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A SPECIAL DISCOUNT

Y. M. C. A. NOTES.

A delegation from the Kingston, N. Y. association recently visited West Hensley and held interesting services. It is expected that an association will soon be organized there.

At a recent reunion of the Y. M. C. A of Bordeaux, France, the very earnest and efficient General Secretary bade the association farewell to enter the evangelical ministry, to which he goes with many prayers.

The eleventh annual convention of the Y. M. C. A., of the State of Ohio was welcomed in the Broad-street Congregational Church, Columbus, Sept. 27th. H. Thane Miller presided, and Rev. Dr. Moore welcomed the delegates on the part of the clergy. He liked the association because it is developing unity among the Churches. He said the association had demonstrated the necessity for its existence, and God has vindicated the wisdom of its establishment in the results achieved. Before the meeting adjourned a letter from the Private Secretary of the Governor was read, requesting that the latter's absence from the city detained him from the Convention's sessions in which he was much interested.

During the recent strike the Y. M. C. A. of Wilkestane, Pa., sent delegations of its members to hold religious services among the troops stationed in that city. They were cordially welcomed and were heard with attention, the soldiers themselves opening the singing.

The temperance work under T. N. Doutney has been very successfully prosecuted at Mightapolis, St. Paul, and Richmond, Minn., the Y.M. C. A. assisting.

We learn with regret that the ritualistic spirit which takes the lead at St. Vincent, France, takes away all hope of reconstituting the union dissevered by the departure of most of its members.

Mr. L. P. Rowland, late of Philadel phia, and well known in association work, has been called to work on the Eastern shore of Maryland.

At Cedar Falls, Iowa, is an association which is doing an excellent work. Although organized but six months the association has succeeded in breaking down the denominationaal "partition walls," and the Christian union which John speaks of is beginning to be realized.

The annual convention of the Young Men's Christian Associations of the State of New York, met at Hudson, Sept. 19th. Many persons well known in association work were present, and among others the Rev. George Müller, of Bristol, England, took part in the exercises. The reports from associations showed that an encouraging work was going on throughout the State. Mr. H. B. Cathambelin, of Syracuse read an interesting paper before the Convention on "The Financial Necessities" of the associations, and resolutions were adopted asking for \$3000 for the State work for the year to come. Of this amount nearly \$2000 were subscribed on the spot. The Convention throughout was one of the most successful ever held in New York.

The tenth anniversary of the Y. M. C. A. of Meridan, Ct., was held Sept. 17th. The President, Mr. Benham made an interesting address, sketching the history of the association from its inception to the present time. He stated that the library contained 2000 volumes, and has a membership of 300.

The Conventions of the Associations of New Hampshire was held at Concord, Sept. 18-20. 300 delegates were present, and \$2000 subscribed for the State work. The Conference for New England Chris-

was attended by delegates from all parts of New England. / The conference and convention were both of very great inter-

At the time of the recent Dominion Convention at Quebec, the association of that city desired to present to the public the needs of the society for a building of its own. A mass meeting which was well attended was held therefore in this interest, and was addressed by prominent association workers. The advantages of a building in assisting the work of the organization was presented by Messrs. Cree, of New York, Budge, of Montreal, Crossbid, of Quebec and others, and subscriptions were raised amounting to \$10,-

The eleventh annual Convention of the Y.M.C.A. of the Maritime Provinces was held in Chatham, N.B., Sept. 6th. A large number of delegates were present from different parts of the Provinces, and the International Executive Committee was represented by Mr. H. K. Cree, of New York. The Hon. Mr. Blair extended in the name of the Chatham Association a hearty welcome to all the delegates, which was responded to by Mr. J. B. Morrow, of Halifax. The Rev. Mr. Wilson welcomed the Convention in the name of the clergy of Chatham, and commended the association as a hand-maid of the church. The expenses for the year was reported to be \$8,563 for the various so-

THE INFATUATION OF CRIME.

We do not favour a ready admission to our columns of cruel and sanguinary tales. But as a warning to those who indulge wicked passions, and to show sooner or later, the perpetrators of iniquity, we give extracts as to a dreadful sin and punishment which recently appeared in English papers. The St. John Telegraph gives a summary of the facts connected with the mystery, murder and penalty. It is next to impossible to believe that such wickedness is allowed to cumber the earth.

A short time ago our cable despatches announced that four persons had been sentenced to death, in England, in connection with the Perge mystery and murder case, but no details were given fitted to cast light on the matter. These have now come to hand, and are of the most extraordinary character.

The persons sentenced to die are Louis Staunton and Patrick Staunton, brothers, Mrs. Patrick Staunton, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Rhodes and Alice Rhodes her sister. The woman, who was murdered, was Mrs. Louis Staunton, whose maiden name was

Harriet Butterfield. The story, in brief, is that a couple of years ago Louis Staunton married Harriet Butterfield, who was ten years older than himself; and a person of weak mind; that soon after he tried to induce her to sell all her property and reversions amounting to £3,000: that he soon after conceived a guilty passion for Alice Rhodes, sister of Patrick's wife, the brother and wife both favoring it. The whole family removed from Penge to a retired spot in which Mrs. Louis Staunton and her child were placed in a small room in Patrick's house, and slowly starved to death, Alice Rhodes, whom he intended to marry when he got rid of his wife, openly lived with Lois as the true Mrs. Staunton. The child was reduced to the point of death and sent to the hospital where it died. Before Mrs. Staunton breathed her last, the parties moved back to Penge, carrying the dying woman with them, in order to get a certificate at that place that the death of Mrs. Staunton arose from natural causes. They almost succeeded but suspicions were aroused.

The court scene at the trial is thus

Mr. Justice Hawkins in his scarlet have anything to say against the onmediately preceding the Convention, and and black robes with his black cap; coming execution. Mr. Sydney Smith, of ever having come within a hundred circumference.—Halifax Herald.

the miserable prisoner in the dock Louis pale and in a trance; Patrick and his wife terror stricken yet rapidly exchanging communications with each other: Alice Rhodes with head covered and stupified with terror; the court crowded with ladies and gentlemen; the time after 11 o'clock at night; the jury having brought in their verdict the foreman, in answer to the Clerk of Arraiges, pronouncing the word "guilty" four several times.

What follows is inus described by an English contemporary :-

"Silence" is emphatically proclaimed, and o'ace more the two brothers and two sisters are in the front row of the d.ock. There is no sitting now. They must all stand and bear the verdict pronounced upon them. Louis, still ashy pale, looks as if he were in a stupor. and gazes unmoved. Patrick trembles like a leaf, and as he has done on every day of the tria!, looks behind him pitifully and pleadingly for his wife. Once she is by his side he seems more consoled. The two women, half stooping and shrinking from the look of the Court and the eyes of the women round about them at every corner, stand by the side of the men. The dock is now full. The warders have been doubled and trebled, and it requires all the kindly assistance of Mr. Smith, the Governor, and all the attention of every one concerned to prevent Patrick and his wife from falling. It is a dreadful moment, and the suspense is painful. Once again the names of the jurymen are called over, and each one answers. the terrible retribution which overtakes, Then, after another "Silence!" the Clerk of the Arraigns speaks: "How say vou, gentlemen, is Louis Staunton guilty of the murder with which he stands charged?" The Foreman's voice trembles, "Guilty." "Is Patrick Staunton guilty of the murder with which he stands charged?" "Guilty." "Is Elizabeth Ann Staunton guilty of the murder with which she stands charged?" "Guilty." There is a shudder at this announcement. "Is Alice Rhodes guilty of the murder with which she stands charged?" "Guilty." At the last sentence there is an exclamation of "Oh!" a sudden sharp murmur of pity which runs instantly round the court. All eyes are fixed on the miserable creatures in the dock. That murmur of commisseration grows so loud that the recommendation to mercy of the women is scarcely heard. And now Alice Rhodes has fainted in the dock. With a piteous moan she has fallen into the arms of the attendants, and has been gently placed on a chair. "I will, I will," murmurs Mrs. Patrick Staunton to her husband. He has implored her for his sake to be firm, and she is acting bravely. Still Louis Staunton gazes upon the Court as if in a dream. Still Patrick Staunton positively shivers. How long will that unhappy woman bear up? Her sister is moaning in a fainting fit, and smelling salts are being administered; and whilst the old-fashioned cry of the usher, "Oyez, oyez, ovez," asks why sentence of death should not be pronounced, and the judge sternly comments on the enormity of the offence, and the two brothers and the sisters still stand at the bar. Patrick Staunton grasps his wife's hand; he presses it intensely and affectionately. Again she murmurs she will be firm, but at the mention of death her strength succumbs, and, with one pitiful cry, "O, give me a chair," she sinks by the side of her sister in a swoon. And now the two brothers are left standing, to hear the sentence of death pronounced. Before the dreadful words are over, Patrick, remembering, no doubt, their old affection, has slipped his hand into his brother's, as much as to say that if "they were not lovely and pleasant in their lives," still that sics and theology? (1.) By his own "in death they are not divided," but Lewis Staunton, pale as hewn-marble, neither trembles nor falters, nor looks at his brother, nor turns to poor Alice Rhodes as she lies fainting in the cor-

ner, but simply gazes across the crowd-

ed court into vacancy. As we look

amidst the huddled crowd of warders,

fainting women and pale men con-

demned to death, they are asked if they

the women No : but Alice Rhodes, recovered for an instant answers for herself, "Only that I am innocent." Louis and Patrick Staunton say nothing: but when the confusion has subsided go down the sad steps after the removal of the prostrate sisters. So ends the drama brought to a tragic conclusion, and as the audience file out, appalled at the scene just witnessed, one of the leading counsel-accustomed, no doubt, to sentences of death-asks my Lord when he will take the first case in the morn-

On Saturday evening, September 22 the Rev. Dr. Gervase Smith and Mrs. Smith embarked at Gravesend on board the steamer "Hankow" for Melbourne. A large number of friends assembled at the Cannon-street railway station to bid the travellers Godspeed on their journey to Australia, whither Dr. Smith is going as representative of the British Conference "to the General Conference of the Australasian Wesleyan Methodist Church, to be held at Sydney, in May, 1878, and to visit the several colonies connected with that Conference." Amongst those present were the Rev Dr. and Mrs. Punshon, and the Revs. M. C. Osborne, G. W. Oliver, B.A., John Harvard, W. Butters, J. Buller, T. Allen, W. Hirst, W. H. Cornforth and W. Cornforth. About a score of relatives, including the sisters and the sons of Dr. Smith, and friends from all parts of the British Isles, proceeded to Gravesend. The weather was fine; the accommodation on board was excellent; and there appeared every prospect of a swift and pleasant voyage. Word has been received from Plymouth that the passage so far had been smooth and free from all discomfort. Probably no further news of the vessel will be received till her arrival at Melbourne is announced by telegram some six weeks hence. After reaching Melbourne, Dr. and Mrs. Smith will visit, Adelaide, Tasmania, New Zealand, Queenland Sydney, and at the close of the General Conference at Sydney will sail to San Francisco, calling at Fiji and the Sandwich Islands. The long railway journey across North America and another voyage from New York to Liverpool will bring their long circular tour to a close, probably in the latter part of next July. Many prayers have been and will be offered, that Dr. Smith's health, which of late has not been robust, may be permanently improved by the sea breezes and change of scene, the Australasian Churches may be greatly blessed by his presence and ministrations, and that journeying mercies in abundance may be granted to him and Mrs. Smith during their long absence from home.—Recorder.

JOSEPH COOK'S PERSON AND MANNER.

BY PROFESSOR J. P. LACROIX.

Mr. Cook, than whom no man in Christendom is at present a more shining light, is short and heavy in person, the very ideal of absolute physical health. His general appearance is rather Scotch or English than American—delicately florid of countenance, and light almost sandy, of hair. His head is no way particularly remarkable, having no special disproportionateness of forehead or of intellectuality over the other inferior faculties. To meet him on the street or in a hotel, one would take him to be simply an excellent specimen of well-balanced manhood, perhaps a banker, a man of literary leisure; certainly no fanatic in politics, religion, or any thing else.

What is his manner as a speaker? How does he succeed in interesting an out-door audience in the discussion of the profoundest problems of metaphyperfect mastery of the subject. (2.) By his personal enthusiasm for the subject. (3.) By his very rare imaginativeness and ampleness of language. By his physical ability to deliver himself with great force and animation.

There is in Mr. Cook an absolute absence of hurtful mannerisms and of ar-

the Governor of the gaol, answers for leagues of a teacher of elecution. He has no fancy gesture, no theatrical stamp of the foot, no scientific modulations of the voice. He has absolutely no shadow of self-consciousness, no remotest thought of "what impressions I am making." He is too genuine a man for this or any other such littleness.

Some of his lectures here have been delivered from the manuscript; some in the absolutely free manner of a colitician addressing a mass meeting. His great speech on, "Does Death End All?" was a fine piece of absolutely untrammeled harangue before a great multitude as it is the fortune of man to listen to. On this occasion he rose to his feet, stepped solidly to the front of the platform, and with a single sentence seized the absolute attention of that vast multitude, and sprang into the very heart of his subject; and for two hours that attention he held, and that first bound of energetic delivery

he kept up. When he reads, he does it with about as much forcefulness as when he speaks freely. Discarding a desk, he seizes his great bundle of manuscript with both hands, and gets as near his audience as he can, and reads with all the might of his strong person and his warm heart. When a fresh argument flashes upon him, he tosses aside his bundle of foolscap, and follows it out to the end. Then resuming his manuscript, he proceeds just as if there had been no interruption. Thus his speeches grow in scope every time they are

The nearest thing to a mannerism of intonation in Mr. Cook is a very peculiar sort of cadenced rhythm with which some of his intensest utterances are concluded. It is the same thing which appears as a dead fossil in the artificial intoning of the ritualist, in the weird howl of the dervish, and in sing-song of the Southern backwoods Baptist. It is the very same thing which forces the bard to sing, and the poet to write in musical numbers. In Mr. Cook it is wonderfully impressive. simply because it is absolutely natural. absolutely the fitting form for the thought to assume under the peculiar circumstances. In Mr. Cook's whole manner there is great gentleness, kindness, Christianness, and the absolute absence of bitterness, sarcasm or sneering. The foe is not frowned down, nor browbeaten down, but he is simply annihilated by the sweetness and brightness of truth. I regard it among the richest privileges of my life to have heard Mr. Joseph Cook.—West. Adv.

