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OUR ENGLISH LETTER. -----

first time fairly laid before them. There Oct. 2, 1876, was in a few instances an apparent disposition on the part of some to complain of the progress the whole question of lay representation had made, and a wish to discuss the principle and not the details. This was not allowable, and would have been useless. It is to be feared, that some very elaborate seeing that money in abundance will be speeches were left unspoken, and some orators were disoppointed. There have been no substantial alterations. Some Districts propose very slight alterations. Some of the details are accepted with unmistakable reluctance, such as the restriction of speaking in the mixed Conference to ten years men, and the entire withdrawal of the power to vote, except a minister be of the elect 220. There is a strong feeling in favour of making 10 years of membership instead of five, the qualification in the case of laymen who are to be elected to attend Conference. But we may conclude that

with slight alterations, the broad outlines of the plans are before us, and are accepted by the District meetings. This marks off another and a most important stage in the advancement of the whole question.

It has been successful in warding off some of the impending danger arising from the popular uprising and indigna-tion, by adroitly representing it as a party attack upon them, and they have thus rallied to their standards, and quieted many who were vehement in their denunciations only a few weeks ago. Yet it is clear that England is now actively interfering, and Turkey

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will be compelled to punish the atrocious perpetrators of those hideous deeds, restore persons and goods as far as possible and promise security for the

future. It is feared after all, that it is only a compromise, a temporary patch-DEAR MR. EDITOR,-At our recent ing up of a corrupt and doomed Gov-Financial District meeting, the compernment. It may for a little delay the bined ministers and laymen have had destined fall of that wretched Power, the details of the great schene for the but it will be only for a little while.

WAR NOTES.

THE Mohammedans in Arabia are interested in the war Turkey is waging against her insurgent provinces, and forrequired if Russia has to be fought, have determined to assist the Sultan as far as in their power lies. The Metowafs, or pilgrim guides at Mecca, have deliberated solemnly and called on all the faithful to come forward with contributions for the holy cause, and Mecca and Jeddah have responded by at once sending in \$25,000. which will be forwarded to the Imperial Treasury at Constantinople. It is now a religious duty for all Mohammedans to aid the Sultan. and this fact will prove important in the coming struggle.

A DESPATCH from Vienna says, not only from Constantinople, but from all provinces of European Turkey is there news of a growing excitement among Mohammedans, of conventicles held in by personal contact not only with the a native Premier (David Uga), and an and contributors must be engaged, and

necessity a slow one, and the Govern-Alexander II. to the Russian throne, the ment delights in reserve and obscurity. area of the Slavonic Empire has increased some two hundred million hectares (one hectare is equal to 2.47 English acres), or about four times the size of France. During the same time the population increased by 22,546,000, making the present population 87,746,000 souls, or equal to the joint population of France, Belgium, Portugal, Spain and Italy, The debt of Russia during the same time was decreased some fifty millions of roubles, of 73,4 cents each. The present debt is 1,494,070,791 roubles, (\$1,097,047.960), * The revenues of the State have increased by 205,000. 000 roubles, and at the present time amount to 559,361,197 roubles (\$410,571.-118). From 9256, in 1855, the number of factories has increased to 18,892, their annual productions amounting to 443,000. В. 000 roubles, as compared with 157,000,000 roubles heretofore. The value of the imports is about 280,000,000 roubles, and of the exports 165,000,000 roubles.

> The report given by the "Connecticut Couran" of Dr. Hamlin's speech before the American Board represents him as giving strong evidence in favour of the Turks. It savs :

The next speaker was the Rev. Dr. Hamlin, president of Robert College Constantinople. He was to speak in behalf of the Turks, he said. He had seen various English newspapers of late, which had commented largely upon the Turkish troubles, and he had never seen such a draft made upon the resources of the English language as these newspapers had made by the way of abuse to the Turks. It is only fair, however, to he is the what

is true even of the Turks. From an experience and knowledge gained by a residence of thirty-eight years among them, king and constitution, but a legislature,

We have received a curious proof of the progress of Christianity and civilization among the isles of the Pacific in the shape of a copy of the Tonga Government Gazette Extraordinary, containing the following proclamation :--

Meslevan,

" PUBLIC HOLIDAY. **JUBILEE**, 1876. "Secretary's Office, Nukualofa, June 24th, 1876.

"In consequence of Wednesday, the 28th inst., being the anniversary of the arrival, fifty years ago, of the Rev. John Thomas, the founder of the Wesleyan Mission in the Friendly Islands, and in consideration of the many advantages derived from the establishment of that mission, and the progress which has been made, His Majesty has been pleased to proclaim

Wednesday, June 28th,

as a public holiday. All the Government offices will therefore be closed; and His Majesty requests that all foreign residents trading here and employing Tongan labour will observe the holiday as far as practicable. "A gun will be fired at sunrise, and one at sunset; also, a royal salute of 21 guns

at noon "By His Majesty's command, "J. P. MILLEB, "Secretary to the Privy Council. "God save the King !"

Tonga, as our readers are doubtless

ware, has become so thoroughly christianised that even the practice of the ancient heathen rites at funerals is strictly prohibited. And the mode the Government have adopted of expressing their sense of the inestimable religous, moral, and social benefits which the country has derived from the introduction of Christianity, is by commemorating the first advent of the missionaries as a great and joyous national event. Tonga has not only a Christian

Rider" without having some leaven of Methodism in him. But how to reconcile such a topic with the simple teaching of Christ must have been a task worthy of " The Church of Christian Endeavor." as the congregation to which he preach would seem to be fitly named. It is part of the system we so earnestly depre-cate, and which to a greater or less degree, brings disgrace to the cause it assumes to espouse.

CHEAP WEEKLY PAPERS.

Referring to this subject of cheap eeklies a correspondent of the Chicago Christian Advocate recently says : The publishers of the latter erect or rent buildings, and purchase presses and type for their dailies. They also have to maintain a corps of editors and printers, and secure and set in type the reading matter expressly for them. And then they regulate the prices of their dailies and the advertisements in them so as to make them pay the expenses of their publication and a handsome profit. If these establishments then wish also to publish a weekly, for the purpose of extending their influence. advertising their dailies, and increasing their profits, they can do so without incurring much additional expense. They can also use the reading-matter already put in type for the daily, so that they need only pay for the blank paper and press-work. Indeed, it is said by those who are acquainted with the business. that the advertising in these weeklies more than pay the cost of the paper to the nublishers. But before a religious presses, and types must be secured, editors and printers must be employed,

DISTRICT REVIVAL SERVICES have been widely organized, and their appointment formed an important feature of the District meeting, bringing in an element of spiritual bearing in detail which ordinarily form the staple of the September meetings. Several Districts have the entire services of a missionary for the year. The experiment of the past year was found so graciously successful that it is being repeated on a larger scale and in new localities. In the other Districts plans are formed for mutual help from adjacent circuits, and regular appointments and times for systematized efforts to gather in souls from the power of Satan. The President has given a powerful impetus to this grand work by his personal influence, and also by circulars addressed to every minister and circuit. It is hoped that the way will thus be prepared for a larger extension of the Home Mission work of Methodism.

THE GREAT FUND for Methodist extension has not yet been brought into active operation. It has an able and energetic secretary, but the money comes in slowly. It cannot begin to grant assistance until a fixed amount is raised. This point is almost gained, and meanwhile applications are pouring in which reveals most pressing necessities and painful destitution of whole it may be safely concluded, that our church at home is bracing up for larger efforts, that it is full of life, hope and energy. Its mission is as clearly defined as every it was, and under the Divine blessing it is resolving upon wider efforts, and more liberal offerings for the work to which God has called it.

THE CHURCH CONGRESS

has duly met, read its papers, and discussed the various matters upon the programme. It is not memorable for any special deliverance, nor has it led its adherents out for any new departure. There was one sagacious remark of the Bishop of Carlisle in reference to recent overtures to the Wesleyans. He her tonnage, manned by 60,000 seamen, is thinks they are unwise, that the Wes- constantly at sea. France has 84,000 tons levans do not desire union or absorption, and that it is best and most dignified to let us alone. So we all think. and shall rejoice if the other Bishops will accept the advice thus tendered, and in future consistently act upon it.

THE TURKISH QUESTION

has maintained its absorbing interest during the fortnight, and yet there is negotiation for peace and reform is of the accession, in 1855, of the Emperor nation in the world.

Mosques, and the Ministry is divided. The Sultan is too inexperienced to take the leadership of affairs. This position is most favourable for Russia's diplomatic action. The Russian Ambassador at Conthe midst of the financial and business stantinople may carry everything before him, or if he fails may induce such an outbreak of Mahommedan feeling as might justify almost any steps on the part of Russia.

THE BRITISH FLEET.

The British Empire now has enrolled in millions of tons. England to protect the tonnage and her sea coast, now has four hundred ships of war, whose tonnage exceeds 317,000 tons, while the other nations of Europe have, in the aggregate, 360,000 tons of ships of war. England has fifty iron-clads; twelve of these are most efficient vessels, built within the last fourteen years. At this moment she has

thirty-four ships of war upon the stocks, of which eight are superior iron-clads, costing not less than \$350 per ton.

In the last eighteen years England has expended \$970,000,000 in gold, on her navy. In addition to this the subsidies she pays to mail steamers have averaged \$5,000,000 annually for thirty years, and evangelic means of grace. On the the principal part of this large sum has been repaid by postages, but the subsidies have given to her. in addition to her navy. more than 400 ocean steamships, subject to her call in time of war. England annually builds more than 20,000 tons of war ships. Some of her first ironclads were experiments, but if we include those on

the stocks, she has now twenty of the largest class, ranging from 5000 to 10,000 tons, protected by plates of seven to twenty inches in thickness, armed with rifled cannon weighing eight tons to twenty five tons each, and she is testing cannon which weigh eighty tons each and throwing projectiles wieghing 1700 pounds. Half of iron-clads, and fifty-vessels on the stocks; Turkey 66,000, Italy 38,000 tons. Russia has five iron-clads, one of them measuring 10.000 tons, and Germany has quite a number, while Holland has 168 war ships, of which fifteen are iron-clads.

RUSSSIA - ITS POPULATION, DEBT, people only needed Gospel influence to not much to chronicle, as the work of REVENUE, INDUSTRY AND TRADE.-Since bring them up to an equality with any

owest, but with the Sultan himself. Dr. to know something about the people. That knowledge he would summarize as follows : First, there has never been any unevangelical people on the face of the earth which protected missions and missionaries as this government which is called accursed has. Three hundred years ago it received and protected the missionaries from Rome, and afterwards extended | Government, and able to use it intellithe same protection to other missionaries

from England, America and Germany. Not an instance is known of the Turkish her own ports, or those of her colonies al government persecuting Christians, and commercial tonnage of more than seven where such persecution has taken place, it has been done at the instigation of the nominal Christians. The speaker had obtained, during his many experiences before the courts, more of justice than he could have got from any other non-Christian government. Is not this something to be said in favor of the Turkish government? Again, during 500 years, it has been the most tolerant government on the face of the earth, not excluding England, America's record not of course going back 500 years. Still further,

Turkey has established a better government for the organization of village communities, and a better system of holding individual property, than existed on the face of the earth at the time. It was the first to give to the peasant class the right to hold individual property in land. It was an original step, and one of the secrets of the strength of the empire. Now these are some of the peculiarities of this "accursed government." Turkey is no worse than some of its neighbors. Dr. Hamlin then went on to describe the terrible atrocities and cruelty to which Russia had subjected the Circassians, and also the instigations which Turkish agents had made among the Bulgarians to sweep these Circassians from the face of the earth. He did not believe the stories of outrage or murder of children; he had exposed too many false assertions already to believe this. It is a staple of the Greeks to put every kind of atrocity at the door of the Turks. The Turks are fierce in war, and civil-war is always bloody. Remember your own Andersonville and Fort Pillow. Can you expect Turks to be more civilized than you? In closing Dr. Hamlin said that he hoped that the American Board would not desert Turkey, for the

excellent code of laws Facts like Hamlin said he felt justified in claiming these are the best reply to those who the paper and print of religious papers sneer at the labours of the teachers of is usually much better than that of Christianity in the South Seas. In secular weeklies. We may also add. little more than a generation the Bible and the missionaries have changed a semi-savage and idolatrous race into a God-fearing, peaceful, and civilized one, possessed of the machinery of a regular gently. We observe with pleasure that traders are forbidden to sell any imported intoxicating liquors to the

> natives under pain of imprisonment for not less than two years nor more than seven. This is an admirable regulation, and if strictly inforced will save the Tongans from the curse which firewater has brought on so many of the aboriginals of Oceanica. As evidence of the zeal of the Government for edu-

> cation, we may state that every youth must attend a public school till he can read and write, and work sums up to compound division-the State paying the fees if the parents be unable .--Melbourne Spectator.

FROM BAD TO WORSE.

Some months ago we noticed that

Dr. Eggleston, of "Circuit Rider" notoriety, had about abandoned the Methodist Church, after having received status and ordination from it, and after making no little fame and money by serving up its eccentricities and weaknesses in the most romantic style. It would appear that in his new role, he is not afflicted either with compunctions for the past or Christian scrupulousness in the present The Central Advocate, in its New York correspondence, gives this paragraph, which plainly implies that Dr. Eggleston will make another step_downward soon, if he has not already done so : -On Saturday evening, the local papers of the section of Brooklyn in which Rev. Edward Eggleston, D. D., preaches-he shall have his full title here-announced the subject of the Sunday evening's sermon. Not in a month of Sundays could the reader guess its tende, much less its We could hardly believe our eyes, title. but there it stood in plain type. "Lessons from Daniel Deronda." Now, we do not decry in the least Dr. Eggleston's ability.

that the secular weeklies publish more advertisements, and the circulation and the character of many of their advertisements is such as to enable them to charge a higher price for them. All these things more than account for the difference in the price of religious weeklies and those that are published in connection with the large dailies."

often liberally paid. And, besides this,

"fr you want to hear news about home go from home" has almost passed into a proverb. This is strikingly illustrated in the following piece of startling intelligence, which the Montreal Witness, on the authority of some special correspondent, has given to the world :----(Special to the Witness, Sep. 7)

SPREAD OF RITUALISM. - A letter received here from England represents that Ritualism is spreading not only among Episcopalians, but Methodists, and states that, in all Saint's Church, in London, in which are displayed numbers of crosses, and which among other things has stained glass with the crucifixion on it, the Rev. W. Morley Punshon, who was so popular in this country three or four years ago, was one of the six clergymen who officiated, arrayed in white surplice.

As we read this, we rub our eyes, and ask whether we are dreaming. Dr. Beau nont once asked in the Conference. "Is this a real world in which we live, or is it a confused bundle of sentimentalities?" We suppose there may be credulous people in America who will believe this, and the Claimant, and the stories of Sinbad the sailor, and the adventures of Baron Munchausen. As to our readers at home, we need scarcely do more than assure them that, to the best of our belief, Dr. Punshon has not yet gone mad, and that the whole paragraph must be the Saturday night invention of some exhausted penny-aliner.-Recorder (London.)

The WESLEYAN will be sent to new Subscribers from the present date till the 31st December, 1877, fo: one year's He has shown genius in many ways. subscription rate - Two Dollars. This Moreover he is in part one of us, for no man could have written "The Circuit gives the Paper two months free.

OCTOBER 28, 197

down with a snap. Then you find

WESLEYAN THE

WESLEYAN' ALMANAC, was addressed to my own soul primar-OCTOBER, 1876.

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Full Moon, 3 day, 6h, 42m, Morning. Last Quarter, 10 day, 6h, 5m, Morning. New Moon, 17 day, 5h, 43m, Morning irst Quarter, 25 day, 3h, 40m, Morning

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4 51 4 50 4 49 4 47 6 37 6 38 6 39 THE TIDES.—The column of the Moon's Southing frees the time of high water at Parrsboro, Corn-rallis, Horton, Hantsport, Windsor, Newport and

High water at Pictou and Cape Tormentine, 2 hrs and 11 minutes LATER than at Halifax. At Annap-olis, St. John, N.B., and Pertland, Maine, 3 hours and 25 minutes LATER, and at St. John's, Newfeund-land 20 minutes EARLIER than at Halifax. At Char-lottetown, 2 hours 54 minutes LATER. At Westport, 2 hours 54 minutes ATER. At Yarmouth, 2 hours 20 minutes LATER.

