# Aeslenan,

Rev. A. W. NICOLSON. Editor and Publisher.

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was held according to aunouncement

on Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. A

number of the best speakers of the Con-

ference had been chosen to deliver ad-

dresses, and it was evident from the

large and attentive congregation which

assembled that there was not only deep

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## HALIFAX, N.S., JULY 1, 1876.

NO. 27

#### WESLEYAN BOOK ROOM 125 GRANVILLE STREET,

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THE CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION. Concluded from our last.)

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The inlaid enamel work, which is performed by oriental artists with so much skill and patience, and at the same time with such primitive appliances, is now executed by simpler and quicker means. The object to be inlaid is entirely covered with varnish, portions of which are removed by a graver so as to form the design; and thus prepared, it is subjected to the action of a galvanic bath of gold or silver, which deposits the metal in the places laid bare by the graver. Another method is, however, mentioned by M. Morin. After the removal of the varnish, according to the pattern made by the graver, the object is plunged into a solution of cyanide of silver. The salt is deposited on the lines from which the varnish has been removed; the object is heat ed in a muffle furnace, and the metal appears on the black patina. Inlaid patterns of gold and silver may be obtained, either of their natural brightness or with a dead surface, the latter being affected by different processes of oxidation; so that, on the same object, by making use of the protecting varnish, designs in gold and silver of various degrees of luster may

THE ENGLISH ENAMELS.

It is a notable fact that the present specimens of Japanese and Chinese enamels are fairly approximated by those exhibited by the Messrs. Elkington, of Birmingham, in the English section: The cloisonnee work forms an imperishable picture, capable of resisting everything but intense heat and great violence, and is a material which lends itself with especial readiness to rich and harmonious coloring; while the delicate bright metalic lines bordering the cloisons form a pleasing contrast to the comparative dulness of the opaque glass.

THE RUSSIAN EXHIBIT, which two weeks ago existed only in packing boxes, now bids fair to attract remarkable interest. Portions of it will remind one of the famous reply of Prince Demidoff, who, when a lady somewhat ostentatiously exhibited to him a set of malachite jewellery, carelessly remarked : "Yes, I have a mantle piece made of that." From the celebrated mines owned by the above dignitary, several superb malachite urns, table tops and mantle pieces, have been sent, valued at several hundred dollars each. There is besides a pair of lapis lazuli vases in this collection, valued at \$500. The Russian machinery is not yet in place; but as thirty car loads arrived in a single day recently, a fine display may be anticipated.

MEXICO

astonishes visitors to her section by exhibiting a circular mass of pure silver, weighing 4,000 lbs., and valued at \$72,000. The mineral contribution of this country is exceptionally good. There are some fine cannal coal and a collection of beautiful opals and precious gems imbedded in ore. In textile manufactures, Mexico compares favorably with other nations, and exhibits cloths and cassimeres of the finest workmanship. There is a large display of medicinal plants, coffee, and tobacco, and also a valuable exhibit, showing the many uses of the agave. The fiber of this plant is made into rope, paper, and cloth, and its flower yields an intoxicating drink called pulque.

SWEDEN

carries off the palm for the best show of iron and steel. Twenty-eight exhibitors contribute, and among them the two largest establishments in the kingdom, those of the Molota and Sandark. Huge columns, pyramids of iron and steel bars and pipes, and great screens towering to the roof of the building, on which are arranged tires, bars, and ingots, are on