WHAT IS IT.

The Steamer "Cortes" which arrived yesterday morning from St. John's, N.F. brought up a curious kind of sea monster. which was caught at Catalina on the 24th ult., by two fishermen. It had been driven round the east point of that harbor during a gale, and when noticed it was still living, but in a very exhausted condition, and was rescued with much difficulty and taken to St. John's, N.F., where it was sold to parties in New York, for \$500, who intend to preserve it and put it up on exhibition, The following is curtailed from the St. John's, N.F. "Star." -The animal is forty feet six inches, between extremities, or from the point of its longest tentacle to the point of the tail. It has eight arms which radiate from the head of the animal, four from either side of the head, near the extremity of which, with two of the shorter tentacula between them, spring two enormously long arms or feelers of about thirty feet six inches each, varying in thickness from their extremities to the base at from about six to twelve inches in circumference. The mass of the body, including the tail was about ten feet in length and about three in breadth, with an average thickness of about twelve inches. The tail is about two feet nine inches across, and tificialness. No one would suspect him the head is about two feet and a half in

ETERNITY.

Eternity! Eternity! How long art thou, Eternity! A circle infinite art thou; Thy centre an eternal now. Never, we name thy outer bound, For never end therein is found, Ponder, O man, Eternity! Eternity! Eternity! How long art thou, Eternity!

A little bird with fretting beak, Might wear to nought the loftiest peak, Though but each thousand years it came Yet thou wert then, as now, the same. Ponder, O man, Eternity! Eternity! Eternity! How long art thou, Eternity!

They who lived poor and naked, rest With God, for ever rich and blest; And love and praise the highest good; In perfect bliss and gladsome mood Ponder, O man, Eternity!

Eternity! Eternity! How long art thou, Eternity ! Lo! I, Eternity, warn thee, O man, that oft thou think on me. The sinner's punishment and pain; To them who love their God, rich gain ! Ponder, O man, Eternity. WULFFER, 1648.

REV. JOSEPH COOK. Opening of the Boston Monday Lectureship—Labor Troubles—A discourse on

The Boston Monday Lectureship opened its third year in Tremont Temple to-day at noon. The house was not crowded as might have been expected from the success of last year's course but only comfortably full. The distinguished lecturer, Rev. Joseph Cook, was greeted with hearty applause as he stepped upon the platform precisely at the appointed hour. After a short invocation and singing the speaker began his preliminary talk upon the topics of the day, selecting the subject of the late railway troubles for comment, He said that in the year 1877 America had seen her first, but probably not last, insurrection of hunger. Low paid labor had, at least occasionally, not had enough to eat, and at last a thin flame of fire broke across the continent, from Baltimore to San Francisco. Cities gather to themselves tramps and criminals by natural attraction, and the flame from the volcanic crevice lighted this inflammable material. In the events which followed, and in their field. causes, was food for thought. We had a strike for low-paid labor, and a riot of sneaks and thieves, and a grand-motherly self-defence. The trouble was not altogether with the workingmen, who for the most part remembered that it took two to make a bargain. The trouble was in great part from second. rate business men who had not brains enough to make a fortune by any other than a cut throat policy-by grinding the rate of wages. It was becoming a gigantic question of how to prevent in America the grinding of the faces of the poor. The speaker did not know that Thomas Scott had ground the faces of his poor laborers, but he believed he paid a large salary not for his knowlege of legitimate railroading but for his knowledge of illegimate railroading. A family of five, parents and their unproductive children, could not live respectably on less than \$12 per week. As John Bright has said the nation lived in the cottage, and the price of skilled labor, that resided elsewhere, had nothing to do with the labor question. The speaker would lay down the heretical proposition that if a family received no more wages or income than twice the bare cost of uncooked food consumed by it, they were

God, to Thee," the speaker began the lecture proper. He said that when the poet Coleridge was a poor boy at a charity school in London, he once walked she crowded Strand throwing out his hands right and left. One of them came in contact with the waistcoat of a portly gentleman, who immediately accused the lad of attempting to pick his pocket. "No," said Coleridge, "I am swimming the Hellespont." The poet boy had that morning, at school, read the story of Leander swimming from Europe to Asia. Now. in discussions of cases of conscience the difference to be marked is the diffirence between swimming the Hellespont and picking the pocket; the external act may be the same in both cases. The man who feels injured by the act of another inquires for the motive, and judges the action accordingly. One not ourselves, according as we

upon starvation wages. He announc-

ed that he would hereafter continue

After the singing of "Nearer, my

the consideration of this topic.

down the proposition that "an erring conscience is a chimera," and other famous philosophers nod assent to this proposition, while some few dissent. The fog in discussion upon the moral sense begins in the definition of conscience. After four years of theological instruction the speaker had found himself with no clear ideas concerning conscience. And only after Line days of study at the Andover library he had arrived at definite conclusions upon the subject. These propositions he had tested before many scholars, and that successfully.

1. Conscience, according to the loose popular idea of it, is the soul's sense of right and wrong.

2. Conscience, according to the strict. scholarly idea of it, is the soul's sense of right and wrong in motives.

3. Defined in the loose, popular way, as only the sense of right and wrong, conscience implicitly includes the action of the judgment as well as of the moral perceptions and feel

4. Thus defined, therefore, conscience is fallible and may justly be spoken of as blinded, erring and seared.

5. The loose popular definition makes no explicit distinction between the outer act and the inner motive.

6. The conscience, is supposed to be the faculty by which we decide on the rightness or wrongness of external acts, is doubly fallible, and may with perfect justice be pronounced erring, vacilliating, and often self-contradictory.

7. On the other hand, if conscience be defined, in the strict, scholarly way, as the soul's sense of right and wrong in motives, the judgment or purely intellectual activity of the soul is distinguished from the moral perception and feelings.

8. A man does infallibly know whether he means right or wrong in any deliberate choice.

9. If therefore, conscience be supposed to be, as the strict definition describes it, the soul's sense of right and wrong in motives, and in those only, conscience is infallible within its

10. In this sense and in that field conscience is not educable.

11. It follows from this defini tion that right and wrong belong only to motives, and that external acts have expediency or inexpediency, usefulness or harmfulness, and that their character in these respects is ascertained by the judgment and not by the consci-

But conscience not only perceives the difference between a good motive and a bad; it feels that the good motive ought to be and that the bad ought not to be chosen. Conscience, therefore, may be briefly and provisionally defined as a sense including both a perception and a feelinga perception of right and wrong, and a feeling of what ought and ought not to be, in motives.

The propositions here outlined would be elaborated in future lectures. He hoped that, building upon these axioms, conclusions would be deduced that would blanch the cheek of unscientific thought. The distinction between right and wrong is perceived by conscience; that the perception of right and wrong and the meaning to do well and to do ill are different, was clear to every man. Conscience might also be defined as the tongue that tastes the flavor of intention." Behind the definition of conscience lay the word "ought." Did his hearers ever try to measure that word? They might weigh against the word "ought" everything but God, and it would outweigh all. The speaker could not image God weighed against "ought" and there was the explanation of a mysterv. God was in "ought," and therefore it outweighs all.

Conscience includes— 1. A direct and intuitive perception

of the difference between right and wrong in motives.

2. A powerful feeling that what is right ought to be, and that what is wrong ought not to be, chosen by the

3. A sense of one's own approval or disapproval, according as what ought to ively upon the American people, and be is or is not chosen.

4. A sense of an approval or disapproval from a divine Somewhat or Some Motive was everything. Kant lays, choose good or bad motives.

the acutest known to the soul; the former arising when what ought to be has been done and the latter when what ought not; and when a sense of selfapproval or disapproval has arisen, together with a feeling of our approval or disapproval by a divine Somewhat or Some One not ourselves.

6. A prophetic anticipation that both our approval or disapproval by ourselves and by a divine Somewhat and Some One not ourselves is to continue and to have consequences affecting us as personal existences beyond death.

The speaker defied any candid and clear person to deny, in the name of the inductive sciences, either of these six propositions, and there were behind each one of them unexplored remainders, and in those unexplored remainders would be found that "light which lighteth every man that cometh into the world," for God was in conscience.

The subject of the next lecture was annonnced as " Physical Facts concerning the Moral Sense," in which, probably, some notice will be taken of Darwin's views of conscience.

THE EPISCOPAL GENERAL CON-VENTION.

We give extracts from a leading article in the Boston Post, showing the importance attached by American papers to this great gathering of Episcopal clergy, now being held in Boston, We have reason to believe that in the United States the Episcopal Bishops are more disposed to enter upon hard, practical work than the foolish system of introducing innovations among their

If Cotton Mather, the noted Puritan,

and the defender of witchcraft a century and a half ago, could rise out of his grave this week and walk down to Trinity Church to-morrow morning when the Episcopal Convention holds the opening service of its triennial session, his surprise would far exceed his disgust at the change in the tide of affairs. It was over fifty years after his day before Bishop Seabury was con- to you with a rod?" The same con- The Lord Jesus had called him away in ecrated as an English Bishop for America. The Episcopal Church was then represented by only a few congregations in the chief cities, and had, in fact, been nearly broken up in the war of the Revolution on account of the loyalty of most of its clergy and people to the British Crown. There was little expectation that it could ever thrive in a soil sown thick with democratic ideas; but the pendulum now begins to swing the other way, and what has been supposed to be the most aristocratic denomination in the country is rapidly becoming thoroughly democratic in the spirit with which it is reaching tisma" out to the great middle class.

Nearly sixty bishops, nearly two hundred of the picked clergymen of different dioceses, and almost the same number of laymen, will be present tomorrow morning at Trinity Church, and the bishops, clad in their episcopal robes, will present an imposing spectacle, not often seen in the United States, as they enter the western doors and march up the central aisle to the spacious chancel. We do not believe in ecclesiastical pageantry, but there is something thrilling in such sights, and, in a country where the religious traditions seldom strike the heart with awe, it will do no harm to make the most of them. Even Cotton Mather would not turn away in scorn from such a modest display of what in his days used to be called prelatical trumpery.

What the special business of this convention may be, it is impossible yet to say. There has been a singular absence of warlike demonstrations in the Episcopal ranks since the late Bishop Cummins took his departure, and high and low churchmen lie down like the wolf and the lamb of the prospective millenium. It seems as if the Episco. pal Church were about taking a departure as significant as that which marked the year 1835. Then the question was how to bring the Church to bear effectthen the missionary system, which has deal of nourishment in it." been found to be too cramped for the working energies of a live body, was substantially put-into its present shape. Now, if we read aright the drift of feel- | rate."-Dr. Dodd.

5. A bliss or a pain, each perhaps ing and opinion in this denomination, the bishops, clergy and people are taking much the same position as the Methodists used to take in their pioneer days. The stories told of the Western Bishops-men like Tuttle of Utah, and Morris of Oregon—read more like a of him, with a swearing, drinking father. leaf out of the early church history than and a godless mother? Perhaps he almost any religious acts of recent days; never thought. But God who sees and and the facts which have come to hand about Bishop Lay, of Eston, Md., that poor sinners, whether they be old or he leads his clergy as their chief missionary, radiating from his cathedral One day God put it into the heart of with his helpers into all parts of his diocese, and sharing the burdens of the Gospel preached to children. work with his clergy, recall the labors of the British bishops before the Norman conquest of England. It is evident that the American bishops are willing | did he notice the people or things in the to be tested by the practical utility of street, but all the way home, if you had their office, and that the respect paid to the Episcopate, within and without the Episcopal Church, depends greatly upon its actual efficiency in preaching the Gospel and renewing society.

BAPTISM WITH WATER "Baptism with water," the phrase of

John the Baptist, carries with it the force of instrumentality, and implies therefore, the application of the baptismal element to the subject. It has been claimed, in discussion upon this question, that the words in the Greek text: en hudati, ought to have been rendered in water. The preposition in this connection, however, governs the dative of the instrument, and has been rendered in our version with propriety and with grammatical accuracy. Sometimes the preposition, en, governs the dative of locality—as in Matthew, the first verse of the second chapter: en Bethleem, in Bethlehem. The preposition also in other passages governs the dative of time—as in the fifteenth verse of the tenth chapter of St. Matthew's Gospel: en hemera kriseos, in the day of judgment. Very frequently, however, as in the passage under consideration, the Greek preposition governs the dative of instrumentality. We have good example of this in 1 Cor. iv. 21: en rhabdo eltho pros humas, "am I to come struction we have in Luke xxii. 49: en machaira, with the sword. The difference between the dative of locality, and that of time and of instrumentality will be sufficiently obvious to any inquirer. We do not need any vindication of our version, "I indeed baptize you with water," except what the structures of parallel passages clearly exemplifies. This rendering is not only grammatically correct, but it is that which, carried through the passage, harmonizes with the historic facts of Pentecostal baptism: with the Holy Ghost and with fire .- Rev. J. Lathern, in "Bap-

SUGGESTIVE TO FAULT FINDERS.

"Now, deacon, I've just one word to say. I can't bear your preaching! 1 get no good. There's so much in it that I don't want, that I grow lean on it. I lose my time and pains."

"Mr. Bunnell, come in here, There's my cow Thankful—she can teach you

"A cow teach me theology! What do you mean ?"

