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CONFERENCE MISSIONARY MEETING.

The anniversary meeting of the Home and Foreign Missionary Societies of the Conference of Eastern British America, was held in the Wesleyan church, Fredericton, on Thursday evening, June 26, 1873.

The chair was occupied by the President of the Conference, who commenced the proceedings by announcing the hymn, after which prayer was offered by the Co-Delegate.

The President said:—

Christian Friends,—It is quite unnecessary that I should present you with an address on missions. My brethren will take that in hand. I may remark however, that Wesleyan Methodism is missionary in character. We remember that when our Master was questioned by his disciples he said, "It is not for you to know the times or the seasons which the Father hath put in his own power, but ye shall receive power after that the Holy Ghost is come upon you, and ye shall be witnesses unto me both in Jerusalem and in all Judea and in Samaria and unto the uttermost part of the earth." This, my beloved friends, is the character of the missions of the Methodist Church of Eastern British America. Uniting the two interests we present them before you to-night. You will hear of the missions "round about" our "Jerusalem," from the Secretary of the Home Mission Society; and of those in "the regions beyond" from the Foreign Missionary Secretary.

The Rev. Mr. Rogers read a few extracts from the Report of the Foreign Missionary Society, from which it appeared that the year's receipts were $12,203.43, shewing a net decrease of $319.82.

Rev. S. F. Huestis submitted the Report of the Home Mission Society. The receipts for the year were $10,703.71, or an increase from circuits over last year of $1,681.28. The expenditure was $6357.24, leaving a balance in hand for appropriation the ensuing year of $4346.47. A list of persons who had contributed $20 and upwards was read, which showed that 19 had contributed $20 each; 1, $40; 1, $42; 3, $50; 6, $100, and 1, $200. Forty-five Home missions were sustained by this Society last year. Thirty-one of these were previously occupied. Three were parts of old circuits, and eleven almost entirely new fields of labor.

The first topic, which was spoken to by the Rev. John Read, was—

"The success of the Missionary enterprise, a cause of gratitude for the past and of hope for the future."

Mr. Read said the first idea was that of review, and as the past year passed before us, it seemed to say, "Room for the dead." Many names came up before us—names of such men as Elijah Hoole and Thos. Jackson—names closely identified with the struggles of Methodist missions. Names only surpassed by that of the devoted and earnest advocate of our Society in Africa, the sainted William Shaw. Then there were memories called up of such lay representatives of our cause as John Chubb and William Fernley—men whose liberality was as natural as the pulsations of the heart. These, in some sense, were sad memories—sad on earth's side, but O how joyous and refulgent on Heaven's side! Let us seek hallowed fire at the same altar; at the same fountain draw the water of life, and be animated by the same Spirit which dignified them among their fellow men, and raised them to such honors. And as we pass by their sepulchres we may confidently expect that they shall be followed by others of kindred spirit.

Success was another idea. The statesman who can at times of disaster stand up and show that there is a bright path which may lead on to triumph, is to be honoured. One of the greatest triumphs of Demosthenes was in transforming the defeat of Cheronea into a victory, as he pronounced his eulogium over the slain heroes, yet declared that the glory of Athens demanded that their spirit should animate and urge to greater deeds. It was not our work to speak of disaster on that occasion.

That nation whose industries were being pushed into all her colonies, and was enlarging her commerce and skill, could not be decaying at home, but was strong at heart as she sent forth that life current which advanced her interests wherever her flag floated; and although many might look upon the legislation as defective which studied the interests of all her dependencies, yet to the more thoughtful and vigorous, these would appear the soundest principles of government. And as God was blessing our church in dispensing His Gospel in Asia, Africa and Italy, there need be no fear of the centre. The enlarged views of the present day were in contrast to the mercenary spirit of the past. How sublime from our present stand-point the review of the past! The men who had hewn down the primeval forest, chased the wild bird from her nest, and covered the meadow with sweet pasture and the hill sides with corn, were honored and their names went down in sweetest song. Those who joined hands in educating the masses, who took up the rude jewel from natures mine and ground it till it flashed reflecting the visage of God—that people demanded the homage, not only of present, but of all succeeding ages. But what should we say of those who had not only brightened the intellect but polished the spirit-gem till it was fit to be set in the Mediator's crown who poured out his soul unto death—working and waiting till earth's populations should come to the foot of the cross saying, "We seek the Desire of nations," "No Sovereign to us but Him who suffered for us," and the whole earth should thus through the labors of Christian missionaries be presented to God as the consummation of the Redeemer's death and resurrection!

This was the work which the Missionary Society sought to accomplish. The success before us was only a small item of what was to come, when man instead of being a wandering bark upon whose pathway shone all stars except the guiding one," should have the clear and luminous beams of the Sun of Righteousness leading him safely to the haven of rest. We had enemies with whom in the name of the Lord we must do battle—

"Truth forever on the scaffold,
Wrong forever on the throne,
But the scaffold sways the future,
And behind the dim unknown,
Standeth God, behind the shadow,
Keeping watch upon his own."

The second topic was spoken to by the Hon. J. J. Rogerson, of St. John's Newfoundland who said:

This meeting to be a good one, required the life giving power of God's Spirit. We had come up to effect a great object, to put forth effort to spread scriptural holiness throughout the bounds of this Conference. He blessed God for his blessing in Newfoundland, on almost every part of the Island the outpouring of the Spirit had been enjoyed, in consequence of which the prejudices of many had been conquered. Those who once trifled and mocked, had experienced a change which they would never forget. Many had gone forth upon their summer calling and were preaching the Gospel to their fellows upon the sea. He had come up to make appeals for preachers. The people in his country were hungering and thirsting for the servants of God to be placed among them. He would refer to one or two circumstances to show the changes which were taking place. They had many Church of England Ministers who were doing a good work. He only wished they had more. But they needed men to pluck their fellow-men from hell and take them to Heaven. At one place where a short time ago they had no services, now thousands were praising God Holy shouts of joy could be heard. We wanted more of the old Methodist ring in our services. We wanted these Provinces for Christ and God. Some with them were laying aside the prayer-book, and taking up the old Bible.

They wanted in Newfoundland ten or twelve men to go northward and westward. How many prayers were now going up down there that they might be sent. If one of the wealthy men of this Church was laid upon a bed of sickness in one of the cabins of those fisherman, what would he not give for the presence of a minister of Christ? A young lad was sent two years ago as a colporteur and with what joy was he received; He came up to the head of the Bay to an Indian encampment and went into the wigwams of the Indians to sing to them and pray. These Indians were under the influence of popery. They felt the influence of his prayers. Some time after the chief was taken sick and he sent a long distance for one of our ministers to come and pray for him. O the power of prayer! It was seen in the liberality this year in regard to some of the Conference Funds. God would bless those who worked for Him. He would bless them in their homes and in their consciences. If we trusted in God, difficulties will roll away. He was glad to meet representatives at this Conference from Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. He would go back and tell the people of Newfoundland the sympathy felt for them at this Conference, and pray for their brethren up here They had many good praying women among them. There was a circuit thirty years ago at Green Bay. Father Marshall went round that Bay and was received with the greatest affection—they gave him a warm welcome. He planted our cause at Twillingate. It was much opposed by a wealthy merchant who was an enemy to Methodism. He resolved to kill the cause at the outset. One of the fishermen resolved to help it, and gave a piece of ground and they began to build a house of prayer. The merchant began to look over his papers to ascertain if he had not a mortgage against the property, and at length he found he had, and decided when the house was built to take possession of it. He resolved, however, to unfold his scheme to a neighbor—the Devil's agent liked companions. The two men thought they would drink over the matter first. The wife of the man whom the merchant came to consult on seeing him approach the house had hid herself in the pantry. To this her husband was proceeding for the decanter, when looking out of the window he saw the mail boat coming in, and the two leaving the grog, started for the wharf. The woman came forth, went at once to the minister and informed him of the plan of the merchant as overheard by her, whereupon the minister had the house built elsewhere, and that house was the birth place of many souls. He doubted not there were many good sisters in Fredericton who exerted themselves for the cause of God. The church and parsonage and surroundings led him to that conclusion. He wished them success. He hoped the children would take interest in the Church and grow up not to be ashamed of the Church of their fathers. He was afraid he was exhausting their patience, but he would speak a word about St. Peter's. This island was in the possession of the French. The fishermen from Newfoundland go in thousands to prosecute the fisheries, and many came from Nova Scotia with provisions. They had no Sabbath there. Now he was anxious that we should raise our protest against the wickedness of that island, and do something to save our countrymen who go there. We ought to have an agent of our Society there to care for our countrymen. Newfoundland was instrumental in sending Methodism to New Jersey, and why should we not seek to share in the glory of bringing souls to Christ from the French population of St. Peter's.

The next speaker was the Rev. G. S. Milligan, M. A., of St. John's, Newfoundland, who said:—

Mr. President,—The flying minutes compel me to waive the congratulations which, as a brother, I would like to present to you, filling as you now do, so honorable a position as President of the Conference; and ladies and gentlemen from expressing to you my gratification at being again present at a Missionary meeting in Fredericton, among those with whom in my youth I was so pleasantly identified for two years and upwards. I shall announce my topic at once to be "Providental openings in nominal Christendom for preaching the Gospel of Christ and the urgent claims of the heathen world." The Secretary in his unbounded generosity has given me a theme which is like Mr. Wesley's parish; but though men in this age *do* cross continents in a very short space of time, I will not attempt to go round the world or even cross it at any opposing points in the few minutes at my command.

I have an idea, ladies and gentlemen, that in the absence of some of our celebrated missionary orators, I am on this platform because of my being from a land far, far away, often designated the land of fish and fog, and thought by some to be well suited for ministerial exile; and if I am correct I am therefore a representative of Newfoundland which I will make my starting point, and possibly for the nonce, my abiding habitation. First then I wish to have it understood that this is not the land of fog but the land beyond the fog. There is a great deal of fog between this spacious Dominion and our ancient colony, and, unfortunately, you have been looking at Newfoundlanders—and they I may just say quietly to you without wishing them to know it—have been looking, and you have not quite understood each other which a few representatives like Mr. Rogerson will correct; but I would like to say very distinctly that whatever may be its moral state, however dark that may be, physically it is the land *beyond* the fog. It is not a rude inhospitable wild, as many suppose it, for though its interior has been scarcely explored, as you may have learned from a recent article in one of your monthlies, it contains spacious acres in the north and west, of fine arable land available for settlement, many of which are now covered with magnificent timber awaiting the erection of saw mills, and the starting up of home industries; it has ample stores of mineral wealth and exhaustless treasures in the deep; so that with our favorable situation for carrying on the future trade of the world, some of us think you will desire to have us some day brought a little nearer to you, particularly as your wide-spreading Dominion is expansive, and our antis say you are like our American cousins who would have their cabbage garden cover the Continent, or like an Aaronic rod just waiting to gorge the only little rod now really left which by the way my friend Mr. Rogerson and I will not regret to have done, on condition that like the rod of Moses the Canada of the future shall bud and blossom all around with the beauty of terms just and fair, and bring forth the fruits of a united happy and prosperous Dominion, to be *still* as but a rod or branch of that vine of Heaven's planting, the British empire over which may our beloved Queen be long spared to reign, God bless her!

I wish to say, sir, that this Newfoundland is open for Christ and Methodism. Presbyterianism, that system, which I like for many reasons and to which I owe so much, has had its operations till very lately confined to three Churches, but has just sent out one missionary to be followed shortly by another. Congregationalism, which till recently was represented by one minister, has lately had an accession of two more; and the leading and energetic one of the three is now in England pleading for men and means. I am no bigot sir, but would rejoice if in both their agents were increased manitold in our island where Popery is rampant with its invariably withering influences, and where there is so much High Churchism, for which I can scarcely find words sufficient to condemn, though pitying its advocates and loving and praying for them as citizens, while they talk about us as a persuasion or sect, or as Dissenters who hold conventicles in our meeting-houses on Sundays. I will still be excused for saying that I have a special esteem and admiration of Methodism while respecting all other evangelistic efforts, because of the special adaptation of its doctrines, usages and polity to Newfoundland. It proclaims that God is without respect of persons, and teaches a common brotherhood between the most illustrious personage here and the poor fisherman in his hut down yonder; its hymnolgy is eminently adapted to the emotional Newfoundlander, and cheers him while prosecuting his perilous voyages or exposed daily in his ordinary pursuits—its experimental religion is just suited to those sons of the ocean as it leads them to believe and feel that to be thrown suddenly into the deep is but to fall into their Father's hand; its social means are just what are needed and desired by a specially social people—and its intensely missionary character is just what is wanted to go up and possess the land.

You will bear with me for pressing upon you the claims of Newfoundland, when I tell you it is the birth place of Jabez Rogers, Howard Sprague, Joseph G. Angwin, and John Pike, and of many more in our schools already converted to God, and being trained to come up as a true succession to fill, it needs be, some of your principal pulpits; that it is the scene of the first Wesleyan Missionary triumphs this side the Atlantic, sometime before Barbara Hick rebuked the card players in New York—that it appears as a contributor to our Foreign Missions even before Ireland, and that its people still maintain an abounding liberality for these; and that even this year, if it be a Patmos, we have had, by faith, glorious visions in it, of angels rejoicing over sinners repenting and turning as also of angels joyously conducting others, redeemed by the blood of Christ and sanctified by the Spirit to the realms of life and glory everlasting.

The harvest truly is plenteous but the laborers are few. In our modesty, we ask but for eight or ten additional men, but we would rather have our good Conference give us a check in blank duly signed and endorsed by the Home Missionary Committee, and we will draw on England for twenty or thirty men whom we will plant throughout the island finding them plenty of work from morn to even and from Sunday to Saturday. Give us but the right men, whose hearts God hath touched, of push and energy and Christlike spirit for this work for which God hath given us the vantage ground by means of our 30,000 Methodists scattered over the island and rapidly increasing, and who will be accompanied by the promised blessing, "Lo I am with you always;' and we will promise you a rich harvest in precious souls; and though we cannot assure you of many like C. R. Ayre to give $200 as he appears to have done to your Home Missions this year though he has really done considerably more than that, or to give you $100 per year to your Foreign Missions as he has long done and even much more than that, or of many Churches which like one we could name not boastingly but gratefully which has paid upwards of $1,750 to your Home and Foreign Missions this year, besides teaching their children to send direct a contribution of $60 to Rome, and giving between three and four thousand dollars for church objects other than the support of their own ministers; we will guarantee a people who will have Methodism on the brain, nay rather on the heart, and stretching far away down below the pockets, so that their hearts, heads, hands, feet, and all will be for God and his Christ, and who yield the palm to none else for a true and just respect for those over them in the Lord.

Gladly ladies and gentlemen would I now take steamer for Ireland, then cross to France and pass on to Italy, and tell you of what I myself have seen of Providential openings and our missions there but, as my time is up, I must reserve this for some other occasion and take my seat.

His Excellency Governor Wilmot who who was requested by the President to speak,—Said he thought there was nothing wanting so far as the advocacy of missions was concerned Newfoundland might want more men, New Brunswick wanted more too. He did not love the High Churchism to which reference had been made. We had to grapple with her in New Brunswick as well as in other places. It was all around us. They talked about apostolic succession. That was something which no man could prove. He would like to see the man who could trace the connection. He should like to see him after he came forth from the mire and filth, but would prefer to stand on the windward side of him. Still he believed these high churchmen were sincere, so was that poor Faker in India. If men were tested by their sincerity, the Faker could beat all the high churchmen in existence, for he made greater self-sacrifice than they. He could not help thinking of the old Methodist preachers whom he had known in the past who declared the unsearchable riches of Christ with hearts full of love. Such preaching was enough to kill a high churchman, but it would kill him by love. Some men nowadays thought preaching twice on the Sunday and once on a Wednesday night hard work. Did John Wesley tell them so? Did good old Whitefield tell them this? No! The hearts of men were made for the seed and that seed—the word of God—is made for the soul He would urge the young men to work on and pray on.

He loved all denominations who loved our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity, but thought there would be no such thing as a Baptist or a Methodist in heaven. The greatest qualification of a minister was love for truth, no matter what a man's surroundings were or how nice he might look did he utter the truth! He thought the young men just setting out in the work of the ministry should consider that they had the most honorable office man could have. No Diplomatist from the Court of Russia or Prussia, or even Victoria's Court held half so honorable a position. He recommended the young men not to go into their studies to polish their periods, or to memorize their sermons—that he thought the worst kind of ecclesiastical slavery. Let them get the love of souls into their hearts and go out and preach Christ. If they could not get a horse with four legs let them get one with three, and if not three—walk.