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

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

HI AWHERE IS HEAVEN.

Sitting one eve at the window. I gazed on the glorious west, Where the sun in its dazzling beauty, Was sinking slowly to rest ; Surrounded with clouds of many a bue. Which floated serene on the purest blue.

Gazing, my thoughts travell'd from me. Till I almost seemed to see The gates of the land of the blessed In that golden and purple sea; I almost heard rustle the angle's wings Or the touch of their harps with golden strings.

More lovely still, and more lovely-The clouds grew more golden bright! I watched for a little longer, Till the sun sank quite from sight; Then, sadly rising, I turned away, For my heaven was gone with the closing day.

The next time I looked from my window, The moon's pale light was there,

ily, rather than to the sinners before me, and that it was myself who needed the on. The Holy Spirit opened to my ading that if I, a Christian, would " walk in the light, as God is in the light. I should have fellowship with Him." in a sense little as yet conceived of, even amid all my earnestness; that I should know inwardly, as a blessed re- cies, which was a favorite with him. But ality, that the "blood of Jesus Christ the Bible was his unfailing companion. cleanseth us from all sin ;" and that all spirit. my groanings for deliverance fro m my inward corruptions would be met by

the fountain opened for sin and uncleanness. I cannot define fully the effect upon my own soul of the words of my friend, but never had I been filled with such precious views of the sanctifying, purifying power of Christ. This blessed view of the cleansing blood opened more and more clearly on my soul fortwo years, a period of prayerful investigation, and yet of anxiety lest my friend were in error in his interpretation of the texts. All this time I was praying God to show me my full privileges in Christ, but to save me from heresy. I met my friend several times in a railway carriage, when he earnestly set before me the fullness of resent privilege which was in Christ, and at our command through faithillustrating his views by Christian experience.

At a Conference meeting of Presbytery, it was one evening proposed to consecrate ourselves more definitely and fully to God, and the act was ac companied by a wonderful baptism of the Spirit, which opened to my soul the hope of the near consummation of my soul longings. Shortly after this. I invited the brother who had opened these things to me, to address the Church under my care. At the close of his address on being " dead to sin. and risen with Christ," I spoke to the people of the power of Christ to save from their sins all those who would fully consecrate themselves, and trust in Him. During that week I was led to see. as never before the privilege of an entire soul-rest in Christ, and that it was to be entered into by faith. On this subject, from a full soul; and, after the evening service I proposed to an English manufacturer that a few Chris tians should met together the next day to enter into rest. I did not say to seek rest, but, so confident was my faith, to enter in. Ten earnest, godly men, mostly from his workshops, on the following day knelt down in my friends warehouse among the boxes. We remained on our knees an hour and a quarter in prayer, praise and consecration. Of us, too, it might be said "And when they had prayed they were all filled with the Holy Ghost. I have been conscious ever since that it was then and there that, in a definite transaction with God, I entered into a complete soul-rest in Christ, a rest through the cleansing blood which my soul has never lost for one hour since. It was attended by the satisfying certainty that whatever spiritual blessings promised in the Scriptures which I thenceforth claimed in simple faith should be mine. Since then I have received answers to my prayers for holiness as never before. I have again and again realized more growth in one day, than before in a whole year. From that time my soul has been filled with a wonderful divine consciousness of the actual in-wrought reality of the expression,-" I am crucified with Christ; nevertheless, I live; vet not I, but Christ liveth in me." Instead of pining for rest, I am continually praising God for realized rest, the deep inward Sabbath-keeping of my bloodcleansed soul. I can now see no limit to the possibilities of the life of Christ in my heart, since I have accepted the atonement in its full purposes, both of pardon and holiness.

CONVERSION OF A SALLOR. About 30 years ago IL M. S. Incom lay for some time on duty in Halifar hor. There was on board a truly 1 in Halifar har. seaman with whom I became acquainted conversations, He was emphatically "Man of One Book," and that book was the Bible. He would scarcely read any other work, except Keith on the Prophe-"his meat and drink" for the intellect and

It is the story of this man's conversion I wish to tell. At the time when this great event in his spiritual history occurred he was captain's coxewain on another ship. His name, let me say, was Rossia A pious Lieutenant one day asked him if he read the Bible. Rossia truthfully replied that he did not. The Lieutenant turned up the chapter in Acts, where the conversation of the Ethiopian cunuch is narrated, and left it with Rossia to read Before the story was concluded he was called away to his duties, and when he returned he had lost his place in the book and could not find it. But his attention had been rivited by some of the facts on which his eve had rested and he was eager to see more. He could not find the place and he could not rest without finding it. In his search he lighted on the notable 53rd of Isaiah, which reminded him of the chapter the Lieutenant had given him to read. There was a puzzling sameness, but it was not the same. He asked God's help, and resolved to read and read on until he should find the passage in question. God's spirit began to work upon his mind and to show him wonderful things out of the divine law. The word whose entrance gives light and which makes wise the simple became more and more precious to him. He began to be greatly in earnest about his soul's salvation. The Saviour heard his cry for light. He was led to the cross; the love of Christ was shed abroad in his heart, and he went on his way rejoicing. He found the story that had first attracted him. and many a sweet story besides; and he became an exemplary Christian man, and a diligent student of God's holy word--His way was not always smooth. Though his upright con-

standing by the coffin a few days ago people who say they do not go because Standing by the could massed slowly of the heat and the bad air. I could as the mourning mends besed shows in the new and the bad air. I could by, taking their last look at s beloved indicate some places where they could form, I heard one say: "How beauti-have three pews to themselves if they ful she was !" I looked at the pale face Inced_flaughter) -and plenty of air. of the dead woman and thought-what To all sextons and chapel-keepers I made her beautiful? The features would give this wrinkle-open your were not all regular, and no artist would windows often. (Laughter.) I often were not all regular, and no at the preach in country chapels where the a was the love for God and man that had people get packed like herrings in a beamed from her eyes; their sonshine barrel-(laughter) and I have tried to lightning up her whole life, and making get the windows opened, but they would her a comfort to all who knew her and not, for they never had been opened the light of a home God has given us our faces to aid places once, and it was so close and hot our hands in doing his work, and we that I asked every gentleman near a should remember that they have their window to smash a pane or two. ministry brid in which successful in which which "Beautiful faces are those who wear,

The charm of a happy spirit there; It matters nothing if dark or fair." and yould boy house A. B. Ledoux.

are a powerful influence for good.

MR. SPURGEON ON PREACHERS AND PEOPLE.

Mr. Spurgeon took part on Tuesday in the proceedings in connection with the laying of the foundation-stone of a new hall in George street, Camberwell, in which Ned Wright proposes for the future to carry on his mission service. The stone was laid by Mr. R. A. Grav.

Mr. Spurgeon said : I came here to day to help a neighbour. The time was when nobody would go inside any place of worship unless he agreed with all that was said and done there ; but we have now come to rejoice in diversity of operations where we can see that they are directed to the service of the same Lord. I believe there is not half. as much ground for the anxiety people feel when they look at the various denominations in the Church, as they suppose. I have known one place in a town as dead as death could be, and another place was opened, and then both were filled. (Hear, hear.) For my part, if Ned Wright or anybody. else can run away with my congregaduct and faithfulness won many friends, tion-(a laugh)-they are uncommonly there was others disposed to ridicule and welcome ; but it will take them all their scorn him. It was part of his duty to time, for I always think that if there is look after the aptain's room, and on one a new coach put on the road the dld occassion there was some trouble on accoach should be horsed better, so as to count of an underservant. One day the keep the customers. (Great laughter.) What we want to do is by some means to get the great mass of our peple to hear the Gospel. I am always hearing it said the great problem is to get the working classes to listen to the Gospel. do not believe that to be the problem at all, and I deny altogether that the working classes of London attend less at the house of God than other classes in London. People come to the Tabernacle, and when they see the congregation coming out they say no working classes go there, because they would not be so well dressed. But why should not a working man wear as good a suit of clothes as he can possibly get? One of the first things I notice about a man when he turns from his evil ways is that he gets a decent suit of clothes, and if ever he had such a thing before, I am afraid he was in the habit of leaving them rather long at his uncle's. (Laughter.) I do not believe any one in Europe could tell the difference between a workman in his best clothes and any other swell. (Renewed laughter.) I suppose two-thirds of my congregation at the Tabernacle are working men, and wherever you have a vigorous, living church you will find that the bulk of it is made up of the very men whom it is said to be the problem to get to go to the house of God. There is a problem I should like to see solved. and that is how to get the people of the West-end into church, because although there are many places in connection with the Church of England in which the Gospel is truly preached, I must say I do not call it going to the house of God when a man goes to witness processions and pomps and shows. And I know there are hundreds of thousands of people living in the suburbs surrounding London, having large incomes and fine houses, who do not attend church any more than many of the workpeople do. Let us look at the objections people urge to going out on Sunday. Some say their clothes are not good enough, but they are good enough if they have been paid for. (Laughter.) I admit there are persons pressions; they will leave their mark if who should never go to church-those allowed to visit our faces. Let us feel who wear boots that squeak and ladies bright looks and cheery words together whose umbrellas are always falling

(A laugh.) I went into one of these

(Laughter.) There was soon a very grand smash, but then the beautiful fresh air streamed in. I paid the bill afterwards like an honest man; but it was much better to do than bear the cruelty of preaching in such an atmosphere or forcing people to listen when they were more disposed to sleep. There

is a common complaint that the preacher can neither be understood nor heard, and there is some truth in it. I wish some preachers who mumble at a very great rate would get a new set of teeth. If men have anything worth being heard, they should sheak out. Preachers use various kinds of English;

one with many-syllabled words, the other the Saxon their mothers talked. I heard a story once of a number of sailors who were playing cards up aloft. and had a light for the purposel The captain sent a midshipman to tel. them to put it out, the midshipman told them to "extinguish that lumi. nary." But the sailors did not under stand him. Then the captain called out, "Douse that glim"-and out went the candle. (Great laughter.) I should not have said that, but I should have taken a middle point, and said. "Put out that candle, boys." (Laughter.) 1 believe " high falutin" is too much used in the pulpit. We preacher should speak so that people could not misunderstand us even if they tried to do so. Some men occasionally stay away from communion because their wive have a large little family---(a laugh)and these poor women cannot leave the children. I should like to whisper in the ears of some Christian young women that they might go and take care of the children for a Sunday and let the mother go out, (Applause.) As for the husbands, I don't think they always take their fair turn with their wives, for see some Christian men out on Sunday whose wives never get out for a month together. I think, too, that people have a good deal to do with the filling of the churches, and that they might bring friends when they could. I'l tell you what I often fiend. When Igo into a street and ask for a chapel I am told it is round the corner by the Duke of Prussia, or the Marquis of Granby, or the Mother Red Cap, but I don't find that the churches are conspicious places. Don't let this happen with you. Advertise, distribute handbills, for the life of business is black ink. You ought to distribute tracts-I mean good ones-and if I knew where you could get good ones I should tell you, for they are generally soporific articles. (Laughter.) Mr. Spurgeon concluded, after an earnest exhortation, by remarking that as book numbers sold best when they were illustrated with plates, so in that meeting they were going to see what could be done with plates. A handsome collection was taken up, Mr. Spurgeon beginning it with £10.

MONDAY TUESDAY the Jews. WEDNES lated to As THURSDA ture. John FRIDAY-1 Cor. 15. SATURDA 1 Tim. 1. 1 SUNDAY-TOPIC :

A. D. 34.

Jesus. GOLDEN I give you. DOCTRIN ture. 2 Co

While the the zeal q also carrie leadership present les TITLE. TI true conve Jesus ; an what leads easy and b give you. rative anto 2. " The ov new life." to be learn the DOCTR

tian a new

1. The ol 1. ANDS of Saul onl

of Stephen'

proving the leader of t 3, 4. He blood, of t Tarsus, in cian, or H also a Roma maker. At of age he plete his Gamaliel. and was a energy of e pects of em gogue (cha ted with S ing mad" work had n months, a threatenin

they were

22, 4; 26,

With many a glittering star; These surely are lights from the world of rest. Was the thought that at once arose in in my breast.

So thinking, I made my heaven Most perfect, most beauteous fair, So filled with its matchless glory. It pierced to this world of care : The golden light seemed spreading se far. Could the gate of heaven be standing

ajar? And I watched till the moon's soft

shadows Paled at the coming dawn, And the stars disappeared from their

places Before the approaching morn So again I was forced to turn away-Now my heaven was spoilt by the light

of day.

Since then, when I looked from my window

At the sunsets rosy light-At the moon and stars in their beauty, All the changes of day and night-I feel that somewhere far, far away Must be the land of eternal day.

"Somewhere" away in the azure sea, There, surely there, must God's heaven be -The Christian Treasury.

EXPERIENCE OF A PRESBYTE-RIAN MINISTER.

(SELECTED.)

I had been preaching with much joy one evening, during an awakening in a neighboring church, on the text, " The blood of Jesus Christ his Son cleanseth from all sin," and seeking to teach through it, to the sinners present, their privilege of immediate and full remission of sins, through the blood of Christ. On retiring to my lodgings with a Christian brother, he spoke to me of his eniovment of the address. and then went on to make some remarks on teaching half-truths from half-texts. He related how that for ten years he had constantly preached from the words, "Who His own self bare our sins in His own body on the tree," without ever teaching the complement in the last half of the verse : " that we being dead to sins. should live unto righteousness." He had taught abiding in Christ without its result of sinning not. He often said, "Who gave Himself for us," without adding, "that he might purify unto himself a peculiar people," I was led to see that the text I had preached from

"O Jesus ! Jesus ! precious Lord ! What art Thou not to me ! Each hour brings joy before unknown, Each day new liberty."

HOLINESS THROUGH FAITH.

A CLEEGYMAN'S SUIT FOR LIBEL.-Rev. George H. Hick, pastor of the First Congregational Church, of Mansing, N.Y., brought suit in the Court of Common Pleas against Walter H. Schupe, editor of the Rockland Advocate, for \$10,000 damages for an article published in 1875, charging plaintiff with infamous crimes. The case came before Chief Justice Daly last week. The defendant did not put in an appearance, and no testimony was The Court directed judgment for taken. plaintiff, and the jury awarded him \$5000 damages .- Christian Advocate.

with the Admiral. When he came aboard he summoned Rossia into his presence. Rossia had just been reading the 75th Psalm. The steward and others who heard him called by the Captain jumped at the conclusion that he was to be rebuked if not punished for some neglect of duty. When he returned from the Captain they speered and asked him where are your consolations now. He simply put his finger on the verse he had been reading before the Captain had called him,-"Lift not your horn on high' speak not with a stiff neck, for promotion cometh neither from the east nor from the west" &c. "What," they asked, " are you promoted?" "Yes, the Captain had an interview with the Admiral, and I am now to be Gunner on board H. M. S. Innstant."

Halifax, N.S. EDWARD JOST.

THE MINISTRY OF A FACE.

For some time it was my privilege to attend the little American chapel of a German city, and I got to know the faces of many of its congregation. In one of the pews near the pulpit there sat, Sunday after Sunday, a quiet, unassuming man, who always kept his eyes fixed on the minister, and was always first in his place. His earnest face and attentive manner more than once rebuked me, when I was tempted to become restless and wandering in thought One Sabbath, the clergyman who had preached, asked me after service : "Who was that man on my left ?" describing him. "He helped me to preach; he seemed to be listening so attentively." It is many a month since I sat in that chapel, but that face still comes up before me in the crowded services of our metropolis, and I often think how we all might help our pastor by a quiet, attentive listening to his words. There is much in a look. There is a world of influence in a face; and a bright sunny countenance will bring cheer and sunshine into the most rainy day, and ease the pain of the sick-room.