"Now see! I have just thrown her a forkful of hay. Just watch her There now! She has found a stickyou know sticks will get into the hayand see how she tosses it to one side and leaves it, and goes on to eat what is good. There again! She has found a burdock, and she throws it to one side and goes on eating. And there! She does not relish that bunch of daisies, and she leaves them, and-goes on eating. Before morning she will clear the manger of all, save a few sticks and weeds, and she will give milk. There's milk in that hay, and she knows how to get it out, albeit there may be now and then a stick or a weed which she leaves. But if she refused to cat, and spent the time in scolding about the fodder, she, too, would 'grow lean,' and my milk would be dried up. Just so with our preaching. Let the old cow teach you. Get all the good you can out of it, and leave the rest. You will find a great

Mr. Bunnell stood silent a moment, and then turned away, saying, " Neighbor, that old cow is no fool, at any him into the high and pure regions of

THE BOY WHO SANG HIMSELF TO SLEEP.

He lived in London. His mother loved him, but she was not a Christian. and his father was a drunkard. Poor, poor little boy! What was to become knows everything, and who loves to save young, had thought of this little boy. some one to ask this boy to hear the

The little boy went away, thinking of what he had heard. He did not stop to look into the great shop windows, nor been near him you might have heard him singing over and over again the

" I can believe, I do delieve,

That Jesus died for me.' When he reached his home he told his mother where he had been and what he had heard, and then went on singing as before. By and by the time came for his father to come, and his mother, fearing his father would beat the boy if he heard him singing a hymn. sent him to bed. But the little fellow's heart was so full of good news that from his little bed in the dark-his voice was still heard singing,

"I can believe, I do believe That Jesus died for me; That on the cross he shed his blood. From sin to set me free."

The sound reached his father's ears. who angrily asked, "Where has the boy been? why is he making that noise?" Then he said to his wife, "Go up and tell him to be quiet, or I'll give him something to make a noise about." She did so, but added, "You shall sing as much as you like in the morning, only don't let your father hear you." Then the mother left her son. However, the little boy went on singing, only he covered up his head with the bed-clothes to keep the sound from reaching his father, and at length he fell asleep.

In the morning as the child did not get up, his parents came to awake him, and what was their sorrow and surprise to find that he would never wake again! the night, and the mother's wo You shall sing as much as you like in the morning," came strangely true .-

DEATH OF DR DUNCAN.

Most of our readers will remember the interest created by a speech made by one of the Southern representatives before the Baltimore General Conference. Dr Duncan was the speaker. . His death is thus feelingly recorded by the Richmond Christian Advocate :-

REV. JAMES A. DUNCAN.

With a sorrow that no words can express we announce the death of Dr.

The stroke that laid him low has smitten the hearts of thousands. It was so sudden that we can Lardly realize our

A few days since we learned that he was suffering from an abscess in the jaw, supposed to be caused by a slight fracture of the jaw-bone produced by the drawing of a tooth. In less than three days after, the startling words came to us, Dr. Duncan died on Monday morning.

at 4 o'clock A. M." We are not in a mood to write.-We are sitting in the shadow of a deep eclipse Dr. Duncan we knew from the earliest years of his ministry, and have worked, side by side, with him in hard fields of Christian toil. He was a man highly endowed with rare gifts, and with unsurpassed zeal and devotion he gave them to them to the Church of God. We have often been with him at Camp-Meet ings, and the last at which we met was that on the Eastern Shore only a little over a month since. He was in fine spirits, and apparently in full health. His preaching on that occasion will never be forgotten by the thousands of silent hearers. The last discourse was, we are informed, one of unsurpassed power and spirituality. It was on the text, " If our gospel be hid, it is hid to them that are lost, " &c. At its close, mourners rushed in crowds to the alter, while the deepest awe rested on the hearts of the vast multitude that covered the ground.

It was remarkable, in the case of Dr. Duncan, that as a preacher after he became President of the College, he never fell into the lecture style of preaching.

In the chair he was the lucid lecturer, iu the pulpit he was the preacher, clear, strong, eloquent, reaching the conscience and the heart and lifting his hearers with

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INTERNATIONAL LESSONS. BIBLE

THIRD QUARTER: STUDIES IN EARLY CHURCH HISTORY.

A D. 60. LESSON III. PAUL AND THE BIGOTED JEWS; or, Suffering Through Bigotry. Acts 22, 17-30. Octob 21.

EXPLANATORY.

WHEN I WAS COME AGAIN. After three years, (Gal. 1, 18,) which Paul passes over in silence. In the temple. Showing that he not only reverenced that place of pray. er, but that it was from God's holy temple that he received his special commission to the Gentiles. A trance. A psychological condition in which the soul seems to act independently of the body. See chap 10, 10. Him. Christ. Vers. 8, 14. Out of Jerusalem. It was not Paul's choice to go to the Gentiles; he thought he was peculiarly fitted to convince the Jews of the

THEY KNOW. His former persecution of the disciples was well known to them, and he pleads that as a reason why they would receive his testimony. Martyr. This is a Greek word, and is elsewhere translated "witness," as in verse 15. It, however, early became consecrated to those who witnessed with their blood. Rev. 17, 6.

DEPART. The ways of the Lord sometimes thwart our desires, even when they are well meant and sincere. Paul may have hoped in a manner to undo the harm he had done by remaining in Jerusalem, but God taught him that the best atonement he could make was unconditional obedience. To the Gentiles. How great must have been the change in the once bigoted Pharisee to permit him to include the Gentile in the promise of salvation.

UNTO THIS WORD. Not the word Gen tile, which is not the last in the original but to this doctrine of Gentile salvation. It touched their national pride, their religious prejudices, and their cherished selfishness. Therefore they cry out as they cried against Jesus. Away with him. The cry of bigotry and intolerence even now. Not fit. Let us be careful how we judge another lest we find prejudices ruling in our heart.

CAST OFF. Not with the purpose of stoning him, as they did Stephen, because he was under the protection of the Roman soldiers, but because of their rage. It is even now customary in the East to cast off the garments and trample upon them in paroxysms of rage. Threw dust. Another evidence of insane passion. The chief captain, not understanding the language Paul spoke, and seeing the renewal of the scenes of the previous day, concluded that he had committed some capital crime, had him brought into the castle, and directed that he be put to torture to make him confess, a common proceeding with criminals. See the scourging of Jesus. John 19, 1.

BOUND HIM WITH THONGS. Rather, "bound him for the thongs," or avhips. He was "bent forward and tied with a sort of gear made of leather to an inclined post."-(Alford.) Paul mildly and with dignity asked, Is it lawful? It was unlawful to punish a Roman uncondemned, and also to scourge a citizen even when convicted of crime. This was a punishment for slaves.

CENTURION. Captain over one hundred men. A Roman. He does not question Paul's claim, because if false it would be easily detected, and punishable with death. The chief captain asks the question in astonishment and not in doubt. With a great sum. Dio Cassius states that in the early part of the reign of Claudius, citizenship was sold at a high rate, and afterwards for a mere trifle. Free born. Mere birth in Tarsus would not make Paul a Roman: he must have derived his citizen. ship from his father, who may have purchased the right, or had it conferred upon him in reward for some particular ser-

AFRAID. Violating the rights of citizenship was considered treason, the penalty being death and confiscation of property. But he did not release Paul until the more row, that he might learn his crime, if any, by confronting him with his accusers. He afterward claimed to have rescued Paul from his enemies, because he was a Roman. Chap. 23, 26.30. This was not, probably, a regular meeting of the Sanhe drin, but its members were called before Claudius to plead against Paul. The meeting was probably held in a room across the valley from the temple, and so down from the

GOLDEN TEXT:-But woe unto you, scribes and Phariseess, hypocrites! for ye shut up the kingdom of heaven against men. Matt. 23, 13.

DOCTRINE: -The authority of Christ. Acts 22, 18, 21; Matt. 28, 18, 19.

The next lesson is Acts 23, 1-11.

DR. TALMAGE ON METHODISM.

The celebrated American preacher recently delivered a discourse in his tabernacle at Brooklyn, on "Methodism as it appears to an outsider," in which he advanced the following sentiments -In 1739, Christianity seemed to be in decay; the ministers of the Gospel were drunk in the pulpit; the river of life seemed to be frozen over; the indecencies of Dean Swift and Stern did not seem to shock their congregations at all. There were a few men among them-the Wesleys, the Grimshaws, the Rowlands, and the Whitefields-who got tired of this state of things, and they blew the trumpet and aroused an excitement that shook the known world. The world never saw a more wonderful man than John Wesley. He died leaving over one hundred and fifty thousand disciples. The enthusiasm of the man's followers leaped the Atlantic, and more than a century ago they began their work in the wilds of America. The story of the Asburys and of the Wrights is familiar to the whole Christian word. Writing in those early times from the West, a man said, " send us a minister who can swim." The question was asked what was meant by such a request as that. The reply came, "The last preacher we had, in order to keep an appointment, had to cross a fierce rushing stream, and he was drowned in the attempt. Send us a man who can swim." They swam streams; they slept with unsheltered heads; they preached Christ until they conquered all obstacles; and to-day the Methodist Church stands the strongest in all Christendom. They are the flying artillery of God's host; and if there be any of them in this house this morning I bid them welcome to Brooklyn, welcome to our homes, welcome to our hearts. That denomination might learn something from us, but our business this morning is to see that we learn

ONE REASON WHY THE MOONS OF MARS WERE NOT SOONER DISCOVERED.

something from them.

Mr. George R. Cather, in recounting the reasons given by Professor Newcomb Advancement of Science, at Nashville why the satellites of Mars were not sooner discovered, makes the suggestion that these satellites are of recent origin, and says: "This may be groundless, yet it is but fair, if there could be such a probability, let its weight be ever so little or great in the solution of the question, it should be stated for what it is worth. But as a reason, it is of greater importance than at first glance may be imagined; for if it is admitted as a remotely probable reason, it suggests the profoundest problem of the age-that is, that the satellite systems of the planets have been supplied by the asteroidal belt of our planetary scheme—a theory I propounded several The United Netherlands. From the years ago, and which since has become a solid conviction of my mind, as careful investigation of our planetary structure has confirmed me in this opinion."

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Special offer of the Wesleyan!! The WESLEYAN will be sent from the 1st of October, till the 31st Dec., 1878 for one subscription-Two Dollars. This takes in the General Conference Year, during which much connexional interest is sure to be awakened. We ask our Ministers to give us their cheerful oo-operation toward bringing the subscription list, within the next three months, up to 4000. They will be surprised by counting up the number of families in their charges, who do not take the Church paper. What can these know of Methodism, in its modern spirit or operations-excepting as they may hear from the pulpit or see in their neighborhood? What can their children learn of the genius and history of the Church of their fathers? The Church organ may be presumed to preach loyalty and impart connexional intelligence to every member of the household every day in the week, thus taking the minister's place, and doing his work during his absence Think of it, brethren, and act!

MEETING OF MISSIONARY BOARD -NOVA SCOTIA CONFERENCE.

Brockville, Oct. 2nd, 1877. Rev. A. Nicolson,

DEAR BROTHER,-Will you please give notice in the WESLEYAN that the Missionary Committee of the Nova Scotia Conference will (D. v.) meet for despatch of business in the vestry of Grafton St. Church, Wednesday, 24th. inst., at half past nine o'clock A. M.

EI IAS BRETTLE.

THE FARMER'S BOYS.

Wherever one travels to-day through these fair Provinces, comparing the present with the past, a most cheering conclusion is reached:—the tide of emigration has ceased to flow to our cient. Young men soon learn that injury. Ten or fifteen years ago our promises of that kind are half threats, population in agricultural districts was meaning as much that they shall be effective ministry. He is favoured that ought to have passed into the pockets of our own sons. Even the daughters of our land were absent. The sing- ardous temptation. But at least give ing-school and the debating-club were them a token of your good intentions, closed effectually in many places. But by allowing them forthwith to accumunow there are rosy cheeks and nimble late for coming years. hands once more in the homestead. From the parlor there come, with the rest of evening, pleasant laughter and the music of the organ. Our choirs are filled with youth of willing, practiced voices. The country is again under the healthful, active management of steady hands and youthful brains.

It will be the fault of our farmers if this new condition of things be not improved; if ever again our young people shall be decoyed from us by the attraction of distant prosperity. A freer, kindlier soil, God has never given to husbandmen than this of ours. A look in upon the exhibitions of country districts during the past few weeks, interests are advancing. Everywhere about us Nature has been offering her

wilful blindness can now shut out the fact that the farmer is king-that farming is not only honourable, but lucrative. The day may even come when not degrading to take the government which God gives to a prudent wife in the dairy and the kitchen. Till that day, we have no right to expect the work of patriotism to be complete.

There are privileges which our farmers must now be prepared to concede to their sons and daughters, if they would link them closely to the Provinces. Let us suggest a few:

1. They must have means of information and amusement. Our school system is now awakening dispositions which will not be content without con- been carried forward.

stant mental employment. The long nights of fireside stories have passed away for ever. All that is fresh and active in this very busy world our young newspapers of the day. Books-and Baptist minister; the writer taking the here there is scope so wide that great sermon and closing exercises. care should be exercised—must be fursons and daughters to each others society. No farmer who has the means is very limited now-can afford to leave their homes so bare that young men shall find time heavy on their hands, and so go outside to seek occupation.

encouraged. We have suffered quite enough from the silly pride which led our young people to return only long enough to sneer at their own country. With a little cheap jewelry, and a great deal of ignorant vanity, they too often persuaded others to imitate them in If our farmers can permit the renewal of this folly, they ought to suffer. Let them keep before their sons and daughwould blush to hear it traduced. And with the patriotic sentiment there ought to be an encouragement of patriotic rights. Give the young man a vote, then teach him to use it sacredly for his country's benefit, and as sacredly against iniquity of every kind and

3. Give sons and daughters a propietary right in this country. Bind them to it by interests of a selfishness honest and pure. Promises of what shall follow your death-of your good intention toward them-are not suffireduced to the aged and the decrepit. disinherited if not very obedient. There Strangers tilled our fields, for the wages | is no need that parents should too soon place themselves at the mercy of their children. That may prove a too haz-

> OPENING OF NEW CHURCH, MIDDLETON.