Methodism was Christianity in earnest, but what would it be with dead souls all around and no conversions? What could we do without the Divine Spirit. He urged the ministers to speak faithfully, and not be afraid to tell the people their sins. He besought them not to be complimentary—thought the people did not deserve many compliments. He hoped they would dig on and pray on, they had not struck the lowest seams of Bible truth yet. From all he knew of the world he thought there was nothing like the life of a Methodist preacher. Toiling hard all day and sleeping sweetly at night.

"Sinking into blissful dreams away,
And visions of eternal day."

Such men would not complain if they had to preach twice on Sunday and once on Wednesday night. He urged them to go forth anew to this great work, and he prayed God to bless them.

The collection was made, after which a vote of thanks to the choir, who had sung several pieces during the evening, was unanimously passed. The meeting was closed by singing the Doxology, and the President pronouncing the Benediction.

B.

THE PASTORAL ADDRESS

OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCHES IN EASTERN BRITISH AMERICA TO THE MEMBERS OF THE CHURCHES UNDER ITS CARE.

Dearly Beloved Brethren,—Grace be unto you, and peace from God our Father and the Lord Jesus Christ. Assembled in our Annual Conference, and cherishing an undiminished interest in your welfare, we again address to you our pastoral counsels.

Ye are ever in our hearts, and we do not cease to pray for you, and to desire that ye might be filled with the knowledge of God's will, in all wisdom and spiritual understanding, that ye might walk worthily of the Lord unto all pleasing, being fruitful in every good work, and increasing in the knowledge of God.

In the meantime mindful of our constant need of Divine guidance in order to the faithful administration of the interests with which we are put in charge of God, we reiterate the inspired request, "Brethren pray for us that the word of the Lord may have free course and be glorified.

During the past year three of our number have entered into rest. Of these brethren whose names are very fragrant in our memories, Henry L. Cranford and William H. Ibbotson had but recently entered upon their ministry. Our Divine Master, whose wisdom and whose right are alike unquestionable, called them to the higher service in heaven. They died triumphing over death. The third, Father Temple, was an aged Supernumerary, whose "praise was in all the Churches." During a long ministry, in which he occupied some of our most important circuits, he showed himself "a workman that needeth not be ashamed." Eminently diligent and faithful as a minister of Christ, with an intense love for his work which neither age nor disease could destroy; having long and laboriously "served his generation by the will of God," he "fell on sleep."

Meanwhile God "carries on his work." Two young men who have passed creditably through the usual term of probation, were, after the necessary examinations received into full connexion and set apart to the work of the ministry by the imposition of hands and prayer, and seventeen others who have given evidence of a divine vocation, were received on trial. Yet so has God in his mercy prospered our way, that our numbers are not sufficient to fill the places which earnestly ask to have their spiritual necessities met. Our appeal, often repeated, is yet eminently timely, "Pray ye therefore the Lord of the harvest that he would send forth labourers into his harvest."

With devout gratitude to the Great Head of the Church, who has accompanied the ministrations of His servants with the power of the Divine Spirit, we are enabled to report that after filling the places of some who have gone to other lands, and of those who have been removed to the Church in heaven, there is a clear increase in our membership of five hundred and sixty-seven, with more than two thousand on trial. Let us take courage. If we be faithful in labor and prayer God will show unto us yet greater things than these.

We are glad to be able to record an increase in most of our Connexional funds. We trust that the advance this year made in the receipts of the Supernumerary and Ministers' Widows' Fund is indicative of a more enlightened recognition of the necessities and claims of those whose life and strength have been exclusively given to the work of the Church, and of an ever deepening determination to meet those obligations.

We rejoice in the generous response made to our appeal in behalf of Home Mission work. The receipts from the ordinary sources have been increased by more than sixteen hundred dollars. Earnest minded laymen enhanced the interest at the meeting of our Committee this year by their hearty zeal in this enterprize. And the Divine blessing rests upon it. The land is opening up to us on every side. And where we have been able to enter these openings, precious fruits have been gathered.

Let us not however forget the claims of a heathen world, or the imperative duty of the Christian Church towards those who sit in darkness and in the shadow of death.

The editorship of the Provincial Wesleyan and the management of our Book Room have been committed to the care of the Rev. A. W. Nicholson. We hope that these institutions of our Church shall continue to grow in favor with you. Our Conference organ is well deserving of a place in every household connected with our congregations.

Again we make an appeal to you on the great importance of Christian education Secure for your children the highest mental training possible. The right of each individual to such training, the spiritual dangers which especially beset the ignorant and undisciplined mind, the world's great and growing need for the best efforts of cultivated men and women, make this duty a most imperative one. Do not leave them untaught weaklings in danger of falling before the earliest attack of subtle soul-destroyers; do not we beseech you leave them so *imperfectly* trained that they shall become the dupes of a "philosophy falsely so called." In the Mount Allison Institutions our Church is laboring with strenuous effort to provide increasing facilities for giving the higher education under her own immediate supervision. The great purposes there sought are to lead the youth to Christ and to give the fullest training for His service. The principles adopted, the established character of the officers of the institutions, the widely acknowledged faithfulness with which the education work is here done, and the gracious manifestations of the saving power of the Divine Spirit, combine to recommend this seat of learning to the parents and guardians of youth.

And for these Institutions, indispensable to us as a Church, we ask your fullest practical sympathy. One year since in the inception of a plan for endowment, the members of the Conference pledged themselves to raise one-eighth of a fund of one hundred thousand dollars; they more than redeem that pledge, as to-day they *unconditionally* give the amount promised. We send an honored member of our body the Rev. H. Pickard, D.D., to bring this fund to its maturity. For the education of your children, for the training of the ministry who shall occupy your pulpits, for the fuller realization of the moral fervor which as a Church we should exert through all the land, we ask, God asks, your generous response. And we venture furthermore to suggest that in devising that wealth with which God has for a time entrusted you, the importance of our Mt. Allison Institution shall not be overlooked.

In these days of danger when foes from every quarter assail "the faith once delivered to the saints," and many are "deceiving and being deceived," we exhort you to hold fast the doctrines which we have received. The best safeguard against skepticism is an enlarged experience of the work of the Holy Spirit upon the heart, and a deeper drinking into the mind of Christ. Doubts frequently disturb the sincerely obedient, and "the path of the just is as the shining light that shineth more and more unto the perfect day." Secure for yourselves therefore the most intimate communion with God, and seek in your own hearts such a fulfilment of Divine promises as will satisfy yourselves of their truth. The bewildering and destructive falsehoods of infidelity will have only the most transient duration in your hearts, while the Spirit itself bears witness to your adoption into the family of God.

Strenously labour for a steady growth in grace. If forgetting the things which are behind, the lower level of opinion and practice—you are constantly reaching forth unto those things which are before; seeking for Christ as eagerly as for hid treasure your mind will reject the distractions which supervene upon sluggishness and inattention. Have a high moral aim. Seek deliverance from all sin. Have your souls thoroughly imbued with a sense of God's tender and infinite love, giving to Him an ardent and grateful affection, toned by the deepest reverence. Consecration is the outgrowth of this love. "The Christian lives to Christ alone." He listens in the attitude of earnest attention to every expression of the Divine will, and he obeys with promptitude and unreserve. Let such consecration be yours, and let the Divine direction "ye are not your own, ye are bought with a price, therefore glorify God in your body and in your spirit which are God's," be not merely regarded by you as a principle laid down in Holy Writ but be realized as the habitual experience of your lives.

Let the utmost assiduity be shewn in training your children in truth and virtue. Too much stress cannot be laid upon the inculcation of these duties, either in their relation to the church of which you design your children to be faithful members, or in relation to your children themselves, whose everlasting salvation you greatly desire. The Sabbath School will prove a powerful auxiliary in this duty, but it is an auxiliary only. It must not be allowed to supercede your personal endeavour and supervision. Carefully teach them the leading the truths of religion, guard them as they need it against the prevalent errors of the day, caution them against the seductive attractions of vice, and fortify them in virtuous habits. It will be your duty to provide them with such books for reading and study as will strengthen their minds, enlarge their acquaintance with the world and give them broad and liberal views, without weakening in them the principles of virtue or sapping the foundations of truth. Meanwhile purge your houses of all injurious literature, remembering that it both poisons and defiles.

We address you with full confidence upon the subject of improper amusements, and exhort you to bear your testimony against them with holy boldness. Rejoicing to recognize you as partakers of true Christian liberty, we exhort you to stand fast in that liberty—a liberty not to indulge in questionable pleasures, but to rise above the desire for them. The spirit of God brings the true entranchisement when He gives us to feel that for happiness we are in no sense dependent upon semi-barbarous amusements and doubtful recollections. If it be our lot in bearing testimony against these things by word or practice to be in advance of the general spirit and opinion of the age, we must bear our testimony faithfully, looking for a better era with nobler and truer conceptions of the nature of religion and the dignity of the human soul to justify us in this fuller interpretation of the spirit of God's word, and a closer adherence to its teachings. Avoid the perilous precints of the ball-room; yield not to the soul destroying seductives of the wine cup; reject the baited enticements of gambling in their every form, remembering always that ye may not "make provision for the flesh to fulfil the lusts thereof."

Guard diligently against drinking into the spirit of the world. The danger here is incalculable. There is a mad rush after sensuous delights, the luxurious in living, the gay in dress, the material in wealth, the animal in pleasure, are made the supreme objects of life for thousands; keep yourselves pure. And while in the fierce struggle for gain so many are making shipwreck of character and of their hopes for eternity, be it yours to show that the laws of business morality are coincident with the highest demands of integrity and virtue, remembering that, from age to age, the injunction is repeated, "I am the Almighty God, walk before me and be thou perfect."

It becomes our duty to inform you of advanced measures taken towards organic changes in our body. A common basis of union has been agreed upon between the Canada Conference and ourselves for which we expect the endorsation of the British Conference, and in the course of the year the measure will be placed before the respective Quarterly Boards throughout our Conferential territory. In the consummation of this great work which we now confidently anticipate, we shall not only have a strong organization spanning the continent from ocean to ocean, but we shall as a Church, occupy a position and possess resources which shall make us mighty through God, to take no mean part of the Church's mission, that of conquering the world for Christ.

Finally, brethren, farewell. Be perfect, be of good comfort; be of one mind; live in peace; and the God of love and peace shall be with you.

Signed on behalf and by order of the Conference,

Charles Stewart, *President.*
James Taylor, *Secretary.*

Fredericton, N. B., July 4, 1873.

MR. THANE MILLER'S FIRST ATTEMPT.

In the course of his very pleasant address at Shaftsbury Hall, Toronto, Wednesday evening, Mr. Thane Miller gave a characteristic account of his first attempt at public speaking. While in London, England, he had paid a visit alone one day to a ragged school, and after having inscribed his name in the visitor's book, at the school-mistress' request,—"using an unnecessary deal of ink on a small name" he was asked if he would address the children. He avers that he was overwhelmed at the suggestion and in the flutter of excitement which ensued made the answer which embarassed ladies have made to get rid of sudden questions—"Yes!" The teacher at once announced to the scholars that the "North American gentleman" would speak to them. Realizing his position he requested the lady to let the children sing first, which was granted, and at the conclusion of the song it was renewed and another short respite gained. Once more the announcement was made that the gentleman from North America would speak, and the children instantly settled into becoming silence. He said his feelings at that moment were the acme of unpleasant, and it required a mighty effort to rally his departing senses and utter one solitary but significant word "Sing!" Happily the dear children responded to the importunate appeal and while their teacher's attention was withdrawn from him, Mr. M. snatched his hat and bolted down stairs. His immoderate haste raised the suspicion of a group of street arabs, who in turn raised a cry of "stop thief," and on account of the police the North American gentlemen thought it imprudent not to stop. He went back to the Y. M. C. A. rooms and related his adventure, which relation formed his first actual "speech," and as he said, he "has'nt stopped talking yet."

CANADA PRIMITIVE METHODIST CONNECTION.

The Canada Primitive Methodist Connection, at its late session, elected R. Boyle, President; Geo. Wood, Vice-president; Henry Harris, Sercetary; Thomas Guttery, Editor of Christian Journal; William Bee, Book Steward and Missionary Secretary; H. Harris, Vice Book Steward and Vice Missionary Secretary. The work embraces sixty-one pastoral charges, divided into seven districts. The Conference, by a large majority, adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That we desire to cultivate the closest fraternal friendship with all bodies of Chaistians, but this Conference is of opinion that there is no prospect of our organic union with any other body; the Conference therefore affectionately requests our preachers and societies to avoid any further agitation on this subject.

But 17 ministers and 7 laymen called a meeting June 12, at which the Rev. J. Markham was appointed President, and, the Rev. J. Haylock, Secretary, and the following resolutions were adopted unanimously:

Resolved, 1. That we deem a union of the Methodist Churches in this Country very desirable.

2. That, as the Primitive Methodist Conference of 1873 has declared itself against Methodist union, and against our conscientious convictions, we must respectfully dissent from such declaration, and we do now form ourselves into a Union Association.

3. That the aim of this Association shall be to aid in the formation of a Canadian Methodist Church.

4. That we the members of this Association, ministers and laymen, hereby pledge ourselves to labor as earnestly and devotedly during the current year for the advancement of our Church's interests as in the past.

5. That Rev. J. Markman be the President. That Rev. T. Griffith and S. R. Briggs be the Secretaries, and D. M'Leau, Treasurer.

Four other ministers and five laymen, who were present at the Conference, were vouched for as favorable to the union.

PRIMITIVE METHODIST CONFERENCE.

The fifty-fourth Annual Conference of the Primitive Methodist Connection began its session in Tonbridge Chapel, London, June 4. The Rev. S. Antiff was chosen President. Rev. J. Dickinson was appointed Journal Secretary, and Rev. T. Southron, Assistant. Rev. T. Dearlove, Sheet Secretary, and Rev. J. Atkinson, Assistant. Revs. G. Lamb, W. Cutts, T. Penrose, and E. Hall, readers. Rev. W. Inman, Mr. J. Rous, (registrar), Harrison, Rev. H. Platt, Rev. G. Shaw, Mr. G. Shenton, and Mr. S. Davis, letter-writers. The Rev. W. R. Widdowson was appointed to assist the General Committee Sceretary; and Mr. John Wilson, Precentor. There is a decrease of 806 members, an increase of 43 traveling and 164 local praachers, 55 class-leaders, 87 chapels, 52 Sunday-schools, 197 teachers, 6,371 scholars. The Connection now numbers—members, 160,658; traveling paeachers, 1,005; local preachers, 14,751; class-leaders, 9,997; Connectional Chapels, 3,797; other preaching-places, 2,555; Sunday-schools, 3,506; teachers, 48,973; scholars, 296,512; day-schools, 44; teachers, 79; scholars, 4, 317. Three deed-poll ministers had died, to wit: W. Garner, John Petty, and William Byron—and two other old ministers, L. Horner and William Armitage.

The Christian Guardian, of June 25, contains the Appointments of the Canada Conference. There are 478 charges, 15 of which are missionary charges in four Missionary Districts—one in Japan, with two missionaries. The Guardian says there is prospect of union with the "Primitives"—of course, none with the "Episcopals;" but union with the New Connexion in Canada seems likely to take place. The Guardian says, "Both sides agreed to accept the terms of union provided that such acceptance obtained the sanction of the November quarterly-meetings. We believe it was all along intended to submit the question to the quarterly meetings. As to sending a deputation to England, this is only what is due in courtesy to the English Connection. It is quite likely when the English Conference hears the statements of the Canadian deputation, it will grant a peaceable separation. But whether it does or not, the articles of union between the English and Canadian Connection give the latter power to withdraw and become independent, whenever this is deemed desirable."

If a man's whole life-object is to make dollars, he will be running against those who are making dollars. If his whole object is to get applause, he will run against those who are seeking applause. But if he rises higher than that, he will not be interrupted in his flight heavenward. Why does that flock of birds, floating up against the blue sky so high that you can hardly see them, not change its course for spire or tower? They are above obstructions. So we would not need so often to change our Christian course if we lived in a higher atmosphere, nearer Christ, nearer the throne of God.

With generous heart, Lord, help me live,
And all my enemies forgive.
Keep me from anger and from hate;
On thee with patience let me wait.
The path of peace let me pursue,
And "good for evil" make me do.
Help me from cruel wrath to flee;
I would be "perfect," Lord, like thee.

Provincial Wesleyan.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1873.

SALUTATORY.