every side. A very tasteful exhibit is the bow of a Viking's vessel, the masts and rigging of which are made of various forms of iron; and the ornamentation is entirely composed of the same metal, in the shape of rivets, nails, etc. Professor Löderman's plaster figures attract a great share of attention; and they embody admirable representations of the costumes 10. Hampton, Thomas Allen. Supernuand appearance of the Swedes and Laplanders. Such great care is taken to 11. St. Martins, D. H. Lodge. insure absolute correctness in details that, 12. Grand Lake, (East.) John J. Colter. when the hand of one of the figures was 13. Jerusalem, George B. Payson. broken in transit, it was supplied by a cast 14. Welsford, Levi S. Johnson. taken from the hand of a Swedish girl in 15. Kingston, William Maggs. the employ of the commission. The ex- II.-FREDERICTON DISTRICT. pressions of the countenances and the attitudes of the figures are wonderfully 17. Kingsclear, George M. Campbell. natural. One of the groups represents a 18. Marysville, Robert Duncan. nunter and his family, gathered in front of a deer that has just been shot. Another admirable group is that of a Laplander, in his sledge drawn by a reindeer, who stops to that with a fur-lad woman carrying her baby slung to her neck in a 24. Sheffield, Elias Slackford. kind of trough. There are various other groups representing bridal parties and 26. Gagetown, Isaac N. Parker. household gatherings, equally fine. Numerous cases of matches form a prominent 28. Benton, John Ellis. feature of the Swedish exhibit, for with this commodity Sweden fernishes all Eur- 30. Hartland, T. Stebbings. Some of the finest carpentry work 31. Jacksonville, William Dobson, G. in the Exposition is shown in two gardea pavilions contributed by a Stockholm 32. Florenceville, Chas. H. Paisley, A.M. maker. A large collection of building 33. Andover, James Crisp. stones illustrates the richness of the coun- 34. Tobique, Silas James. try in these materials; and a table of red porphyry, with mosaic work in many colored stones, forming a center piece, exhibits the skill and taste of the Swedish artisans using them. The woolen fabrics 38. Baie du Vin, Theo. L. Williams. displayed are as good as those in the Eng- 39. Bathurst, W. W. Brewer. lish department, and excel those contributed by Germany. The ceramic collection contains many curious objects. The most striking is a porcelain stove about 12 feet | 42. Sackville, H. Pickard, D. D. high, of a delicate blue, ornamented in gold and darker blue. Its price is \$1,000. There is also a peculiar kind of ware made apparently of répoussée silver and porcelain. The notice of the Swedish exhibits in the Machinery and Agricultural Halls we are obliged to defer till another issue. -Scientific American.

NEW BRUNSWICK AND P. E. I. CONFERENCE.

From correspondent to St. John Morning News. St. Stephen, June 26.

The Methodist Conference of N. Brunswick and P. E. Island has been in session here three days. A considerable amount of routine and other business has been disposed of. A considerable part of the day (on Saturday) was occupied in the consideration of the reports from the districts of the amounts raised, during the year, for the several connexional funds. In some parts of the territory over which the Conference has jurisdiction, there has been an incressed amount raised for some of the funds during the year. In other parts there has been a falling off. The funds of the connexion have obviously felt, to some slight extent at least, the financial difficulties of the times.

Two young men have been, upon the recommendation of the Districts, received on trial as candidates for the ministry.

Eighteenyoung men, who are probationers for the work of the ministry, are contin- 67. Bedeque, Joseph Seller, A. M. ued on trial for another year.

Four young men who have successfully finished the period of their probation, namely: Revs. H. R. Baker, George M. Campbell, Jas. Crisp, and A. R. B. Shrewsbury, have been received into full connexion, and are to receive ordination by the imposition of hands this evening,

The Stationing Committee, which must, according to the discipline of the Church, have three sittings during the Conference, has had its second sitting. The second "draft" of stations, as agreed upon by that Committee, has been laid upon the table of the Conference. It differs in some important particulars from the first draft, and is as follows:

REV. ROBERT DUNCAN, President. REV. HOWARD : PRAGUE, Sec'y. I .- ST. JOHN DISTRICT.

St. John, (Germain St.) John A. Clark, A. M., William McCarty, Supernu merary.

St. John, (Centenary,) Howard Sprague, A. M. Supernumeraries, Henry Pope, jr.

3. St. John, (Exmouth St.) Joseph Hart. 4. Portland, Stephen T. Teed.

5. (Carleton,) Samuel R. Ackman. Supernumerary, George M. Barratt. 6. (Carmarthen Street,) Benj. Chappell. 7. Fairville, John S. Phinney.

8. Sussex, John Prince. 9. Apohaqui, George W. Fisher. merary, S. W. Sprague.

16. Fredericton, Hezekiah McKeown.

19. Gibson, Robert Wilson. 20. Nashwaak, Charles W. Dutcher. 21. Stanley, Wm. J. Kirby.

22. Boiestown, W. W. Colpitts. 23. Keswick, Thomas Marshall. 25. Grand Lake, (West,) C. H. Manaton.

27. Woodstock, H. R. Baker, A.B. 29. Canterbury, Wm. R. Pepper.

Estey. tow. 5

III .- MIRAMICHI DISTRICT. 35. Chatham, R. S. Crisp.