Middleton, the central station of the Wilmot Circuit, Reve. Joseph Gaetz and J. Gee, pastors, was, on Salbath last, the scene of no little interest. It will be remembered last year the church in this place was burned down, just as a renovating process had been completed upon it, if volving a considerable amount of money. To increase the calamity, there was not a penny of insurance. Small encouragement was left to face the world's charity, so that most of this second must have convinced the spectator of | burden must necessarily fall upon the the rapidity with which our agricultural community at home. The plan of the new church reflects nothing of the despairing spirit which one might naturalbounties, while our youth have been | ly expect to follow the circumstrnces of enticed to other lands, where the labour its origin. It is capacious, seating of their lives went to enrich strangers at comfortably three hundred persons. the expense of their own homes and The outside is of rather novel, but exceedingly neat, appearance—the old Sooner than they expected—perhaps, tower of country churches giving place sooner than they deserved—a current to three small, neat spires, making a of prosperity and patriotic feeling has pretty contrast. There is a fine, airy set in upon our farmers. As the Ameri- basement, an easy ascent to the audican labour market had been crowded, ence-room, where, at the entrance end, our young people of necessity began to the platform, with an elegant desk, imrelinquish thoughts of wandering, while | mediately from the choir gallery. This absent stragglers came back to their arrangement - placing minister and own ploughs and orchards. It is no singers in each others neighbourhood, longer a degradation to perform any and both in front of the congregationhonest, hard feat of industry, for field is one which might be generally imiand garden toil are found to pay. Only tated to good advantage. There is easy intercourse between the minister and the chorister. Besides—an immense advantage always-that freedom is secured for the speaker which is sure to our sprightliest daughters will think it | be associated with the immediate company of sympathetic hearers. The distance separating our ministers from their congregations, in some places of worship, is suggestive far more of telegraphic communication than the purposes of oratory. With roomy, circu-

On Sabbath morning the house was closely packed. The dedicatory service was participated in by several ministers-Messrs, McArthur, Teasdale, people must have before them in the Gee, and Parker, as also the resident

Rev. J. Teasdale preached at 3 o'clock. nished for leisure hours. A good Popularity fairly outstripped the best musical instrument will pay well in efforts of hospitality in this instance; developing refined tastes, and wedding for their pastor of a few years back brought crowds from centre to circumference of the circuit. We counted -and the class having not the means | 148 carriages on the ground, and then ceased from sheer despair of reaching a true estimate of the multitude. They crowded every available spot, till one of the ministers present retired to address 2. The patriotic sentiment must be this "overflow of Methodism" in an adjoining grove. Mr. Teasdale has a combination of popular gifts. He is one of the class designated "magnetic" -a convenient word when men fail in furnishing an analysis of the mysterious gifts by which hearts are touched and souls warned with the better kinds turning away from home and kindred. of influence. His theme was the suggestive one of Solomon's prayer and its answer.

The evening congregation, also very ters the claims which their own country large, was addressed by Rev. Caleb has uron their affections, until they Parker. The discourse was an exposition of the remarkable passage "God manifest in the flesh," &c. Few men would venture upon such an exposition, and fewer still could enter into its spirit. Our joy and confidence were complete before the sermon was through. There were some fine conceptions of argument and illustration, leaving a manifest impression upon the hearers.

Altogether it was a memorable day for all who had the privilege of participating in those opening services. Mr. Gaetz has a fine field for usefulness: and it becomes yearly more noticeable that God has commissioned him to fill a large circle with the influence of an with a popular colleague and supported by very intelligent and energetic officials.

OUR Baptist friends seem to read the WESLEYAN very diligently, if one may judge by the number of Baptists who are opening fire upon it in the Messen-We are glad of this. Both sides should be studied where there are questions of religious importance in dispute; and though we do not consider the question of baptism of vital importance-agreeing, in fact, with Baptists themselves that it is not a saving ordinance, and that it is a subject upon which good men have a right to differ -yet it deserves intelligent consideration. Also, our side of the question can stand any amount of investigation. Our friends must not make a mistake, however;—the WESLEYAN cannot be given exclusively to the discussion of a single non-saving ordinance. We have already a newspaper in each Province devoted to the subject of baptism, which is quite enough.

Besides, writers must give their real names if they expect any attention from us. Every one knows who the editor of this paper is; and any persons making the first pretentions to honesty ought to write their strictures, if they ed by ex-President Nicolson, on Sunday, are to make them, over their own sig. at Middleton, Annapolis County. Three natures. We shall not regard anonymous scribblers worthy of any answer.

Mr. LESEUR.—A short time ago a report was published in a Toronto paper and repeated in a telegram to the Chronicle that Mr. Peter LeSeur, chief of the money order department of the Post Office. was \$6,000 in arrears and would be removed. We have seen a letter from one of the principal officers of the department, Mr. LeSeur's superior, which states that the story was entirely unfounded. It is believed to have been originated by the malice of one of Mr. LeSeur's enemies.

We find the above in the Halifax Chronicle. It will be remembered by our readers that Mr. LeSeur was the Treasurer of the Dominion Church at Ottawa, when, by circular, donations were asked toward building a good Methodist Church for the capital. His integrity in religious and business circles has never been suspected. What were the feelings of thousands as they lar pews, a ceiling free from all read the cruel libel referred to above! obstructive ornament, good light and The fact is, no public man's character thorough ventilation, the church is a is safe now-a-days from partizan cunmodel in many respects. The contractor | ning. And where a man has sufficient -John Brown, Esq., of Lawrencetown | courage to utter a calumny, there are -deserves no little commendation for always papers to repeat it without waitthe fidelity with which the work has ing to think of consequences. It is poor recompense for Mr. LeSeur to

have this explanation after the charge of embezzlement has been allowed to simmer for weeks in the public mind.

CENTRAL MISSIONARY BOARD.

Rev. S. F. Huestis returned from Brockville last Wednesday. From him we gather a few facts bearing on the interests of the Maritime Provinces as connected with decisions reached at the Central Board :-

A deputation, consisting of Revs. John Williams, ex-President of the London Conference, and Egerton Ryerson Young, returned missionary from the North West, will visit us shortly to spend five weeks in the Lower Provinces. Their services will probably be regulated by the officials of the Annual Conferences interested.

The debt this year is \$52,000. It was decided that not more than the regular income should be appropriated to missionary work:-that all legacies, special donations and monies raised by special subscriptions for the purpose, should go toward reducing the debt; that on a Sabbath in November our missionary work is to be brought specially before our congregations, and a prayer meeting following in the same week in connection with the same sub-

The Grants this year are of course less than last in consequence of the debt. They stand thus:-

1877 10627 Nova Scotia 8647 N. B. & P. E. I. Newfoundland

This is more favourable than we had reason to expect. Still the decrease will cause no little anxiety, and, perhaps, some depression. Too much anxiety, however, ought not to be given to the subject till the meeting of the Missionary Board of each Conference shall have reached such estimates as will place each Circuit in a clear light as to ts actual assistance.

CHURCH AND PARSONAGE OPEN-ING.

The new Methodist Church, in Moncton. now nearly completed, will be opened and dedicated, Sunday, October 21st. Rev. Dr. Ives, of New York, will preach the opening sermon; and the Rev. J. Prince, President of the Conference will officiate in the dedicatory service, at 11 a.m. A collection in aid of the Building Fund will be taken up during the morning ser-

There will be a Sabbath School service and sermon at 3 p.m.

Rev. Job Shenton, of Liverpool, will preach at 7 p.m.

We are now moving into our new Par-

The ladies of the Congregation are making arrangements for having a Bazaar in this town, October, 23rd and 24th. Brother Shenton will Lecture here on the 22nd. The proceeds of the Bazaar and the Lecture will be appropriated towards providing furniture for the new parsonage.

Any contributions that friends, from far and near, may send, will be thankfully received and acknowledged.

D. D. CURRIE. Moncton, October 2nd, 1877.

NEW METHODIST CHURCH AT MIDDLErow.—A new Methodist Church was openservices were held during the day, at which the church was densely packed with people. Powerful and eloquent sermons were delivered, in the morning by ex-President Nicolson, in the afternoon by Rev. J. J. Teasdale, of Canning; in the evening by Rev. Caleb Parker, of Bridgetown. The building is of the Gothic style; size 38x60; will seat 360 people; basement, 37x37, seat 250 people; 2 classrooms. Pews in the church made of ash and black walnut finishings; total cost, \$3,800. The chandeliers, Bible, and hymn

book, were presented by unknown donors. The choir will be located behind the pulpit. The splendid organ was manufactured Messrs. Gates Bros., of Melvern Square. The building is of beautiful design and finish, reflecting credit alike upon the popular pastor, Rev. Joseph Gaetz; the builder, Mr. John Brown, of Lawrencetown, and the building committee.-Herald.

THE WEEK.

Several lists of subscriptions toward the St. John Methodist Church Fund have been reported in the "Guardian" from Rev. S. Rose, the Treasurer in the West. The list of last week reaches nearly \$700. Such expressions are the best and most convincing evidence that our union has been something more than a sentiment.

The Rev. G. M. Grant, A. M., of St. Matthew's (Presbyterian) Church, Halifax, has been elected to the office of Principal of Queen's University, Ontario. Mr. Grant is a Nova Scotian by birth, highly educated, and a very popular public man, It will be difficult to fill his place as a pastor and a representative in Maritime philanthropic and educational affairs. Mr. Grant has learned some valuable lessons of lat years in his intercourse with the leaders of public and ecclesiastical enterprize, which will doubtless assist in qualifying for him an honorable position in the

It delights us to hear that the Rev. R. A. Temple is at work, notwithstanding the unfavorable reports of his ill health which were in circulation. He preached a fine sermon on last Sabbath evening, with reference to the death of R. B. Huestis, Esq. This excellent brother will be much missed. He was the mainstay of the minister often as a business man, always prompt, energetic, self-sacrificing for the cause of God. He was the centre of many interests of a business as well as ecclesiastical nature, which must suffer more or less by his death.

General Grant is reported as complain. ing of the custom of hand shaking, as difficult to endure in some public positions, To no official in America, or in the whole world, we believe, does this fashion prove so distressing as to Presidents of the United States. We were present on one occasion when Gen. Grant himself undertook to shake hands with the delegates to the International Y. M. C. A. Convention at Washington. After thus meeting some hundreds, it was announced that he would forego this mode of salutation. The papers next day rather wickedly informed their readers that "a deputation remained to pray with the afflicted man," and that General Grant had retired to a secluded spot on the river, with his right arm badly swollen." This is one of the penalties of democratic popularity.

St. John comes before us this week in a connexional aspect. The fire had broken in upon our subscription list to an extent which could only be ascertained by a personal visit. One of the business representatives of the office accordingly went to the city and obtained this somewhat unexpected information. In no instance would subscribers discontinue, though in some cases the fire had left them denuded of all property. We authorized the agent o ensure the continuance of the WESLEY AN for a year to any subscribers who were severe sufferers by the fire. But in only a very few instances would this offer be accepted. They paid arrears and spoke hopefully of the future. Our agent declares that St. John of to-day-in the energy with which it is rebuilding-is a greater wonder than St. John after the

It is inexpressibly sad to read the records of disease throughout the country. This autumn is specially one of affliction and death. Children are being carried off in great numbers, the vegetables and fruit diet of the season helping to aggravate the mortality.

By private letter from Rev. H. Sprague, A. M., we have a confirmation of the statements already made in respect to his health. His illness, which seems to have been of a very serious nature for a time, together with the pressure of connexional demands and the Indian famine, must have interfered greatly with his success in obtaining money. When a man thus sinks in part beneath a connexional burden, all that remains to be done is to meet him with the utmost sympathy. Still, though his mission may scarcely realize the ardent expectations of those who sent him to England, in a financial aspect, his presence before the British Conference, and his manly letters, have done our Provincial cause no little service. We hope good health will come to our brother with his return to his native air.

ABROAD.—Snow and frost are begining to impede the movements of soldiers in Turkey, "Ankle-deep in mud" and "two feet of snow in Schipka Pass" is the latest telegram. Russia must now seek shelter for her soldiers till spring opens. The latest fight seems to have favored the Russian army. There has been fearful slaughter: many lie wounded and dying in the hospitals; but no decisive blow has been struck to indicate an end of the war.

Japan has been invaded by Cholera. Ships have fled from the ports to avoid the contagion. There was promise, at latest accounts, of checking the dreadful

A good rainfall in India will, it is hoped, save some of the autumn crops from failure. Meantime England is hurrying forward large sums of money to arrest starvation, though it is believed many thousands are already beyond all aid of

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PUBLIC OPINION. The London Methodist makes answer y a class of correspondents:-

As to the requests that we would give Table talk about London preachers and preaching, our answer is that we go to hear preachers for the message that their Master has for them to deliver; and that it would do us no good to go merely for the sake of criticising or describing, therefore we must decline. To the country correspondents who desire such 'talk.' we may say that, taken all around, 'London ministers' are neither superior nor inferior to their brethren in the provinces. there is, therefore, no more good reason for describing them than for describing a thousand others scattered over the

A very foolish notion prevails on this very subject in America as in England. The City has so much in common with the country-human nature being the same everywhere—that both people and preachers ought to be free from the foolish notion which makes the one superior to the other in matters of taste and mental capacity. Business men are so absorbed with worldly affairs that they have not the time, even had they the inclination, to criticize severely the discourses of the Sabbath. The same great necessities meet us everywhere: - mankind are · sinners, are weary, are athirst for words of help and encouragement; so that any sermon which passes acceptably in the country may be regarded as sufficient for any ordinary city congregation. Yet, people outside imagine that city preaching is always infinitely different from their own; and preachers passing from country to city charges are haunted with the dread of perpetual criti-

Says the New York Methodist: -

A Canadian editor writes rather too eulogistically of a noted preacher, and caps its climax with this: "A paper edited by him runs up to 50,000." Now, far be it from us to detract from any man's fame, but—but—who told that whopper ? And is it right to do such kinds of lying ? Is it proper to excuse ministers for making habitually such gross misstatements?