There are faces that rest us to watch them, and there are honest, open faces we would trust anywhere. Then let us be careful of our frowns and fretful ex-

Little words are the sweetest to hear; little charities fly farthest and stay long est on the wing; little lakes are the stillest, and little hearts the fullest, and little farms the best tilled, little books are the most read and little songs the most lored And when nature would make anythin especially rare and beautiful, she makes a little—little pearls, little diamonds, little dews. Multum in parvo-mach in littleis the great beauty of all that we love best and hope for most, and remember the longest.

AFRICAN LOGIC .- An old farmerwho feared neither God nor manhired a devout negro; and to get some Sunday work out of him would always plan a case of "necessity" on Saturda and on Sunday morning would put the case to the man's conscience. He won ng Sambo proved refractory. work no more on Sunday. The mas work ho more on Sunday. The argued with him that it was a case of "necessity," that the Scriptures allowed a man to get out of a pit on a Sabath Test a man to get out of a pit of a line in. day a beast that had fallen in. the black "but not i " rejoined the black, he spient Saturday in digging for de bern

hen you find not go because air. I could ere they could selves if they plenty of air. apel-keepers I e-open your ter.) I often els where the herrings in a f I have tried to out they would been opened. one of these close and hot leman near a pane or two. soon a very the beautiful paid the bill man; but it than bear the uch an atmoso listen when o sleep. There int that the nderstood nor truth in it. I mumble at a a new set of vthing worth ld speak out. ds of English : d words, the others talked. a number of ng cards up r the purposel aipman to tel. midshipman h that lumilid not under. captain called and out went ter.) I should should have nd said, "Put Laughter.) 1 too much used achers should ould not misey tried to do ally stay away se their wives --- (a laugh)-nnot leave the to whisper in young women ake care of the and let the ause.) As for nk they always their wives, for out on Sunday ut for a month b, that people with the filling hat they might ey could. I'll d. When Igo a chapel I am er by the Duke uis of Granby, p, but I don't are conspicious happen with bute handbills, s is black ink. tracts-I mean new where you should tell you, porific a rticles. geon concluded, rtation, by renumbers sold illustrated with ting they were be done with

28, 187

BEREAN NOTES. A. D. 34. LESSON VI. SAUL'S CON-VERSION. Nov. 5. HOME READINGS. MONDAY-The Lesson. Acts 9, 1-18. TUESDAY-Paul's Conversion related to the Jews. Acts 22. 6-16. WEDNESDAY - Paul's Conversion related to Agrippa. Acts 26. 1-15. THURSDAY-The need of the new nature. John 3. 1-13. FRIDAY-Beholding the risen Christ. 1 Cor. 15. 1-10. SATURDAY-The old life and the new. 1 Tim. 1. 1.17.

SUNDAY-Saved by grace. Eph. 2. 1-10. TOPIC : - Newness of Life through Jesus. GOLDEN TEXT :- A new heart also will I give you. Ezekiel 36, 26. DOCTRINE :- The Christian a new creature. 2 Cor. 5, 17; Gal. 6, 15; Eph. 2, 15. GENERAL STATEMENT.

While the church was spreading through the zeal of Philip, the persecution was also carried on with fierceness under the leadership of Saul of Tarsus. But our present lesson tells us of his becoming a allower of Jesus. Saul's Conversion is its true conversion-Newness of life through Jesus ; and the GOLDEN TEXT states what leads to the new life and makes it easy and blessed : A new heart also will I rative into three parts : 1. "The old life;" 2. "The overwhelming vision;" 3. "The new life." The one great, practical lesson to be learned and enforced from it all is in the DOCTRINE stated, namely, The Chris-

BEREAN NOTES.

1. AND SAUL-Thus far we have known of Saul only as in charge of the clothes of Stephen's murderers, chap. 7, 58, as approving the deed, chap. 8, 1, and as prime leader of the bitter persecution, chap. 8. 3, 4. He was a Jew. of pure Hebrew blood, of the tribe of Benjamin, born in Tarsus, in Cilicia. He was then a Grecian, or Hellenist, chap. 6, 1. He was also a Roman citizen, and by trade a tentmaker. At about twelve or thirteen years of age he was sent to Jerusalem to complete his education under the learned Gamaliel. He became a strict Pharisee, and was a man of great learning and energy of character, with the fairest prospects of eminence. In the Cilician synagogue (chap. 6, 9,) he had doubtless disputed with Stephen, and was now " exceeding mad" against the disciples. The cruel work had now gone on for probably some months, and Saul was still breathing threatenings and slaughter, as though they were the very life of his soul. Chap. 22, 4; 26, 10, 11. HIGH-PRIEST-Sup-

once saw his terrible mistake, and felt his awful guilt. PRICKS-Goads. rods with sharpened or iron points for driving oxen. Against them resistance is useless. So to such evidence must Saul surren ler. 6. LORD, WHAT-Saul sees the truth. The great surrender is prompt and complete forever. He will henceforth DO Jesus' will, though he knows not what it may be. This is the true consecration which all should make. ARISE-Ananias will tell him what he MUST DO.

7. THE MEN-Risen from the earth. they had stood during this conversation speechless with astonishment, HEARING the sound of Jesus' VOICE, but understanding not the words spoken, (chap. 22, 9,) and yet SEEING NO MAN.

8, 9. SAUL ABOSE-Sightless, (chap. 22. 11,) and led by the hands of his friends, Saul enters this Damascus in a different which he had planned. Such was his soul's

intense anguish in its awful struggle of THREE DAYS with those words, I am Jesus whom thou persecutest, ringing through his soul, that for THREE DAYS he was WITHOUT SIGHT, and neither ate nor TITLE. The TOPIC gives us the result of drank. No other instance is mentioned where it took a sinner so long to find mercy. But the more sincere he had been, the more terrible and despairing would be give you. The OUTLINE divides the nar- his penitence and remorse. Rom. 7. 24. 3. The new life. 10-18.

faith, gave him as he was praving a

VISION in which a MAN. whose face he

saw and whose NAME he knew, entered

10-12. ANANIAS-The Lord's way is to use a human ministry in saving a soul-He first, to encourage Saul's hope and

tian a new creature. BY D. A. WHEDON, D. D. 1. The old life. Versse 1.2.

his room, and laid his hand on him, in order that he might recover his SIGHT. Next a corresponding vision is given ANANIAS, a Jew of repute, a disciple of Christ, (chap. 22, 12.) residing in Damascus. The directions given him are minute and very exact. The STREET CALLED STRAIGHT. about a mile long and cutting the city from east to west, still exists, though now called by the natives the "Street of Bazaars." The street, the house and the man are so described that Ananias would readily find Saul, while the knowledge of his praying and his vision would show Saul's preparation for his coming. He had often prayed before; but he was now praying to Jesus for his mercy.

13, 14. ANSWERED-Still in vision. The cautious Ananias would understand the case better. See the beautiful confidence between the child-like disciple and his Lord. THY SAINTS-The holy ones, consecrated to Obrist : the term first used here. CALL-This shows that the disciples were wont to pray to Jesus. How is it that a man of such evil deeds, and of such an errand, needs this disciple? And posed to be Theophilus, appointed by Jesus explains it. 15. 16. Go-Without questioning. CHO-SEN-That is, to do a certain work, TO BEAR MY NAME, to be my apostle. Yet Saul might have refused. SUFFER-A precious gift of grace. Phil. I, 59. 17. WENT-OBEVING. Exactly as Saul had seen. Ananias went in, and put HIS HANDS ON HIM, and thus confirming the vision, and kindling faith. BROTHER SAUL-Rather, the more tender Saul, rother. JESUS-Showing whom he meant by LORD. APPEARED-Was seen. It is not likely that Saul had told of this, and Ananias's mention of it proved that Jesus ent him. This further helped faith. 18. THERE FELL-Luke describes as a physician. Something resembling SCALES that had formed FELL, and Saul at once saw. Next, he was FILLED WITH THE HOLY GHOST, giving him a new heartand making him a new man. Third, chap. 22, 14-16, was said. Fourth, he then arose and was baptized, receiving, evidently, on the spot, the symbol of the heavenly baptism which Jesus had just poured upon his soul. Lessons. 1. Glorious, indeed, is the change in the new birth, in which the Holy Spirit sheds abroad in the heart the love of God, makes us his children. and gives us power to overcome sin and serve Christ. It was a wonderful transition in Saul's case, but it is equally real in every case. It is the beginning of a new life, a life of faith, of prayer of holy living, that finds its blessed fulness in heaven. How different Saul's life was from that day. Acts 26, 18 ; Rom. 6, 22 ; 7, 24, 25 ; Eph. 2. 1; 4. 22.24 : Col. 1. 13 : 1 John 5, 4, 18. 2. Saul's case shows us that no honesty, or sincerity, or morality, or attempts n27. at obedience. can save the soul, or serve as substitutes for Christ as a Saviour and the new birth by his Spirit. This man of splendid genius and vast learning found it necessary to fall at Jesus feet ; and so must we. And what a joy he found, just. as also may we. John 3, 6; Rom. 8.7, 8, Gal. 6, 15 ; 1 Tim. 1. 13-15.04



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eetest to hear; kes are the stillullest, and little e books are the the most loved. make anything ful, she makes it diamonds, little -much in littlethat we love best d remember the

old farmer-one i nor man-had nd to get some m would always y" on Saturday. would put this ence. One mornctory. He would ay. The master ay. The market of t was a case of criptures allowed it on a Sabbath fallen in. "Yes ck, "but not if ging for de berry

Vitellius, A. D. 37. The Sanhedrin, by decree of the emperors, had full power over all Jews everywhere in religious questions. The high-priest was judge in all matters of heresy.

2. DESIRED-Saul himself conceived the project, and was the first mover in the matter. He sought the wicked business, asking that LETTERS of authority to the officers of SYNAGOGUES might be given. him. to secure their help in seizing any disciples of Jesus whom he might find, and bring them BJUND prisoners TO JERUSALEM, where the high-priest could try and punish them. DAMASCUS is the oldest city in the world, about a hundredand forty miles north-east from Jerusal. em, in the track of ancient commerce between the Mediterranean and the East, and celebrated for its magnificence, beauty and wealth. There were probably several SYNAGOGUES in the city, as many Jews were residing there. Saul might well ex. pect to find there not a few Christians who had fled from the persecution. THIS WAY-Rather, the way, a term that had

then come to designate the Christian life. 2. The overwhelming vision. 3-9. 3. SUDDENLY-Saul with his companions, after perhaps six days of travel, had come NEAR DAMASCUS. when, at noon, there SUDDENLY flashed around him a LIGHT FROM HEAVEN, brighter than that of the sun at that midday hour. Chap. 26, 13. At that moment he saw the person of the glorified Jesus, as is evident from verses 17, 27.

4. HE FELL-As John fell at his feet as dead. (Rev. 1, 17.) on seeing his glorified Lord, so Saul FELL TO THE- EARTH at the same sight, as did also his companions. Chap. 26, 14. They had not seen that glorious form, and soon regained their feet. while Saul remained prostrate. It. was then that he HEARD A VOICE whose words went through his inmost soul, say. ing, in Hebrew, SAUL, SAUL, WHY PERSE. CUTEST THOU ME? As he will do in the coming judgment day. (Matt. 25, 40.) Jesus makes his disciples' cause his own.

5. WHO-He knew not yet wHO, and asks. The answer, I AM JESUS the Nazerene, (chap. 22, 8,) WHOM THOU PERSE-CUTEST, was overwhelming. Jesus, then, had truly risen from the dead, and was him, as he had seen him now. Saul at saved forever .- Kutherford.

It is a good sign when the Lord blows off the blossoms of our forward hopes in this life, and taps the branches of our worldly joys to the very root, on purpose that they should not thrive. Lord spoil, the true Messiah. Stephen, then, truly saw my fools heaven in this life, that I may be

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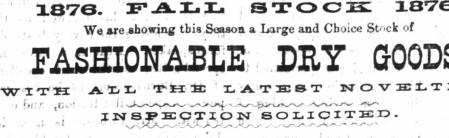
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which you kindly sent me: after I had taken a few draughts, I began to improve. I am not a drunkard, but was always

fond of my bitters, most particularly when prepared with good brandy; this induced me, although an unbeliever, to partake of liberal draughts, in the morning, 11 o'clock, and at 4 p.m., of your bitters, and before I thought, was cheated into a cure, so far as was possible.

I am truly surprised that such a valuable, and at the same time, safe compound, should not meet with the liberal patronage that it in my opinion, so justly merits.

I am yours most respectfully, WILLIAM KENNEDY, M.D.

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1876.

WHO SHALL BE MY EXECUTOR

There comes a time in the life of every moderately successful man of business, when the question perforce presents itself-How shall I dispose of my money? To Christians there is, or cught to be, but one answer. Where money has accumulated a proportion belongs to God. Shame that it is so, but even Christians, occasionally, allow themselves to argue the question; they too often, moreover, take the wrong side in the discussion. But granted that conscience. asserting its right, really triumphs; that some thousands of dollars are to boldisposed of for charitable pusposes; that, by good common sense and prayer, certain most worthy objects have been selected, into whose treasury the money is to be turned. When should the duty be discharged, and by whom? We answer-At the earliest moment, and by the hands of the very man whom God has honoured with success.

What is to be gained by delay ? The money may accumulate meantime, if left in good investments till the death of its owner. True, but may it not accumulate still more in the enterprises of holy benevolence ? Besides, is the purpose to hold the money so long in reserve altogether free from the charge of praise-seeking? If I have ten thousand dollars ten years hence I will be more admired than if I give five thou sand now. Is that the motive, stripped of all its specious surroundings ? . We will suppose the purpose is one of honest, practical intention, however-what then?

Scores of instances have recently occurred to prove these facts.

1.-No individual or individuals are so well adapted to the execution of a

LIFE PAUSES - VOLUNTARY AND ENFORCED.

Very few hard workers-whether by body or brain-have any method as to the regulation of their powers. All nature combines to offer them advice; yet they do not seem to consider that there is any necessity to stay their hands, but go on, day after day, with increasing application to duty. The ocean surges and reposes by turns ; the atmosphere does not continue agitated for ever; brutes that roam the forest have their long intervals of retirement; even insects flash in the sunlight not more regularly than they yield to nature's demands for recuperative quiet. Mankind, in this busy, feverish day, are no exception to this general obligation to meet a stern merciful law. The professional life of our time, where men yield to the prevailing ambition for successand who does not ?---is an unremitting, suicidal life. It is a question now of how long a man can tug continuously

at the professional oar, and not of how he may pursue the conquest with the most advantage to himself and his race. See the consequences. From the racecourse these violent runners are dropping out in all directions. The madhouse takes many of them in. Not a few, finding their powers beginning to flag, betake themselves to strong drink. Others sink prematurely into the grave. the victims of overstrained minds and anxiety. A very considerable proportion of those who reach advanced life come out of the contest mere worn ma-

chines, having but little sensibility left. and less care for anything in a world whose acquaintance they have never cultivated.

Let the reader's eye glance over that class, the noble, intelligent, successful men who have won trophies in professional career. What was their method of life? They did not permit the world to rob them of all energy and compassion. They have not given their best nature to be devoured by care and ambition. They kept the world in subjection. They have emerged from the sea of politics or commerce in their full, fresh manhood. They rested when necessary; brought such system into their industry as enabled them to leave ther guidance, while they went out in search of pure air and pleasant sunshine.

St. John papers are justly indignant over a letter which has appeared in a Quebec French paper, the Editor of which lately visited that city. This vile and basely false expression has been made by that writer in regard to the

TRITI

MAIULOH

Free Schools :--"It is an established fact that after School hours in the common schools the children-girls and boys-go the most frequently to houses of ill fame. Result absolute and direct of schools being free and without religion."

Such weapons, like the celebrated Australian boomerang, recoil upon the cowardly assailant. For all the virtues which at best adorn the common population, we know no Town or City to surpass St. John. We say this after considerable opportunities for observation personally. But the free Schools are almost equally patronized by the wealthy classes. against whose children this is a horrible libel. We are glad to see that the Roman Catholic clergy in St John give expression to a decided reflection upon their co-religionist who gave utterance to the sentence quoted.