36. Newcastle, Edwd. Jenkins. 37. Richibucto, James A. Duke.

40. Dalhousie, William Penna. 41. Derby, A. R. B. Shewsbury.

> IV .- SACKVILLE DISTRICT. Educational Institution.—Chas. Stew art, D. D., Thelogical Professor and Chaplain; John Burwash, A.M. Professor of Natural Science; David Kennedy, B. D., Associate Principal

of Male Academy. Students in Theology.- J. Baxendale, William Tippett. Elward Turner, B. Copping, W. Liwson, F. Free-

43. Tintramar, George Steele. 44. Point de Bute, Edwin Mills; Supernumerary, D. Chapman. 45. Bay de Verte, George Harrison, T. Hicks.

46. Moncton, Duncan D. Currie. Coverdale, Edwin Bell. Shediac, Richard Opie. Dorchester, Charles Comben. Hopewell, Isaac Howie. Hillsboro', Wilson W. Lodge 52. Havelock, Richard Weddall, A.B.

53. Salisbury, John F. Betts. 54. Elgin, John King. V .- ST. STEPHEN DISTRICT. 55. St. Stephen, Edwin Evans. Milltown, William W. Percival. St. Andrews, William Tweedy. St. Davids, Frederick W. Harrison. 59. St. James, John Tinling. 60. Bocabec, Septimus E. Colwell. 61. Deer Island, William Harrison.

62. Grand Manan, One wanted. VI.-P. E. ISLAND DISTRICT. 63. Charlottetown, John Lathern, William Fielder; Supernumeraries, F. Small-

wood, J. V. Jost.

64. Cornwall, H. P. Cowperthwaite, A. M. 65. Little York, John C. Berrie. 66. Pownal, John S. Allen. 68. Tryon, T. J. Deinstadt. 69. Margate, H. J. Clarke. 70. Summerside, C. W. Hamilton. 71. Eqmont, Henry Penna. Murray Harbor, A. E. LePage. 73. Montague, Souris, Wm. Wass.

Mount Stuart, John Goldsmith. 76. Alberton, Aquila Lucas. James Taylor and George O. Huestis are transferred from the N. B. and P. E. I Conference to the N. S. Conference. John Lathern and George B. Payson to he N. B. and P. E. 1. Conference

John Waterhouse has removed to Eng-The new brick Methodist church which has been built in this town since the destruction by fire last summer of the former edifice, was dedicated to the worship of God and for the purposes of the Christian

ministry yesterday morning. The church is substantially built. beautiful in appearance within and without, and is admirably adapted to the purposes for which it is intended.

The dedication service was under the direction of the President of the Conference. He was assisted by Revs. Henry Daniel, John Prince, D. D. Currie and Joseph Hart. Z. Chipman, Esq., on behalf, Daniel, J. R. Narraway, A.M., Henry of the Trustees, in a brief address, pre- work until 12 o'clock, the hour for the library and museum of that institution sented the building to the Conference for Conference prayer meeting.

dedication according to the Discipline of THE CONFERENCE MISSIONARY MEETING the Methodist Church of Canada.

Three services were held in the new church yesterday, and at each service the building was filled to its utmost capacity. The President of the Conference preached in the morning; the Rev. H. McKeown, of Fredericton, in the afternoon; and Rev. D. D. Currie. of Charlottetown, in the eve-

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NOVA SCOTIA CONFERENCE. WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 21.

The town of Windsor is at present the centre of interest to Nova Scotian Methodism; since, for the first time in after which he called upon the Rev. J. its history it is entertaining the An- G. Hennigar to lead the congregation nual Conference. Not only the inhabi- in prayer. The President as one of the tants but even Nature herself, has been making preparation for the important event. The town, beautiful for situation, is surrounded on every hand by hills and dales, manifesting, at the present time, a luxuriance almost tropical. Seldom, if ever, has the summer in the domestic field, but they were given promise of a more abundant har-

mal meeting took place. At 9 a. m. it denominations had during these seasons was approunced to the brethren who of refreshing, labored together in the were gathered at the door in knots ex- most perfect harmony, thus manifesting changing kindly greetings and enquir- the fact that in the great work of savies that the President required their ing souls there was unity of feeling and presence within. About sixty responded | unity of purpose. to the call.