That Canadian was the editor of the WESLEYAN; and the noted preacher, T. DeWitt Talmage. The success of Talmage's editorial work was reported it is said that water constantly exudes by us at second hand. If the figures | from its trunk and falls like rain from be overdrawn, the origin of this error its branches. So abundant is the belongs to the hyperbolical papers of water supply that the soil near by is New York, among which we do not, of turned into a marsh. The tree gives course, class the Methodist, as it is al- forth most water when the rivers are ways calm, consistent and dignified!

THE OKA INDIANS.

There seems to be a settled purpose te dislodge these poor natives by force of persecution. Of course, a rich, heavily-endowed body, like the Romish Church of Quebec Province, can keep us this petty irritation to any extent. But all Protestants are interested in seeing that the strong shall not be permitted to override the weak and defenceless. There is something more potent than money—that great public sentiment which brooks no despotism. It is about time this were awakened in behalf of these Indians. We clip from the Montreal Daily Witness a reference to the most recent taken against them :-

The latest charge of the Seminary

against the Indians for cutting wood on the common was tried at Ste. Scholastique on Thursday and Friday, before Mr. De-Montigny, the District Magistrate. Mr. Provost appeared for the Seminary, and Mr. Maclaren for the Indians. The charge was for cutting some trees on the common to build a shanty for a returned Indian, named Ignace Tahokate. On the 17th of September warrants were issued against Chief Joseph and Tahokate, the latter having been arrested at the time, and the Chief coming to Ste. Scholastique on Thursday and standing his trial. For the defence, an officer of the Indian Department at Ottawa was brought with letters written by Father Baile, the Superior of the Seminary, representing that the Indians might take what wood they and benumbed, required for building purposes and firewood, and Father Baile was brought to the trial and acknowledged his signatures to the letters, but said he had no recollection of having written them, although he would not swear he did not. An old deed of 1817 was produced by the Deputy Prothonotary of Montreal, showing that the Indians occupied and fenced this common at that time. It was also proved by eight witnesses that the Indians for the past fifty years had been in possession of this common, and had been accustomed without hindrance to take from it what wood they required for building and firewood. At the close of the case, Mr. Mc-Laren urged that a question of title being involved, the Magistrate had no right to decide it, and that the Indians could

notice of appeal to the Queen's Bench, which meets on the 7th of January next, and the accused returned home. This is the first time the Seminary has prosecuted an Indian for cutting wood for building purposes on the common, so that it appeers that they are doing their utmost to curtail even the limited privileges the Indians have hitherto enjoyed.

WE clip the following from the Kentville Chronicle. The lady referred to is Mrs. Thurlow, wife of our minister in that town. This is not the first Methodist minister's wife who has excelled in the fine arts, though, unfortunately, they do not all take prizes.

Of course it cannot be expected that a country like Nova Scotia can rival in artistic display, or even approach the grand Art Exhibitions of old Europe, and of the wealthy and populous Great Republic of the West, but there are not existence among the women and men of Nova Scotia of that exalted conception of the beautiful, and that ability to create and breathe form and loveliness into those conceptions which characterize the grand achievements of celebrated painters and sculptors. We were extremely delighted at the remarks which a gentleman whose taste in such matters (cultivated by travel, as it is, none can gainsay) made with reference to Wax Flowers, now on exhibition at the Provincial Exhibition the work, we are informed, of the lady of one of the resident clergymen of Kentville. They have been copied from natural flowers with the utmost pains-taking care, and exhibit, in their beautiful and delicate tints and forms, painted and moulded as they are, out of pure white wax, by this talented lady,—the highest triumph of artistic skill, in this delicate branch of art, which could not be excelled by the most skilled artists of England and

A TREE THAT RAINS.

The Consul of the United States of Columbia in the Department of Lereto, Peru, has recently called the attention of President Prado to a remarkable tree which exists in the forests adjoining the village of Moyobamba. This tree, known to the natives as Tamai-Caspi (rain tree), is about 58 feet in height at full growth, and the diameter of its trunk is about 39 inches. It absorbs and condenses the moisture in the atmosphere with astonishing energy, and dry during the summer season, and when water generally is scarce. Its cultivation is proposed throughout the arid regions of Peru.

OUR GOVERNOR GENERAL has visited Manitoba recently. He had an opportunity of addressing the Icelanders there during September. We make one or two extracts, showing that His Excellency is an observing man, and the Icelanders an intelligent class of colonists:-

In fact I have not entered a single hut or cottage in the settlement which cannot contain, no matter how bare its walls or scanty it furniture, a library of twenty or thirty volumes; and I am informed that there is scarcely a child amongst you who cannot read and write. Secluded as you have been for hundreds of years from all contact with the civilisation of Europe you may in many respects be a little rusty and behind the rest of the world nor perhaps have the conditions under which you used to live at home-when months have to be spent in the enforced idleness of a sunless winter-accustomed you to those habits of continued unflagging industry which you will find necessary to your new existence; but in your brighter, drier, and more exhilarating climate you will become animated with fresh vitality, and your continually expanding prosperity will encourage you year by year to still greater exertions. Beneath the genial influences of the fresh young world to which you have come, the dormant capacities of your own race which adverse climatic and geographical conditions may have somewhat stunted

WILL BUD AND BURST FORTH in all their pristine exuberance, as the germs which have been for centuries buried beneath the pyramids and catacombs of Egypt are said to excel in the exuberance and succulence of their growth, the corn-seeds of last year's harvest. But, as sun, and air, and light are necessary to produce this miracle, so it will be necessary for you to profit as much as possible by the example and by the intercourse of your more knowledgeable neighbors.

Here is a piece of advice which would apply elsewhere than in Manito-

THERE IS ONE PRACTICAL HINT

their own. The Magistrate overruled the objection, and condemned each of the accused to pay a fine of \$25 and costs, amounting to about \$35 more, or be sent to gaol for three months at hard labor, the heaviest penalty the law allows him which I shall venture to make to you. Every single house I visited to-day, many of them being mere temporory huts, with a the most two small chambers, was furnished with a large close iron cooking the successful temperance reform movement in Truro, Pictou, and elsewhere, wants D. Banks to be invited to that town.

to impose. Mr. Maclaren at once gave | ing purposes, but also for heating the habitation. I believe that this arrangement is anything but desirable, and at all events in those houses where a separate kitchen cannot be obtained, an open fireplace shold be introduced. I am quite certain that if I were to come amongst you in winter I should find those stoves in full operation, and every crevice in your shanties sealed up from the outer air. Now you are surrounded by an inexhaustible supply of the best possible fuel, which can be obtained with conparatively little labor, and consequently economy of coal, which is their chief recommendation, need not drive you to an excessive use of these unwholesome appliances. Our winter air, though sufficiently keen, is healthy and bracing, and a most potent incentive to physical exertion, whereas the mephitic vapors of an overheated, closely packed chamber, paralyze our physical as well as our mental activities. A constitution nursed upon the oxygen of our bright winter atmosphere makes its owner feel as hough he could toss about the pine trees in his glee, whereas to the sluggard, simmering over his stove pipe, it is a horror wanting gratifying signs, denoting the and a nameless hardship to put his nose

CORRESPONDENCE.

NEWFOUNDLAND PIC-NIC BY WATER.

held, for the first time, a general gathering of all the Sabbath Schools from Inglewood Forest in the North West Arm to Northern Bight in the South West Arm, a distance by water of thirty miles. The S. W. Arm, situated on the north side of Trinity Bay, within a short distance of the Atlantic Telegraph, centre of Heart's Content, extends inland about fifteen miles, varying from one to one and a half miles in breadth, and is surrounded by a lofty and mountainous looking chain of hills. Scattered along the shores of this lake, in the various coves and harbors, are twelve preaching or visiting places, with population ranging from two or three to twenty families. In most of these places a Sunday school has been established, where from week to week, zealous teachers are laboring assidously, under so me difficulties, to lead the children to Christ For the encouragement of Teachers and Scholars we have held, not what is usually designated "Our Sunday School Tre at," but a general motley gathering of all schools in this part of the mission. The weather was fine, and wind favourable, as from the different places, the boats gaily decorated with flags and banners, with the respective schools on board, sailed gallantinto one of the most central harbors. Never before did the high old hills of St. John's re-echo the happy voices of such a goodly gathering, as singing our school songs we walked around the harbor. Tea followed; and, in due course, games, races, &c. Our liberal friends in St. John's, could they have witnessed the merriment as we dispensed their donations of sweets, would have been more-than repaid. We were favored with the presence of Rev. Mr. Heyfield, from Trinity, and my collegue, Rev. Mr. Hatcher, both of whom contributedin no small degree to the pleasure of the occasion by their laudable activity amongst the scholars in the play ground, and by concise and stir-

S. W. Arm, Random, ? Sept. 20th, 1877.

Five Japanese young men all converts and Methodists, are entering the Asbury University, Indiana. We have some ministers in England who hold the diploma of that seat of learning.

schools repaired to their respective homes,

tired, but pleased and profited with what

I hear that the Rev. C. D. Ward. D.D., the ex-President, who so recently had the honorary degree of Doctor in Divinity conferred upon him by the Faculty of Coburg University, Canada, has had a similar distinction proffered from the Wesleyan University, Okio, U.S .- another illustration of the old saying that "it never rains but it pours," or that "troubles never come singly." -London Methodism.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

NOVA SCOTIA.

John McRae's house at Big Glace Bay caught fire about midnight of the night of the 4th inst, and was totally consumed. The family barely escaped, losing all their removables. The cause of he fire is unknown. Insured in the isolated Risk Insurance Company for \$800.

Diptheria appears still to be prevalent in many parts of Pictou County. The local papers report quite a number of fatal cases, chiefly among the young. Cases of typhoid fever are also reported. The public schools in New Glasgow have resopened. The "Eastern Chronicle" says: "The closing of them has had no apparent effect on the reign of

Schr. Enoch Banner, Linden master, sunk off Country Harbor last week. She was from Canso for Halifax with a cargo of fish. Crew saved. She is insured in Halifax for \$2,700.

From a correspondent to the "Chronicle" from Arichat we learn that while on his way to church on Sunday morning last, Simon Babing, Esq., fell down suddenly on the street and expired. He was one of the oldest inhabitants of the place, being 76 years of age. He was one of the magistracy of Richmend County.

Mr. William Hagar of Round Bay, Shelburne County, was drowned on the 24th ult., by the upsetting of his boat, while taking the fish out of his nets into the boat. Getting entangled in the Let he did not come to the surface after he sank. Two boys, who accompanied him clung to the boat and succeeded in righting it. The Oxford Manufacturing Company, represen-

ted in Halifax by Messrs. John Silver & Co., have reason to feel proud of the fame of their goods. Their latest ac'lievement is the winning of medals and a diploma, the international Exhibition at Melbourne, Australia. A brigantine of 250 tons register, called the

Wanderer, was launched from the yard of Capt. John Gallihar, at Country Harbor, several days ago. She is built of the best naterial, is copper-fastened and iron-kneed, handsomely modeled, and well finished in every respect. Mr. Thomas Milles died in Truro a few days

He was one of the oldest inhabitants of the town, having been born there in 1803. Two barns belonging to Mr. Lawrence Keillor,

Amherst Point, were destroyed by fire on Saturday afternoon.

A man named Matthew Dunmore, belonging to Gay's River, left Halifax by the 6.40 p.m., Intercolonial express train on Saturday night, and got off at Windsor Junction. He next took the I. C. R. train for Halifax and came to Bedford Station, got off there, and later went aboard the Western Counties train for Halifax. When the train was near Moir & Co's. mills, about a mile this side of Bedford, he walked out of the car and fell off the Mr. Editor.—An important event has side of the platform The train was stopped by just taken place among the young folks of conductor LeCain and backed up to where the man lay, he was taken on board, brought to town and placed in the hospital. It was found that his shoul-Random. On Friday the 14th inst., was der bone was broken, his head cut and that he was somewhat bruised, but had received no fatal in-

The German barque, Ernest Ludwig, Holtz, at New York, Oct. 4, from Iquique, reports Septr. 18, lat 35, 12, long. 58.30, spoke schr. C. W. Anderson, from Halifax for Porto Rico, and supplied her with water and spars, the schr., having been ismasted in a hurricane on the 13th of December, she would make for St. Thomas for repairs.

The first sod of the "Nova Scotia," Nictaux and Atlantic Central Railway" was turned at Bridge-water in the presence of a large assemblage by Senator Kaulback's lady. A brass band was in attendance. Suitable addresses were delivered by J. A. Grant, one of the contractors for this section as well as for the Lunenburg end, and by others. The work on the Lunenburg end is drawing near o completion, and the start made here indicates that Messrs grant and Williams means business.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Cloth peddlars are travelling the County of Northumberland, victimizing the people by selling goods that they say were saved at the St. John fire, and that a British insurance Company is offering the remaining stocks for sale through them. Farmers and others should be on their guard against such persons, as they are frauds.

Tenders are asked by the Fire Department Committee of St. John for the erection of a new engine nouse on King Street, east.

Mr. Rockwell, of Somerville, had two cows killed by lightning last week. A house on the opposite side of the river was also struck by lightning and much damaged.