MAITLAND, N. S., which we visited last Sabbath, has a fine new parsonage. and is preparing a large new church. The former is without debt, and the latter goes on only according to the people's ability. The old church was crowded with heads of families. Young people and children have no room there that we could see. The new generation sadly require the new church, and will enjoy it very soon we trust.

WHAT is to become of Turkey ? Russia, Germany and Austria are understood to be opposed to it. Its Provinces are in revolt. Its credit is gone. England and France are standing aside to watch results. There can be no war in such a condition of things. The three greatest nations on the continent have united against one decrepit, effiminate government. Evidently the feeble nation is to be cut up, and divided among the hostile countries. It is said that Egypt will be left for Britain to occupy. should Turkey be divided between the powers mentioned. But will England be a party to any parceling-out of continental territory which is too weak to defend itself? Or while others so the machinery in full motion, under mighty and skilful are engaged in carving this Turkey, will England quietly permit the process to go on without interfering? One thing is very certain, if not a little comforting-three nations cannot combine to rob a rich neighbour without soon quarreling over the spoils. And then will follow-what?

MISSIONARY MEETINGS, HALI. FAX.

BRUNSWICK ST. CHURCH. As it has become a custom to pre-

sent some report of the character and success of our Annual Missionary Meetings, the numerous readers of the WESLEYAN may wonder if no communication appears, and might interpret a paragraph of last week's issue into implying that bad weather had rendered them a failure.

So far as money results are concerned, it would require the gift of prophecy to state them. The fluctuating character of mercantile fortune which has existed in this city for the last two years, leaves many in uncertainty as to the amount which they will give. Only a portion of the supporters of the cause stated what their subscriptions would be. So far as these have been presented there is no indication of any disposition to fall behind. Promises have been made, in our hearing, to advance on last year's donations as much as possible.

With regard to the other features of the services we can speak more positive ly. The Sabbath congregations were sadly interfered with by the stormy weather, bnt those who do not catch cold more easily on Sunday than on ordinary days were more than repaid for their trouble in venturing out. The attendance at the annual public meeting on Monday evening was larger and more enthusiastic in interest than our most sanguine hopes had anticipated. The sermons delivered by Dr. Jeffers and Rev. Mr. Sutherland were full of spiritual interest and spiritual power. The visit of these honoured servants of the church was highly prized and wil! not easily be forgotten. To attempt to reproduce any of their discourses or addresses would only mar their beauty and efficacy. We regret that the temporary illness of a member of the church, who is connected with editorial work, prevented unexpectedly his presence at

the public meeting of Monday, and deprived us of the opportunity of receiving an extended report of the speeches delivered. As it was, none of the daily papers, with one exception, caught either the facts or the spirit of the

He showed how lessons we may learn even from those Santal Christians. His address was in. terspersed with amusing incidents and anecdotes, which were told in such a way as to convulse his audience. His address was interesting and instructive, and at times truly eloquent. Again the choir sang another anthem. The chairman, in ang another anthem. the chairman, in a few remarks, in which he pleasantly n. ferred to his first interview with Rev. Dr. Jeffers, some 22 years ago in Upper Can da, introduced that gentleman to audience. Dr. Jeffers is a vigorous lost ing old gentleman, and is an earnest and forcible speaker, He said be was pleased to visit Halifax for the first time was born in Canada, where he had the whole of his life. He did not think that he had ever been so far from home as he was to night. He spoke hopefully the future of this Dominion-of the cess that had attended the mi efforts of the Methodists as a Church, and their duty to continue the work. He pointed out the duty of Christians in the work of evangelizing the world, and believed the further prosperity of the world depended on Christian unio

tals, in India.

OCTOBER 28, 1876

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A collection was then taken, during which time the choir sang. The Chair-man called upon the Rev. Mr. Goodison, Secretary of the Newfoundland Conference, to deliver an address, but as it was now ten o'clock, the reverend gentleman declined. The Rev. Godfrey Shore of Dartmouth, moved a resolution appointing a Committee for the ensuing year, and the meeting closed with the doxology and benediction.

GRAFTON ST. CHURCH MISSION. ARY ANNIVERSARY.

The secular press of Halifax-the Chronicle, Herald, Citizen and Reporterhave given extended reports of the interesting and largely attended Missionary Meeting held in this church on the even. ing of the 17th inst. We appreciate new enterprise, and gladly utilize some of the facts furnished.

After devotional exercises, conducted by Rev. A. W. Nicolson, Dr. Black was called to the chair and delivered a neat and interesting address on Missions. The Rev. W. H. Heartz, Pastor of Grafton St. Church, was then requested by the Chair. man to present an abstract of the report of the Missionary Society. From the report it is evident that there are five classes of missions under the direction of the Canadian Missonary Society.

1. The Domestic Missions are in London. Toronto. Montreal, Nova Scotia New Brunswick, P. E. Island and Newfound. land Conferences ; and include 339 missions, 383 missionaries, and 46,472 church members. 2. The missions to the Indians includ

37 missions, 6 teachers, 42 missions, and 3.334 church members ; 8 languagein Saskatchewan, Hudson's Bay Territor



rich man's pleasure, respecting money, as the rich man himself.

2.-Scarcely any precautions in the legal construction of testamentary documents are sufficient to prevent doubts and disputes as to the actual intention of the testator. - 475.76

3.-Very few families-supposing a family to be involved in this case-will yield with a good grace to the appropriation of monies which they judge should have been left to themselves. Hence,-

4,-A large proportion of such cases eventually go into the law courts, and end in giving great trouble aud irritation, leaving no one but the lawyers satisfied with the results.

5.-Benefactions left by will are usually attended with more or less expense, which timely action could have prevented.

It seems to us that the wisdom of giving during life, instead of merely directing others to give after the man has ceased to be owner, is beginning to commend itself. Large legacies are less commonly announced ; large contributions come under our notice more frequently. Would it not be well to encourage this disposition, by holding out a premium to those who will act as their own executors-by receiving contributions with greater applause than that accorded to posthumous acts of charity.

Why should Christians die without enjoying all God's good legacies to them? That luxury of luxuries-doing good-the bliss of seeing joy in others, of healing wounds, of drying tears, of comforting broken hearts. of educating, saving, ennobling their share of humanity-why should they die without this ?

IT would appear from our English correspondent's letter, that Lay Delegation is to be adopted by the official meetings of Methodism in England without much modification of the plan submitted to Conference. This scheme marks another grand epoch in the history of the English brotherhood.

If only health and domestic happiness are to be endangered by this reck less expenditure of vitality-serious as those losses would be-the hazard might be pardoned. But the soul's strength

is impaired. It is on this account that we deprecate excessive outlay of energy on the part of Christians. We need their zeal and genius in the Church. They cannot exhaust themselves in trade and accomplish much in God's cause. Only by systematic manage ment can they meet their Christian obligations.

All this time, the purpose of Divine providence in respect to certain men is quite apparent. God calls them to greater usefulness: they fail to hear his voice amid the world's perpetual din and turmoil. They will not pause

voluntarily: Ged prostrates them in sickness or poverty, and compels them to reflect. "I have often thought of late" said a sick man whom we attended pastorally "that I must narrow my limits of trade, gather in the lines which drew my thoughts so much from home and God. But the proper time never seemed to come. And now God compels me stop and let the business go.' Naturally a particular class of workmen force themselves on our attention in this connection. Comparison's may

doubtless be made by which clergymen will appear to have the advantage of many in the other professions as regards wear and tear of nerve and intellect. But to one who has studied the subject experimentally and by observation, it does appear positive that ministers of our time are negligent of physical and mental calls to pause and repose. For every week of actual rest permitted to a pastor, his congregation receives fifty per cent, in return, saying nothing of the perfect joy and sunshine which come to his own heart and home when the powers of body and mind have put on new energy and hope. Instead of this, alas! too many go/on grinding till the stream is exhausted or the machinery breaks down.

AN INEBRIATE'S HOME was recently considered to be a charity almost beyond the privilege of the Maritime Provinces. One of these excellent institutions was started recently in Dartmouth, N. S. Its annual meeting was held a few days ago, at which it was made plain that the enterprise is really to succeed financially. As to its moral advantages, these are now beyond a peraventure or experiment. Numbers have been reformed by this means. Yet strange to say, some consider it a disgrace to be sent there, as if drunkenness were not an evil to be fled from if there be a refuge under the sun.

THE SACKVILLE MISSIONARY ANNI-ERSARIES were held on Sabbath, the 15th inst. A sermon of great beauty and force was preached by Rev. J. A. Williams, in the morning, from Acts i. 8. In the evening able addresses were delivered by Dr. Pickard, John McDonald, Esq., Lay Treasurer, Revs. J. A Williams, and James Dove. The services throughout were very enjoyable and instructive.

An additional fresh element was introduced into the Halifax Missionary Meetings this year in the persons of Dr Burns and the Rev. C. B. Pitblado. The former gave unmistakable evidence that Montreal Ministers were right when they declared at his farewell meeting they were losing their very best platform speaker. Great men have their special gifts; and the chief excellency of Dr. Burns seems to be his great power in speech illustration, and elevated wit. Mr. Pitblado is a modern John Knox, with a considerable vein of Thomas Guthrie running through the stern material. Sturdy as an oak in principle, he beads like a willow to the breeze of sympathy. Our people will welcome them another time.

The chair was occupied by M. H. Richey, Esq., Mayor of the city. The opening exercises were conducted by Rev. J. G. Hennigar. The Report was presented by the Pastor. In addition to the deputation from the Central Board, Dr. Burns, of Fort Massy Church, a warm friend of missions, was present. and spoke, as we all knew he would. with great warmth of feeling. Perhaps we cannot do better than to give an extract from the columns of the evening

meeting.

Reporter of the 17th inst. :--

In the six Conference there were 350 missions, 383 missionaries, and 36,472 church members' A recapitulation of all missions, including Japan, shows the fol-lowing exhibit :-- Missions, 422; Missionaries, 458; Members, 40,347. There are 30 day schools, with teachers, and 21 interpreters, the total number of the paid agents of the Missionary Board being 515. The Rev. A Sutherland, Secretary to the Missionary Society, was the first speaker. He referred to his visit to this city two years ago in company with the late Rev. George McDougall, to whom he paid a high tribute of praise. He expressed his pleasure at meeting with his His Wor-ship the Mayor and Rev. Dr. Burns, with both he had been previously acquainted. He spoke of the necessity for mission work in the Province of Quebec. One hundred years ago there were 70,000 Roman Catholics in that Province. Today there were a million and a half. said it was the policy of that party to crowd out the Protestant element. gave several incidents in proof of this. He then gave a very interesting account

of the missions to the French Canadians of the Province of Quebec ; also the Indians of Ontario and the Great North stitution twenty-five miles from London, where some forty youths, male and female, are instructed. The boys are brought up farmers, carpenters, and shoe makers. The girls are taught house-work. They all attend school, and when they have acquired sufficient knowledge they are sent back to their tribes. The Indians contribute \$1800 towards the work, the balance is made up by the Missionary Society. The work among the Indians, he said, was very encouraging. It had often been asserted that mission work did not pay, but it proved that it did pay. He gave an account of a Methodist Love feast among the Indians, also of the late Mr. McDougall's labors in the Far West. He concluded his very interesting and instructive address by giving his audience some idea of the financial condition of the Society at the present time. The choir sang an anthem, after which the Rev. Dr. Burns, of Fort Massey, addressed the meeting. After a few witty preliminaries, he spoke of mission work among the San.

British Columbia, Ontario, and Quebec. 3. French Mission in the Province of Quebec, employs 8 missionaries.

> 4. German Mission, 6 missionaries. 5. Japan Mission, 4 missionaries.

The totals are 458 missionaries : 40,937 members : 30 day schools ; 21 interpret ers : paid agents, 515. Received during the year \$162,000; of this amount the Nova Scotia Conference contributed \$10,-673.52 ; and Halifax South Circuit, 22,-860.97.

Dr. Jeffers was the next speaker. In an impressive and eloquent manner he secured the attention of his auditors, and held them spell-bound as he descanted on the various phases of Christian missions. The doctrines preached by the missionaries of the church were briefly yet forcibly presented : the obligations devolving upon all the professed followers of God were plainly urged ; the grandeur of the work was expatiated upon, whilst the leadings of God's providence in the missionary openings, and particularly in regard to Japan, were features of his address most pleasing and telling. Demestic missions, their value and importance, were then referred to, and the desirability of fostering a Canadian sentiment were themes in the advocacy of which the speaker proved himself to be a man of He broad and enlightened views.

The successes of the past and the prospects of the future justified an appeal to the liberality of the church.

The Lord had been pleased to blen their work, and they had been well repaid West. He described the Industrial In. for their labors. By now giving towards the missionary work, the church would be multiplying its resources. Canada was doing a large share in the evangelization of the world. Over \$19,000 have been subscribed by the children of our Sabbath Make Schools alone for the Society. haste and do our work while the day lasts, for there was no knowing when the night would come on.

The Rev. C. B. Pitblado was the next speaker, and certainly Mr. Pitblado was in one of his happiest moods, and delighted his Methodist friends by his apprecia tive references to the work in which they are engaged. The cause of missions in relation to church organizations, and the evidences from history illustrative of the beneficial effects of evangelistic efforts in different parts of the world, were topic of discussion. The practicability of the

OCTOBER 28, 1876

for the sacrifice of extravagancies for the

The chairman then called on Rev. A.

Sutherland. He said the grounds of mis-

sionary work had already been well gone

over in a very able and interesting manner

this evening. He referred to the work

done among the North American Indians,

and related a story of how some emigrants

in British Columbia were converted by

getting into an Indian school where they

heard the natives singing hymns. He also

recalled the commencement and progress

of missionary labors m British Columbia.

He told of a missionary meeting held

among the Indians, when after speeches

had been made the missionary noticed

that several of the Indians got up and left

great North West Territory to be settled

without spreading among the settlers the

Word of God. Settlements had grown up

in the Western States without the Gospel

being sent to the settlers. and they had

relapsed into a state of semi-barbarism,

and now among them the church had a

very difficult work to do. The pushing on

of our home missions among the new set-

tlements of our country should be warmly

supported. He spoke in feeling terms of

the great success of the Japan mission.

He told of a meeting which had been held

in Jeddo on a Sunday afternoon, when it

rained harder than it ever rained here.

The clergyman, when leaving his house to

the meeting said, "I am sure I will have

a very small meeting this afternoon." But

when he got there he found to his surprise

every seat full. For these simple people

advancement of God's cause.

would have shared the same fate.

Creelman, Dickie. McLellan and others.

On Wednesday afternoon last a splendid ship was

3020 tons of shipping have been launched into

Mr. Cylestine Tibedo, of Gilbert's Cove, while

sized from their dory while attending to their

The dwelling house of Mr. Lewis N. Tebo, Mis-

The house and barn of Mr. John Philips, Salem

The Committee of the Young Men's Christian

Association of Halifax intended to open their read-

NEW BRUNSWICK & P. E. ISLAND.

Cape Cove. Three men were drowned.

September

trawls

OBER 28, 1876 wed how many ven from those address was in-incidents and id in such a bld in such a way ce. His address tructive, and at Again the choir he chairman, in w with Rev. Dr. o in Upper Cana-ntleman to the a vigorous lookan earnest and d he was pleased first time. He e he had spent e did not think ar from home ar from home as oke hopefully of on-of the suc-the missionary as a Church, and ne work. He pristians in the world, and be ty of the world taken, during The Chair-Mr. Goodison, ndland Confers, but as it was end gentleman frey Shore of lution appointe doxology and CH MISSION.

SARY. Halifax-the and Reporter_ ts of the interled Missionary ch on the even appreciate new ize some of the

es, conducted Dr. Black was elivered a neat Missions. The of Grafton St. d by the Chairt of the report From the reare five classes rection of the y. Limeri

as are in Lon. ova Scotia New and Newfoundlude 339 misd 46,472 church

ndians include missions, and 8 languages-Bay Territory, and Quebec.

e Province of aries. issionaries. ionaries. onaries ; 40,937 : 21 interpreteceived during is amount the ntributed \$10,h Circuit, \$2,- world's conversion in earnest terms was with Measles, and has not yet recoverillustrated and urged.