The Conference was opened by singing the hymn on page 663, after which year. This was the case not only in brethren Hennigar and Davis offered

Conference that his term of service had added 11,000 to its membership. Ameabout expired. There remained to rican Methodism had increased at the him, however, one duty, to require rate of 2000 for every week of the year, them as brethren loving the church and thus adding annually a number greatfearing God, to elect from their num- er than our whole membership. Not ber one to be his successor in the Presi- only in numbers had Methodism in-

passed, and to the material and spiri- | wealth and talent and business ability tual prosperity that had characterized of its membership, and in reclaiming upon the favorable circumstances under usefulness and peace. He give a very which they had met, and especially interesting account of his travels in upon the fact that the great Head of some parts of the United States, and the church had, during the past winter, especially of his visit to a church among been preparing in so remarkable a man- the freedmen in Baltimore, the scene ner, a place for the annual gathering of of a memorable and amusing incident his servants. He prayed that the same in the life of Dr. Jobson. He closed gracious influence which had rested by a touching anecdote which illustratupon the inhabitants of Windsor as a ed the fact that the world was waiting people, might rest upon them as a Confor Go L and that it was ours to bring ference in all their deliberations.

The Conference then proceeded to the so long sighed and waited in vain. The election of officers. At the first ballot | whole speech was very interesting, and there seemed to be quite a number of listened to with the deepest attention. applicants for the Presidential chair. The number, however, was quickly narrowed down to two-Brethren Temple and Brettle, the first of whom was minister whose labors God had crowned finally elected by a majority of two. with abundant success. We cannot The retiring President in welcoming give even an outline of Bro. Teasdale's the President elect to the chair stated what was evidently the feeling of the assembly that the position to which he (Mr. Temple) was chosen was the with deepest interest, amid laughter just reward of many years of cheer- and tears from beginning to end, and ful, faithful, efficient labor for his breth- as he spoke of the joy of harvest, the ren and service for God. He assured happiness which he had experienced in him of the prayerful sympathy and cooperation of his brethren, and trusted that the year upon which he had entered would be officially and personally a happy and successful one.

The President elect thanked the Conference for the mark of confidence and those assembled upon the proofs of their Master's presence, which had so generally attended their efforts in their varivolving upon him he would be shielded from difficulties by their forbearance, and sustained by their prayers; and that the coming year might be as the past and much more abundant. Votes were then cast for secretary-

ship, which office had been filled by Bro. Temple. The first ballot resulted in the election of Rev. S. F. Huestis by a large majority.

The Journal Secretaryship was closev contested between the brethren J. A. Rogers and C. Jost—the former of whom was finally elected. Revs. A. D. Morton, A. M., Ralph

Brecken, A. M., and Eben England were appointed sub-secretaries and J. K. Borden Conference Reporter. After passing a vote of thanks to the retiring President, and appointing a committee to nominate standing commit-

tees, the session was occupied in routine

interest in the cause of missions, but also the expectation of a rich treat in listening to the different speakers. At the appointed hour the President opened the meeting by giving out the grand old hymn commencing "Jesus shall reign where'er the sun," et speakers introduced the subject of missions to the meeting in a forcible and

appropriate speech, referring more particularly to the home aspect of the work. Not only, he said, had the past year been one of great spiritual results meeting in the place where the Lord had especially poured his Holy Spirit. On Wednesday morning the first for- He pointed out also that the different

Rev. A. W. Nicolson referred also to great triumphs of the gospel during the our own Conference, but throughout the Christian world. British Methodism The President then intimated to the had made wonderful progress, having creased greatly but also in influence He referred to the year that had over the multitudes-in utilizing the He congratulated the Conference the dissolute and depraved to a life of

> Rev. J. J. Teasdale was introduce by the President an inhabitant of the town, a child of the church and interesting, amusing, and eloquent speech. Suffice it to say that in common with the congregation we listened saving souls—prayed that the Lord of the harvest would send forth more such

home to its heart that for which it had

laborers into the harvest. Rev. Joseph Gaetz would scarcely have given even a partial consent to speak upon that occasion if he had known that he was to be preceded by appreciation which they had given in the President, the ex-President and raising him to a position for which he | more immediately by his eloquent-silhad never considered himself as having ver-tongued brother. He would abany peculiar fitness. He congratulated | tempt however to gather from their eloquent speeches a few ideas to present as his offering. He gave emphatic expression to his love for his Church and ous fields of toil. He trusted that in his country, and his joy in the triumph the discharge of the onerous duties de- of the Gospel of Christ. Some one had sympathized with the compositors in the Wesleyan office, on account of the many letters received detailing the success of the cause of God. He did not believe that they could be killed in a better cause. He narrrated incidents in the history of his own work showing that the religion of Christ had still the power to cure the sinsick soul, and to change and purify the life.