The residence of Captain A. D. Hartley, East Florenceville, was entered by some miscreant sometime between the 20th and 25th of last month, who unlocked a small safe and took therefrom ome \$60 or \$70.

George Soucis, who was convicted of arson at the last Circuit Court for Madawaska County, made his escape last week from the lock-up at Edmunston. He is now across the river in Uncle Mr. William Yates of Dorchester, has in his

orchard an apple tree, which, after having borne a considerable quantity of fruit this season, is now The Joliceur treasure hunters have ceased work for the present, and the pit is full of water. It is said that arrangements have been made to bring a

powerful sump from New York, by the aid of which it is confidently expected that the treasure may be reached. Wood shipments from St. John to England and Ireland for the nine months of 1877, ending Sep.

30, amounted to 194,822,000 sup. ft deals, 867 tons pine, 11786 tons birch. The deal shipments are 37,000,000 above those of '76, and 48,-000,000 ft. above '75. The quantity to go forward this fall, the "Globe" thinks, will be small. Stocks in St. John are small. Prices have advanced in ring addresses in the evening. The day St John without corresponding advance in England, and, moreover, freights have advanced to closed with appropriate exercises, and the 70s., for Liverpool, with vessels scarce.

A grand temperance procession will be held in Charlottetown on the 31st October.

From the "Newcastle Advocate" we copy the we may call our first Sabbath School following concerning the freezing of mackerel and salmon for winter exportation :- At Burnt Church the freezers are getting pretty well stocked. Messrs. Anderson & Loggie have stored away between twenty and twenty-five thousand mackerel, over three thousand salmon and a variety of other fish, for winter exportation. Messrs. D. Morrison & Co., have also a good supply of fresh fish, including from fifteen to twenty thousand mackerel, and about two thousand salmon. The former firm have also an establishment at Neguac, where considerable business is carried on.

> The St. John " News" says :- A medical gentleman, belonging to this city, who is not inclined to exaggerate, states that there are at present from 500 to 600 cases of typhoid fever in the city and Portland, and half as many cases of diphtneria! Bad drainage, overcrowded and poorly ventilated houses (the overcrowded being occasioned by the fire) are said to be the cause of so much sickness. While it is sad to think of so much suffering, it is pleasing to know that there have been comparatively tew fatal cases of fever or dipther a

> The "Advance" says: Mirimachi mills are beginning to shut down. Messrs. Guy, -tewart & Co.'s water mill and their Black Brook mill have

> The export of canned lobsters from Kent County to the United Kingdom during the past three months were valued at \$90,000.

The Presbyterians of Metapedia and their friends enjoyed a very attractive soiree on Tues-day evening of last week. The residence, store and barns of Mr. L. Sawer, Prince of Wales, Musquash, were entirely consumed by fire on Thursday night, about 11

o'clock. Nearly all of the household effects were saved. It is said that the property, which was valued at about \$1,400, is partially insured. Mrs. Wm. Roxborough, of Fairville, was presented with a handsome work box on Thursday evening last by the officers and teachers of the Fairville Wesleyan Sabbath School.

The dwelling house and outbuildings of Mr. Nehemiah Estey, of Jemseg, were totally destroyed by fire on Wednesday morning last. About 4 o'clock the reflection of an unusual light shone into a neighboring window and attracted the attention of the occupants of the room, who hastened to the scene, to find that the fire had originated in an outbuilding, which was already a mass of flames that were fast communicating to the main Mr. Estey and family were aroused, and with the assistance of friends, managed to save most of their household effects. Besides the buildings, upon which there was no insurance, Mr. Estey lost 13 hogs, a quantity of potatoes and a lot of carpenter's tools.

Thomas Shovlin and John Martin escaped from at Madrid from Singapo the Penitentiary in St. John, N. B., during the 2,000 by Spanish troops.

temporary absence of the guard. They were pursued and fired at, but managed to reach the woods in safety. Late in the evening, Chief Keeper Keefe with a party, while scarching the woods near Torry burne, came upon Shovlin, who attempted to escape when he saw the officers, but was shot through the body by Kerfe. He died from the effects of the wourd in a few hours. No trace of the other wan has been discovered. he other man has been discovered. Shovlin beo nged to Portland, where some of his friends re-

Musquash last week was the scene of a dreadful occurrence, the particulars, as near as can be as-certained, being as follows: Mr. Dunn, butcher, of Fairville, visited Musquash with a view to purchasing a bull from Mr. Michael Leonard. They agreed upon the price, and the animal was tied to the butcher's wagon. Becoming alarmed the Bull upset the wagon, broke loose and caught Mr. Leonard on its horns, letting out a portion of his bowels. Dr. Macfarlane, of Fai ville, was summoned as quickly as possible, and he did everyhing in his power to alteviate the sufferings of conard, who at last accounts, was in a very low ondition. The bull soon after the occurrence, took to the woods, but was followed and shot by Mr. Dunn's brother.

UPPER PROVINCES.

Mr. John Hearn, of Quebec, has been appointed bec by the Government of that Province.

A man named Lefebvre has been arrested suspected of having some days ago robbed the steam er Beauharnois of a large sum of money.

A new fraud has been discovered by alteration of cheques from \$25 to \$5000 on La Banque Na-The Montreal "Herald" announces the appoint-

ment of Mr. Cauchon to the position of Licut .-Governor of Manitoba.

An important concession has been granted by the United States Government to facilitate the exportation of Grain from Montreal. The Collector of Customs at Pembina has received instructions to allow grain sacks to be entered at that port for transportation to Duluth via Morehead. After the transfer to cars has been completed. The local of-ficer is to seal the car, and i: the sacks containing the grain are properly secured seals need not be attached.

The Quebec LegIslature will be commenced about the 15th of December.

It is rumoured that the Ontario Legislature will assemble on the 28th of December.

On Saturday Lord and Lady Dufferindrove the first two spikes of the Pacific Railway at St. Boni face, with appropriate ceremonics. A dejeuner at the City Hall, Hall, Windsor, followed, nearly 150 persons being present. Lord Dufferin delivered an eloquent speech and farewell reception followed. The Vice-Regal party left by steamer. An enthusiastic crowd witnessed their departure

The first loocomotive for Manitoba has been

The Public Schools at Point St. Charles have been closed for two weeks. The rumored cause is the indifferent state of Juvenile public health. Diptheria prevalent.

Rear-Admiral DeHorsey, commanding H. M. Naval station at Victoria, British Columbia, is examining the harbors at Nanaimo, Seymour narrows, and Burrard's Inlet in connection with the Pecific Railway. The Government has received information from

Governor Laird that the Indian Commissioner have satisfactorily concluded a treaty with the Blackfeet Indians in the neighborhood of Cypress Hills. There was a great gathering of headmen. The best feeling prevailed, All Indian titless from Ontario to Columbia are now extinguished by the Indian policy of the present Government. All is peaceful and secure within our borders.

The Local Government offer \$1000 reward for the arrest of the murderer of Sergt. Drolet, in the county of Beauce.

Following the ruling of Chief Justice Richards, the salaries of all Dominion officials have been assessed in Toronto. This year the total assessment of that city has been increased from 29,000,000, in 1871, to \$50,000,000 this year.

Rind, the temperance reformer, has been holding ccessful meetings both in Ottawa and Montreal Hundreds are signing the pledge nightly.

The extensive improvements which are being made upon Elm Street Methodist Church, Toronto. are fast nearing completion, and it is expected the congregation will be able to resume worship in it in about two months. The church will then be capable of seating 1,640 people. The cost of the work, including the new organ, will amount to about \$30,000.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Twenty thousand dollars of the money taken rom the train of the Union Pacific Railroad a few weeks ago, has been recovered, and two of the robbers, Collins and another, were killed.

Lord Bective lately gave \$22,500 for a Canadian cow, which is the largest sum ever given except that for the Duchess of Geneva, in New York, two years ago. Lord Bective's mother was sole heiress of Alderman Thompson, of London, who left \$4 .-500,000.

The Hudson Bay Company has placed a new steamboat on the waters of the Upper Saskatchewan, and built a tramway around the falls of that river near Lake Winnipeg, so that hereafter it will be easy to travel by boat and rail from Winnipeg to the foot of the Rocky Mountains.

The survivors of the gallant Six Hundred, about one hundred in number, will dine at London, Octo er 25, Lady Cardigan's munificent subscription making it possible to give a private dinner without any speculators exhibiting the heroes at a shilling a head. By the way here are the figures of the famous charge: Fourth Light Dragoons lost 79 of 118 men; Eighth Hussars, 66 of 104; Eleventh Hussais, 85 of 110; Thirteenth Light Dragoons ost 68 of 130; Seventh Lancers, 110 of 145; total loss 409 of 607 men.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway ave been settling claims that arose out of the Ashtabula bridge disaster. The relatives and heirs of sixty-five out of eighty-one persons whose lives were sacrificed in that calamity have been, so far as money could make amends, indemnified for their loss. and the remainder of the claims are in a fair way of speedy settlement. In the majority of cases the amounts have been below \$5,000, but in one case the company has paid as high as \$9,000. The company seoms to have acted with promptitude and set fitting example to similar corporations.

Madame Teresa Titiens, the celebrated operation singer is dead. She was attacked with difficulty of breathing and faintness. She railied and appeared better until 2 o'clock in the morning, when she died quite peacefully.

A Madrid special says the Spanish Government through its Minister of Foreign affairs has promised to pay the second i stalment of the Virginius award this week. Whether any other Cuban claims will be paid at that time is not known.

The Russian Government has contracted with 10 private firms to construct a pontoon bridge across the Danube at a cost of 1,750,000 roubles.

Sir Allen Young will have the steamer Pandora efitted for the Arctic regions Bext spring.

Edward Granville Eliot, 3rd Earl of St. Germains, dead, aged 79. Later reports from Indian famine districts than last, from the Vicerey, show considerable general rainfall on 6th inst., which it is believed will save

Behar, Punjaub, Pajpootana, and northwest provnces from all danger of faiture of autumn crops. One hundred thousand pounds worth of bar gold was withdrawn from the Bank of England last

week for shipment to New York. An insurrection appears to have broken out in one af the ricoloo Islands, a telegram received at Madrid from Singapore announces the defeat or WESLEYAN' ALMANAC OCTOBER, 1877.

New Moon, 6 day, 5h, 44m, Afternoon. First Quarter, 13 day, 11h, 28m, Afternoon. Full Moon, 22 day, 3h, 17m, Morning. Last Quarter 29 day 10h, 7m, Morning

11	Day of Week.	SUN					MOON.						Hal'x
		Rises Sets Rises Souths Sets.										Ħ	
1	Monday	16		1			ori	1 1	4	3		1 2	5 35
	Tuesday	6	3		5 36	0	37	8	1	3		4	16
	Wednesdy	6				1	58	8	56	4		5	31
	Thursday	6	5			3	17	9	47	4	39	6	25
	Friday	6	. 7	1	30	4	37	10	38	5		7	10
	Saturday	6	8	1	28	5	56	11	29	5		7	50
l	SUNDAY	6	9	15	27	7	15	Λ .	20			8	31
i	Monday	6	10	1		8	34	1	13	5		9	11
	Tuesday	6	12	13	23	9	50	2	8	6	26	9	50
	Wednesdy	6	13	15		11	2	3	5	7	8	10	28
	Thursday	6	14	15	19	A.	7	4	_1	7	55		7
	Friday	16	15	5	18	1	0	4	57	.8	54	11 11	56
	Saturday	6	17	5	16		41	5	49	9	57	m'	
١	SUNDAY	6	18	5	14	2	14	6	38,	11	2		53
	Monday	6	19	5		2	41	7	23		rn	0	12
	Tuesday	6	20	5		3	3	8	7	0	5	2	44
1	Wednesdy	6	22	5	9	3	19	8	46	1	11	3	
	Thursday	6	23	5	7	3	37	9	26	2	13	4	58
	Friday	6	24	5	6	3	54	10	6	3	15	5	51
	Saturday	6	26	5	4	4	12	10	47	4	18	6	30
6	SUNDAY		27	5	2	4	33	11	31	5	22	7	5
1	Monday	6	29	5	1	4	56	mo		- 6	29	7	36
	Fuesday	6	30	4	59	5	27	0	17	7	38	8	5
	Wednesdy	6	31	4	58	6	-6	1	8	.8	49	8	37
	Phursday	6	33	4	56	6	55	2	3	10	0	9	8
	Friday	6	34	4	54	7	57	3	0	11	5	9	44
	Saturday	6	35	4	53	9	6	3	59	A.		10	20
	SUNDAY	6	37	4	51	10	23	4	57	0	48	11	3
	Monday	6	38	4	50	11	42	5	54	1	25	11	56
	Tuesday	6	39	4	49	mo		6	49	1	56	A.	3
	Wednesdy	6	41	4	47	0	59	7	39	2	19	2	26

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 Jape Tormentine, 2 hrs and 11 minutes LATER than at Halifax. At Annapolis, St. John, N.B., and Portland, Maine, 3 hours and 25 minutes LATER, and at St. John's, Newfoundland 20 minutes EARLIER than at Halifax. At Charlottetown, 2 hours 54 minutes LATER. At Westport, 2 hours 54 minutes LATER. At Yarmouth, 2 hours 50 minutes LATER. At Yarmouth, 2 hours 50 minutes LATER.