The readers of this Journal have already received intimation that a change has been made in its Editorial management. Called by the Trustees of Sackville College and Academies to a position for which he is eminently qualified, and finding the designation endorsed by a most unequivocal expression of Conference, Dr. Pickard has once more placed his energy and talents at the Church's disposal for arduous and difficult work. That the Endowment Fund might have the full benefit of his attention, it was thought best to leave the Conference Office open to a new election. The result is known to the public. The ultimate issue is in the future, and will depend, under Providence, upon the fidelity of the agent appointed and the sympathy of his constituents.

The outside world knows but little of the responsibility attached to the position in which we find ourselves to-day. Editorial work is in itself pleasurable to certain minds, and to one who for fourteen years has contributed to the pages of the PROVINCIAL WESLEYAN, voluntarily and by appointment, the opportunity of commanding its columns might appear rather enviable. But behind this position are duties of great extent which need business thought and much attention. The concerns of the Book Room and the entire operations of the paper, apart from the mere mechanical duties of the printing office, come under a single supervision. Only the most methodical, self-denying toil can overtake such work as this.

On the other hand, we are met by privileges and obligations which create mingled delight and apprehension. The pen which writes for ten thousand readers is more potent than a common sceptre. He is a favoured servant who may introduce his Master into three thousand families every week. To aid Ministers in their toil and soothe them in their trials; to cheer on the Christian, and yet be to the sinner a restraining and constraining second-conscience, "Who is sufficient for these things?"

Great popular questions meet us on every hand. Our momentous purpose of Methodistic Union, involving incomprehensible issues for our Church and Dominion; Free Education, and the relation of our Colleges and Universities to Christians and to the State; the denunciation of vice and crime, and the encouragement of virtue and benevolence; temperance and intemperance as they affect our social relations and the destinies of our race; fidelity to our own doctrines and polity while endeavouring to secure such harmony among evangelical bodies as shall render them mightily aggressive upon the kingdom of Satan; in short, the wide catalogue of principles as they force themselves on the attention of religious journalists, present themselves in our path, and we shall have no alternative but to meet and grapple with them as best we may.

It will be difficult to preserve the exact line between a faithful representation of the opinions cherished by the Body which recognizes this as its denominational organ, and the judgment a single mind might reach when viewing matters in the light of more ample information or local circumstances; but we shall endeavor rather to reflect the intentions of the Conference than the conclusions of an individual. We can accept the wisdom of a conscientious multitude where a solitary mind would fail to command our confidence.

Next to the approbation of Him whose favour is better than life, we shall strive for the sympathy of all good men. Looking out upon the broad field of duty and responsibility, therefore, we are disposed to meet all that is involved in the emphatic command which has changed for the time the current of our life, in the abiding trust that in this instance the voice of the Church is the voice of God.

MINISTERIAL REMOVALS.—The number of Circuits coming under the heading of pastoral changes this year, is unusually large. One third, certainly, perhaps more, of our Ministers are on the move. This week and the two following will be fraught with weariness, anxiety and care, to scores of such men and their families. Let the people share their toil and assuage their troubles. "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these, ye have done it unto me." They are Christ's ambassadors. They live to comfort and help mankind. Is it unreasonable that they should seek reciprocal favour?

Much of a Circuit's prosperity will depend upon the reception accorded to its Pastor. If you strew his pathway with doubts and frowns, you need expect no blessing with his labours. Deny him the comforts of life, and God will deny you blessings in your basket and store. Cheer your Minister; hold up his hands; contribute to the necessities of his family; fill the Parsonage with benevolence and sunshine, and if his sermons fail to reflect this loving-kindness, it will then be quite time enough to find fault. Has he failed for a year or two to meet your expectations? Send him away with a benediction. Have you heard rumours—those cruel rumours how insiduously they introduce themselves!—of your new Pastor's failure elsewhere? Resolve you will help him to do better in his new charge.

A rare opportunity for usefulness is here presented to Ministers who must move. Congregations will listen most seriously to a farewell sermon. Let it be faithful! The first discourse will also secure great attention. Win many friends, persuade many minds, arouse many consciences, by the opening service. If you have occasionally fallen short in fidelity to your conviction of duty hitherto, be true now. May the year be one of marked and varied prosperity over all our borders!

OUR LATE CONFERENCE.—From the outset there were very marked indications of the Divine presence in the preliminary and general services at Fredericton. It would be difficult to doubt that much good was done. An eager desire for participation in the hallowed services of the Sanctuary seemed to characterize ministers and people. A "service of song" held on Friday night, was specially delightful. The Sunday School, under Governor Wilmot's versatile and spirited management, attracted large numbers. Public services were conducted in the streets under the able direction of the most successful speakers and workers. There was keen and powerful grappling with the conscience on the part of the preachers throughout, and the harvest must surely follow some time.

Never has such an array of subjects passed under review at a single Conference of our ministers; yet the retrospect affords, we are sure, fewer causes of regret for severity of remark than that of any similar occasion. There were many forcible and a few very eloquent speeches; the energy and ardour of youth mingled with the wisdom of old age; occasionally one and another contended right manfully for an opinion or principle; but we are ignorant of a single instance of rankling wounds as the result of this brotherly agitation.

Much of this success was due to the masterly firmness and forbearance of our President. Always discriminating himself, he kept others to the point. Looking back upon the work done, we cannot but admire the tact which secured an issue so vast and harmonious. The memories of that Fredericton Conference will long endure.

Cordial votes of thanks, certainly well-deserved, were passed to the Superintendent and hospitable friends in Fredericton. All was done by them that could be prompted by genuine kindness.

THE DELEGATES TO ENGLAND.—Dr Stewart and Dr. Pickard left, to attend the British Conference, yesterday at noon by the Royal Mail Steamship from Halifax. Entrusted with responsibility directly and indirectly associated with the contemplated union of our Conference and that of Canada, they will expect the prayers of our people for preservation and guidance. To indicate the bearing which this union will have upon our general interests; to aid in holding the balance at the outset in perfect equipoise; to shake hands for us with our venerated Fathers and honoured Brethren of the Parent Body as we enter upon new and hopeful relations, will cause them much serious thought. Our readers will be apprized of their movements as they may be reported in our English exchanges.

ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE.

Hospital Sunday in London—The New Connexion Conference—The Primitive Methodist Conference—Our numbers for 1872—Education Amendment Bill—The Irish Conference—The visit of the Shah of Persia.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—In many Provincial towns a Sabbath has been set apart for collections on behalf of the local Hospitals, and considerable sums have been raised. No effort of this kind had been made in London, and it was felt to be a cause of deep regret and shame. The attempt has at length been made and nearly 1000 congregations united in the movement. Many difficulties had to be overcome, many prejudices were found in the way, and it required great skill and perseverance to ensure unanimity and success. For a first attempt it has been a great success. The sum of £24,000 will be realized by this collection, and all the various Churches united in favor of the movement. From Protestant places of worship, from Romish chapels, from Jewish Synagogues the offerings have flowed in on behalf of this ministry of love. It has been a grand alliance for the performance of a good work, and will prove a substantial boon to the noble institutions which are doing so much to relieve human suffering, mainly supported by voluntary contributions.

The Methodist New Connexion Conference has recently been held, and appears to have been a season of much enjoyment to the members, both ministerial and lay, and the records of work accomplished show much liberality in giving and earnest effort on the part of the Connexion. It has a small increase of membership for the year, and in many quarters indications of extending usefulness and aggressive evangelical action. No active steps are being taken to promote a union between this Body and the Wesleyan Conference, although there is growing intimacy, and a decided increase of brotherly feeling.

The Primitive Methodist Conference has had to report a decrease of about 700 members. This is greatly to be regretted, as they have toiled hard during the year, and have substantial proofs of advancement in Chapel building and Connexional extension in many ways. The unparalelled prosperity of the country, and the large earnings of all classes of working men has unhappily led to an alarming increase of dissipation and has proved decidedly inimical to growth in grace, and ingatherings from the world to the fold of the Church.

Our own net increase is now found to be 1720. This is a little below what was at first reported, and far below the hopeful anticipations based upon reports from Quarterly meetings and special revival intelligence. It cannot be accepted as satisfactory in view of the multiplied agencies we are now employing. It is received as an indication of some degree of vitality and power, and an earnest of greater things to be be done for us in the fortune.

Mr. Foster's Education amendment Bill is before the House, and has bitterly disappointed an expectant host outside, looking for some substantial relief from the working of the famous act of 1870. It is scarcely worth an acceptance on any point. It does not provide for School Boards in genaral, and upon the vexed question of paying the fees for indigent children from the School board rates, it only transfered the charge to the guardians, and fastens it upon the Poor rates, and will still lead to the payment of monies raised by rates, to schools of every form of denominational bias. It is passing strange that a professidly Liberal government will thus persist in denying relief to immense numbers of its firmest supporters. It is rapidly alienating its Nonconformist friends, and in the approaching electoral conflict it will be seen how deeply it has erred.

The Irish Conference has just closed, and the results of the labors of our beloved Brethren in that field of arduous toil, are now before the public.

There is an increase in the membership notwithstanding the continual drain of emigration. In Chapel building—in providing houses for the married preachers—in providing for the better maintenance of ministers in the full work, and careing for the worn-out and superannuated, there is decided and manifest improvement.

The Connexional College and schools are well attended, and are gradually producing beneficial results upon the rising ministry, and the youth of Irish Methodism.

Four worthy and honored Ministers have been removed by death; but the succession is maintained by promising Candidates for the work, and this year the number is larger than usual. There is much cause for thankfulness in the present position of Methodism in Ireland, and abundant proof of the necessity for its presence and influence there.

The Shah of Persia has been duly feted and honoured during the past fortnight Buckingham palace was prepared as his residence. The Queen received him at Windsor Castle. A magnificent banquet at the mansion house—a military Review—a naval display of Ironclads and monster guns—the International exhibition—the Royal Aloert music Hall—the Opera, and various other sights were beheld by the distinguished visitor. Certainly the nation has done its duty, and spent its money lavishly enough on behalf of Eastern Potentates. But many ask, what possible good can come out of it. The ou lay has been immense, yet it cannot be forgotten that a very little time ago, an urgent appeal was made for the famine stricken and perishing people of this monarch, who is now traversing Western Lands with vast parade of wealth, flashing with rarest diamonds and scattering costly presents on those who need them not. The contrast is not pleasant and compels enquiry as to the condition of his misgoverned people.

"B"

June 30. 1873.

CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS.

SIXTH DAY.

Conference opened with devotional exercises. The order of the day was taken up, and on motion the recommendation of the board of Trustees of the Sackville Institutions that Dr. Pickard be set apart as agent of the Endowment Fund was adopted.

On motion the Conference proceeded to elect an Editor and Book Steward, and on the ballot being taken it was found that Rev. A. W. Nicolson was chosen. Mr. Nicolson on being called to the platform, said he thought he knew what the vote signified—it meant on the one hand honour from his brethren and on the other hard work for himself. He had no doubt the concern would be out of debt in two years provided the brethren would continue their sympathy. The year for which he had been elected would accomplish its measure towards it.

Dr. Pickard expressed his gratitude to his brethren for their kind consideration during the four years he had held the office.

Rev. G. S. Milligan moved that the thanks of the Conference be tendered to Dr. Pickard for his able management of our Book Room and PROVINCIAL WESLEYAN office affairs during the past four years; the motion was adopted by a rising vote of the Conference. A committee was appointed to prepare a suitable minute in relation to Book affairs to be inserted in the printed minutes of Conference.

The Report of the committee in reference to Zion's Church, St. John, was adopted. The Report of the committee of the Supernumerary Fund was read by the Secretary, Rev. A. W. Nicolson, and adopted. The Treasurer, Dr. Pickard, presented his report. There appeared a net increase for the year from the circuits of $67.07. On a few circuits the amounts reported were less than those of last year. Explanations in regard thereto were made by the Superintendents.

The Theological Committee's Report was presented by the Secretary, Rev. H. Sprague, and adopted. It was ordered that the report of the Chaplain of the Institutions at Sackville be printed in the PROVINCIAL WESLEYAN. On motion Conference adjourned to meet at half-past two.

Afternoon Session.—Conference opened with devotional exercises. Several minutes, for insertion in the printed minutes were read and adopted, The address to the British Conference was read and on motion was adopted. The Conference adjourned at 3½ o'clock.

SEVENTH DAY.

Conference opened with reading Scriptures and prayer. The order of the day, which was the election of President and Co-Delegate, for next year, was then taken up and after balloting twice, Rev. J. McMurray, was declared elected. The Rev. G. S. Milligan, A. M., was elected Co-Delegate.

On motion it was resolved to reconsider one section of the scheme of union, and after some discussion it was decided so to alter it as to read, "one of the General Missionary Secretaries may be *ex officio* a member of the Toronto, London and Montreal Annual Conferences."

The Secretary of the Stationing Committee reported that 23 men were needed to fill up all the stations of this present year,—fourteen in the Provinces and nine in Newfoundland. It was, on motion, ordered that the Deputation to England be authorized to negotiate for 20 young men.

It was decided by a unanimous rising vote of the Conference that its thanks be presented to Alexander Gibson, Esq., for his munificent liberality in the gift to the Conference of a new Church and Parsonage at Marysville. A committee was appointed to draft a suitable resolution and present the same. The thanks of the Conference were voted to Dr. Rice the esteemed President of the Canada Conference for his presence and counsels in the Conference; and for his services at the public meetings in connection with this Conference and for the interest taken by him in furnishing information in regard to the union of the Conferences.

The memorial committee reported recommending the following, viz.:—

1st. That the request of Local Preachers to hold a convention in the city of St. John during the present summer be complied with—adopted.

2nd. That the practice of inviting ministers to circuits as recommended by one of the Districts be discontinued. On motion it was ordered that said recommendation be allowed to lie upon the table.

The recommendation of the Newfoundland District that the thanks of Conference be presented to J. Laurence, Esq., England, for his efforts to obtain young men for our work in Newfoundland, was adopted.

The following recommendations from the Truro District were adopted, viz.:—

1st. That permission be given to the Pugwash circuit to sell a piece of land.

2nd. That a similar privilege, for a similar purpose, be granted to Trustees of Wallace circuit.

3rd. That the Trustees of Sydney Circuit be allowed to sell a piece of land.

4th. That Trustees at Gabarus be granted permission to sell a piece of land.

St. John District recommended that permission be granted to Trustees of Sussex Parsonage to sell said Parsonage, and invest proceeds in the erection of a New Parsonage at either Sussex Station, or Apohaque Station,—adopted.

Permission was granted to sell the mill property and a field in Miltown Circuit—provided the Trustees, Superintendent, of the Circuit, and Chairman of the District, deem it best to dispose thereof.

Liverpool District recommended that permission be given to the Trustees at Port Mouton to sell a piece of land. Adopted.

The recommendation of the Prince Edward Island District, to allow Trustees at Pownal to sell the Parsonage was adopted

Afternoon Session.—Conference opened with the usual devotional exercises.

The reply of His Honor Governor Wilmot to the address of the Conference was read and received with acclamation.

The Rev. F. Smallwood presented the Report of the Committee on returns of membership.

The Committee appointed to decide what Circuits should be classed as Home Mission Circuits, reported, and on motion the report was adopted.

Mr. Milligan submitted the letters ordered by Conference, viz. to the Local Preachers, in regard to a proposed Convention, Mrs. Cranford, Rev. F. Moore and J. Lawrence, Esq.

Mr. Comben read the Letter to the Missionary Committee, London, England, which was adopted.

A Letter from the Quarterly Meeting of the Charlottetown Circuit, requesting the Conference to meet in that City next year, was read, and on motion the question was submitted and adopted.

The following Resolution, moved by Rev. Howard Sprague and seconded by Rev. C. W. Dutcher was adopted, viz:—

"That this Conference hereby expresses its earnest conviction that the non-denominational common school system is best adapted to the circumstances of this Country, and does deprecate any attempt to substitute for it, for the gratification of any one body of Christians, or class of citizens, a sectarian System of Education.

Resolved, That a Committee of Privilege be appointed, consisting of twenty members, embracing an equal number of ministers and laymen, who shall be subject to the call of the President, when he may deem it desirable, in the interest of our connexional rights as respects the subject of education, or any other question.

On motion Conference adjourned.