Mr. P.'s review of fifty years work was Durring all this sorrow, the Missionmasterly. His anticipations of the future ary is the solitary friend who visited based on the triumphs already achieved the houses of mourning and accompanand on the promises of God prepared his ied the father of the dead child to the andience for the appropriate, eloquent and practical application he made in calling grave.

This may be sufficient answer to a city paper which recently asked the WESLEYAN - Who are Missionaries any way?

ANOTHER METROPOLITAN CHURCH. -Ottawa Methodism has the honour of doing a most noble act. The Dominion Church, costing nearly \$50,000, has been dedicated free of debt. \$18,000 of this sum, or nearly ope-third, was paid or provided for at the morning service of Sabbath, 14th inst. The President of the Montreal Conference preached the Dedicatory sermon at night. We sat down to give a description of the building, but find that to do the subject justice, more space would be occupied than it is possible for /us to give.

the building. He then thought that these Indians must have been at a missionary Note from Rev. J. Waterhouse, dated meeting among the white people and knew just the right time to get out. He' said Skipton, Yorkshire, England, Oct. 7, 1876. nothing, however, and by-and-bye he saw -At length I am comfortably settled those who had left the meeting return one in the English work. Hithero. I have by one, and then he saw what they had been treated by the Official Members of the English Conference with all the been doing. They had gone to their wigconsideration and kindness I could wams and collected everything of value desire. On coming to Skipton. I met they had and brought it to put in the miswith a very warm reception from the sion box. He told in an entertaining friends. I feel quite at home. My manner the history of the misunderstanddear, good, noble mother has charge of ing between the Hudson Bay Company my children. They are all well and happy. Give my love to all the dear men and the Indians on the Saskatchewan, were a serious catastrophe was avertbrethren. I often think of the happy ed by the tact and presence of mind of days I spent in laboring shoulder to shoulder with them in their glorious Mr. McDougall. The territory embraced work. I hope at length to meet them in this Dominion of Canada was larger where the scenes of this life, will all be and better than that of their neighbors in retouched again." the United States. Let us not allow the

> X. Y. Z.-The English correspondent of the N. Y. Advocate, writes :

Dr. Ryerson is here, busy on a work he has long meditated, spending laborious days and weeks in seclusion at the museum or in the neighborhood. It has been a labor of love for many years, apart from all thought of publication; but he is urged to publish it, and it is to be hoped he will do so. Meantime, whether or not, he is completing his historical investizations, and revising and finishing his labors. If the book is published at all it will, I imagine, be before long; and, of a surety, it will make an outcry in some quarters when it appears. In one part the claims of the Calvinistic Puritans to be the founders of religious liberty, whether in England or in America, are closely sifted. The verdict given is against them excepting the Puritants of New Plymouth who had learned religious liberty in Holland.

had only newly been converted, and had By pages which we were favored with the privilege of perusing a few months

CORRESPONDENCE.

TION.

Dear Bro :--- Supposing that some rash

reporter has led you to publish that erro-

neous statement respecting the health of

Pugwash, found in WESLEYAN of 14th

inst., permit me to say that such state-

ment is incorrect. I sent you that issue

REV. A. W. NICOLSON,-

PUGWASH, Oct. 18th, 1876.

and forty-six dollars in provisions, fuel, ight, taxes, l&c. If "Country Layman" would particularize provisions, fuel, &c., I would be much pleased; for I can't see how he lays out so much money.

A FARMER, Yours. P. S. If all farmers were to expend \$925 yearly there are thousands who would never give one cent to the cause of God; for they would not have it to give. October 16, 1877.

CIRCUIT INTELLIGENCE.

launched from the building yard of R. M. Ray-mond & Sons, name the "Marion," and owned by Asa Robbins, Esq., of Yarmouth. She is 1220 tons LECTURE BY THE REV. J. COFFIN. register, 180 feet keel, 37¹/₂ feet beam, 22 8-10 feet hold, iron kneed, copper fastened, and classed for 8 DEAR EDITOR.-If I remember rightly. vears in French Lovds. there appeared in your columns, at the commencement of the lecture season last the Digby Basin during the past week. year, an assertion somewhat to this effect : gathering sea weed on the shore at that place, com-plained of not feeling well, and shortly afterwards he fell down and expired in a few moments. that the day for lectures has gone by, that they have become effete, and can never The schooner "Epes Tarr," from the Banks, re-ports the loss on Sept. 27th of two of her crewagain assume the place in the popular mind they once held. Seorge Party, of Arichat, who leaves a wife and

However it be with regard to Halifax, I am sure that after what the people of Wolfville were favoured with on Wednesday evening last, they at least will hesitate

take Settlement, South Range, was consumed by fire one day last week. with part of its contents. Mr. before they accept that dictum of the us-Tebo is a hard-working man in humble circum ually infallible WESLEYAN. I refer to a stances, and this to him is a serious loss. lecture delivered by Rev. Joseph S. Coffin, in the basement of the Methodist Church, were totally destroyed by fire on Thursday last-Loss estimated at \$2,000. There was no insurance Wolfville, on the 25th inst. His subject on the property, and much sympathy is felt for Mr. P. who is an industrious man. The fire originated was "Heroes and Heroism," which he in the barn, it is supposed from the children play-ing with matches. The furniture was saved. The treated in a most masterly and eloquent manner. We cannot attempt the merest outline of this lecture, suffice it to say it was one of the finest we ever had the privgot under before it had made much headway. Som ilege of hearing. His clear statement of the characteristics of true heroism was damage to the property was from water. The fir originated in a closet at the head of the stairs—in which combustible materials had been placed well calculated to stimulate the young to heroic action in the ordinary walks of life. and was evidently the work of an incendiary. We understand that this is the first understand there was insurance effected on the of a course of lectures to be delivered here, buildings, furniture, piano, &c., to the extent of \$2,400.-Yarmouth Herald. chiefly by Mr. Coffin, for the purpose of raising funds for the repair of church probrick, from Bangor for St. Domingo, is ashore at perty in Horton. F. Wood's Harbor

Wolfville, Ost. 16, 1875. CATALINA, N. F.,-As our people are

only now returning from Labrador, we cannot say anything definite at present of the prosperity of our season there. Death has made sad inroads in this community, over forty having died from diptheria, consumption, typhoid fever, &c., since the beginning of the year. Some of our friends have just returned by steamer, having lost their craft, fish, and most of their household goods and property in the late storms at Labrador. These, doubtless, will have hard times, unless helped by their neighbors, as the houses to which they have returned are stripped of almost every thing essential to comfort. We are glad to say that no lives have been lost, and that the fishing voyage with our people, almost without exception, has been a

> F. GEO. WILLEY WANTED."

very great success.

On Saturday evening, Mr. George Leman, while handling a revolver accidently discharged it, and the Monday last a man named Benoit, a native of D'Escourse. He and two other men were washed contents grazed the palm of his left hand, cutting overboard by a heavy sea which swept the deck; his the flesh ba two comrades, however, were fortunate enough to any bones. the flesh badly, but fortunately without breaking

seize some ropes in time to save themselves, or they A young man named Michael Phalen fireman on the express train between River do Loup and Camp-The Agricultural Exhibition at Truro, which bellton, was thrown from the engine while the train was in motion, and had his leg injured by coming closed last week, was in all respects a grand success. The exhibits were large and varied, the weather vas all that could be desired, and there were large in contact with the train connections. His escape from death was miraculous. crowds in attendance throughout. Addresses were

Hugh McQuirk, a suspended priest, of St. John, delivered by the Lieut. Governor, the Provincial having troub'e with his friends, the Morris family, Secretary, Col. Laurie, Gen. Haley, Hon. Messrs. went to their house and smashed in a window with an axe. Hugh Morris discharged a gun at him, Windsor exported nearly 16,000 tons of plaster in seriously injuring his leg. McQuirk has been taken to hospital.

> Sunday morning a schooner was seen to strike Cape Tormentine reef and capsize. She immediate-ly became a total wreck and all on board are supposed to be drowned. One body was washed ashore, but it has not been indentified; also three hats and a trunk and the schooner's register. Her name appears to be the "Attempted," Capt. Philip Dugre-chy, loaded with coals. She has since gone to piec-s, and no more bodies have been secovered.

> > UPPER PROVINCES.

Mr. Molyneux, St. John, of the Toronto Globe. has been appointed Sheriff of the North-west Territories.

The Fire Insurance Companies of Montreal have four children, and Angus McKay, of Cape Breton, agreed to refuse risks in St. Roch's, Quebec. who leaves a wife and one child. They were cap-Berger, who has been on trial at Montreal, was

found guilty on Saturday of aiding Mellor, the absconding jeweler, to make away with his property n order to defraud his creditor

The ship "Enmore," from Antwerp to Montreal, laden with glass, &c., was libelled at Montreal, by the marshall of the Vice-Admirality Court, Quebec, at the instance of the owners of a vessel with which the "Enmore" had been in collison in a southern bort.

The Canada Shipping Company have declared a dividend of four per cent, on the paid up capital for the past half year.

ing with matches. The furniture was saved. The house of Dr. J. M. Merrill-who, with his family, The Rev. Claudius Byrne ("Father Byrne." as he was called) died at his residence, Burford, on has been residing in Digby for several months past -was discovered to be on fire on Friday afternoon Oct 5, in the 84th year of his age. Mr. Byrne had been a circuit preacher in in the Methodist Church last. The furniture was removed, but the fire was for probably 60 years, and over 25 years of that time he spent in Canada. He is well known loors and windows were broken, and the roof cut throughout the whole of Western Ontario, and while his demise was not unexpected for some time past, still many will learn it with sorrow. into to admit the engine hose, but the principal damage to the property was from water. The fire

There were 216 interments in the two cemeteries last week. Deaths from smallpox, 32

Of thrrty-five candidates who presented themselves for for the recent matriculation examination at Victoria College, Cobourg, all but five passed The barque "Adela," Wylie master, loaded with The whole class in attendance this year is unusual ly large, and arrangements are being made to add as much as possible to the efficiency of the Arts Faculty by subdivision of labour and otherwise. The friends of the University claim that, so far from declining, it is only entering on a new and more vigorous career of usefulness.

ing room for the use of young men on Sunday after-noons from half-past 2 till 5 o'clock. An investigation in Montreal prothonotary's de-The schr. "Lily," Capt. Smith, from Margarets partment is again demanded. The official assignee was assaulted at the Court House, and important ville, Annapolis County, for Boston, with a cargo of wood and produce, capsized in the gale of books snatched from him. Tuesday off Cape St. Mary's and drifted ashore at

Thomas Parrott, a farmer of East Wawanosh was knocked on the head by two men who had asked and been given a ride in his waggon, robbed of over \$70 in money and his horse and waggon.

The man Blanchet, who is charged with having caused the great fire at St. Hyacinthe recently, has On Thursday 12th inst., Mrs. Reuben Tourtillotte made his escape from jail in company with another prisoner

and another lady set out from the Old Ridge to visit a sister of the former. When driving along, Mrs. Tourtillotte, who had her baby in her arms, The interesting ceremony of laying the foundation stone of a Presbyterian church in Nicola Valley, wrapped it up rather tightly to protect it from the cold, and when they arrived at their destination it was lifeless. Dr. Black was sent for immediately, but could do nothing. Much sympathy is felt for British Columbia, was performed on the 11th Sepand witnessed by a number of the inhabitants, who seemed well pleased at the immediate prospect of having a place of worship in their district.

A Quebec despatch reports loss on North Shore brated its anniversary on the 7th inst. A large congregation assembled, and the exercises were of a of six fishing schrs. In one the crew, seven umber, perished.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On the evening of the 13th inst., the iron foundry of Mr. C. F. Bennet, at River Head, St. John's, fid., was destroyed by fire broke out in the other end of the town in a carpenter's shop, corner of Duckworth and Cathe-dral Streets. This building, together with Free St. Andrew's Church, was burned

speaker. In an manner he auditors, and e descanted on stian missions. the missioniefly yet forcibions devolving llowers of God randeur of the m, whilst the nce in the misticularly in reures of his adlling. Domesad importance, nd the desiradian sentiment cy of which the o be a man of

t and the prosed an appeal to

leased to bless een well repaid giving towards hurch would be . Canada was evangelization ,000 have been of our Sabbath society. Make le the day lasts, when the night

o was the next r. Pitblado was ds, and delightby his appreciak in which they of missions in ations, and the ustrative of the listic efforts in ld, were topics icability of the not yet learned, like their civilized brethren, that they might catch cold, if they ago, we judge that "the outcry," will went to church in the rain, though it not be confined to English territory. would make no difference if they wanted Dr. Ryerson's subject is, in some of to go to a political meeting or jolification. its phases, an exceedingly delicate one He said it was marvellous the extent of upon which to offer an opinion; and it the work opened up to them in Japan. is pretty well known that this histor-They really did need money for that work. ian's opinions are not usually pronoun-They required \$200,000 for next year's work, and trusted that among a denominaced with bated breath. tion of upwards of 114.000 persons they would have no difficulty in raising this

sum. He concluded by wishing the church PUGWASH; SANITARY CONDI-God speed in their mission work. A collection was then taken up while the choir, which through the evening had rendered good service, sang the well known

hymn commencing-" From Greenland's icy mountains." &c.

Hon. S. L. Shannon moved a resolution thanking the Committee for their work and the Sabbath School children and members of the church for their contributions to the mission fund. The resolution was seconded and passed.

The collection and subscriptions indiated that the Grafton Street Church will not be behind last year in its generous givings, one member of the congregation having subscribed the princely sum of \$1000.

Thus terminated one of the most interesting meetings of a missionary character ever held in this city.

SORROWS OF THE POOR .--- What our city missionaries are doing among the unfortunate of city life, may be inferred from this little painful iucident :---A few days ago, Mr. Logan, City Missionary in Halifax, had two inter-

esting little girls at his house, who

were spending the day with him before

going out to the country for situations.

He had met with these children among

the neglected ones on the street, and

found good christian homes for them

where wholesome restraint might check

their evil habits in time. Leading

them to their homes in the evening, one

began to cry and complained of her

throat. That night the poor girl went

delirious with Diptheria of the most

malignant type, and in a day or two

died and was buried. The other little

notice of the death of Georgenia Eston. one of our Sabbath-school scholars. who died of Diptheria at Oxford. where some have been, and, I believe. a number are yet, suffering from that disease. We have had a few cases, and also few cases of Influenza, most of which if not all, are tracable to contagion from elsewhere. Through the mercy of

God, none of these were fatal. Your's truly, THOS. HART.

(We have learned, much to our regret. hat a prevalence of Diptheria in any com munity, is no evidence that the locality is unhealthy. Our information came indi-

rectly, and the remarks of our informer, as well as those of the WESLEYAN alluded to, were surely misconstrued, if they were considered in the light of a reflection on Pugwash in any way. They were intended rather to call out sympathy. We are glad to have this better intelligence.-EDITOR.)

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. " THE MINISTERS OVERPAID."

MR. EDITOR.-Being a subscriber to the WESLEYAN, I have perused the correspondence of a " Country Minister," reply from "A City Lawyer," and also the edifying reply from "A Country Layman." I am a farmer and having to economise to bring up a family of four children to make ends meet, would like to know how " The one was seized about the same time | Country Layman" expends five hundred

The Lecture by Rev Job Shenton, on Thursday evening last, was well attended. The subject. ', Wanted," was ably handled and showed an intimate knowedge of human nature, graphically expressed, with a vein of humor running though the whole which served to give it zest.