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

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

A REMARKABLE COMPOSITION

The following is a remarkable composition. It evinces an ingenuity of arrangement such as we have never seen before. The initial capitals spell, "My boast is in the glorious cross of Christ. The words in italic when read from top to bottom and from bottom to top, form the Lord's [rayer complete:]

Make known the Gospel truths, Our Father Yield us thy grace, dear Father from above Bless us with hearts which feelingly can

"Our life thou art for ever, God of Love!" Assuage our grief in love for Christ we

Since the bright Prince of heaven and glory Took all our sins, and hallowed the display

Infant being first, a man, and then was Stupendous God, thy grace and power

In Jesus' name let all the world rejoice. New labor in thy heavenly kingdom own-That blessed kingdom for thy saints the

How vile to come to thee is all our cry! Enemies to thy self and all that's thine, Graceless our will, we live for vanity, Loathing thy very being, evil in design, O God, thy will be done from earth to

Reclining on the Gospel let us live, In earth from sin delivered and forgiven, O as thyself but teach us to forgive! Unless its power temptation doth destroy. Sure is our fall into the depths of woe. Carnal in mind we've not a glimpse of joy, Raised against heaven: in us hope can flow O give us grace and lead us on the way, Shine on us with thy love, and give us

Self and this sin that rise against us slay. O grant each day our trespass es may cease Forgive our evil deeds that oft we do: Convince us daily of them to our shame: Help us with heavenly bread; forgive us,

Recurrent lusts, and we'll adore thy name. In thy forgive-ness we as saints can die, Since for us and our trespasses so high, Thy Son our Saviour bled on Calvary.

ASTRONOMICAL NOTES.

OBSERVATORY OF VASSAR COLLEGE. POSITION OF PLANETS FOR 1877.

MERCURY. Mercury keeps very nearly the path of the sun. It may be seen in the early morning before sunrise, almost exactly in the east. The best time to look for it will be from the 8th to the 13.

On October 1, Mercury rises at 5h 16m, A. M., and sets at 5h 12m. P. M. On October 31, Mercury rises at 5h. 52m. A. M., and sets 4h. 36m P. M. On October 7, Mercury rises a little before 5 A. M., and north of east.

VENUS.

Venus will continue visible throughout the month after sunset, setting a little after 7 P. M., being the first of the bright planets to disappear below the western

Although Mars was in best position for astronomical work in September, it will be quite as interesting to the ordinary ob. server during October, the diminution in size being scarcely perceptible to the eye. and its position being more favorable for evening observation.

Mars rises south of east on October I at 4h. 49m. P. M., and comes to the meridian a few minutes after 10 P. M. At the time of southing it will have an attitude of about 36 o (in this latitude.) Saturn will be east of it, and above it by 410.

An ordinary glass will show the disk of Mars of a ruddy bue, and the white spot at the upper part (as seen in the telescope,) which is supposed to be the icy pole: that which has been turned away from the sun. With a good glass, dark spots are seen in Mars so well defined that they can be measured. The return of these spots as Mars revolves on its axis is watched in order to determine the time of revolution or the length of its day. The small satelites are not within the reach of ordinary

On October 31. Mars rises at 2h. 47m P. M., and comes to the meridian at 8h 18m. P. M.

MIDDIS LIVEINE JUPITER,

The second bright planet which sets in the evening, Venus being the first, is Jupiter. On October 1, Jupiter sets at 9h. 31m. P. M., and on October 31 it sets before 8 P. M.

Although Jupiter's position is less and less suited to observation, it can still repay one for turning the telescope upon it, as the varied positions of its four moons are always interesting.

SATURN.

On October 1, Saturn rises at 4h. 54m P M. and sets the next day at 3h 57m A M. On October 31, Saturn rises at 2h 52m P M. and sets at 1h 52m A M of the next

Although Saturn appears small and unnoticeable when compared with the brilliancy of Mars, it is a much larger planet and a more interesting object. The ring which surrounds it is now very narrow in appearance, so that a small glass scarcely shows the opening, and it seems to be a bright band projecting each side of the spherical body.

URANUS. Uranus is still very nearly in the same position with the bright star Regulus. It passes east of the star in October. It will be directly east of Regulus on 27th. when at the south, but as it comes to the meridian in the morning, it cannot be seen at that time by ordinary telescopes. It can, however, be found before sunrise very readily, by sweeping the small telescope around east of Regulus.

Neptune will be in the best position on October 29, but cannot be seen without a

EDA'S STORY. Little Eda, aged five, has found by experience that an easy way to escape punishment when she has been naughty is to ask forgiveness. Usually the petition is granted with a loving kiss, but one day she disobeyed so often that mamma, doubting the sincerity of her repentance, saw fit to delay the pardon. "Then, p'ease, can't I go to gran'ma's to stay till I feels better?" she asked between her sobs. "Not till you have learned to be a good girl," was the answer. The child has a fondness for composing, and presently the unforgiving mamma overheard her telling the following story to her baby sister: "Once there was a little boy and he asked his muver if he could go slide on the ice, and his muver said 'no,' and that little boy disobeyed his muver and went right down to the pond, and when he came back she was very much displeased. 'Cant you forgib me?' he said. 'No,' said his muver, 'I cant,' and what do you fink that little boy did then? He ran away to his gran'muver's and never came back any more." Mamma accepted the moral.

A SHORT TEMPERANCE STORY.

In a large city a laboring man, leaving a large saloon, saw a costly carriage, and pair of horses standing in front. occupied by two ladies elegantly attired, conversing with the proprietor. As it rolled away he said to the dealer.

"Whose establishment is that?" "It is mine," replied the dealer complacently. "It cost \$5,000. My wife and daughter cannot do without it."

The mechanic bowed his head a mo ment in deep thought, and looked sad then, with the energy of a man suddenly aroused by a startling flash, said, "I see it! I see it!"

"See what?" queried the dealer.

"See where for years my wages have gone. I helped to pay for that carriage, for those horses and that gold-mounted harness, for the silk and laces and jewelry for your family. The money I earned, that should have given my wife and family a home of their own and good clothing, I have spent at your bar. My wages and the wages of others like me have supported you and your family in luxury. Hereafter my wife and family shall have the benefit of my wages, and by the help of God I will I see the mistake and a cure for it."

LEONARDO DA VINCI PAINTING THE LAST SUPPER.

One by one he traced the features Of the Lord's disciples. Strikingly he

The touching look of John, the eloquence Of Philip, and the fine, earnest eye of He eclipsed conception in the bold, guile

less brow Of Matthew, the graceful form of Thad Bartholomew. Even the cold calmness Of the heartless Judas was pictured on His traitor brow.

At length imagination stood before Our Saviour, Long and earnestly Leo-Studied on that face of Godlike light:

He measured with a painter's eye that And blended it with grief and majesty and Love divine. Then with his light pencil's witcherv He sketched the outlines. Form after

form He drew, and clad with the coloring Of his high-wrought fancy. Many a shade Of rich and glorious light he laid Upon the brow. He called The soaring flight of Genius to his aid And his far-reached artist power. Twas

all in vain; He could not mold the features to his like!

At length he threw the pencil down And leaned despondingly upon his canvas. "My skill hath failed me—I could better paint

The bow upon the heavens than That same brow of deep, sublime, yet un told sorrow: That eye where mighty power enthroned in

Grandeur sits, yet bearing the express of the meek And lowly. That lip whence flowed the Of consolation to the stricken penitent,

Spoke things terrible unto the mighty In highest places. I cannot paint The Son of the Most High—the thousand Unknown glorious attributes of His exalt-

ed character; patience and long suffering, the truth, The love, the grief, the agony, the glorious eternity Of Christ. 'Tis not in the weak hands of Earthly art to imitate such reachless like-

AN ORIENTAL INCIDENT.

The Russo-Turkish war revives an old story. A Turkish and a Russian officeronce fell into a dispute as to the superiority in discipline of their respective soldiers.

"I can prove to you on the spot," said the Russian, "how perfectly our men are trained." And he called his

" Ivan!"

" Sir."

"Go to Mehemet's, buy me a pound f tobacco, and come back at once." The soldier saluted, turned on his

heel and went out. "Now." said the Russian officer taking out his watch, "my orderly is walking straight to the next corner, where he must now turn-now he is turning

-now he is opposite the white mosque -now he is crossing the Maykan-now he is at Mehemet's-now he is buying the tobacco-now he is coming backnow he is on the block below us-now he is at the door-now-" and the Russian called out.

" Ivan!"

"Sir."

"Where's the tobacco?" " Here sir."

The Turkish officer showing no sign

of surprise at the precision of this Russo-tobacco movement promptly broke out: "Ho! ho! my soldier can do that every day in the week," and called "Muhctar !"

" Sir."

"Go to Ali Effendi's, and see that you bring me a pound of tobacco. My

pipe is empty." "Instantly sir."

Following the tactics of the Russian officer, the Turk pulled out his watch and went on :

"Now Muhctar is in the street; now he is passing the palpooch, bazaar; now it is noon and he is saying his prayers: now he is drinking at the stone fountain; new Ali Effendi hails him and asks him about my health; now Muhctar is paying for the tobacco; now he is coming back by another way-now he is on the street—now he is at the door—

"Muhctar!" shouted the officer.

"Sir." "Where is the tobacco?"

"I haven't found my shoes yet!"-N. Y. Observer.

PLEASANTRIES.

It was an Irish coroner who, when asked how he accounted for an extraordinary mortality in Limerick, replied sadly, "I cannot tell. There are peonever spend another dime for drink. ple dying this year that never died

The Minutes of the Wesleyan Conference, just published, give the following complete statistics of the Convention: 1-British Conference: Great Britain. 382,289 members, 28,063 on trial Ireland and Irish Missions, 20,148 members, 591 on trial. 2-French Conference: 1,905 members, 77 on trial. 3-Australian Conference: (1876 reports for 1877 not yet received): 52,692 members, 8,186 on trial. Total-538 692 members, 46,994 on trial. The number of ministers is: in England 1.400; in Ireland and the Irish Missions, 138; in the Foreign Missions (exclusive of missionaries in Ireland) 279; in the French Conferences, 25 in the Australian Conference, 311; total, 2,153. The total number of minison trial is 458, and of supernumeraries.

Mr. Thomas W. Pocock has gone to Viena on a deputation for the business of the British and Foreign Bible Society in company with one of the Secretaries.

A new book is advertized in America 'The Preacher's Wife; by an old Travelling Preacher." The subject is to go I suggest it to some of the many writers on this side of the Atlantic. The title is worth a fee. The author should be discriminating, appreciative, able to see the vast difference in some cases, between a married lot and a marred lot; he should—but no! I will give no hints. Let bachelors be quiet and the men write who know the sub-

The Methodists of Caledonia (Queens) held a Tea Meeting and Fancy Sale on Sept. 25th. The day was fine, the attendance good, and in the evening the Rev. Job Shenton, of Liverpool delivered his lecture "Wanted." to a numerous and appreciative audience. Sixty-five dollars or thereby will help to still further reduce the debt on the property acquired for

HILLSBORO. NB.—The amount of nett proceeds of excursion and festival at Hillsboro, Sept. 19, 1877, is \$400. Expenses were extravagantly large. This amount will be appropriated to the improvement of present parsonage-perhaps to the purchase of a new parsonage nearer the Methodist church in this village, which is most desirable.

Our Mission here is evidently more encouraging than hitherto. May our efforts be honoured with the presence and power of the Divine Spirit, in large accessions to the Master's fold!

Yours truly, C. W. DUTCHER.

PIC-NIC AT NASHWAAK .- The annual picnic of the Methodist Sabbath School in connection with the Nashwaak Circuit, was held on Wednesday, the 14th inst. on the grounds of Messrs. R. L. and W. S. Young The locality chosen was admirably suited to the purpose, the day fine, and all present seemed to enjoy the relaxation from the cares and duties of life. About five hundred persons were present, all of whom enjoyed themselves immensely. After a bountiful feast had been partaken of, addresses were delivered by Mr. Wm. Munroe, Rev. P. Melville, Mr. Howe, and the Rev. R. W. Wedda ll

METHODIST MISSIONS .- An enthusiastic meeting for the advocacy of Missions of the Methodist Church of Canada was held last evening in the Alberton Methodist Church. In the absence of several leading lay members of the congregation, the chair was taken by the resident pastor, Rev.

After singing and prayer, some extract from the Missionary Report were read, shewing the extent, life and efficiency of this Society.

Rev. W. Penna, as first speaker, gave a short but excellent address on the Spirit of Missions, followed by Rev. A. F. Carr. (Presb.), whose sound fundamental speech | the boy stood panting with grief and on Systematic Benificence was appropriate and impressive.

Next came the members of the Missionary Deputation. First-the Rev. H. P. Cowperthwaite, who, on the subject of Christian Missions in their influence on ed: "When I'm a man, I'll kill you for national character and prosperity, delivered a speech of such eloquence as we seldom hear.

The evening being far gone, the Rev. T. J. Deinstadt cut short his address, but succeeded in making it an effectual collection speech.

The addresses were interspersed with choice music, well rendered by the choir, -Mr. R. M. Leard presiding at one of Bell's famous Ontario organs.

The collection and subscriptions were in advance of last year. The doxology and benediction brought this very happy meeting to a close.—Com to Alberton (P. E. I.) Pioneer.

THE Apostolic Benediction, it seems to us, is a very good one. We do not think any of the modern variations (and we have heard a good many of them, an improvement of the original. This may be owing to our poor taste, our oldfogyism," or, perhaps, because we are not as "smart" as some of the mo. derns. But really—excuse us, breth. ren—it does seem that while we have such excellent forms of sound words in the Bible-that is recognized authority among us yet, isn't it?-it is hardle worth while to extemporize or stere type forms of our own. For the sak? of those who never saw the apostolic benediction, and know not where to find it, we give the following from 2 Cor. xiii: 14: "The Grace of the Lord Jesus Christ, and the love of God, and the communion of the Holy Ghost be with you all. Amen."-Pittsburg Rec.

THE MOFFETT PUNCH.