Evening Session.—Devotional exercises were engaged in. The Standing Committees were reported and on motion the report was confirmed. Revs. J. Lathern and J. Read were appointed a Committee to prepare the Pastoral address for next year. Revs. J. Spoonagle and J. Rogers, a Committee to prepare the address to the British Conference. The thanks of Conference were ordered as follows:—1st. To the Rev. Leonard Gaetz, Supt. of Fredericton Circuit, for the satisfactory arrangements made by him to promote the comfort of the Ministers attending Conference. 2nd. That the thanks of the Conference be expressed next Lord's day, by the Superintendent, to the members of our church and other friends in the Fredericton Circuit for their kindness and Christian hospitality in entertaining the ministers attending the present Conference. 3rd. To the Proprietors of Stage Coaches and Steam boats and to the Managers of Railways for their kindness to the ministers travelling to and from the Conference.

On motion the Conference proceeded to elect the Chairmen of Districts with the following result, viz:—

Halifax—John McMurray.
St. John—Henry Pope, Jr.
Truro—Elias Brettle.
Prince Edward Island—G. O. Huestis.
Fredericton—H. McKeown.
Sackville—C. Stewart, D. D., (President.)
Annapolis—James England.
Liverpool—Richard Smith.
St. John's, N. F.—G. S. Milligan, A.M.
Carbonear—Thos. Harris.

The Financial Secretaries were also adopted.

The pastoral address was submitted by Rev. J. Hart, and adopted by the Conference.

The Chairman and Financial Secretaries of the two Newfoundland Districts were appointed a Committee to divide the Grant.

A request from the Stationing Committee for the ordination, for special reasons of one of the young men on probation was unanimously adopted. Conference adjourned till Friday at 10 a. m., to receive the Report of the Committee of appointment and to close.

EIGHTH DAY.

Conference opened with singing, reading the Scriptures, and prayer by Rev. C. Comben. Journal of yesterday was read and adopted. The Committee of apportionment presented its report which on motion was adopted.

It was ordered that the expense of supplying the Hillsboro Circuit, during the absence of Bro. Comben for the purpose of bringing up his family from Newfoundland, should be paid out of the Home Mission Fund.

The Chairman of Fredericton District was authorized to employ a brother to supply Dalhousie Circuit.

A Report of the adjourned meeting of the Book Committee was adopted with certain amendments.

Thanks of Conference were presented to Dr Pickard, as Financial Agent of Conference, and to his assistant, Rev J. G. Angwin. The Spiritual Reports from the Districts were read, and remarks made thereupon by a few members of Conference, on motion the Secretaries read the minutes of Conference, the President and Secretary attached their signatures thereto, and after singing, and prayer by Rev. J. McMurray, and a few parting words by the President, the Fredericton Conference of 1873 became matter of history.

D.

CONFERENCE EDUCATIONAL MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of the *Conference Educational Society* was held in the Wesleyan Church, Fredericton, N. B., on Tuesday evening, 1st July, 1873.

The meeting was opened with singing the 327th Hymn and prayer by the Rev. Christopher Lockhart.

The President of the Conference, Dr. Stewart, who occupied the Chair, said the object of the meeting was to listen to reports of Educational work and to addresses in reference thereto. In this work God had blessed us, and it was of growing importance, it was of the utmost value in regard to the times in which we lived.

The Report was read by the Secretary of the Society, the Rev. Wm. H. Heartz. The first Resolution was moved by the Co-Delegate, the Rev. Elias Brettle, and seconded by the Rev. H. P. Cowperthwaite, A. M.

Mr. Brettle said this was a great subject, a subject of great amplitude, a subject which he felt little able adequately to discuss. He was reminded of the advice of the late Rev. S. Bradburn to a young preacher, viz. that he should always stick to his text, even though the text, were as dry as a stick. His Resolution was by no means a dry one, but it almost seemed as if this subject of Christian education were considered by the people in Fredericton to be so. This Resolution embraced two sides, the speculative and the practical. The speculative wondering whereunto these things would grow. He knew that God was Governor of the world and he could turn the hearts of men. He prayed that He might so guide the minds of men, as that the fierce discussions of the day in regard to this subject might tend to his glory. But going to the practical side he thought this was a time for action. Education upon Christian principles was a practical subject. Our eye should ever be single to the great mission of Methodism to spread holiness throughout the land. So far as we were faithful to first principles, so far would Methodism be a power, but if we departed from first principles "Ichabod" would be written upon it. But the spirit of Methodism yet showed that the old fire and zeal were not effete, and that the grand old watch word was still ours, "The best of all is God is with us." Education on Christian principles was needed now more than it ever had been, and never were facilities more available and ample than now to obtain such education. The Resolution spoke of responsibilities; were we doing our duty? Upwards of 16,000 families were committed to our care by the Great Head of the Church; were we doing our duty in reference to these? Then we had our Sabbath schools doing a good work. What a service of patriotism and spirituality could be done here! "The promise is unto you and to your children" but there were conditions to these promises, God invited his people to be co-workers with Him. Were we doing our duty in reference to furnishing teachers for our day schools? Why were there not coming year by year a band of young men and young women from our institutions at Sackville willing to act as teachers of our youth? Had we not a duty in reference to candidates for our ministry? We should give them years at Sackville under the painstaking assistance of our Theological Institutions there. One object contemplated by this Society was to help such young men as were about to enter the ministry, and only to the amount of the modest sum of $75 each year. He was about to say that our people ought to pay the entire expenses of such young men. Capital thus invested would pay a very high interest.

Mr. Cowperthwaite in seconding the following Resolution spoke as follows:—

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen, The resolution which has just been moved, is a very suggestive one, and brings us at once in contact with one of the great questions of the day—a question which is powerfully agitating the minds of all the civilized nations of the earth. There never was a time when this subject of education was more discussed than the present. There never was a time when legislation was more active either in framing or carrying into effect educational systems and laws than at the present moment, in England, in Germany, in France, in America, including our own Dominion, the school question in some of its phases and bearings, is the question which is most productive of discussion, and is most taxing the wisdom of the ablest minds both in church and state, and why all this agitation, all this controversy, this intense interest centering in this subject? Because of its vast importance. Statistics go to prove that when ignorance prevails, then also crime and immorality flourish, and where a liberal system of education has been provided, both vice and crime are perceptibly diminished. Also because it has become a recognised fact that education developes the mental powers and enables men, communities, and nations, to become acquainted with those laws which the Creator has established for the Government of his creatures, and thus to obtain some control over the forces of nature, which they may use to their own advantage.

But we need not stop to enumerate the various reasons why so much interest is centering to-day in this subject of education. The fact is patent, and should be at once suggestive and stimulating to us as a church and people. And our interest in this subject should be enhanced by the consideration that the power attaching itself to the culture of the intellectual powers, is too often prostituted to evil and base ends. This is an age when science seeks to undermine out faith in divine revelation. When philosophy is setting up human standards of faith and practice. When the Bible is assailed not only by its arrowed enemies, but by its professed friends. These things all go to prove that the mere training of the intellect is not sufficient. That, that alone, may prove a curse instead of a blessing. A boy may be taught the eighteen branches of education, and these in the future activities of life may but serve to make him a polished villian or an accomplished sceptic. It is not enough then to educate the head alone, the heart, the conscience should also be educated. The whole moral nature should be moulded by the teachings of the Word of God. The great want of the age, the want of our country is education upon christian principles. Hence the responsibilities which rest upon us as a church and people, to provide for the youth of Methodism at least, a liberal education based on the principles of our holy Christianity.

Now taking this for granted, accepting the proposition as a correct one, that no system of education is complete without providing for the instruction of the conscience as well as the training of the mind, we beg to say that no Institution of learning in these Maritime Provinces provides more fully the means of educating the whole man, in his physical, mental and moral nature than our Institution at Sackville. We do not wish to claim for our Institution merits which it does not possess, but we do say hat in addition to the advantages which it offers for scholastic training, the moral and Christian character of its different branches cannot fail to leave its impress upon those who avail themselves of its courses of study. Our educational interest as a denomination centres in Sackville. The three-fold object of this Educational Society under whose auspices this meeting is held, centres in our Sackville Institution. And Mr. Chairman this is right. We want the young candidates of our ministry, as far as possible, to avail themselves of the advantages of our School of Theology. We want the friends of this Society to be so worked up, as that our ministers, many of whom have nothing to leave their children except a good name and unblemished reputation, shall be materially assisted in the education of their children; and we want the sons of our people who wish a collegiate course of instruction, to patronise our own youthful college, believing that there they will find a curriculum as comprehensive and a staff of professors as efficient as are to be found in any similar institution in the Lower Provinces.

It is in my heart to-night, sir, to strongly urge the claims of each of the three objects of our Educational Society, but if I should do so, I would probably encroach upon ground to be occupied by succeeding resolutions; but sir, I must say a word or too more in behalf of our College. It appears to me, that it has not the whole-hearted support from us as a Church and people that its importance demands. I have sometimes heard unfavourable comparisons drawn between it, and older and more richly endowed Colleges in these Provinces, but these unfavorable comparisons have generally resulted from ignorance of our real status, or prejudice against us. Let *us* look for a moment at a comparison. Take the prescribed course of study of our College and compare it with any similar institution and see if the comparison is unfavorable to us. Take the Professors with the accomplished President at their head and only in point of numbers does the comparison appear to our disadvantage. Take the men the College has sent out as graduates and compare them with the same number which other Colleges have given to our country during the same number of years, and in the activities of life to-day, they are at least abreast of others. Some it is true, were not very brilliant students, and if our attainments to-day are not as varied and profound as in the opinion of others they should be, this is no fault of the Institution and perhaps not of ourselves either. And though some of us who have found our way into the ministry may not have taken the prominent positions in our Church that may have been expected of us, yet we are willing to do our share of the hard work wherever in the providence of God we may be called to labour.

Mr. Chairman the comparison is not unfavorable to us, and I hope this meeting will adopt the spirit of this resolution, and that as a denomination we will accept the educational responsibilities which are committed to us, remembering that our educational interest centers in our Institution at Sackville.

The second Resolution was moved by the Rev. Robert Duncan, and seconded by the Rev. Dr. Rice, President of the Canada Conference.

Mr. Duncan said the Resolution which had been entrusted to his care, and which he had alike the privilege and the honor to submit to the meeting, naturally resolved itself into two parts. The former having relation to the education of Candidates for our ministry, and the latter to the consideration which this work should receive at the hands of all true Christians sympathising with young men thus seeking preparation for their great life work.

The importance of education, considered in the widest sense of the term, would be questioned by few persons anywhere—by none of those present. If it were true that learning invested its possesser with new powers—that it unsealed new fountains of pleasure—that "knowlege is power"—power for good or for evil—for, as had been stated in an Educational Meeting in London, England, recently: "A child might be taught to read and write, reason and understand, plan and calculate, and all these might be only more dangerous weapons in the hands of the future man, making him only a more subtle rogue and a more polished villain. Though above garrotting a wayfarer, he might blow a bubble company that would ruin thousands when it burst; though he would scorn to be a burglar or to filch a pocket-handkerchief, he might forge a cheque; and though too proud to wallow in drink or illtreat his wife he might go into trade, and after revelling in luxury, pay two-pence-halfpenny in the pound." Knowledge, therefore was simply power for good or for evil, and if the acquisition of every *true* and *right* idea was to the mind like the kindling up of a fresh orb in the heavens, revealing more space and rendering the upper firmament more glorious, then the importance of education must be apparent.

But the resolutions treated of a specific kind of education—the educating of Candidates for our ministry. A minister was one called of God to the work of preaching the Gospel. The Methodist Church had always claimed and taught that no man had a right to that designation but the man who was firmly persuaded that he was moved by the Holy Ghost to take upon himself that office and ministry.

Now since to call men to this work was the sole prerogative of God, it would hardly be denied that in its exercise the Great Head of the Church was not limited to any particular class or circumstances of society. He might summon men from "the void waste" almost, as he did Moses from the deserts of Midian, or from "the city full;" as he did Aaron from the populous Goshen. He might call a ploughman, as he did Elisha the friend and successor of the Prophet of Horeb, or a Shepherd boy like David, the Sweet Singer of Israel. He might move men to enter this work from "the receipt of Custom," as he did Matthew, the Publican; or from their fishing craft and tackle, as in the case of the sons of Zebedee. Now if God called men from these various positions and they needed mental training, was it not the duty of the church, whose servants they were to be in all the future, to help them to secure it? He was aware that in the opinion of some excellent persons to do so were to injure the young men themselves,—to lower their manhood by producing a feeling of dependence, and to render them less self-reliant.

This might possibly be the result, but he scarcely thought it would. The young men, come from whatever class of society they might, who were worthy of a place in the Methodist ministry, could, he had no doubt, by the use of the brain and muscle with which God had endowed them, obtain the means of securing a liberal education; but then years, perhaps, would have to be spent in the work of simply *obtaining the means*, and years after that in getting the necessary education. Would it not be better to assist these young men a little at once, and thus sooner secure their direct efforts for the promotion of the work of God?

The necessity for an educated ministry was apparent in view of several considerations.

1st. *The peculiar character of the age in which we lived.*—It was a restless age—an age in which men chafed under the legitimate restraints of truth; an age in which a spirit of vandalism, more destructive than that which inspired the Barbarian hordes, who, descending from their mountain fastnesses of old, precipitated themselves upon fair Italy, and devastated and destroyed her goodliest and most valuable works, sought the destruction of whatsoever things were pure and lovely and of good report in connection with our holy Christianity. If the Church would meet these enemies of the truth, and turn the battle to the gates, she must have in her ministry educated men—men fully equiped for their work, both mentally and morally.

2nd. *The country in which we live* claimed an educated ministry. God, in the bestowal of this Canada of ours, had given to us a noble heritage. A land of mountain and of floods, of broad rivers and rolling prairies, of primeval forests and mines of precious metal, a land stretching from ocean to ocean, a land with a bracing climate and a free constitution—provided, however, that the last be not tampered with and turn its priceless boon into a license, and the great secret of its now to be looming up in connection with this matter. In them, the Protestant Churches of this Dominion were to hold their own against an ambitious Hierarchy, they must see to it that their Ministers were able to command equal respect from the Statesmen of our nation, on account of their mental worth with the Roman Catholic Priests; and the Methodist Church in particular, should attend to this matter.

3rdly. *The manners of people* demanded an educated Ministry. It was not a little gratifying to his denominational vanity, to find that the religious census placed the Methodists first in point of numbers among the Protestant Bodies of Canada. It was true, indeed, that the 571,000 Methodists reported, belonged to various branches of the great family. But the same was true, also, of the totals reported by other Churches.

The unification of these parts of Methodism was, however, only a question of time. The day was not far distant when in one General Conference, composed of an equal number of ministers and laymen, would be found the representatives of every man, woman, and child bearing the name of Methodist, from Vancouver's Island to Labrador. And if the Methodist Church wished to retain her hold of the ever-increasing and increasingly intelligent population of this Dominion, she must have a ministry that shall command their confidence—men of warm hearts and clear heads.

He might speak of the *work* to which the minister was called, as another argument in support of the position, but he would forbear.

DR. RICE said his habits were a little peculiar. He never intended to work for nothing. In Parliament speakers talked to the reporters, and this went out all over the country. Here in Fredericton he was afraid he would scarcely speak to the people (for not many of them were present) or to the country either. Political people were a strange kind of people. If you could only get the country aroused in regard to the importance of a question, the politicians would soon advocate it.

Unless we had Christian education, an appalling tide of infidelity would sweep through our country. Parents sometimes asked in regard to a child, "Where shall I send him?" Unless educated morally, better leave him uneducated.

The resolution referred to the education of ministers. Any Church that left her Ministers uneducated, was not worth the name of a Church. People sometimes said they had not had the advantages of education it was claimed their sons needed. His answer to such persons was that they had had advantages which their sons could never have—advantages connected with pioneer life brought out the manhood that was in them. Who among his brethren in the ministry would not have been better for years of preparatory work? He did not believe that education consisted merely in spending so many weeks at College or in getting degrees.

The great trouble in regard to the youthful days of himself and others, lay in learning how to study. Then their course of study and thought were very narrow. They had this advantage in early life, they could make a sermon go a long way, and improve it so much that some of the sermons preached in his younger days had hardly been improved by him since.

Other denominations failed to occupy the cities of the west. Our denomination had the largest Churches in all the west. Then they had the graduates of Victoria, who were most ready to take the hard circuits. He thought we ought to wake up the Church to the duty of educating young men. They had no difficulty in the west in getting means to educate young men.