The Rev. gentleman is an eloquent. forcible speaker. His imagery is bold and striking, and his diction pure and graceful. As an orator he has fewer imperfections than public speakers of his class, generally. We are quite certain that we are but expressing the sentiments

of the large andience who heard him. when we indulge the hope that his appearaces on the lecture platform during the ensuing season will not be few nor far between. Liverpool Times-

THE DOMINION STEAMSHIP LINE .---A cable telegram received yesterday by Mr. A. M. Payne, Secretary of the Importers' Association, state that the managers of the Dominion Line propose to send their steamers to Halifax this winter, commencing November 12th. This is the second largest steamship line running from Liverpool to the St. Lawrence. Boston has hitherto been its winter port. The steamers of the line are the Dominion, 3,-200 tons; Ontario, 3,000; Memphis, 2,500 Memphis, 2.500 ; Texas, 2,350 ; Mississippi, 2, 200 ; Quebec, 2,200 ; Borussia, 2,150 : St. Louis, 1,824.-Chronicle.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The boat in which the two Smith's of Halifax, were drowned, has been recovered. The bodies were not in the boat as was hoped.

One daylast week, a large bear, weighing 400 lbs., was shot at Tupperville by Mr. William Carty, as-sisted by his son Isaac. The bear was shot in the orchard on the farm formerly owned by Miner Tupper, ksq., and within a few rods of the main post road.

On Thursday last two barns belonging to Burton Ward, at Amherst shore, and containing 20 tons of hay, a wagon and some farming implements, were burned. Cause of fire unknown. Loss about \$600. The two artillerymen who escaped from the guard room at the R. A. barracks, Halifax, a short time ago, have been recaptured in Kings county by Lieut. Dawson, R. A., and brought back. The schooner "M. C. McLean," which put into Halifax last week, reports having lost overboard on

their selection. Suitable addresses were delivered by the Rev. W. W. Lodge, pastor of the church; J. N. Coates, Esq., and by Alex. McLeod, Esq., the worthy and indefatigable superintendent of the school. The latter gentleman presented the scholars with several nice prizes.

the bereaved mother, whose grief is extreme.

The Methodist Sunday School at Carsonville cele-

very pleasing character, The recitations of the children were well delivered, and showed good taste in

A locomotive passed over two miles of the Uphan and St. Martins railway, near Hampton, on 19th, for the first time, and delivered a large supply of rails, chairs, etc., which will speedily be used by the contractor, James McDonald. The company intend pushing the work forward with great vigor, and will, no doubt be able to open the road early in the oming summer.

The Magaguadavic mill, owned by the Messr Murchie, of St. Stephen, was burned early on Sun-day morning 15th. Two thousand feet of lumber, a lot of railway sleepers, and a flat car of the New Brunswick and Canada Railway, were also destroyd. The mill was insured in American offices for \$15.000. The telegram does not give the origin of the fire.

Mr. James Hillson of Shediac, is the next competitor in the potatoe line. He says that he has now on exhibition in his store, three potatoes grown in his own garden, of the following weight, an early rose weighing 2 lbs. 12 oz.; another cut of the same hill, 2 lbs. 10¹/₂ oz.; and a white kidney, or a cluster all joined together, that turns the scales at 3 lbs. 10

A young man named Edward K. Sentell, a son of Mr. Edward Sentell, was drowned, on Thursday, at Loch Lomond, under somewhat singular circum-stances. He was hauling top dressing to a field by the lake, with a stallion. At dinner time he was missed, and when search was made for him both he and horse were found drowned in the lake. His body was in about ten feet of water ; that of the horse was nearer the shore. It is conjectured that the horse may have become unruly and ran into the lake, and then the young min in attempting to get him out received a kick, which disabled him from swimming. The deceased, who was a very fine young man, was in his 23rd year.

Smith Elliott, a laborer. employed in the car shed, Moncton, was greatly injured by being jammed between two cars on Saturday last. He was repairing a car when the shifting engine, of whose approach he was not warned, forced a car against the one he was working at, jamming him between the two. His recovery is considered doubtful

The breakwater at Negrotown point stood the recent gale without receiving any injury, and the con-tractors, Messrs. Duffy & Co., enjoyed their usual good fortune. No scows were lost as reported, though some were slightly injured, and a few sticks of lumber got adrift.

A young man named Hugh McCormack had hi leg badly injured the other day at Kennebec left casis Island, by the accidental discharge of a gun.

The Megantic Hotel, St. Andrews, caught fire in two bedrooms, separate from each other, last Fri-day, and within a short time of each other, for which no cause can be assigned. The fire in each case was subdued without the aid of the fire engine. but how it originated is a mystery.

The "Butoshire" is the name of a fine ne barque launched on 20th from Mr. John McLeod's shipyard, at Black River. She is owned by Luke Stewart, Esq., and others, and will be commanded by Capt. Jones. The vessel was towed to St. John by the steamer "Earl Dufferin.

Summesside is well supplied with lumber this all. Nearly every day a vessel load is discharged.

Prince Edward Island rejoices in a better potato crop this fall than she has had for twenty-fiv years past, and is sending the produce far and wide -to Newfoundland, the United States and the West Indies.

The Charlottetown Jail has of late undergone many and much needed improvements. The old building has been lengthened by an addition of twenty feet, a storey has been added to its height and the whole building, externally and internally has been carefully renovated.

Mrs. Phoebe A. Hannaford, a Universalist Minister in Sersey City, recently performed the marriage ceremony at her daughter's wedding. This is per-haps the first instance in the world in which a lady has been married by her own mother.

Schr. Cuba, of and from St. John, is at South West Harbor, Mount Desert, with loss of mainboom and portions of deckload of lumber. Also, schr. 'Durfen," with los of foretopmast.

Troops are being stationed in various counties of bouth Carolina for the protection of voters.

The Cape Ann "Advertiser" states that-The week has shown a little more activity in fishing circles, the number of arrivals being 61, against 12 ast week. Six have returned from the Banks, 51 from Georges, 1 from the Bay of St. Lawrence, and from mackereling trips to the Southern shores of the State. The receipts have been about 220,000 lbs. Bank cod, 714,000 lbs. Georges cod, 75,000 lbs. alibut, and 900 bbl mackerel.

The Indians have signed a treaty relinquishing the Black Hills country.

A large block of wholesale warehouses in Louisille, Ky., was burned on the 17th inst. Loss 600,000.

Russia proposes a national loan of three hundred nillion roubles; (two hundred and twenty million dollars.)

Greece is putting her army on a war footing.

Constantinople despatches report great uneasiness there and little hope of averting war. The popular feeling against Russia is very bitter. The Turks talk calmly of of their determination to fight Russia single handed.

A Belgrade despatch says : "Every diplomatic agent here believes we are on the eve of a great Kastern war. The only difference of opinion among them is whether it will commence in the Spring or almost immediately.

A St. Petersburg letter of Oct. 11th says : "The general impression here is that Russia is on the eve of its long wished for struggle with Turkey."

The Emperor of Austria has informed the Czar that Austria would remain neutral, and make no bjection to certain limited occupation of one of the hristian provinces of Turkey.

The manufacturers of Northern and Northwestern Lancashire will close their mills Nov. 23rd, rather than advance the wages demanded by the employees. The lockout, if it takes place, will throw 800,000 peratives out of work.

The oppressions of the Government and the arro-gance of the priesthood in Spain threatens to lead to

Russia is strengthening her fortifications in Odessa and other seaboard cities.

The story that the British Cabinet, on Thursday, decided to occuupy Constantinople with 50,000 troops supported by a heavy fleet, on the instant Russia supported by a heavy neet, on the instant Russia invades Turkish Territory, and that if Germany, Austria or France opposed this step Great Britain is to occupy Egypt, was set affoat lately. The best evidence that England does not look to heatilities is found in the further prorogation of Parliament.

The "Times" says :-- "It is stated that orders have been given by the War Office to the Command-er-in-Chief to hold three army corps in readiness for immediate despatch to the Mediterannean; also that plans for the defense of Constantinople have been forwarded to the Admiral commanding the Rejetie floor at at Regin Reg."

British fleet at at Besika Bay." Lord Napier has been ordered to hold himself in readiness to take command of the troops which may he sent to Egypt.

HOW SWEET !"

BY JESSIE R. M'INTYRE. How sweet to know that Jesus Loves sinners such as I-To know he came from glory To suffer and to die He left his throne in heaven To wander here below, An exile and a stranger, Through countless paths of wce.

He left his Father's bosom, He left the sainted throng. He left the holy harpers, He left the angel's song. He left them all for sinners ; He bore their guilt and pains And in his blood so precious Washed all their crimson stains.

He loves us, O he loves us ! He pleads for us above, With more than brother's kindness, With all a Saviorr's love. Then come dear friends, to Jesus The hall is filling fast; The evening snadows deepen; The day will soon be past. Edinburgh

CHANGE OF FORTUNE,

I ran across what first struck me as a very singular genius on my road from Springfield to Boston. This was a stout, black-whiskered man who sat immediately in front of me, and who indulged, from time to time, in the most strange and unaccountable manœuvres. Every now and then he would get up and hurry away to the narrow passage which leads to the door in these drawing-room cars, and when he felt himself secure from observation, would fall to laughing to himself in the most violent manner, and continue the healthful exercise until he was as red in the face as a lobster. As we neared Boston these demonstrations increased in violence, save that the stranger no longer ran away to laugh, but kept his seat and chuckled to himself, with his chin deep down in his shirt collar. But the changes that those portmanteaus underwent. He moved them here, there and everywhere; he put them behind him, in front of him, on each side of him. He was evidently getting ready to leave, but as we were yet twenty-five miles from Boston, the idea of such preparations was ridiculous. If we had entered the city then, the mystery would have remained unsolved, but the stranger at last became so excited that he could keep his seat no longer. Some one must help him, and as I was the nearest to him he selected me. Suddenly turning, as if I had asked the crowd, pushing out here him a question, he said, rocking himself there, and running one of his bundles to and fro in his chair the meantime, plump into the well developed stomach and slapping his legs and breathing of a venerable old gentleman in spechard : "Been gone three years !" "Ah!" tacles, he rushed towards where she "Yes, been in Europe. Folks don't was standing. expect me, but I got through and started. I telegraphed them at the last stamany different expressions in a short tion, and they've got it by this time." time as did that little woman while her As he said this he rubbed his hands husband was on his way to her. She and changed the portmanteau on his did'nt look prety. On the contrary, left to his right and the one on the right she looked very plain, but somehow I to the left again. "Got a wife?" said felt a big lump rise in my throat as I I. "Yes, and three children," he obwatched her. She was trying to laugh ; served, and he got up and folded his but, God bless her ! how completely she overcoat anew, and hung it over the failed in the attempt! Her mouth got. back of his seat. "You are pretty nerinto the position, but it never moved yous over the matter, are you not ?" after that, save to draw down the cor-I said, watching his fidgety movements. ners and quiver, while she blinked her "Well, I should think so," he replied ; eyes so fast that I suspect she only "I have'nt slept soundly for a week. And do you know," he went on, glanc. caught occasional glimpses of the broad-shouldered fellow who elbowed ing around at the passengers and speakhis way so rapidly toward her. And ing in a low tone, "I am almost certhen, as he drew close and dropped tain that this train will run off the those everlasting portmanteaus, she just track and break my neck before we get to Boston. Well, the fact is, I have had too much good luck for one man lately. The thing can't last; it isn't natural that it should, you know. I've watched it. First it rains, then it shines, then rains again. It rains so hard you think it's never going to stop: then it shines so bright you think it's always going to shine; and just as you are knocked over by a change, to show that you know nothing about it." "Well," according to that philosophy," said I, " you will continue to have sunshine because you are expecting a storm." It is curious," said I. "Yes.' he replied, "I am a machinist-made a discovery-nobody believed in it-spent all my money trying to bring it out-

for you !" I esclaimed. "Yes." said he. *\$30,000 ; and the best of it is she don't know anything about it. I've fooled her so often that I concluded I would say nothing about this. When I got my money, though you better believe I

struck a beeline for home." "And now you think you will make her hapyy," said I.

"Happy !" he replied, "why you don't know anything about it. She's worked like a dog while I've been gone trying to support herself and her children decently. They paid her thirteen cents a apiece for making coarse shirts ; and that's the way she lived half the time. She'll come down there to the depot to meet me in a gingham dress, and a shawl a hundred years old, and she'll think she's dressed up. Oh, she won't have nice clothes after this-oh. no, I guess not !"

And with these words, which implied that his wife's wardrobe would soon rival Queen Victoria's, the stranger tore down the passage-way again, and getting in his old corner, where he thought himself out of sight, went through the strangest pantomime, laughing, putting his mouth into the drollest shapes, and then swinging himself back and forth in the limited space, as if he was "walking down Broadway," a full-rigged metropolitan belle. And so till he rolled into the depot, and I placed myself on the car opposite the stranger, who with a portmanteau in each hand, had descended and was standing on the lower step ready to jump on the platform. I looked from his face to the faces of the people before us, but saw no sign of

ecognition. Suddenly he cried, "There they are!" and laughed outright, but in a hysterical sort of way, as he looked over the crowd. I followed his eyes and saw at some distance standing back, as if crowded out and shouldered away by the well dressed and elbowing throng, a little woman in a faded dress and well worn hat, with a face almost painful in its intense but hopeful expression, glancing from window to window as the coaches glided in. She had not seen the stranger, but a moment after she caught his eye, and in another instant he had jumped the platform with his two portmanteaus, and making a hole

BEFORE THEY CALL I WILL ANSWER.

A Dutch preacher once held a meeting one evening in a strange city. While he was preaching, and enforcing upon the hearts of his hearers the doctrine of the cross, a police officer came into the room and forbade him to go on. He even commanded him to leave the city. As he was a stranger in the place, and the night was dark, he wandered around the city gates. He was not however, without consolation, for

he remembered Him who said, " Lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world." Though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil, for thou art with me; thy rod and thy staff they comfort me.' He had long been in the school of Christ, and had long learned to watch for the slightest intimations of his will.

While he was thus wandering around, suddenly he saw a light in the distance. "See," he said to himself, "Perhaps the Lord has provided me a shelter there," and in the simplicity of faith he directed his steps thither. On arriving he heard a voice in the house; and as he drew nearer he discovered that a man was praying. Joyful, he hoped that he had found here the home of a brother. He stood still for a moment and heard these words poured forth from an earnest heart: "Lord Jesus, they have driven thy persecuted servant out of the city, and he is perhaps wandering at this moment in a strange place of which he knows nothing. O may he find my home, that he may receive here food and lodging."

The preacher having heard these words, glided into the house, and as soon as the speaker said "Amen," he saw his prayer was answered. Both fell on their knees and thanked the Lord, who is a hearer of prayer, and who never leaves nor forsakes his servants.-Christian Era.

THE LATEST NEWS FROM THE SUN.

