the finest that have ever been produced from reeds," not because of mere oddity of effect, but from their true diapason-like quality and fullness, and from their excellent power and pervading and sustaining effect; and that, as a whole, it is, in proportion to its size and extent, "much in advance of anything we have before been able to produce." before been able to produce."

Circulars with full particulars, also catalogues illustrating and describing all the styles of the celebrated Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs, which have taken highest honors at all the world's Exhibitions of recent years, and are the only American Organs which have ever taken highest award at any such sont free

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DEPARTMENT

OTTAWA, June 12, 1876. A UTHORIZED Discount on American Invoices until turbar actice, 5 per cent.
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may 12-6

Intercolonial Railway.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT ON AND AFTER MONDAY, MAY 7th, EXPRESS TRAINS

Will leave Halifax as follows:-At 8.30 a.m. for St. John and Way Stations.

4.40 p.m. for Pictou and Way Stations " 6.40 p.m. for Riviere du Loup and all points West, as well as St. John and Point du Chene.

TRAINS WILL ARRIVE. At 7.45 p.m., from St. John and Way Stations.

9.30 a.m. from Riviere du Loup, and all points West, as well as St. John and Point du Chene. And 3 p.m. from P. E. Island, Pictou and Way Stations.

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150 Puns) Choice, 10 Tierces Bright retailing 10 Bbls Cienfuegos Molasses. 25 Bbls Choice Vacuum Pan Sugar. 20 Bbls Michigan dried Apples, bright.

100 Half chests Souchong Tea. 170 Bbls Canada Extra Flour, choice. 170 Bbls Extra Superior 500 Bbls Philadelphia kiln dried Corn Meal, Brinton's Brandywine.

200 Bags Cracked Corn. 40 Firkins and 28 Tinnets Choice Canada Butter

100 Bbls Fat Split Herrings. 100 Bbls Philadelphia Rye Flour. 333 Bbls Hillsboro Calcined Plaster. 50 Bbls Brockville Superphosphites of Lime, the great substitute for barn

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Awarded the only medal given for COTTON YARNS of Canadian Manufacture, at the

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WARRANTED FULL LENGTH & WEIGHT.

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Persons suffering from this distressing malady
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Tonganozie, Leavenworth Co., Kan., April 2, 1876, SETH S. HANCE, Dear Sir: -The Epileptic Pills hat I peoply of from new terms. that I received from you last September have ac-complished all that you recommended them to do. My son is hearty, stout, and robust; he is as hearty as any child in Kansas—indeed he is in do. My son is hearty, stout, and robust; he is as hearty as any child in Kansas—indeed he is in the manner a new boy, being red and rosy. Before he commenced taking your Pills he was a very pale and delicate looking child, and had Epileptic Fits for about four years, and seeing your Pills advertised in the Christian Instructor, I sent to you and got two boxes of them, and he has not had a fit since he commenced taking them; he has been exposed to all changes of weather in going to school and on the farm, and he has not had a Fit nor a sympton of one since he commenced taking your Pills. He learns well at school, and his mind is clear and quick. I feel that you are not sufficiently paid for the service and benefit you have been to us in restoring our child to health. I will cheerfully recommend your Pills to every one I hear of that is afflicted with Epilepsy. Please send me some of your circulars, so that I can send them to any that I hear of that is afflicted in that way.

Respectfully, etc., LEWIS THORNBRUGH.
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An accommodation train, connecting with the night express train from St. John and River da Loup, will leave Truro at 6.15 a.m. and arrive a Pictou at 10.00 a.m.

From Pictou a train will leave at 6.15 a.m., connecting at Truro with express for St. John and intermediate points. Also, a 10.20 a.m. and a 2.30 p.m. train will leave and arrive in Halifax at 3.00 p.m. and 7.45 p.m. respectively.

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the Nova 1 00 very harm in the mer 1100; and 1 65 to misssion the sympa ence with tained by Self Made Men, by William Anderson 1 50 This syn form of a ters of the those mini lost-by the scription, h ject conten C. J. BRYDGES, Genl. Supt. Gov. Railways.

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.30

He said this be the limit to extend. The N. S. committee tion, refer Conference holding its near Amhe was to asse still dear, n to be under