He hoped that the time was not far distant when all their funds would be united, then they would not pass over their funds to other objects, but spare them to educate the young men down here. We should talk this matter up among the people, when we got the people moving we would get the endowment of $100,000. He said, talk it up! Dr. Nelles wished him to give up the idea of a Female Seminary, as it would destroy the hope of an Endowment Fund for Victoria. He stuck to it, and now they received from one individual $15,000, and $10,000 were waiting for them; nothing like faith and works. Talk! Talk! and then work! work! work!

The third resolution was moved by Professor Inch, of Sackville, and seconded by Rev. Joseph Gaetz.

Professor Inch said he presumed he owed his position on that platform to the fact that he was regarded as a Ladies' Man. If to have a strong desire to work in the cause of female education, was a reason for being a Ladies' Man, then he was one. Arguments could also be adduced for giving to young women an education; and there were reasons why Ladies required more careful training than young men. To himself it was an astounding fact that the better part of the human race had been almost forgotten educationally down almost to the present day; and even now the neglect of the past excited but little surprise.

It was encouraging to know that the idea of the non necessity of female education was passing away from all people. The opinion was still prevalent, however, that there was not the same necessity for the education of females as of males. Some seemed to think that educated girls were less fit for household duties—that of re-educated girls generally, no one would be left to cook our dinners, to spin the farmer's wool, and perform household work generally. Farmer Jones thought his neighbors' girls educated at boarding schools stood far below his mother and grand-mother in general ability.

The advantages of pioneer life to which reference had been made, educated our mothers. They had teaching which our girls could not now obtain. He had no respect for the man to whom Providence had granted abundance of means, who refused to place his daughters under advantages to obtain education which they required, and who made them only household drudges, or left them to sharpen their wits upon their neighbors' reputations. Many looked upon education merely as a means of making money, and the bearing of this idea upon female education, was disastrous. As it was not yet generally desird tha females should occupy what are called the learned professions, there were not supposed to need careful training in mathematical and classical education.

There was one fault in regard to female education, viz., that only the lighter teachings of art were imparted while the head and the heart were left untrained. These butterflies if caught and placed in the home cage, soon became, not only by the law of development usual in the insect world, very tame and very common-place caterpillars. The Psalmist had forcibly expressed the idea of female education when he sang, "That our sons may be as

plants grown up in their youth, and our daughters as corner stones polished after the similitude of a palace." The corner-stone gave beauty and strength to the structure. Our Saxon word *Husband* was said to mean "house-band," but the Psalmist seemed to give the power of binding the house to the female. The conclusion of the whole was educate your daughters as well as your sons. Enable your ministers to educate their daughters as well as their sons. Among the ministers daughters placed under their care at Sackville some of them had been the brightest and the best students.

Mr. Gaetz, who was prevented by the lateness of the hour from making a lengthy speech, said he too loved the ladies and the little children also—for the latter it was his intention to have pleaded. It would be a sad day for us when the grass shall be allowed to grow upon our College walks.

It would be sad, if we could not help young men—men who were being educated for the ministry, but we must look after the children of our ministers also. He would relate an anecdote of a little old man with whom he was acquainted; that man saw the collector passing one day, and remembering that he had not paid his subscription towards the support of the minister for the past year, he ran after the collector (Mr. Gaetz believed the collectors generally had to run after the people) and pulling out of his pocket an old piece of coin which he had had for many years—for it had belonged to a departed Son, asked him to take it. No piece the speaker thought that was laid upon the table of the Quarter-board was in his eyes so valuable as that sovereign of the little old man. He hoped that if the members of our Church had old sovereigns laid away, they would be induced to drop some of them into the pocket of the Education Society.

The collection was then made and the Benediction pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Rice.

ADDBESS

To His Excellency the Honorable Lemuel Allan Wilmot, D. C. L., Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

We the Ministers of the Wesleyan Conference of E. B. America now assembled in this city, cannot close our session without availing ourselves of the opportunity afforded us for the first time, of tendering to you our most cordial congratulations and the expression of our highest esteem.

Your possession of eminent personal qualifications, and the distinguished services of your long and honourable public life, led us to regard with unmingled satisfaction your appointment as Lieutenant Governor of this your native province; and we rejoice that your administration, associated as it has been with important measures affecting the welfare and prosperity of all classes and sections of the community, has been attended with acknowledged success.

The decision and consistency of character, and the unwearied devotion of several departments of Christian work which have become more conspicuous in your exalted station, and which have claimed recognition, not limited by our own geographical boundaries, has been to the members of this Conference, a source of high gratification, especially because of your close and prominent connection with the church of which we are the limited pastorate.

That you may long be spared for the advancement of public, philanthropic and religious interests, which in any position you may occupy, will we are assured have your enlightened and influential advocacy, and that upon yourself and Mrs. Wilmot the Divine blessing may abundantly rest, is our most earnest wish and prayer.

Signed on behalf and by order of Conference.

CHAS STEWART D. D. *President.*
JAMES TAYLOR *Secretary.*
Fredericton N. B. July 2nd, 1873.

REPLY

To the Ministers of the Conference of Eastern British America.

REVEREND GENTLEMEN,—

I thank you sincerely for your friendly congratulations upon my appointment to the Government of my native Province; and as my term of service has nearly expired, it is very gratifying to receive your approbation of the course which I have pursued.

It has been my good fortune, during my administration, to have for my constitutional advisers, honorable gentlemen, whose single desire has appeared to be to promote the welfare of the Province; and it will be a pleasant memory, during the remainder of my life, that our official relations have been of the most agreeable character.

As for myself, all I can say is that I have tried to do my duty honestly and continually.

It would ill accord with my sense of Christian duty, to allow any official position in public life to withdraw me from a participation in the work of the Church with which I have been associated for forty years in most agreeable and profitable communion; and you may be assured that I shall always feel it to be a privilege as well as a duty, to promote the best interests of a Church to whose doctrines and polity I am most devotedly attached.

I sincerely thank you for your very friendly wishes for myself and Mrs. Wilmot; and I assure you that it will always be our fervent prayer to the Great Head of the Church, that you and your successors in office may emulate the *earnestness*, the *love*, and the *fidelity*, of the Founders of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, in winning souls to the Redeemer, and in spreading Scriptural holiness throughout the land.

L. A. WILMOT.

THE CONFERENCE OF 1873.

It was a *good* Conference in many respects. The attendance of the ministers was larger than usual. The superior administrative ability of Dr Stewart, the President, was pleasingly manifested. Although the most youthful member of the Presidential Chair our Conference has ever seen, yet he was as dignified, humble, impartial and firm as could be desired.

No time was lost in desultory conversation; points of order, so essential in deliberative assemblies were strictly observed. None could complain that they had not an opportunity to speak, and but few assumed the right to occupy more of the time of Conference than was their due. In this respect there was a marked improvement as compared with former years.

The devotional services were unusually impressive and refreshing with heavenly influences. Especially was this the case in the meeting designated, "Service of Song." The unction, power and holy joy of that hour will not soon be forgotten by those who were present on that occasion.

Almost every prayer, song and address was full of tremulous emotion, indicating the loving presence of the Head of the Church in the midst.

There was a more beautiful exhibition of brotherly love than in former times. This heavenly grace is increasing among us. Bless the Lord! I trust it will abound more and more.

It seems as though the Lord was preparing his servants to do valiantly for Him during the year upon which we have entered.

The various reports of effort during the past year, spiritual and financial, were of an encouraging nature.

The important question of union with the Canadian Conference, was calmly and intelligently investigated. And while a few seemed disposed to hesitate, or at least to make haste slowly, there was a general willingness that the matter should be submitted to the English Conference, and to our quarterly meetings for approval or rejection.

We are not uneasy as to the result of this revolutionary scheme. A band of men who commit themselves so fully to God, desiring only his glory and the extension of holiness in the earth, as do the Methodist preachers, will not fall into any grievous error of doctrine or discipline.

Lastly the place of meeting was a desirable one. Fredericton has many charms. Its scenery is beautiful. The people amiable, intelligent and hospitable. In no other place where Conference is held, are the brethren more conveniently situated.

There is one drawback, the heat. Our reception by the people was warm enough, but that of nature was warmer. The writer perceives no improvement in this respect since his residence there in 1863 and 64.

Only a portion of our present Conference may hope to meet again in the Celestial City. The contemplated union will sever old ties as well as create new oues.

G. O. H.

STELLARTON CIRCUIT.

On our return from Conference we found our church at Westville in a forward state. The outside is nearly completed. It is not a large one, but it is a very neat building, and when finished will contribute greatly to our comfort in the worship of God. The site, which is very elligible, is the gift of a Presbyterian friend, who learned, in California and the far west regions, to esteem Methodism very highly. Our friends in Westville have entered into this work with much cheerfulness and vigor. All are miners, their contributions are in many instances large. We are anxious to complete this church enterprise with little of no outside assistance, but two circumstances have proved unfortunate for our desires. First, the new and beautiful church of the Presbyterians, was destroyed by fire, entailing upon them and the community generally a heavy loss pecuniarily and otherwise. Secondly, the terrible calamity of May last has crippled us in our resources, very considerably, some subscriptions being entirely lost, the subscribers having perished in the explosion, others are not forthcoming as early as was anticipated. However God has prospered our undertaking thus far, and we have no fear as to the result. We think the enterprise is one which commends itself to every right thinking Methodist in the Province. If there are those who wish to aid us in any way we shall be glad to hear from them at any time during the present month. One word more. "*Bis dat qui cito dat.*"

A. D. MORTON.
Stellerton, July 11, 1873.

THE LATE JOHN CAMPBELL, ESQ., OF LIVERPOOL, N.S.—We copy the following from the *Reporter*. It is a fitting tribute to the memory of a gentleman who has been widely known and beloved in the Methodist community:—

IN MEMORIAM.—Liverpool has lately lost one of her well-known and long tried public men who, although retired altogether from public life for the last four or five years, was to the close of his life honored and respected by Queen's County.

The late John Campbell, Esq., was born in Shelburne in the year 1798, his father being one of the oldest Loyalists, and a lawyer by profession.

When quite a young man, he removed to Liverpool, where for a number of years he carried on a large business.

In 1846, on the appointment of S. P. Fairbanks to the office of Provincial Treasurer, he was elected to the House of Assembly, as one of the representatives for Queen's County, in the Conservative interst, and he was afterwards re-elected at five successive general elections; and on the Conservatives coming into power in 1857, he became a member of the Government without office. In 1867 much against his own wishes, he was induced to offer as a representative to the House of Commons of Canada, and on that occasion he was defeated. This was his last appearance as a public man, and shortly afterwards, the loss of his wife, to whom he was devotedly attached, and failing health, caused him to seek complete retirement.

As a public man Mr. Campbell was always consistent. He was not a speaker, but he was a *working* man, and in the various Committees on which he was placed during his long Parliamentary career, he was always at his post, and took an active part in the real business of the Legislature. In private life he was much esteemed. His kindly disposition endeared him to all who came in contact with him. His hospitality was proverbial, and he was ever ready to listen to the tale of distress, and to relieve the wants of the poor.

Living to a good old age, with his children's children around him, he passed away peacefully on the 19th ult., and was followed to the grave by the whole community, men, women and children, making the largest funeral procession ever seen in Liverpool.

General Intelligence.

NEWS IN BRIEF.—A large Steamer of the Inman Line, the *City of Washington*, is ashore at Port Herbert, sixty-five miles west of Sambro. Passengers and crew were all saved.——A vigorous effort is being made to implicate the Dominion Government in discreditable schemes regarding the Pacific Railway. It is shewn that hundreds of thousands of dollars were employed, but the parties accused give different colourings to their transactions.——The American papers continue to report most daring robberies and cruel murders. A policeman beaten fatally while on duty; a returned Californian found with his face battered to a jelly and his pockets rifled, are among the number.——A magazine in Pennsylvania containing 700 pounds of powder and 70 pounds of nitro-glycerine exploded on the 6th inst. the shock was terrific.——In Iowa a hurricance and flood have caused immense destruction.——The exhibition at Vienna, which seemed so disheartening a contrast to similar affairs in England and France during its earlier existence, is said now to be more generously patronized.——Sir Hugh Allan's terms for building the Canada Pacific Railway have been accepted.——The Shah of Persia who has been visiting England in astonishing splendour, distributed $20,000 in London alone as royal largess to servants and policemen.——The Rev. Canon Lee, of Fredericton, was drowned recently while bathing in the St. John River. He is said to have been very amiable, and is much regretted.——The degree of D. D. has been conferred upon Rev. Andrew McKeown, brother of Rev. Hezekiah McKeown, Chairman of the Fredericton District. Doctor McKeown is doing effective service in connection with the cause of education throughout New England.——The Synods of the Church of Scotland and the Presbyterian Churches of the Lower Provinces have resolved to unite and join the Canada Presbyterians.

Halifax Harbour presents a warlike appearance just now. Seven large ships-of-war are lying in splendid array at anchor near each other. The *Royal Alfred* is "open for inspection" very frequently.——The crops are reported to have a fine appearance throughout the country. Recent rains have given to nature a new dress.

NEWFOUNDLAND LOCAL MATTERS.—The fishery accounts continue to be favorable on the whole. The news brought by the *Leopard* from the northward are an improvement upon former accounts.

We have had a week of warm weather and the crops generally are looking well. A little rain, however, is much needed.

The fourth of July was celebrated on board the American man-of-war *Juniata*, by a display of bunting, but nothing more.

The newly established Diocesan Synod of the Church of England closed its first session yesterday, after having been sitting about ten days.

His Lordship Bishop field started on Thursday last for the extreme western part of the island, upon a visitation. He was accompanied by the Rev. G. M. Johnson and E. Botwood, and also by Mr. Curling, the donor of the yacht *Lavrock*, in which they sailed. Mr. Curling, it appears, intends to become a missionary of the Church of England in Newfoundland.

The little steamer owned by Messrs. Bowring Bros., which in our last number we stated had been probably lost in attempting to go round Cape St. Francis to Portuga Cove, has since returned in safety. She was obliged to put into a place called Criple Cove, near Cape St. Francis, on account of some injury to her machinery.

The Atlantic Cable of 1873 is now an accomplished fact. Yesterday a connection was effected between the shore end, which was laid from Heart's Content from on board the *Hibernia*, and the end of the ocean cable left by the *Great Eastern*, about 112 miles off. The successful achievement of the great work is cause for universal congratulation.—*North Star.*

Information was received two days since of the non-acceptance by the U. S. Government of the terms upon which the Washington Treaty was sought to be made applicable to this country. The subject has been brought under the notice of the Commercial Society, and we hope in a few days to be in a position to give fuller particulars.

Letters from Bonavista to the 27th June inform us that the fishery to date has been very good, and caplin very abundant.

On the 17th ult., the remains of the late Mr. John Abbot were interred, and were followed to the grave by about 150 brethren of the Independent Order of Good Templars, of which Society Mr. Abbott was a member.

A friend has kindly sent us the following information respecting the fishery in the neighborhood of Cape Bonavista.

"At Catalina, Ragged Harbor, Bird Island Cove, Bonavista, Newman's Cove, and Amherst Cove, the catch to this date, (June 30) is at least double that of last year to the same time. In some of the places named the quantity is equal to last years total voyage. At Catalina the fishery has not been so good for twenty years."

A telegram kindly forwarded from Heart's Content yesterday, informs us that "*Hiberina* was on ground yesterday morning (July 2), but it was too foggy to find the buoy. She held on till the evening, then cut and buoyed this end. No further news received."—*Chron.*

A TERRIBLE DEATH.—Among the attractions at Ionia, Michigan, July 4, was a baloon ascension by Prof. La Mountain. The ascension was made from the public square. When the baloonist had attained an altitude of about 1500 feet the ropes holding the basket to the baloon parted, precipitating the Professor to the ground, killing him instantly. He fell on the square from whence he started. A letter received here to-day gives the following details of the accident: "When fully a half a mile from the earth, and when the whole structure looked no larger than a hogshead the baloon slipped between the ropes and was instantly inverted. The car and occupant dropped like a shot with the most terrific velocity, the unfortunate man clinging to the basket. That he was conscious was evident from his struggles. With all the intensity of a life he sought to raise the basket above him, evidently hoping to use it as a parachute.

He succeeded in his object, but when about 100 feet high he loosed his hold, folded his hands and arms before his face and his feet first struck the ground with a dull, heavy thud. Then ensued a panic and uproar in the crowded multitude. Women fainted, strong men wept, and the canvas came flying over the crowd like a huge bird. Some one cried out to get out of the way, as it would fall with crushing force. Then the cry was taken up and a general rush made for safety, in which many were more or less injured. La Mountain was crushed into a literal pulp. A medical examination disclosed the fact that hardly a whole bone was left. Many were ground and splintered to powder. His jaws fell upon his arms and were pulverized, and the blood spurted from his mouth and ears. The corpse was laid out and placed on the public square, where it was viewed by thousands during the afternoon, and was sent home to Brooklyn, Michigan, the following day.