There are not many persons living who, with the reverend Director of the Observatory of the Roman College, can lay claim to have minutely examined the face of the sun every day for the past ten years. Father Secchi, moreover, as an astronomer is the peer of Lockyer, Huggins, or Young, and as such his conclusions are worthy of the highest respect. The new edition of his work on the sun, which has lately been published in Paris, embodies the results of his most recent investigations, as well as those which have extended over long periods of time, and hence it may be regarded as one of the latest dicta of Science regarding the physical constitution of our luminary. Father Secchi's theory of the sun spots is that they are phenomena of eruption. I think I never saw a face assume so They result from the upbeavals which take place in the solar mass, and form, in the photosphere of luminous envelope. cavities more or less regular, surrounded by brilliant projecting ridges. The depth of these cavities rarely exceed 3.600 miles -generally it is less-and the hollows hemselves are filled with dark vapors which absorb and so cut off the luminous rays emitted by the strata beneath. The physical constitution of the solar mass and the true nature of the incessant motion of which it is the seat, have been little understood. Now, however, we are in possession of a spectroscopic method of distinguishing the different currents which cross and mingle, of discerning the jets of hydrogen and of incandescent metallic vapors, and observing the rose colored protuberances which formerly could not be studied, except during a total eclipse. when the bright light of the radiant disk was intercepted. Father Secchi has determined the closest relations between the spots and the protuberances seen on the solar edge. If the results of a series of observations of solar rotations be considered, it appears that the spots, the most builliant faculæ. and the eruptive protuberances (those which contain metalic vapors) appear as a rule in similar regions on the solar disk. that is to say, in the two zones near the equator and comprised between the 10th and 30th parallels of latitude, and that the majority of these phenomena occur at the same epochs. When a number of individual observatious of spots and protuberances are thus compared, this conclusion is oft n at fault ; but this is to be expected, because the protuberances can be seen only on the edge, while the spots and faculae are visible on the face, of the sun. On the other hand, the parallelism If firstrate shingles are employed, and of the three orders of phenomena becomes manifest when the results are considered in the aggregate. Moreover, whenever a considerable protuberance rises on the o iental side, it is almost certain that a spot will appear next day in the same place. Father Secchi therefore considers that without doubt the spots and protuber. | roof if laid as shingles should be laid.

ances are correlated phenomena, and that the spots are a secondry effect of the eruptions which are revealed to us by the protuberances. It is necessary, however, to note that the latter do not always appear to be true eruptions, as they are often simple jets of incandescent hydrogen which rise from the photosphere like fires from a forge. Such flames cannot produce the absorbent vapors which form the spots. Hence a distinction must be made between eruptive protuberances characterized by the presence of metallic vapors, and hydrogen protuberances where such rapors are not manifest; but, the author adds, traces of the metallic spectroscopic lines are almost always discernible at the base of the hydrogen jets. The difference between the two kinds of protuberances, therefore, while existing, is not clearly defined. Often the metallic lines of the protuberances are visible on the solar disk, and are prolonged as far as the nucleus of a spot near the edge, affording irrefutable evidence that the metallic vapors have their origin near the nucleus. Beyond the 40° parallels, true spots and eruptions are rarely encountered.

The eruptions are probably violent crises produced by chemical combinations which occur at a certain depth below the solar surface. The cooled products of the reactions unite in thick clouds, like those clouds arising from sulphur volcanoes, which fall by virtue of their weight when condensed, and bury themselves in the luminous envelope, while they in turn are quickly invaded by the ambient matter of the photosphere. From all sides tongues of fire penetrate the interior of the spot, and, joining it together in places, divide it into segments. These luminous fila ments give to the penumbria its radial structure, and then, becoming as it were dissolved in the obscure mass, lose their brilliancy by cooling. The spot then as sumes quite a regular rounded form ; a period of calm succeeds the fierce efferrescence and the tumultuous and discordant movements which characterize the formative processes. Above the dark nucleus, less intense emanations occur of short and slightly luminous flames, in which the spectroscope is no longer able to recognize the lines of metals. Then, little by little, the spot diminishes and

finally totally disappears. This theory is believed to account for all the phenomena hitherto observed : and t will be seen that Father Secchi is no adherent of the whirlwind theory, which he somewhat brusquely dismisses as a "fiction destitute of all reality." Out of several hundred spots which he has closely observed, he says that but seven or eight show a spiriform structure." This even

The correct rule for laying shingles of any length, in order to form a roof leaktight, is to lay the courses less than one third the length of the shortest shingles, For example, when shingles are 18 inches long, many of them will not be more than 17 inches in length. Therefore five inches is all that the courses will bear to be laid to the weather with surety of forming a good roof. The shingles must be three thicknesses over the entire roof. If they are not three thicknesses-if now and then a shingle lacks a quarter or half an inch of being long enough to make three thick. nesses-there will in all probability be a leaky place in the roof at such a point. Moreover, when the lower courses lack half an inch of extending up far enough to receive the rain from the outermost course. in case the middle course were removed, it would be just as well to lay them seven or eight inches to the weather as to lay them only five, or five and a half inches. Many shingles are only 16 inches long, and many that are sold for sixteen inches long will hardly measure 15 inches. In this caseif the roof be rather flat, say about one quarter pitch-four and a half inches is as far as they should be laid to the weather. In case a roof were quite steep it might answer to lay the courses four and

OCTOBER 28, 1876

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three quarter inches to the weather. When buildings are erected by the job. proprietors should give their personal attention to this subject, and see that job. bers do not lay the courses a half inch too

far to the weather.

There is another important consideration which is too frequently overlooked in shingling, which is breaking joints. Careless workmen will often break joints within half an inch of each other. When the joints of the different courses come so close together, the roof will wost certainly leak. Why should it not? . There is nothing to prevent it during a heavy rain. Unless a roof is steeper than a quarter pitch, much care should be taken to break joints not less than one and a quarter inches. Let all workmen and helpers be taught the vast importance of rejecting every shingle, except when the upper courses are being laid .- Canadian Mechanic's Magazine.



BRAVE BOUSSARD, THE FAMOUS PILOT OF DIEPPE.

(From Chatterbox.) As he descended the hatchway the sick man stretched out his arms to him and cried with a faint voice. " Oh! save me ! save me !"

"God be praised !" exclaimed Bous-



mortgaged my home-all went. Evervbody laughed at me-everybody but my ing through her eyelids,-Springfield wife-fine little woman-said she would work her fingers off before I should give it up. Went to England-no better there; came within an ace of jumping off London Bridge. Went into a shop to earn money to come home with ; then I met the man I wanted. To make a long story short, I've brought \$30,000

turned completely round, with her back toward him, and covered her face with her hands. And thus she was when the strong man gathered her up in his arms as if she had been a baby, and held her sobbing to his breast. There was enough gaping at them, heaven knows, and I turned my eyes away a moment, and then I saw two boys in threadbare roundabouts standing near, wiping their eyes and noses on their little coat-sleeves, and bursting out anew at every fresh demonstration on the part of their mother. When I looked at the stranger again he had his hat drawn down over his eyes: but

his wife was looking up at him, and it seemed as if the pent-up tears of those weary months of waiting were stream-Republican. MEMORY in discriminately loaded, is a

very foolish thing; and knowledge wrong ly applied is, perhaps, worse than ignorance. No one ought to learn more than he can digest, for instead of augmenting what he already knows it will only con. found it. A little correct knowledge is better than a multitudinous mass of loose home with me, and here I am." "Good | ideas and inaccurate facts.

disappears in a day or two, and often the rotary movement, after becoming slower is rendered in the opposite direction. The motion, he affirms, is no essential property of the spots. The physical constitution of the sun

our author sums up as follows : The sun is formed of a fluid incandescent mass. enveloped in a highly luminous photosphere, above which there is yet an atmosphere of less density. The photosphere is a fiery mist, probably of gases which have become luminous through the effect of high temperature and high pressure. Immediately above this, a very thin envelope of metallic vapors mixed with those of hydrogen is encountered. This is the chromosphere, and its thickness is from 10 to 15 seconds of arc. Beyond the chromosphere again there is a vast envelope composed of hydrogen and of two unknown substances which produce the yellow spectrum line Ds and the line ,474, and to one of which the name helium" has provisionally been given. During total eclipses of the sun, the outer envelope becomes visible and produces the phenomenon of the corona. Finally the vast eruptions throw forth jets of hydrogen to heights equal to one fourth the solar diameter, 224,400 miles, and with such tremendous velocity that it is believed that the hydrogen may at times leave the sun and pass into the interstellar space.-Scientific American.

HOW TO LAY SHINGLES.

when making a roof on a building have any correct ideas in regard to making a roof that will be absolutely rain tight during a driving storm of rain. We have frequently seen men shingling, who, when meeting with a worthless shingle, say once together near the upper part of the roof. The best of shingles will not make a tight roof if they are not properly laid, while the same shingles would make an excellent

sard, as his heart swelled with joy to find the poor man still alive. He hoped now that he should be able to save the last one; but there was not a moment to be lost. The ship groaned and trembled, the waves were dashing furiously on all sides. At every fresh blow it threatened to sink, and then they would both be lost. Boussard seized the sick man, drew him out of the cabin to the deck, and here quickly cut off a strong rope. With this he bound the helpless man to a beam of timber, then grasping firm hold of him, he pushed him into the sea, just at the moment when a huge wave was rolling in toward the shore.

The sick man had just strength to keep himself upright enough to be able to breathe. Now Boussard managed to push the beam before him; then swam beside it till a second wave, rolling onwards, threw both the timber with the sick man on it as well as his deliverer on the strand. The grand and heroic deed had, by God's mercy, been succes sful.

The anxious and excited people had lighted many lanterns, which gleamed everywhere along the shore, and now the cry arose, "There is Boussard!" Strong arms drew him into safety, and unbound the sick man.

"Quick with him to the hospital!" cried Boussard, as he sank down exhausted.

Shouts of rejoicing Low sounded from the pier, and soon throughout the whole town of Dieppe. The wife and children of the brave pilot embraced the husband and father whom God in His mercy had restored to them. With deepest gratitude the rescued sailors surrounded the man who had saved them from certain death.

His strength, kept up by the estreme excitement, had lasted till his noble work was completed. Now it suddenly gave way-he fell fainting into the arms of his wife:

"Oh, my God! he is dying !" cried the agonized woman : and the children wept as if their hearts would break round their beloved father.

Not one half the persons who lay shingles

in laying two or three courses, would lay this poor shingle among the good ones, saying : " It is only one poor shingle, one shingle cannot make a poor roof." But one poor shingle will make a leaky one. one poor one is worked in among every 100, that roof might about as well have been without any shingles. If any poor shingles are to be used, let them all be laid

OCTOBER 28, 1876 TOO

THUEA WOOSLONY ANH T

A surgeon was quickly at hand. "Be man ?' Boussard. who only saw in the comforted, good woman," said he ; "it is only a fainting fit." They bathed his forehead, poured a few drops of wine into his mouth, and he soon opened his eyes and said, with a smile, to his wife, " Don't be uneasy. dearest Madeline ! thy Boussard is not dving."

Sailors bore the brave pilot in their arms to their nearest inn, where he obtained some refreshment. The surgeon who accompanied him had no little trouble to defend him from the proofs of love and gratitude which well-nigh overwhelmed him. "My good Boussard," said the kind

man, "you need rest; come, I will go with you to your home."

"Thank you sir," replied Boussard but first, if you will be so kind, come with me to the hospital, that I may see how they are all getting on, especially the sick man."

It was a real triumphal procession to the hospital, where the state of the sick man demanded a rest which it was scarcely possible for the authorities to obtain for him. The surgeon alone accompanied Boussard into the room where all the shipwrecked sailors were assembled. They were as well as could be expected under the circumstances. and the sick man was apparently better. Oh, what tears of gratitude flowed

when Boussard entered the apartment! He and the surgeon wept with the rescued. Boussard directed them to look above, to the Almighty and gracious God, who, by the blessing He had granted, had been the real and only Author of his success.

"I have been only God's instrument,' said the modest, noble, and pious seaman; but that I should have been allowed to be it, for that shall my soul praise and glorify Him forever !

The inhabitants of Dieppe testified their satisfaction of their brave fellow citizen by oft repeated praises, but the brave deed of the noble pilot became known very soon beyond the limits of his native town, and the fame of it soon praise-some containing rich presents of money, which were very acceptable, as Boussard was poor-came to him

from all parts. M. deCrosne, Intendant of Rouen, informed the Minister of Finance, M. Necker, of Boussard's brave action; M Necker acquainted the king (the good Louis XVI.) with the fact; and immediately, on receiving His Majesty's orders, wrote himself the following letter to the Pilot of Dieppe :--

deed he had performed the duty of one man towards others. was astonished at the remark with which the prince had honoured him. "I have done," he said, "many_actions like this one; I don't know why my last should make so much noise. My comrades, too, are as brave as I am? J. A. B ET IT O HE W

The brave man, faithful to the duties which he had imposed upon himself, continued still to watch the harbor and piers of Dieppe. The king had appointed him overseer of the light-house, and, besides, had caused a little house to be built for him close to the harbor, from which he had a view over the sea, and could at once perceive if a ship was

in danger. At the least appearance of a storm,

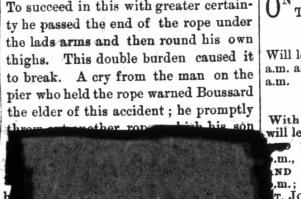
or of any vessel in distress, Boussard, provided with ropes, would dash into the waves, and then steer the vessel into the harbor. If the fury of the sea was too great to allow him to steer the ship in safety, he seized the sailors or passengers and bore them to the shore.

In the course of the autumn of 1786. brave Boussard perceived, in the middle of the night, that a barque was founding at a little distance from the piers. Attracted by the cries of the unhappy crew, who were struggling in the waves, he threw ropes to them, and called to his held those who were within hearing on the shore. The darkness was so

great that he could not see those who were in danger. Boussard's son was among the six shipwrecked men. He was skillful enough to get hold of a rope which would quickly have helped him to the pier, but perceiving by his side

an unfortunate lad of fourteen, whose strength was already exhaused, and who was allowing himself to be borne away by the waves, as a worthy son of the brave man he resolved, at the risk of his own life to save him from danger. To succeed in this with greater certainty he passed the end of the rope under

spread throughout France. Letters of the elder of this accident ; he promptly



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the Miracles.

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Neander's History of the Church Shaff's History of the Apostolic Church, It is adapted for all kinds of work, both light Schaff's History, Smith's Table of Church History, Milman's History of Latin Chrisand heavy, will hem, ruffle, tuck, fell, quilt, gather tianity, Stanley's Lectures on History of Jewish Church, Shedd's History of Chris-DO NOT FAIL TO SEE THEM. tian Doctrine, Steven's History of Meth-We have sold about Thirteen Hundred, (of the odism, Missions and D'Aubigne's Refor-Webster,) in little better than a year, in Nova mation. Moister on Missions, Dr. Smith's Old and New Testament History, Stanley's History of Early Christianity. All machines warranted and kept in repair for

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" BRAVE MAN. "I only heard yesterday, through M. l'Intendant, of the courageous action which you performed on the 31st August last, and yesterday I informed the king of it, who commanded me to testify to you his satisfaction for the same, and to announce to you from him that he makes you a present of 1,006 and a deal of trouble to console him for francs, and grants you a pension of three a loss for which in some way he rehundred francs. Continue to help proached himself. others whenever you can, and prayfor

your good king, who loves brave men younger Boussard, who associated himand rewards them. self henceforth with his father's glory, NECKER, General Director of Finance. " Paris, Dec. 20th. 1777.'

money to replace them."

for in 1784 he had already saved the The contents of this letter soon be- lives of four shipwrecked men. M. de came published at Dieppe. To the brave Crosne, Intendant of Rouen, sent him pilot it caused great joy, and he took a reward of 400 francs, and the Chamber eare that it should be preserved as a of Commerce added to it a silver medal precious heirloom in his family. The as they had previously given a gold one

money which he received from all sides | to his father. Since that day Boussard's descendhe employed to clothe his children better than his former needy circumstances ant's have always been watchmen at the had allowed him to do; moreover, he Dieppe Lighthouse. Scarcely a year took two little orphan nieces into his has passed in which some one of them house, and educated them with his own has not distinguished himself in saving children. Another good use which he a vessel or human lives.

On the parapet of the pier stands a made of his money is best shown by post, firmly planted in the rock and quoting his own words : "During my poverty, it was always my greatest grief plated with copper. To this post a that I could not buy ropes and cords to chain is fixed. Since 1777, in every save ships which were in danger. I al- storm by day or night, a Boussard is ways found a difficulty in borrowing lashed to this post. From hence he them from others. In such cases they calls out, through his speaking trumwere sometimes broken or lost; I was net, his warnings and directions to the then quite afraid to meet those who had sailors who have to struggle with the lent them to me, because I had no storm and waves. And though sometimes the waves dash high over his

His fellow-townsmen came to con- head, the next moment the faithful gratulate him on the king's favor, and watchman appears again, and his voice urged him to go to Paris to present sounds above the roar of the storm and himself to Louis XVI., to express his the raging of the sea. Since 1777 the townsmen of Dieppe en juire, when a gratitude to His Majesty.

Boussard at last yielded to their ship or a man is to be saved, "Is there wishes. He went to Versailles, where no Bousard there?" And as yet one the king received him with great kind- has never failed. Nearly a century, ness, and repeated with deep feeling therefore, has the race of the faithful "There is a brave man! really a brave | pilot endured.