This register for drinks will bring in large revenue, and at the same time discourage to some extent alcoholis stimulants. It has done one thing. It gives the number of glasses of liques drank. From the partial report our people will be astonished at the amount of spirits swallowed. There are four hundred registers in Richmond. The first twenty-five put in operation showed that thirty-six thousand drinks were taken in one week! And only in the twenty five saloons. There were then three hundred and seventy-five bar rooms not reported. In these two dozen liquor rooms two thousand five hundred dollars were spent in one week. What sum will the four hundred bars consume in one week-one year ?-Richmond

A clergyman was annoyed by people talking and giggling. He paused, looked at the disturbers, and said :- "I am always afraid to reprove those who misbehave. for this reason. Some years since, as I was preaching, a young man who sat before me was constantly laughing, talking and making uncouth grimaces. I paused and administered a severe rebuke. After the close of the service a gentleman said to me :- 'Sir, you have made a great misake : that young man was an idiot.' Sin then I have always been afraid to reprove those who misbehave themselves in chapel lest I should repeat that mistake and reprove another idiot." During the rest of the service there was good order.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

THE NOBLE REVENGE.

The coffin was a plain one—a poor, miserable, pine coffin. No flowers on its top, no lining of rose-white satin for the pale brow; no smooth ribbons about the coarse shroud. The brown hair was laid decently back, but there was no crimped cap, with its neat tie beneath the chin. The sufferer from cruel poverty smiled in her sleep.

"I want to see my mother," sobbed a poor child, as the city undertaker screwed down the top.

"You can't - get out of the way, boy! why don't somebody take the brat?"

"Only let me see her one minute," cried the hapless, homeless orphan, clutching the side of the charity box, and as he gazed into that rough face, anguish tears streamed rapidly down the cheek on which no childish bloom ever lingered. Oh, it was pitiful to hear him cry, "Only once, let me see my mother only once !"

Quickly and brutally the hard-hearted monster struck the boy away, so that he reeled with the blow. For a moment rage; his blue eyes distended, his lips sprang apart, a fire glittering through his tears, as he raised his puny arm, and in a most unchildish accent scream-

There was a coffin and a heap of earth between the mother and the poor, forsaken child, and a monument stronger than granite built in the boy's heart to the memory of a heartless deed.

The court house was crowded to suf-

"Does anyone appear as this man's counsel?" asked the judge.

There was a silence when he finished, until with lips tightly pressed together, a look of strange intelligence, blended with haughty reserve upon his hand-

t?-it is hardly porize or stere n. For the sak aw the apostolic not where to find ring from 2 Cor. of the Lord Jesus f God, and the Ghost be with tsburg Rec.

PUNCH.

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ome features, a young man stepped for- was left, and only the burnt grass and to plead for the erring and the show what susie had done. Mess. He was a stranger, but from his first sentence there was silence.

The splendor of his genius entranced and convinced. The man who could not find a friend was acquitted. "May God bless you, sir, I can not."

"I want no thanks," replied the stranger, with iey coldness.

"I_I believe you are unknown to

Man! I will refresh your memory. Twenty years ago you struck a broken hearted boy away from his mother's poor coffin. I was that poor, miserable boy."

The man turned livid.

Have you rescued me, then, to take my life?"

"No. I have a sweeter revenge; have saved the life of a man whose brutal deed has rankled in my breast for twenty years. Go! and remember the tears of a friendless child."

The man bowed his head in shame, and went out from the presence of a magnanimity as grand to him as incomprehensible, and the noble young lawyer felt God's smile in his soul,

THE LITTLE FIRE-FIGHTER.

" Say, mamma, where has papa gone, and what makes everybody look so frightened?" said Susie, pressing close to her mother's side, with the sobs coming in her voice.

"Susie, dear, don't be frighteneddon't cry but be mamma's little woman. It is a prairie fire, and papa and the boys have gone to help put it out,"

"Will it come here, mamma-will it burn our house?"

way off, and the men will burn some of the grass not far from the fields, so that when the big fire gets there it will stop, because there will be nothing for obtain. it to burn; and then, if it does get on this side and come near the corn and wheat, they will beat it with great that way."

for the men, who would be up all night. Susie stood at the door in the darkness, and looked towards the South, where she saw, far away, a dull red gleam. which sometimes flashed up brightly, but more often seemed to her excited fancy like a great, fiery snake, crawling towards her home. Out there lay her father's corn fields, and there came the dreadful fire, ready to devour them.

Then a thought flashed into her mind. Susie was a courageous little girl, and had energy enough for two. Perhaps she might help to put out the fire? Her mother an? sisters were too busy to notice her movements. Without pausing to think what mamma might wish her to do, she ran through the dooryard, and was soon making her way across the meadow toward the corn-fields. They seemed a long way off, and her feet, too little to carry her fast, but she trudged bravely on. At last she reached the end of the field and looked out on the broad prairie. Susie was a little girl, but all her life long she never forgot her first view of a prairie fire. Stretching out of sight on either hand was a bright red line of flame rising towards the sky, and covering it with a dense cloud of smoke. The sparks flew in every direction, and many, yes, very many, were brought by occasional puffs of wind near to where she stood. Between her and the "red snake," as it seemed to her, black figures with clubs in their hands rushed back and forth looking shadowy and gigantic against the fire. Susie knew that these were her father and brother with other friends, whose strong arms were battling with the advancing flames. But she soon made a discovery which caused her to forget the distant fires. Some sparks had lit in the dry grass by the rail fence not far away. The grass had kindled, and the blaze was spreading and beginning to o curl around the rails, and just the other side was her father's corn-field! It was but the work of a moment to find a stout stick, and then Susie's work began. How intently she beat the grass and stamped on it with her little shoes! She soon found that she was really

smothering the flame, and though her

face and hands were hot, and her arms

ached, she kept on until not one spark

some features firm tread and kindling slightly blackened rails were left to

"But oh! I'm so tired!" she said. "I wish I could find papa."

The light from the far-off blazing prairie, which awhile ago had been so bright, now seemed dying out. The low gleam on the distant horizon was not enough to light her path as she started to find her father. Her tired limbs soon gave out, and she sank down with sobs which would come into her

"O papa, papa!"

Alone in the dark and tired out, no wonder the tears fell as she lay on the grass, until her sobs grew less and sleep shut her eyelids down.

After a while when the fire had been extinguished, her father reached home to find the house in commotion.

" Oh, father! have you seen Susie?" saidhis wife, coming to him with terror

"Susie! is she gone?" he said hoarsely, for he was very tired.

"She is lost! we have searched the whole place and called, but we can't find her anywhere."

"Mother," said the oldest daughter, running in from the barn where she had turned over peck measures, and bushel baskets, and shook up empty grainbags, to see if Susie had crawled under them. "Might she not have followed father to the fields?"

"The child! the poor darling! perhaps she did, and who knows into what danger she has gone! the wolves are around to-night." said she shuddering with fear. " Mother," said her husband, "She is in God's hand wherever she may be. Come, boys, we will search "No, dear, I hope not. It is a long the fields;" and he hastened out with a lantern, while his sons and neighbors who had returned with him, followed with such means of light as they could

It did not take long to trace Susie to her resting-place, for they knew she would follow in the direction she had sticks, and stamp on it, and put it out seen them take. When her father paused not far from the path over which Then her mother hurried away to see he had passed a short time ago, put the that coffee was made and food prepared | lantern down hastily and took her in | The Buried cities of Campania-Pompeii his arms, what a shout went up from those who were near! Her mother and sisters, who had followed the others. crowded around with tears of joy. awakened by the noise and light, she lifted her head bewildered, but when she saw her father, she said, in a sleepy

"Papa, I did help put out the fire. I kept it from burning up the corn." and then her tired head sank back on his shoulder, and she fell asleep .- New York Tribune.

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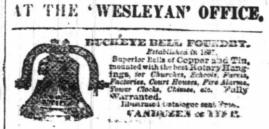
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MARRIED.

At Williamsdale, on the 29th of August, by the Rev. G. W. Tuttle, Miss Margery Payne, to Win.

At Wentworth, at the residence of the bride's mother, on the 25th Sept., by the same, assisted by the Rev. Charles Swallow and Rev. W. G. Lane, Miss Lynda Embree, to the Rev. Richey Bird, Methodist Minister of Advocate Harbor.

At Windham Hill, on the 2nd October, by the same Miss Ada Schureman, to Mr. Coughlin Mills, of Maccan Mountain.

At the residence of the bride's father, on the 4t h ult., by the Rev. Wm. Maggs, Mr. Charles Acorn, to Mary Ellen Acorn, all of Vernon River.

*At Gibson House, Woodstock, Oct. 2, by Rev. C. H. Paisley, M.A., Mr. Ludlow, Veysey, to Miss Celia Vantassel, both of North Lake, York County,

At the residence of the bride's father, Upper Woodstock N.B., October 3rd, by Rev. C. H. Paisley, M.A., assisted by Rev. T. Marshall, Mr. J. D. Baird, to Alice M., daughier of A. Henderson, Esq.

At Halfway House, Victoria County, C.B., by Rev. J. Maybew Fisher, Malcolm McAskill, to Christina, daughter of John McKinnon, Esq., all of Cape North, C, B

DIED.

At Elgin Corner on Saturday, September 15th, Edward Caroll, aged 45 years. For many years an active Member of the Methodist Church.

Lost overboard, from Barque " Forest Belle" on her voyage from Liverpool to Charleston, September 8th, John T., only son of Mr. James Scott, aged 18 years. John had given his heart to the Lord and leaves his sorrowing parents the consoling hope of meeting him in Heaven.

At Sandy Cove, Sept., 30th, Susan, wife of Eaward Cahoon, aged 26. She could say with the Pilgrim saint of olden time, "My flesh and my heart fail me, but Gol is the strength of my heart and my portion for ever.

Joseph Carty, father of the above, agel 56. He had been to his home in Freeport, and having promised his dying daughter, he would return as soon as possible, he was essaying to do so, and was drowned. The affair cast a gloom over the whole place. His body has not yet been found, but hopes are enter; ained of its recovery. He was a true Christian and always at his post.

Suddenly at Dartmouth, on the 1st inst., Bessie Johnston, infant daughter of Johnston and Bessie Chittick, aged 3 months and 11 days.

At Wallace of typoid fever. on Friday, October R. B. Huestis, aged 56 years. He passed away as one quietly going to sleep.

At Petite Riviere, on September, 18th, Theresa Maria McGregor, aged 18 years, Daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth C. McGregor. She was a sincere dis-ciple, and died trusting in her Saviour.

At Avondale, Sept. 22nd, after a long painful affliction, Elvira, daughter of Mrs. Melinda Armstrong, in the 32nd year of her age. Her end was

MISSIONARY MEETINGS

YARMOUTH DISTRICT. TIME Yarmouth S. Local arrangement Local arrangem't

Arcadia Hebron

Barrington, Ds cember 10, 11, 12, Deputation J Taylor, J Tweedy, J Scott.

Port La Tour February 12, 13, 14, Deputation J Taylor, F H W Pickles, J Scott. N E Harbor December 18, 19, 20, Deputation J Taylor, J Tweedy, F Pickles, W Ainley.

Shelburne October 17, 18 Deputation James Tweedy, F Pickles, J Scott. Lockport December 27, 28, 4 J. Taylor, F. Pickles, J. Scott.

F. H. W. PICKLES, Financial Secretary

PREACHER'S PLAN, HALIFAX AND DARTMOUTH, SUNDAY, 14TH OCT.

Brunswick St. 7 p.m. 11 a.m. Rev. S. F. Huestis-Rev. W. H. Heartz Grafton St. 11 a.m. 7 p. m. Rev W H Heartz Rev. G. Shore 7 p.m Kaye St.

Rev E R Brunyate Rev. S. F. Huestis Charles St. 7 p.m. 11a.m. Rev J Sharp Rev W L Cunningham Cobourg St. 7 p. m.

Rev W L Cunningham Rev E R Brunyate Dortmouth . 7 p m 11 a.m Rev. G. Shore. Rev. Jas. Sharp.

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

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3.—See that your remittances are duly acknow-ledged. A delay of one or two weeks may be caused by the business of this office. After that enquire, if they do not appear. Rev. R. McArthur.

J B Harlow, 2. Rev J R King Mrs Jane Dives, 2; Charles Magee, 2; Wm. 6 00 Lockhart, 2.

Rev. Geo. Johnson. Capt Leary, 1.

Rev J J Teasdale. Mrs Nicolson, 1; Charles Davison, 2. Rev J Gaetz. - Newcombe 2.

Rev F H Wright. James Bent, 2.

FROM ST. JOHN, N.B.

Thomas Gilmore, 2; Dudman Breeze, 4; John E. Irvine, 2; Geo F Thompson, 8; David Smiler, 1; Wm Copp, 2; ER Moore, 4; J C Bowman, 2; Rich Coleman, 2; J W Barnes, 4; W. Hawker, 2; J Hargreaves, 2; T C Humbert, 2; Wm Sandall, 1: John Rankin, 2; S G Blizard, 4; Thomas Bustin, 3; W H Patterson, 1. Dr. Wilson, 2.

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06 to .09 .05 to .09
.14 to .15 12 to .14
.15 to .16 .12 to .5 rough, per lb04; to .05 Beef, per lb Eggs, per doz Lard, per lb .. Oats, per bush 50 to - 40 to 45
Potatoes per bush 40 to - 45 to .60
Cheese, factory, per lb .12 to - .12 to .13 .10 to .11 | .10 to 11 Do. dairy Buckwheat meal ____ 2.00 to 2.25 2.50 to 2.75 .55 to .60 1.0 to — .40 to .09 do. grey Lambskins euch Turnips per B Chickens, pr pair... .40 to .50 .40 to .70 Turkey, per lb Ducks, per pair .. .60 to .60 .80 to 1.60 .50 to .00 .50 to .40 Beans, green, per bush Parsnips, pr bush..... .60 to -Carrots,pr .40 to -.35 to .05 2.50 to 3.50 2.50 to 3.55

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