Professor Wise, a gentleman whom most people agree in regarding as extremely foolish has announced to the world that he intends to make a voyage in the air across the Atlantic in a baloon, There was a good many persons ready to gain credit for fears which they subsequently find some ready excuse for omitting to perform, and perhaps Mr. Wise will think better of his determination. It is said, indeed, that he ought to be forcibly prevented from attempting such a fool-hardy undertaking, but after all it is not so bad as some of the feats which draw large crowds to exhibitions where a fellow creature jeopardizes his neck nightly on a weekly salary.

Mr. Wise will have no vast multitude looking on at his daring adventure; and besides Mr. Wise had a scientific basis for the proposed excursion, it being asserted that the prevalence of westerly winds at this season will waft him across the broad Atlantic. Should he succeed in crossing the ocean, he will have won a place in the annals of ballooning that will no doubt compensate him for dangers past.—*Express.*

SELF SUFFICIENT.—The *Western Christian Advocate* refers to a certain minister as "a complete Melchizedek," as in all his pastorates he has no predecessors and no successor, ignoring them entirely.

TRUE MERIT APPRECIATED.—"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," have been before the public many years. Each year finds the Troches in some new, distant localities, in various parts of the world. Being an article of true merit, when once used, the value of the Troches is appreciated, and they are kept always at hand, to be used as occasion requires. For Coughs, Colds, and Throat Diseases, the Troches have proved the efficacy. For sale everywhere. (4)

BRAIN INVIGORATOR.

LANCASTER, Pa., July 31, 1871.

MR. JAMES I. FELLOWS.—*Sir*: I am pleased to inform you that my health is improving under the use of your Hypophosphites. Excessive tax of the brain had so exhausted my body that I could neither work nor enjoy myself, and it was with difficulty that I could sleep at all. I tried rest, and active exercise, various medicinal remedies, and the most popular physicians, and accidentally heard of your Syrup in New York. I purchased three bottles at Caswell & Hazard's, and until I used that nothing relieved me. Now I can eat well, sleep, well, work well and feel well, and have good reason to consider your Syrup a most suprising and capital restorer of the mind and nervous system, and advise all who have much brain work to take it. You are at liberty to use this as you may.

Yours, very truly,
JEROME SHENK, Insurance Agent.

THE MOUNT ALLISON COLLEGE ENDOWMENT FUND.

The movement for the establishment of such a Fund, which was so well commenced at the Conference of 1872, by subscriptions from the preachers to the amount of $12,000, seconded by susbcriptions from a few lay friends in Halifax amounting to an equal sum, was helped on nobly by the *very few friends* of education and the prosperity of our Church in St. John, Fredericton, Marysville, St. Stephens, in New Brunswick, Yarmouth, and sundry other places in Nova Scotia, P. E. Island and Newfoundland, to whom there was an oppotunity found of making a personal appeal during the month immediately succeeding the Conference; so that nearly one-half the amount deemed necessary had been promised. But at the expiration of the month the several members of the committee to whom the duty of pressing on the enterprise had been assigned, were compelled to give their attention almost exclusively to other duties so that since very little, if any progress, had been made.

It is already known to most of the readers of the PROVINCIAL WESLEYAN, that, at the late Conference, the subscriber was appointed agent for this Fund; but as it is also known that he was appointed as one of the representatives to the English Conference which is to meet in a few days, it will be understood that he cannot enter upon his agency work immediately. It spared to return from England I hope to enter upon it in the early autumn. In the meanwhile if any of the friends who, last year, promised subscriptions for the Fund, which yet remain unpaid prefer making immediate payment they are respectfully requested to forward the amount of their several subscriptions to either the President of the College, David Allison, Esq., A. M., or the Principal of the Ladies Academy, James R. Inch, Esq., A. M., Sackville, N. B. It will be remembered that the subscriptions taken last year were payable on the 1st May last, or were to be on interest after that day.

H. PICKARD.
Halifax, N. S., July 15, 1873.

EDITOR'S NOTICE.

We shall be happy to receive such intelligence for publication as would be suitable for our columns from any part of our Conference territory. Those who have kindly favoured the WESLEYAN with news from abroad hitherto will do us a kindness by continuing their communications.

To our ministers particulary, we look very confidently for such aid as will make this a first-class religious Journal. Short Essays, reports of District and Missionary Meetings, news of the Churches, Educational intelligence, descriptions of our work in outlying districts or letters on any other topics within our province to publish, will always meet with attention. The PROVINCIAL WESLEYAN may be a medium of indirect communication between Circuits and Ministers. Let all assist in making it such.

BOOK-STEWARD'S NOTICE.

From the excellent assortment of Books in stock, we will forward with pleasure to the order of those desiring them, with all promptitude, and at as cheap rates as they can be obtained—

Hymn Books, Sunday School Books, Works on Theology, Biography, Bibles with Wesley's Hymns, &c., &c.

Any Books ordered that are not in the Book Room, will be obtained at the earliest moment possible.

Book parcels from England and the United States are generally obtained as required.

Stationary, Mucilage, Ink, &c., are always on hand.

The PROVINCIAL WESLEYAN can be obtained from 1st July, with all the Conference reports, to 1st of January next, *for One Dollar in advance.*

In the transition from the late Book-Stewards management to that of the present, it is possible some business matters may be unintentionally overlooked. It will be a great favour if any such are readily reported to us.

THEOLOGICAL CLASS.

The young brethren appointed by the Conference to attend the Institution at Sackville during the present year, will please report themselves to the President of the College *on the first day of the approaching Term.*

During the absence of the President of the Conference, all communications on Connexional matters should be made to the Co-Delegate of the Conference, Rev. Elias Brettle, Guysboro', N. S.

CHARLES STEWART.

HALIFAX, July 15th, 1873.

NOTICE.

During the subscriber's absence in England his brother, Thomas Pickard, Esq., of Sackville, N.B., will act as his authorised representative. All persons, therefore, having money to pay to the Financial Secretary of the Conference, are requested to forward it promptly to the above.

H PICKARD,
Financial Sec'y. Conference of E. B. A.
Halifax, N. S., July 15, 1873.

☞ THE COLLEGE AND ACADEMIES at Sackville are to resume the work in classes in four weeks from this date. We regret that a notice by the President and Principal has been lost in our hurry of transfer. It will appear next week.

☞ THE PASTORAL ADDRESS which we publish on the first page, contains many excellent truths, and affords much salutory counsel. It is intended, of course, that this very important expression of the Conference to the people shall be read in each congregation at some early date.

☞ REPORT OF THE ORDINATION SERVICE is crowded out, but will appear in our next issue.

THE MARITIME MONTHLY for July has considerable literary merit. Mr. Bennet is doing good service for these Provinces of the seaboard. Have we writers of sense and culture? Have we philosophers among us? Have we Poets? This monthly is beginning proudly and successfully to answer these questions.

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE N. S. HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE has just reached us. It is full of the usual statistics on the sadly interesting subject upon which it treats. The Government seems to foster well this Institution, and all the evidences are in favor of its being admirably managed.

We want an active intelligent agent in each county in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island. Business pleasant, terms liberal, constant employment; send for further particulars.

THOMPSON & CO.,
may 22—2m WOODSTOCK, N.B.

RECEIPTS FOR PROVINCIAL WESLEYAN,

To JULY 15, 1873.

From John G Lucas,		Geo Howell,	2
Saml. Anthony,	2 00	John Munn, Esq	2
From Rev A D Morton		W. M. Parsons,	2
Wm. Stevens,	1 00	Stratton Parsons	2
From H. Harvey,	2 00	E. W. Taylor,	2
From Rev. G. S. Milligan, A M		Geo. Pike,	2
Gideon Way,	1 16	Isaac Bradburry,	2
Chas. Doran,	2	Saml. Elliott,	2
	3 16	James Hippisly,	1
From Rev. W W Colpitts		Charles Parsons,	2
Wm. Wood,	2 00	Mark Parsons,	2
From Rufus Wood, self,	1 00	Geo. F. Parsons,	2
From Rev. J. Pascoe,		Wm. Warren,	2
Geo. Cooper,	2 00		29 00
From Rev. L. Ladner,		From Z Townsend,	1 00
John Bemister, Esq.	2	From Rev. A. S. DesBrisay,	
Mrs. J. P. Burrows,	2	Mrs. B. Brown,	2 00

Deaths.

At Harbor Grace, July 4th, William Duncan Munn, youngest son of Mr. Archibald Munn, and grandson of the late Rev. William Ellis, Wesleyan Minister, aged 16 years and 6 months.

INVESTMENT BONDS.

THE

Northern Pacific Railroad Co.

Having determined

To Close its 7.30 First Mortgage Gold Loan,

at an aggregate not exceeding thirty million dollars, and thereafter to pay no higher rate of interest than 6 per cent. on further issues of its bonds, THE LIMITED REMAINDER OF THE 7 3-10 PER CENT. INTEREST LOAN IS NOW BEING DISPOSED OF AS HERETOFORE AT PAR IN U. S. CURRENCY through the usual agencies.

As the bonds of this issue are made receivable in payment for the Company's lands at 1.10, they are in constant and increasing demand for this purpose, and will continue to be after the loan is closed—a fact which much enhances their value and attractiveness as an investment.

The Company now has more than 500 miles of its Road built and in operation, including the entire Eastern Division connecting Lake Superior and the navigation of the Missouri river; it has earned title to nearly Ten Million acres of its Land Grant, and sales of lands have thus far averaged $5.66 per acre.

Other securities are received in exchange, at market rates.

All needed information will be furnished by the various agents of the Loan, and also by

JAY COOKE & CO.

For sale by W. MYERS GRAY,
139 Hollis Street, Halifax, N. S.

C. W. WETMORE,
102 Prince Wm. Street, St. John, N. B.
General Agent for the sale of these Bonds for the Maritime Provinces. june 18

FIRST SPRING IMPORTATION OF

ROOM PAPER.

NINETY THOUSAND ROLLS!

90,000!!

IN EVERY VARIETY AND PRICE.

Hall, Dining, and Drawing Room Papers.

Also—a number of small lots remaining from last season, which we will sell for LESS THAN COST.

EIGHTEEN THOUSAND

Paper Window Blinds.

A large variety of VERY CHOICE PATERNS.

Wholesale and Retail,

AT

R. T. MUIR & CO'S.

139 Granville Street.

Being the largest importers of above class of goods in the Lower Provinces, we are enabled to offer them to our customers at prices that defy competition.

R. T. MUIR & CO.

mh26 139 GRANVILLE STREET.

Anderson, Billing & Co.

Are now opening per S. S. "Peruvian,"

BALES OF GREY COTTONS,
do. WHITE SHIRTINGS,
do. RED TICKS and JEANS,
do. Scarlet Saxony Flannels,
Cases Black Coburgs,
do do Lustres,
do. Small Wares.

WAREHOUSE—111 & 113 Granville St.
june 25

5,000 AGENTS WANTED.—Samples sent free by mail, with terms to clear from $5 to $10 per day. Two entirely new articles, saleable as flour. Address N. H. WHITE, Newark, N. J. jy 9—4w

Organ-Harmonium.

THE attention of Choirs and Congregations in want of a good Instrument, is called to a very superior Organ-Harmonium, manufactured to order by Carhart & Needham, New York. The instrument is in perfect order, having been used with great care, and is for sale only because the owner has now no use for it. It is sufficient for a Church of considerable dimensions; and combines with power and compass, perfect sweetness of tone. It has 5 setts of reeds, two banks of keys, 10 stops affording great variety, 1½ octave pedal bass, with expression pedals; the bellows commanded either by foot, or by a hand'le in the rear. The case is rosewood polished, and elaborately finished. New York price $750, but will be sold at half rate for cash or satisfactory guarantee.

Apply at this office.
June 11th. jel8—4w

MACHINE BOLTS, NUTS, Washers, Log Screws, &c.

THE

Starr Manufacturing Co'y.

Have introduced into their Establishment MACHINERY and appliances of the most approved description, and are now prepared to fill orders to any extent for the above, suitable for all purposes for which they may be required, as Railways, Machine Shops, Carriage makers, Bridge Builders, &c., and can furnish them at much lower rates than they can be made by the consumers themselves.

Orders should be addressed to John Forbes, Manager, at the Works, Dartmouth, or may be left at the Office of the Company, 72 Bedford Row, Halifax. apr 1—3 m.

MACDONALD & CO.

BRASS-FOUNDERS AND COPPER-SMITHS,

PLUMBERS and STEAM-FITTERS,

Nos. 166 to 172 Barrington Street, - - - - - Halifax.

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS

ENGINEER'S BRASS FITTINGS, for Steam, Water, and Gas, and the heaviest classes of

Brass and Copper-Work, for Steamships, Railways, Tanneries, Lighthouses.

VESSELS FASTENINGS, Binnacles, Side Lights, &c.

CHURCH AND SHIP'S BELLS, from 10 to 300 lbs.

PLUMBING FIXTURES for Dwellings and Ships.

Residences and Public Buildings fitted with Plumbing Fixtures and steam heating apparatus. Country orders in these branches will receive the personal attention of one of the firm, who thoroughly understands the requirements of the climate.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

CAST AND MALLEABLE IRON PIPE, with fittings of every description.

Copper, Brass and Lead Pipe, Sheets, &c., &c.

HAND AND POWER PUMPS, of various styles, for hot and cold liquids, acids, &c.

RUBBER AND LEATHER HOSE, Rubber Packing, Steam and Vacuum Guages.

PLANISHED COPPER BATHS, Enamelled Sinks and Basins, Soap Stone Wash Trays. Also—

COOKING RANGES AND HOT AIR FURNACES of improved makes.

OPENING DISPLAY

OF

SPRING GOODS!

AT

JORDAN & CO'S.

218 & 222 ARGYLE STREET,

Which will defy competition in price and quality, as all have been personally selected from FIRST CLASS HOUSES in the English and French markets. Our stock will be found complete in all the leading novelties of the season.

House-Furnishing Goods!

CURTAINS! CURTAINS! CURTAINS!

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!

Grey and White Cottons, Sheetings, Towlings, Linens, Shirtings, Flannels, Blankets, Hessians, Tickings, Millinery, Straw Goods, Flowers, Ribbons, Laces, Tweeds, Ready-made Clothing, Neckties, Braces, Gloves, Collars, &c., &c.

We call special attention to our large Stock of CURTAINS AND MUSLINS. Also—SHAWLS in every quality and pattern.

Rich Black Silks.

P. S.—With our long experience, also, prompt attention to business, assuring our customers and friends of every satisfaction.

JORDAN & CO.

SPECIALITY!

NEW SEASONS TEAS!

Just received Direct from CHINA!

CONGOUS, SOUCHONGS, OOLONGS, PEKOES, AND GREEN TEAS.

Better in quality and LOWER IN PRICE than the Old Teas.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

All are Invited to give them a Trial!

ALSO—A Choice Lot of various kinds of

Superior Coffees.

The best and cheapest place to buy your TEAS and COFFEES is at

E. W. SUTCLIFFE'S,
Corner Barrington and Buckingham Sts., Halifax.

P. S.—All kinds of FIRST-CLASS GROCERIES, at lowest market rates, wholesale and retail, at

E. W. SUTCLIFFE'S,
june 25 No. 205 Brunswick st.

KENNEDY, BENT & CO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

And Wholesale & Retail Grocers,

223 BARRINGTON ST.

HALIFAX, N. S.

Have been enlarging and repairing their store, and adding large Warerooms, and now have the pleasure of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have on hand a

LARGE STOCK OF GROCERIES,

Comprising the variety (ardent spirits excepted,) usually found in a

First-class Grocery Store.

Family Orders carefully put up and forwarded.

☞ All kinds of Country Produce sold, and prompt returns made.

HALIFAX, MAY, 1873.

W. Y. KENNEDY. JOSEPH H. BENT.
my 21

NEW CROP CHOICE CIENFUEGOS MOLASSES.

148 puns, 20 tcs., 20 bbls. } Very Bright Cienfuegos.

Just landing ex Dottie. For sale by

JOSEPH S. BELCHER,
ap 9 Boak's Wharf.

Post Cards to and from the United States.

FROM the 1st July next, the Post Cards of Canada may be addressed and mailed from Canada to any place in the United States, and will be delivered there without charge, if prepaid two cents each, by affixing an ordinary one cent Canada postage stamp in addition to the one cent stamp impressed on the card.