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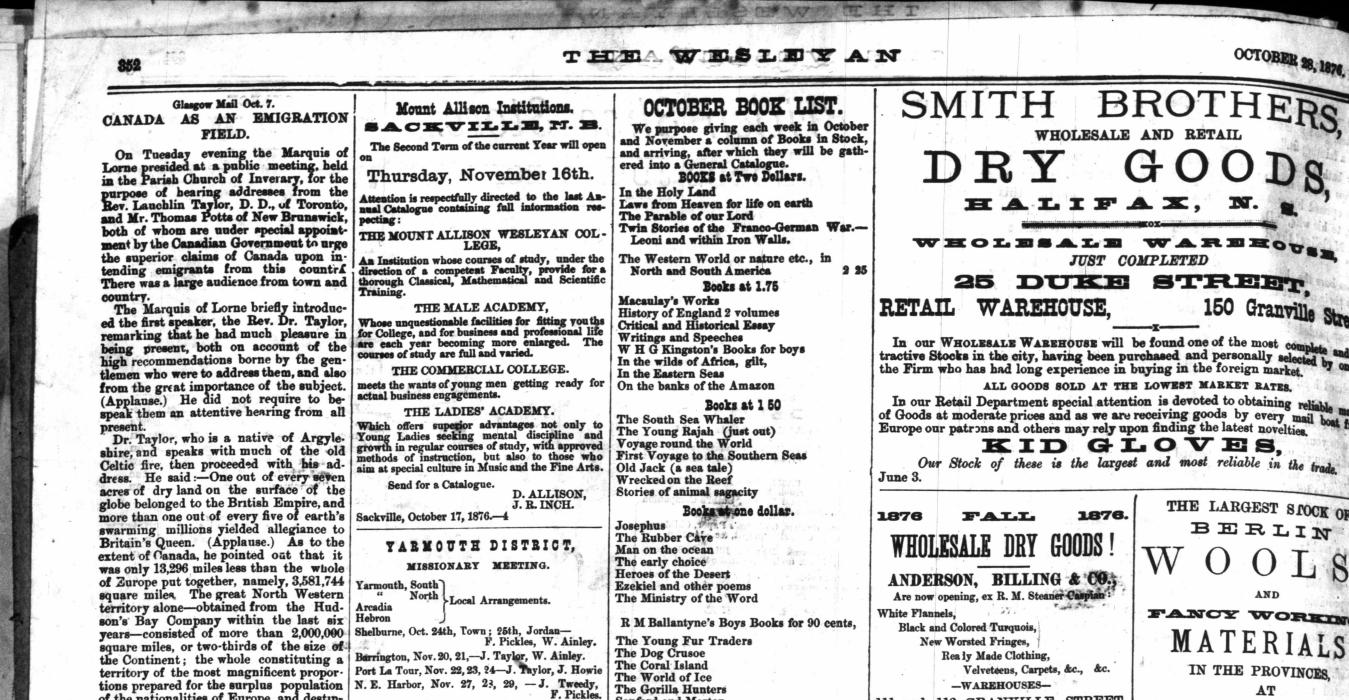
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tions prepared for the surplus population of the nationalities of Europe, and destin-Lockport, Local arrangements. ed to become the great granary of the Old World. More than 111,000,000 acres of excellent land had lately been thrown into Oct 14. 6ins. the market by a treaty with the Indians, with whom, as the present popular Gover-nor-General (Lord Dufferin) lately re-**REDUCTION IN PRICE !!** marked we have always been on the best RICHARDSON'S NEW METHOD terms. The Doctor then gave a graphic description of the prairie lands of Mavito-FOR PIANO, ba, over which for ten weeks he had travelled, through every diversity of landscape, clothed with vegetation of the most The Publishers, believing the demand of the times should be met have reduced the price of this famous method for the Piano Forte to \$3 25. extensive ranges for cattle pasture on the face of the globe, and every yard of it could be ploughed. (Applause.) In one day he had seen herds of 80,000, and 100,-000 bison (buffalos) roaming over its undulating plains, while millions of prairie birds and water-fowl were met with at every step. Everything, in fact was there

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F. H. W. PICKLES,

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A CARD.

OLIVER DITSON & Co., Little Susie's Six Teachers 66 " " Little Servants 711 Broadway, New York. and he greatly preferred their climate to J. E. DITSON & CO. Successors to Lee & Walker, Phila. Truth is always best The Fisherman's Children King Jack of Haylands Oct. 20-1 c The Children of the Plains MARRIED. Woodruff, a tale The Adventures of Mack Willis At the Parsonage, Wallace, on the 24th inst., by Golden Secrets Rev. A. D, Morton, A. M., Mr. George Cook, of Truro, to Mrs. Winifred Treen of Malagash. Frank Martin The Boy makes the man At the residence of Samuel Sharpe, Esq., Point de Bute, on the 18th inst., by the Rev. Edwin Mills, Miss Julia Trueman, to Mr. John William Story of Rueben Inch Wings and Stings Under the Miroscope Trueman, of Amherst. On the 19th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. C. W. Hamilton, Joseph C. Carmon, of Lot 3, P. E. I., to Amelia Crossman, of The Golden rule The Pilgrim's Progress Lot 16, P. E I. Principle in little things Tinsel and Gold At the Grafton Street Wesleyan Chapel on Tuesday evening by the Rev. Mr. Heartz, Farnham Ledden, to Saran J., third daughter of the late Tom Tracy David Évans. On Thursday evening, 19th inst., by the Rev. Howard Sprague, Herbert Vail, Esq., to Mrs. Jessie A. Cammeyer, youngest daughter of the late George A. Lockhart, Esq., all of St. John, N. B. DIED. On Oct. 3rd, at her late residence 135 Morris St.. Charlotte Louisa, widow of the late James N. Crane, Esq., of Lower Horton, aged 84 years. Trust-ing in Jesus. At Coot Hill, on the 16th inst., Jane, beloved wife of Mr. James Queen, aged 55 years, leaving a husband and fourteen children, to mourn the loss of a kind wife and mother At Catalina, N. F., Oct. 1st of Consumption, Wm. Heuse, age 27 years. His end was peace. At Catalina, N. F., Oct. 4th of Typhus fever, Sarah Snelgrove, daughter of the late Thos. Gray, aged 26 years. SEE WHAT THE CLERGY SAY. Rev. R. H. Craig, Princetown, N. J. says—" Last summer, when I was in Canada, I caught a bad cold in my throat. It became so bad that often in the middle of my sermon my throat and tongue would become so dry I could hardly speak. My tongue was covered with a white parched crust, and my throat was much inflamed. An old lady of my con-gregation advised me to use the "SHOS-HONEES REMEDY," which was then using. The first dose relieved me, and in a few days my throat was nearly well. I discontinued the use of it, but my throat not being entirely well. became worse again.

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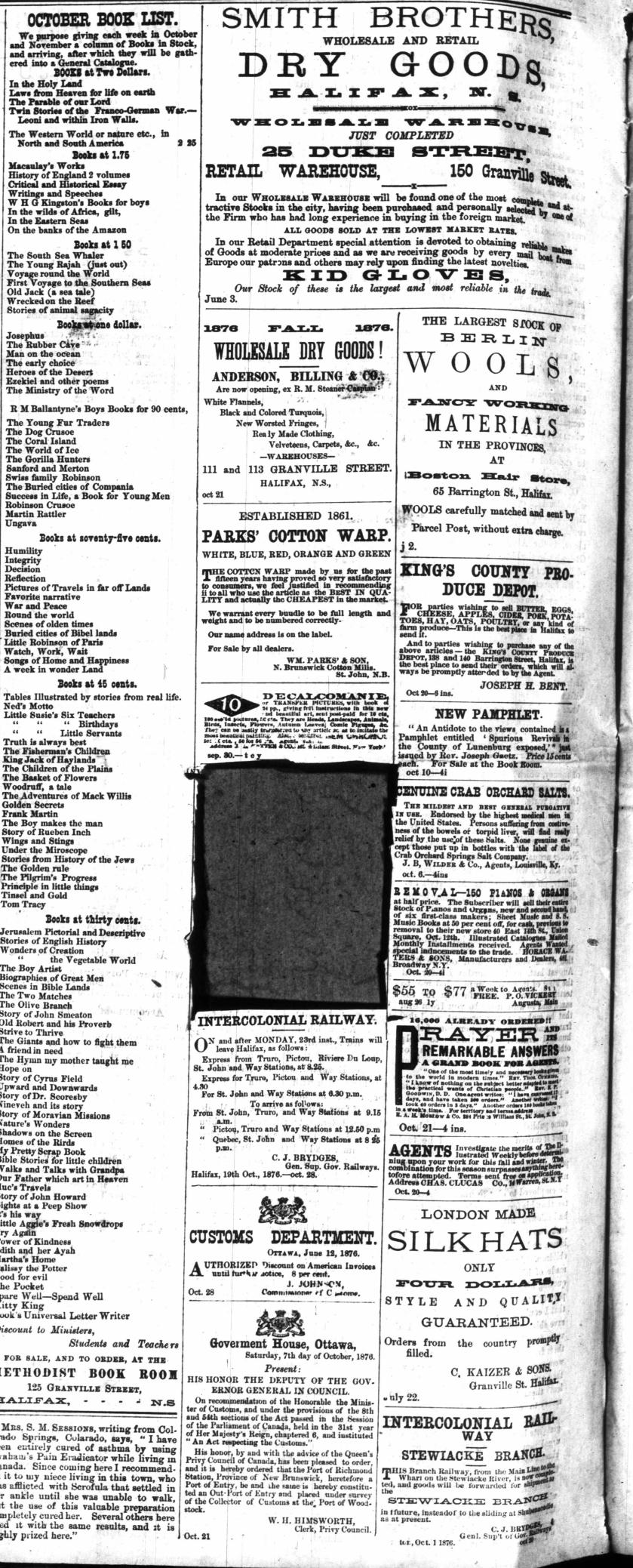
health.'

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that of the old country—even their win-ter itself was more bracing and enjoyable. (Laughter.) He afterwards alluded to the Canada, which is allowed to be one of the best in the world, and which could beat even old Scotland itself. (Laughter.) PREACHER'S PLAN, HALIFAX AND DARTMOUTH, SUNDAY, OCT. 29th. Brunswick St. 11 s.m. 7 p.m. Rev. E. R. Brunyate. Rev. R. Brecken. 11 a.m. Grafton St. 7 p.m. Rev. D. W. Johnson. Bev. W. H. Heartz, 11 a.m. Kaye St. 7p.m. E. R. Brunyate. Rev. R. Brecken 11 a.m. Charles St. 7 .m. Rev. W. Purvis. Rev. D.w. Johnson BEECH STREET, 3.30 p.m. Rev. R. Brecken. Cobourg St. 11 a.m. 7 p.m. Rev. W. H. Heartz Rev. W. Purvis. 11 a.m. Dartmouth. 7 p.m Rev. G. Shore. Rev. G. Shore Receipts for "WESLEYAN," for week ending Oct. 18th, 1876. INSTRUCTIONS AS TO REMITTING MONEYS :-1-.Post Office Orders are always safe, and not very costly. Next to these, is the security of registering letters. Money sent otherwise is at the risk of the sender. .-When sending money for subscribers, say whether old or new, and if new, write out their Post Office addresses, plainly. REV. GEORGE STEELE. Mrs Snowball, 2.00; Wm. F. Ceorge, 2.00; Har-mon Humphrey, 4.00; Abner Smith, 2.00; James Wheaton, 2.00. 12.00 REV D. H. LODGE George McKinzie. 2 00 REV. JOHN READ. Edward Allen, 1.00; Nelson Gardner, 2.00. George A. Huestis, 2-00; Rev. D. Hickey 0.42; John Dilworth, 2.00. MARKET PRICES Reported weekly by J. W. POTTS, Commission Merchant, St. John, N.B., and J. H. BENT, Agent King's County Produce Depot, Halifax, N.S.

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 .05 to
 .07
Butter, Firkins Do. Rolls Mutton, per lb. Lamb.prlb. by quarter .06 to .08 05 to .08 Hams, smoked, per lb .13 to .14 .14 to .15 $.5\frac{1}{2}$.06 to .06 .25 to .75 .27 to .80 Hides, per lb ... Calfskins, each .06 to .08 Pork, per lb . .08 to $.8\frac{1}{2}$.03 to .06 .00 to .00 Veal, per lb . Tallow, per 1b ---- .08 to .09 rough, per lb .041 ----.041 .4 to .5 .05 to .06 .05 to .07 .15 to .16 .15 to .18 Beef, per lb Eggs, per doz13 to .15 Lard, per lb .17 .38 to .40 Oats, per bush .50 to .55 Potatoes per bush .38 to .45 .40 to .60 Cheese, factory, per lb Chickens, pr pair..... .10 to .12 .09 to .13 .40 to .50 .35 to .50 .11 to .14 .15 to .16 Turkey, per lb .40 to .60 .50 to .70 Geese, each Ducks, per pair .50 to .60 .50 to .70 Beans, green, per bush ---- .30 to .40 '50 to '60 .40 to .45 Parsnips, pr bush. Carrots,pr bush 35 to .40 .40 to .50 Yarn, per lb50 to .60 -----Partridges, per pair30 Apples, per bbl. Lamb pelts 2.00 to 2.50 2.50 to. 300 .25 to .35 Rabbits, per pair. Piums, prbush.... ---------Hay, per ton..... 13.00 to 15.(0

Stories of English History Wonders of Creation the Vegetable World The Boy Artist **Biographies of Great Men** Scenes in Bible Lands The Two Matches The Olive Branch Story of John Smeaton Old Robert and his Proverb Strive to Thrive The Giants and how to fight them A friend in need The Hymn my mother taught me Hope on Story of Cyrus Field Upward and Downwards Story of Dr. Scoresby Nineveh and its story Story of Moravian Missions Nature's Wonders Shadows on the Screen Homes of the Rirds My Pretty Scrap Book Bible Stories for little children Walks and Talks with Grandpa Our Father which art in Heaven Huc's Travels Story of John Howard Sights at a Peep Show It's his way Little Aggie's Fresh Snowdrops Try Again Power of Kindness Edith and her Ayah Martha's Home Palissy the Potter Good for evil The Pocket Spare Well-Spend Well I procured another supply, and I am hap-Kitty King py to say that my throat is entirely well, Cook's Universal Letter Writer and the white crust has disappeared. I Discount to Ministers. wish that every minister who suffers from sore throat would try the " GREAT SHOS-Students and Teachers FOR SALE, AND TO ORDER, AT THE REV. GEO. W. GROUT, Stirling, Ont., says :- " Mrs. George Francis was severely METHODIST BOOK ROOM afflicted with kidney disease, and had been under the care of three physicians 125 GRANVILLE STREET. HALIFAX, - - - N.S without any beneficial result. She has taken four bottles of the "SHOSHONEES REMEDY," and now enjoys the best of MRS. S. M. SESSIONS, writing from Colarado Springs, Colarado, says, "I have been entirely cured of asthma by using Graham's Pain Eradicator while living in REV. T. C. BROWN, Brooklyn. Ont., says :--- " My wife was very low with lung disease, and given up by her physician. I bought a bottle of the "SHOSHONEES Canada. Since coming here I recommend-"d it to my niece living in this town, who was afflicted with Scrofula that settled in REMEDY," and at the end of two days she was much better. By continuing the her ankle until she was unable to walk, Remedy she was perfectly restored." but the use of this valuable preparation Price of the Remedy in pint bottles \$1; completely cured her. Several others here gised it with the same results, and it is highly prized here."

from the young men to e life. -H system o adopted found to tage, alt mitted t if it were among support the symp of the pe Rev. 1 Stanstea Rev. I advocate a very a the beau portance which i some nu in Stans upon thi cial diff into thei it a grea portion o After a the Edu chairman ing of th announce French closed wi REV. Rev. J orary Se ciety. of Church, York Cit bes 19th. years ret some tin On the p trated b which it could no mone l he die l. bih at § A writ of him : It his writ :r foremos the Unit one peci