Unless so prepaid Post Cards addressed to the United States will not be forwarded.

United States Post Cards posted there for Canada, prepaid two cents, will in like manner be delivered at destination in Canada without further postage charge.

B. W. COCHRAN, P. M.

POST OFFICE,
Halfax, 30th June, 1873. 3w july 16.

150 GRANVILLE STREET. 150

New Goods per "Peruvian."

BLACK YAK LACES,
COLORED YAK LACES,
POINT LACE BRAIDS,
CRAPE SQUARES, (for neck,)
BLACK SILKS,
JOSEPHINE KID GLOVES
&c. &c. &c.

"ATLANTIC" SILKS.

We have still a few left. They are by one of the best Lyons makers, and very slightly (if at all,) damaged.

SMITH BROS.
june 25

BRITISH AMERICAN Book and Tract Depository.

90 GRANVILLE STREET.

OPPOSITE THE PROVINCE BUILDING.

NOW OPENING

Ten Cases S. S. Books.

The Publications of
The Religious Tract Society, London.
The Christian Knowledge Society, London.
The Book Society, London.
Messrs. Campbell & Son, Toronto.
" T. Nelson & Sons, Edinburgh.
" Johnson & Hunter, "
" Gall & Inglis, "
" Oliphant & Son, "
Also Constantly on hand,
Illustrated S. S. Papers.
Papers and Books for S. S. Teachers,
S. S. Cards, illustrated.
Send for Catalogue.
april 2 A. McBEAN, Secretary.

GARDEN TOOLS.

Garden Spades long and short handles,
Spading Forks,
Garden Hoes,
Garden Rakes, Steel and Iron,
Garden Trowels,
Hand Fo ks Garden Lines,
Ladies' Garden Tools in Sets.

For sale by
STARRS & McNUTT,
Upper Water Street.
May 21. 3 ins.

READY-MADE CLOTHING AT THE "BEE HIVE."

The largest stock of

Ready-made Clothing

to be found in the city.

CORNER JACOB & WATER STREETS.

JAMES K. MUNNIS,
du 30 Proprietor.

AGENTS WANTED.—Active intelligent Men or Women wanting profitable employment, will find it to their advantage to correspond with

ROGERS & BLACK,
AMHERST, Nova Scotia.
je 18—3m

$5 TO $20 per day. Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. my7 1m

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

OTTAWA, July 4th, 1873.

Authorized discount on AMERICAN INVOICES until further notice 14 per cent.

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,
july 16 Commissioner of Customs.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

Sealed Tenders will be received at this Office until WEDNESDAY, 23rd inst., at noon, from persons disposed to offer for the construction of a Building for the use of general Offices at Moncton.

Plans and Specifications may be seen at the Engineer's Office, at Moncton, where printed forms of tender may be obtained.

The names of two solvent and responsible persons, willing to become security for the faithful fulfilment of the contract, must accompany each tender.

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

LEWIS CARVELL,
General Superintendent.

Railway Office, Moncton, N. B.,
9th July, 1873. jy16

The Family.

(For the Provincial Wesleyan.)

A LESSON FROM THE LIFE OF A STRAWBERRY.

My own loved Willie had just been taken away, and I sat lost in reverie by the open window of the room out of which he had so lately passed. A silence, made more awful because following so closely upon the muffled din of funeral pageant, seemed everywhere enthroned. Then my utter desolation and helplessness loomed up before me, and my exhausted nature sank beneath the load, while tears, hot blinding tears, coursed unbidden down my cheek. I was not alone, little Johnny, too young to realize that he would never again here look upon the face of "poor tired papa," sat at my feet. In his lap lay a dish of strawberries, strawberries sent by a loving hand all the way from Westminster, but too late for Willie's parched lips. I bent to stroke the untroubled brow of my darling boy, when a berry, richer, larger and of more striking beauty than the rest caught my attention, I gazed strangely fascinated as it lay there in all its perfected maturity, and, as if in response to my wondering admiration, it seemed to speak and say: "I am only a strawberry, but I have a history—shall I tell it to you?" still intently gazing lost in wonder I bowed assent, and thus it spake: "One bright morning in May I awoke to the consciousness of being. I found myself a pearly white bud draped with crimson curtains that shut me from the outer light, as I gently pushed these curtains aside what was my astonishment to find a host of brothers and sisters like myself, all clustering beneath great outspreading leaves, long and green and graceful, all grouped on tiny mounds everywhere about me. I began to wonder what and where I was, and while yet lost in bewilderment, the bright sun above peeping in gently wooed me to look upon him as my loving friend. To feel I had such a noble friend reassured me, and filled my heart with gladness, and I nestled in peaceful trust as he cast glowing rays about me.

Suddenly a murmur of voices and approaching footsteps startled my repose, I heard but understood little of what they were talking about, enough however to inform me that I was a strawberry blossom, and likely to be sold when ripe, with my companions, at ten cents a quart, "so I am here for a purpose," I soliloquized as the footsteps retreated, "surely I can be but little use, I am but a very little flower after all, very little and very pale, and not at all like those pretty flowers that peeped out of that gentleman's button-hole." I had thought before they had come, that I should always bask in the beautiful sunshine that played around me on every side, but now life after all was to be for some other purpose, not a useless inactivity, neither could the object of my life be a merely selfish one, for I was the property of another, and intended to serve his design whatever that may be. The hours they wore on till daylight darkened into eve', and the sun, my only friend, passed away from view. My little heart trembled with the weight of the dew-drops that came and set right upon my folded petals. Unkind of the sun thought I, to leave me here to battle with the cold, damp dewdrops. I had loved the sun when it seemed so warm and smiling, but now how could I, left alone in the dark, and trembling with suspense and cold! But soon I slept, and morning came, came to teach me how much better and stronger I had grown because of the unfriendly dew, that had the hot sun continued to beat upon me I should have wilted with no sheltering shade, and no refreshing drink.

Day by day I pondered on these lessons, and wondered who sent the loving sun and the refreshing dewdrops. "Did that gardener do it who had come once to dig about our roots, and pluck away the troublesome weeds?" I wanted to ask if it was him. "If I could only ask the sun about it, he would know!" And there I lay wondering how to ask that great sun, who seemed to grow hotter and hotter, till I felt he would surely wilt me altogether, or dry up every particle of life. I still grew more intensely hot, but gradually weaker. Suddenly a fearful change came over everything, the great golden sun shrank behind an uprising dark cloud, which in a few minutes spread itself over the face of the sky, stamping an inky blackness everywhere. The wind too, that so long had slumbered, caught itself up and went shrieking past, followed presently by brilliant flashes of piercing light, and the thunder's terrific boom. Each little mound, that but a few moments before basked in peaceful quiet all its own, now shook to its very centre. The surging clouds above swung threateningly in mid-heavens, then bursting open, poured one ceaseless torrent of rain heavier and faster and still heavier, till each trembling plant lay outstretched on the ground, battered and beaten, and bruised, a shapeless mass of leaves, tendrils and roots. O, the utter ruin and desolation of that hour, not even the dispersing clouds and gloom, nor the return of the sun in seven-fold glory lent hope to our dejection. We counted our ruin as absolute and foregone. But what a transformation when the end came, such was the magical influence of the sun's rays that so wantonly played about me, that from my prostrate condition I arose to flourish as I never before had done. The hitherto hardened earth grasped and fed our roots with a richer and more life-giving effect, and the purified air instilled into our leaves new refreshment, while cleansed in every part we drank in the brilliant sunshine with exquisite delight.

A few days, and I had changed my gloomy condition for a rich soft coat of crimson that became each day more beautiful, till the birds that before had flittered unheedingly by, oft fluttered on outstretched wing tempted to make me their own. I learnt while there, from the conversation of an old lady passing by with a little child, who, too would have stooped to pluck me, that it was the Great Gardener above who sends both sunshine and showers to paint our coats such scarlet hues, and I am here to remind you that the same Heavenly Gardener who cared for and protected me, who am but an insignificant strawberry, does for you infinitely more who are his own loved one."

The tale was told, and my heart so laden with the burden of my sorrows, welled up with emotion at the thought *the work of my "Heavenly Gardener."* "The Lord hath torn and he will heal, He hath smitten and He will bind up." J. R. F.

"HE SAID HE WOULD."

"Please don't close the shutters, mother, the moon is so bright," said little Willie Angus; adding, as he moved uneasily on the sofa, "It's a nice night for him to come."

"Who is coming, dear?" asked his mother.

"Mr. Ellis, to be sure, mother. It's Saturday, and that's the last day of the week."

"But why did you think he would come this week, Willie?"

"He said he would, mother."

This was said as if he would make his mother as sure as himself; and then half closing his eyes, Willie lay intently listening to the passing footsteps, his cheek flushing as one after another seemed to stop at their house. But, unfortunately, a passage leading to other houses went close by the door of theirs, and one by one the sound of footsteps died away, and none came to their door.

Poor Willie had had a long illness, which he had borne very patiently, and he was quite aware that there was no chance of his ever getting better. His greatest pleasure was in being read to; but unhappily his mother had never been well taught, and though everything else she did for him was the best and pleasantest, she was quite aware that he derived little pleasure from her reading, and she was always glad to get some one to read to him.

A young lady, his former Sabbath-school teacher, used to come two or three times a week, but she had now been ill several weeks, and this Mr. Ellis having called accidentally to speak to his mother about some sewing, had been pleased with the child and had been in several times to read to him. His voice was a very musical one, and Willie's quick ear was fully alive to the beauty of his reading, though he could not perhaps have told why he enjoyed it more than that of any one else.

This evening, as he lay listening, he held tightly in his hands a little book of poems, with his finger in the place where his favorite piece was—"Charlie and his father."

Eight o'clock struck. Willie turned away his head from the bright moon, and as he shut his eyes his watchful mother saw a tear escape on to the pillow. He had given up hope for this night, and more and worse than that for his little loving heart, he had learned that he must not implicity in what "he said."

For another week the little invalid watched every evening between seven and eight o'clock for his friend. He said nothing. He could not bear to reproach him, and it would have been far worse to have him reproached by his mother. He kept the book under his pillow instead of in his hand, and each night as eight o'clock struck he gave up the hope.

But this restless expectation was bad for the child. His mother saw that he became feverish towards evening, and did not sleep so well; so having finished part of the work for Mr. Ellis, she determined to take it home herself and see him if she could. He came to speak to her, and enquired kindly after the little boy. She would not lose so good an opportunity, and said he was not so well, and that he had been much disappointed at not having seen Mr. Ellis.

"Poor little fellow I will come some day soon."

"Some day soon," repeated Mrs. Angus to herself as she went home. "When will that be, I wonder? Poor Willie!"

Anxiously were the poor boy's eyes fixed upon her as she came in, for he knew where she had been.

"He asked very kindly after you, dear," said his mother, answering the look.

"Did he say he was coming?"

"Yes, he said he would come some day soon."

Willie's eyes brightened. He had not yet learned how easily promises are made, and how heedlessly they are broken.

A week passed, another was nearly at its close, and the mother saw that her child's life was ebbing away fast. The medical man said that he had not many days to live and must be kept as quiet and happy as he could. She could not quite understand the fascination which Mr. Ellis appeared to have over the boy, but she knew that he was constantly in his thoughts, and she was determined if possible to bring him.

Again she went, and found him as kind in manner as before.

"Worse, is he? Poor little lad! I must come soon."

"I beg your pardon, sir," said Mrs. Angus, "but there is nothing less than your coming that will do him good. He has been looking for you ever since I came here last, when you said you would come soon."

"Did I? I forgot. Poor child! I will go with you."

He put on his hat and accompanied her home. She went in first to tell Willie who was coming. He did not say a word, but stretched forth both his hands, pressed his friend's hand to his hot lips, and then slipped his favorite book into it. The book opened at the usual place, and how Willie's ears and heart drank in the low music of the words:

"Father, when people die.
Will they come back in May?"
Tears were in Charlie's eye,—
"Will they, dear father? say."

"No, they will never come;
We go to them my boy;
There, in our heavenly home,
To meet in endless joy."

When this was read, Willie did not as usual ask for another, but keeping Mr. Ellis's hand he looked at his mother, and said, as it hardly conscious of his presence, "It was long to me, but it was soon to him. He said he would mother," and in a few moments his hand relaxed, and he slept more quietly than he had done for many nights.

What a world of gratified trust in those few words. How the little loving heart had been wounded when he thought his friend had forgotten, and how sweet the feeling that, after all, the intention had been fulfilled. The words sank deep in the listener's heart, and he resolved that for the future he would be more watchful in keeping his promise. Would all do so, how many a weary hour of disappointment would be saved to young and old.

Not many days did Willie's gentle spirit linger here, but no day passed without a visit from Mr. Ellis, and the boy passed away as he listened to the words, "In my Father's house are many mansions; if it were not so, I would have told you. I go to prepare a place for you."

A PERFECT HORSE.

In weight she might have turned, when well conditioned, nine hundred and fifty pounds. In color she was a dark chesnut, with a velvety depth about the hair indescribably rich and elegant. Many a time have I heard ladies dispute the shade and hue of her plush-like coat as they ran their white, jewelled fingers through her silken hair. Her body was round in the barrel, and perfectly symmetrical. She was wide in the haunches, without projection of the hip bones, upon which the shorter ribs seem to lap. High in the withers as she was, the line of her back and neck perfectly curved, while her deep oblique shoulders and long thick fore arm, ridgy with swelling sinews, suggesting the perfection of stride and power. Her knees across the pan were wide, the cannon bone below them short and thin; the pasterns long and sloping; her hoofs, round, dark, shiny, and well set on. Her mane was a shade darker than her coat, fine and thin as a thoroughbred's always is whose blood is without taint or cross. Her ear was thin, sharply pointed, delicately curved, nearly black around the borders, and as tremulous as the leaves of an aspen. Her neck rose from the withers to the head in perfect curvature, hard, devoid of fat, and well cut up under the chops. Her nostrils were full, very full, and thin almost as parchment. The eyes from which tears might fall or fire flash, were well brought out, soft as a gazelle's, almost human in their intelligence, while over the small bony head, over neck and shoulders, yea over the whole body and clean down to the hoofs the veins stood as if the skin were but tissue paper against which the warm blood pressed, and which it might at any moment burst asunder. "A perfect animal," I said to myself, as I lay looking her over, "an animal which might have been born from the wind and the sunshine, so cheerful and so swift, she seems an animal which a man would present as choicest gift to the woman he loved, and yet one which that woman, wife or lady-love, would give him to ride when honor and life deepened on bottom and speed."—*W. H. H. Murray in Atlantic Monthly.*

DON'T FRET

Mary Bolling, in the Southern Churchman, says: Don't fret, whatever you do, and don't let you children fret. Fretfulness is a habit easily acquired, even when it is not naturally a part of one's disposition, by associating with fretful people.

Everybody feels a tendency to it, at times, and if the desire is indulged, it gains strength very rapidly, and is a source of annoyance, even of unhappiness, not only to the fretful individual himself, but to all by whom he is surrounded. If mothers would not gratify their children when they *fret* for what they want, a good deal could be done toward preventing the little ones from acquiring a habit which will certainly contribute nothing toward the processor's comfort, ease, or happiness, nor toward that of any with whom he may come in contact.

I know a lady who has a little boy, not yet three years old, who is inclined to be very fretful sometimes—though not at all sick—which may be an excuse. She never gives him any thing that he asks for in a fretful tone. Before he was quite two-and-a-half years, old, he had learned that when his mother said, "Can't give it to a fretful boy," that he was not to get it, and I have often heard his tone change in a few minutes, and would reply, "I'se smilin' now mamma"—when his request, if a reasonable one, would always be promptly granted.

Children of a fretful mother always fret, it might safely be asserted, and many more indulge this bad habit whose mothers never gave way to it themselves, but, in many cases, did not take the trouble, or did not know how, to control it in their children.

If any thing was gained by it, there might be some little excuse for being uncomfortable one's self, and for making others so too—but we all know *fretting* accomplishes nothing, except making the one who indulges in it, disagreeable to himself, and to every one else. Therefore, I conclude by saying, as I began—don't fret yourself, and don't allow your children to fret.

"WORKING FOR THE CAUSE."

We are willing often to work for it when untrammeled in action, and with proper direction for a mode of contravening circumstances. We know all about work: we have been the witness of much toil of brothers, fathers, from the dawn till night possessed the fields, that they might get even with the world after the dearth of war. We kept good stewardship over the harvest; we often hoped to be ready each year with a V for Missions, as your more fortunate correspondent has been; but, with all economy, the tribute-money went where?—often where it *had not been earned.* The laity have been mercilessly rebuked for failure to *pay* the ministry—for failure to provide means for *reading*, as well as his food and raiment. A very worthy free-will offering that! But when the preacher does not and will not *read*, what then? The accounts of the success of the Publishing House are very pleasing; the fitting of the Bishops' room particularly pleasant. Heaven bless them! Their estimation should not be measured by an assumed guage of their individual capacity. Ah, no! It should seek to be equal to their untiring effort. We sincerely hope the laborer receives his hire, and proper care. The resolutions and reports of Mission-boards fill us with sober reflection; the efforts of Bishop Keener in an untired field; the *soul investment* of our several officials in the great West would kindle an enthusiasm which is not alien to my habitual temperament; for it it *there* the Church needs a greater and a different effort from the expenditure in the "truckpatches" here, where the preacher has been an immemorial institution. The missionary cause, morever, has always held the tenderest place in my heart, since "Yes, my native land, I love thee!" awakened all sympathy for the exile when a child. "I will give thee the heathen for thine inheritance" will be known in its utmost, purest, most precious force, when another existence will have have opened its endless page. Other demands often forbid a yearly and most pleasing donation, or any aid to the humiliating arrearage of the Bishop's fund. Let me cite a history by way of illustration. Two years agone Conference sent us for a pastor an old man without family. We had been wont to link age with wisdom and valuable experience. We had not learned that some old people have ceased to read or to think. We *awaited* such development. Time only chronicled his inefficiency. A year of *general* dissatisfaction held, as its only pleasure, a prospective change. I am not croaking, and this may be an exceptional case. The excellent livinig which the people from the best abodes gave to this automaton-fossil of a minister, guiltless alike of thought and study, and of any progressive movement, would not be recalled if it could, but to it was added every cent of four hundred and fifty dollars. The amount, which came from the earnings of men whose wages it outmeasured, was demanded and paid because expected, and not because of just fruition. The Church-women entered no protest, though debarred their donation to a preferable cause where the cry was eager for laborers in a whitened field. Another appeal from the orphanage of departed worth could receive no hearing. A distinguished minister of the old *regime* once received for one year $20—I think of it with "sorrow that is not akin to pain." A preacher sent is not entire master of his actions, except when he proves so flagrantly incompetent, and there is no investment made for the mental and moral advancement of the charge. Are the people remiss who refuse a salary, or have they not paid their utmost when they provide for him physically? Giving to the Lord should not prove a premium upon covetousness. Our lay delegation in Conference should know how to prevent such infractions, or they fail to answer their design. A CHURCH-WOMAN.

TO GIVE CHILDREN AN APPETITE.

The Boston Journal of Chemestry says: "Give the children an abundance of out-door exercise, fun and frolic; make them regular in their habits, and feed them only upon plain, nourishing food, and they will seldom, if ever, complain of a lack of appetite. But keep them overtasked in school, confined closely to the house the rest of the time, frowning down every attempt at play; feed them upon rich or high-seasoned food, candies, nuts, etc.' allow them to eat between meals, and late in the evening, and you need not expect them to have good appetities. On the contrary, you may expect that they will be pale, weak and sickly. Don't cram them with food when they don't want it, or have no appetite—for such a course is slow murder. If they have no appetite, encourage, and, if need be, command them to take exercise in the open air. Don't allow them to study too much, and especially keep them from reading the exciting literature which so much abounds in our book-stores and circulating libraries. In addition to securing exercise for the children as above, change their diet somewhat, especially if they have been eating fine flour, change to coarse or Graham flour. Sickness is the most expensive thing on the face of the globe. There may be instances where it makes people or children better, but generally it makes them selfish, sad, misanthropic, nervous, mean and miserable. The best way to make children happy and good is to keep them well.

HE WAS LEFT.

A genuine touch of of woman nature, as well as human nature, pervades the following, from a correspondent in Detroit: 'A comfortable old couple sat a seat or two in front of us on the railway during one of the hottest days of last summer. The journey was evidently one of the events of their lives, and their curiosity excited the attention of passengers. At a way-station the old gentleman stepped out of the car to get a drink, or to buy a doughnut and heard the bell ring only in time to rush to the door of the eating-house and see the train moving off without him. The old lady in her seat had been fidgeting and looking out of the window in her anxiety for his return, and when she saw his plight, his fantic gestures for the train to stop, as it swept farther and farther away, she exclaimed, 'There my old man's got left! Wa'll she continued settling back into her seat again 'I am glad on't—it's always been 'Mammy you'll get left! and now mammy you'll get left and now he's gone and got left, and I am glad on't.'

Her candid reflection on the accident and the evident satisfaction she felt in the fact that he was left, was greeted by a round of laughing applause.

The reason some awakened persons are long in coming to peace and some never come to peace at all, is that they think to find an open door of themselves. They feel shut up by the tears of wrath hemming them in on every side, but still they hope to find some way of their own by which to escape. They are not altogether shup up. They have not been brought to despair of ever saving themselves.

Though a man may become learned by another's learning; he can never be wise but by his own wisdom.

Obituary.

SAMUEL TROTT, SENR.

Died at Tucker's Town, Bermuda, at quarter-past eleven, June 10th, Bro. Samuel Trott, senr., aged 63. For a great many years Bro. Trott has had the honorary title of "Mayor of Tucker's Town," and for the same period has been the pillar of our church there, the leader of a class, every member of which esteemed and loved him, a thoroughly earnest, consistent, active Christian, always ready, with a smile, a word of cheer and a helping hand, to greet and welcome the oftimes weary and jaded Methodist preachers.

From a frequent observance of his daily piety the writer has learned many a lesson that he will remember with profit to his life's end. There is no Wesleyan Methodist layman or preacher, who ever resided at the East end of Bermuda, but knew Bro. Sammy Trott, and, whilst all must regard the loss to our church at Tucker's Town, of its most prominent member, and its brightest light, we cannot help but rejoice that another bright jewel is added to the Saviour's crown, and another addition made to the ranks of those whom Jesus has redeemed out of every nation and kindred, and people and tongue.

Whenever we saw Bro. Trott he was always hard at work, always very busy and always ready to stop or leave work, to help a Methodist preacher in any way. On Tuesday, July 3rd, he went to St. George's in his boat, and when near home on his return, by some mishap or other he fell overboard. He was quickly in the boat again, but his fall into the water, checking the perspiration, brought on inflammation of the lungs. I was at T. T. on Wednesday evening, and when I met him as we were coming out to service, I saw that he was very ill, and tried to persuade him to go home and go to bed, but he would not on any account be absent from the preaching. Service over, he remained to meet his class and I mine. Again I tried to send him home and let his class join mine for once, but he would not leave his post. At the close he offered a beautifully earnest, simple, comprehensive prayer, and just managed to get to his own home door, when he fell down exhausted, was taken to bed and never rose again.

I saw him on the Sunday and Monday, but neither him nor I thought it would be fatal, on the Tuesday evening I was sent for in haste, as he was dying, I got there about half-past eight and remained to the end. He was suffering great pain and could scarcely speak. His last words, uttered with great difficulty, were in answer to my question. "Are you at peace, Bro. Trott?" raising his hand as far as his weakness would allow, and fixing his eyes upwards he said, "Thank God, all is well." In about fifteen minutes after, he had gone "to the realms of the blest," "that country so bright and so fair." I repeated the words of the Psalmist to those around, "Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the end of that man is *peace*," and asked them to sing,

There is a land of pure delight, &c.

The funeral took place on Wednesday 11th, and was very numerously attended. He was buried in the churchyard at Bailey's Bay.

Rejoice for a brother deceased,
Our loss is his infinite gain;
A soul out of prison released,
And freed from its bodily chain;
With songs let us follow its flight,
And mount with his spirit above,
Escaped to the mansions of light,
And lodged in the Eden above."

Your affectionate Brother,
A. R. B. SHREWSBURY.

Bermuda.

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Designed to Educate Young Men for Business.

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Each Student is furnished with a Capital of from $2,000 to $3,000 consisting of Merchandise and Notes of the COLLEGE BANK, and trades with his fellow-students as a Merchant reaping the success, encountering the difficulties, and having recourse to the expedients of a merchant; while his course is carefully watched, his energies quickened and directed, his capacities expanded and his faults and failings pointed out and corrected by careful and attentive teachers who understand their business.

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Hon Alexander McL Seely, do.
Zebedee Ring, do.
Thomas E. Millidge, do.
Chas. N. Skinner, Judge of Probates, do.
William W. Turnbull, do.
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CURE

Dropsy in its worst form; Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Swelling of the Limbs and Face, Asthma of whatever kind, Dyspepsia, Billiousness, Spitting of Blood, Bronchitis, Sick Headache, Diseases of the Blood, Female Diseases, Running Sores, Rheumatism. Erysepilas.

These BITTERS are taken in connection with our

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WHICH REGULATES THE BOWELS AND PURIFIES THE BLOOD.

GATES' EYE RELIEF,

For Soreness or Inflammation of the Eyes. Price 25 cents per bottle.

GATES' ACADIAN LINIMENT,

For Inflammatory Pains in any part of the Body, Chilblains, Toothache, &c. Price 25 cetns a bottle.

The following certificates describe a few of the astonishing cures which have been made by the use of these remedies—

CLEMENTS, ANNAPOLIS Co., Dec. 28, 1859.

This is to certify that I was afflicted with deceased lungs, loss of voice, &c., for two years and a half; that I could not speak above a whisper; was thought consumptive by my friends, as I coughed and raised a good deal; I employed three regular physicians at different times to no purpose. I then by the advice of my friends, as a last resort, commenced using Mr. Caleb Gates' Bitters and Ointment, which restored me in a short time to good health again.

MARY L POTTER

Sworn at Wilmot, this 11th day of April, 1857, before me INGLIS PHINNEY, J. P.

SCOTTS BAY, Aug. 3rd. 1868.

DR. GATES.

This is to certify that after three years suffering of the diseases called Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, I have tested your preparation and found relief.

The first symptoms of complaining were swelling of the stomach, lowness of spirits, and very soon became general debility. I tried medicines from three different Doctors but found no real benefit derived from them

I was advised to write for Dr. Gates' Life of Man Bitters, which I did, and can candidly say there was nothing like them for me; six months after I received the Bitters I was in a manner cured of all deceases and weakness. I would say to any of those afflicted with those diseases to try them as I have and they will want no further proof.

MRS. SIMON T. FRASER.

Sworn to before me, this third day of August, 1868. GEORGE L. JESS, J. P.

NEW GERMANY, Nov. 4, 1859.

This is to certify that I, Matthew Shirdon, was under the doctor's hands for some time with a disease called the Dropsy, and suffered all but death; and after giving up all hopes, was recommended to go to Mr. Gates. In about two weeks after taking his medicine I was able to go to work as usual.

Sworn to before me EDWARD MORGAN. J. P.

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THOMAS MAIN,
Secretary.

Society's Office, March 15th, 1872.

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Sealed Tenders, marked "Tenders for Coal Cars," will be received at this office until Wednesday, the 23rd inst., at noon from persons disposed to offer for the construction of

420 Five Ton Coal Cars,

Similar to those now in use on this Railway.

Plans and Specifications may be seen at the Railway Office, Halifax, the Railway Station, St. John, and at the Engineer's Office, Moncton, on and after Thursday, 10th inst.

The names of two responsible persons, willing to become security for the faithful performance of the Contract, must accompany each Tender.

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.

LEWIS CARVELL,
General Superintendent.

Railway Office, Moncton, July 4th, 1873.
July 9.

Provincial Wesleyan Almanac

JULY, 1873

First Quarter, 2nd day, 6h 56m, afternoon
Full Moon, 10th day, 2h 19m, morning.
Last Quarter, 16th day, 4h 43m, afternoon.
New Moon, 24th day, 6h. 19m. morning.

D. M.	Day of Wk.	SUN Rises.	SUN Sets.	MOON Rises.	MOON South.	MOON Sets.	H W at Halifax	Tide at
1	Tu.	4 23	7 45	11 1	5 19	11 37	morn.	
2	W.	4 23	7 44	A 3	5 59	11 55	0	7
3	Th.	4 24	7 44	1 6	6 40	morn	0	50
4	Fr.	4 25	7 43	2 12	7 23	0 14	1	41
5	Sa.	4 25	7 44	3 20	8 9	0 54	2	39
6	SU.	4 26	7 43	4 30	8 59	0 58	3	41
7	M.	4 27	7 43	5 45	9 57	1 28	4	38
8	Tu.	4 27	7 42	6 55	10 57	2 9	5	39
9	W.	4 28	7 41	7 58	morn	2 59	6	33
10	Th.	4 29	7 41	8 51	0 1	4 4	7	23
11	Fr.	4 30	7 41	9 31	1 4	5 17	8	11
12	Sa.	4 31	7 40	10 3	2 5	6 39	9	0
13	SU.	4 31	7 40	10 30	3 1	7 59	9	49
14	M.	4 32	7 39	10 53	3 54	9 18	10	38
15	Tu.	4 33	7 39	11 16	4 44	10 35	11	26
16	W.	4 34	7 38	11 38	5 32	11 48	A	17
17	Th.	4 35	7 37	morn	6 20	A 12	1	9
18	Fr.	4 36	7 36	0 2	7 8	2 14	2	7
19	Sa.	4 37	7 35	0 32	7 59	3 26	3	8
20	SU.	4 38	7 34	1 7	8 51	4 35	4	14
21	M.	4 39	7 33	1 49	9 44	5 39	5	25
22	Tu.	4 40	7 33	2 40	10 38	6 36	6	28
23	W	4 41	7 32	3 36	11 31	7 25	7	21
24	Th.	4 42	7 31	4 38	A. 22	8 6	8	4
25	Fr.	4 43	7 30	5 42	1 9	8 36	8	45
26	Sa.	4 44	7 29	6 48	1 56	9 4	9	20
27	SU	4 45	7 28	7 50	2 36	9 22	9	52
28	M.	4 46	7 27	8 50	3 16	9 42	10	25
29	Tu.	4 47	7 25	9 53	3 56	9 58	10	59
30	W.	4 48	7 24	10 55	4 36	10 17	11	33
31	Th.	4 49	7 23	11 57	5 17	10 37	morn.	

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

High water at Pictou and Cape Tormentine, 4 hours 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.

FOR THE LENGTH OF THE DAY.—Add 12 hour to the time of the sun's setting, and from the sum subtract the time of rising.

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

HENRY A. BELDON,
Merchant Tailor,
AND
GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTER
131 Barrington street,
(Opposite Grand Parade,)
HALIFAX.

Always keeps on hand a large stock of

British and Foreign Woollen Cloths,

which he makes up in the best style to order. Ministers, Barristers, College Gowns, and Ladies Riding Habits made to order. jul9

FOR SALE AT THE
Prince Albert MOULDING FACTORY.

DOORS.

1000 KILN DRIED PANEL DOORS from $1.50 and upwards. Keeps on hand following dimensions, viz, 7x3, 6 ft, 10x2, 10, 6, 8x2, 8, 5, 6x2, 6.

WINDOWS.

1000 WINDOW FRAMES AND SASHES, 12 lights each, viz, 7x9, 8x10, 9x12, 10x14. Other sizes made to order.

SHOP FRONTS

And Window Shades, inside and out, made to order.

MOULDINGS

One million feet kiln drird Mouldings, various patterns.

Also, constantly on hand—

FLOORING.

1 1-2 M grooved and tongued spruce, and plain jointed 1 in. Flooring well seasoned.

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Grooved and tongued Pine add spruce Lining Also, Shelving and other Dressed Material.

PLAINING, MATCHING, MOULDING TIMBER JIG and CIRCULAR SAWING, done at shortest notice.

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Orders attended with promptness and despatch. Constantly on hand—Turned Stair Balusters and Newal Posts.

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Pine, Spruce and Hemlock Lumber; Pitch Pir Timber and 3 in. Plank. Also—Birch, Oak, and othe hard woods.

SHINGLES.

Sawed and Split Pine and Cedar Shingles, CLAPBOARDS, PICKETS, LATHS, and JUNIP POSTS.

ALSO,—*SHIP AND BOAT KNEES.*

All of which the Subscriber offers for sale, low for cash, at Prince Albert Steam Mill, Victoria Wharf, foot of Victoria Street (commonly known at Bates' Lane), near the Gas Works.

June 22. HENRY G. HILL.

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Nov 15

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