The congregation was large—the music good-the speeches interesting, the collection, we believe, generous-and consequently the meeting a success.

THURSDAY MORNING, June 20. Conference opened as usual. After the passing of the minutes, the Rev. S. F. Huestis read a communication from the President of King's College, tendering to the members of the Conference an opportunity of inspecting the

(Conclusion on Fourth page).

Just over there, Beyond the solemn rivers darkling flow, Where trees of life by crystal fountains grow,

A land of light, Of matchless beauty, never fading bowers,
Of gardens filled with ever-blooming flowers
Untouched by blight.

No shadow lies On its green slopes that stretch serenely fair, No storm-cloud broods in all its tranquil air, Or skades its skies. No grief, no pain,

No cankering care, no wearisome delay, No blighted hopes wear the young life away In that domain. There is no loss. No empty hands upreached to grasp the good,

No hungry hearts that cry in vain for food,
No hidden cross. No sad farewells! No tears in secret for the absent shed! No bitter wail—no mourning for the dead !

No funeral knells

There is no strife, No voice of revelry—no battle song, No armed legions pour their hosts along The streets of life:

But victory's psalm,
And joy's unending chorus fills the air;
While hand's that in earth's conflict bled, there bear The conqueror's palm.

White-robed and free, From earth's embattled plains the nation's come To join the everlasting "Harvest Home"— Heaven's Jubilee.

O Country of the saved! my mortal eyes Look up with longing for thy brighter skies, And cloudless air! From hills of time

O land most fair!

I turn to catch some glimpses of thy green, And list to hear the hours of toil between Thy songs sublime.

Dim gleamings of thy beauty from afar, And hear faint echoes through life's fret and jar

But day by day
My feet press nearer to thy hidden strand
And hour by hour I know an Unseen Hand
Directs my way.

My eyes shall see the country of the blest, And I shall find my everlasting rest Shubenacadie, June 19, 1876.

#### THE CHRISTIAN'S REVENGE.

Obadiah Lawson and Watt Dood were neighbors. Dood was the oldest settler, and from his youth up had entertained a singular hatred against Quakers. Therefore, when he was informed that Lawson, a regular disciple of that class of people. had purchased the next farm to his, he declared he would make him glad to move away again. Accordingly a system of petty annoyances was commenced by him. and every time one of Lawson's hogs chanced to stray upon Dood's place, he was beset by men and dogs and most savagely abused. Things went on thus for nearly a year, but the Quaker, a man of decidedly peace principles, appeared in no way to resent the injuries received at the us." hands of his spiteful neighbor. Matters, however were drawing to a crisis, for Dood more enraged than ever at the quiet of Obadiah, made oath that he would do something before long to wake up the spunk of Lawson. Chance favored his design. The Quaker had a high blooded filly, which he had been very careful in raising, and was just four years old. Lawson took a great pride in this animal, and had refused a large sum of money for ber.

One evening, a little after sundown, as Watt Dood was passing around his cornfield, he discovered the filly feeding in the little strip of prairie land that separated the two farms, and he conceived the fiendish design of throwing off two or three rails of his fence, that the horse might get into his corn during the night. He did day as sure as my name's Jim Hender- to hear his sage remarks on the live stock so : and the next morning, bright and ear- son," said one, coercing the other. "Hoot. ly, he shouldered his rifle and left the mon; gang hame the yer wife and dinna the cause of the volley of laughter that house. Not long efter his absence a hired gie ony mair o' yer hard-earned siller to now and again issued from aft where were man whom he had recently employed, you ill-faured sheebeener." heard the echo of his gan, and in a few " Jim Henderson," said the other, quite list, from the English bishop to the Cocka buck, that the herd had attacked him, staun' yer havering." and that he hardly escaped with his life.

that something was wrong. Ho therefore like." stepped quietly away from the house, and "Oo, aye," replied his companion, his sharp cut electric features; Wilkie going through the field in the direction of meditatively, "I dinna mind if I dae hae Collins with his large goggles and penthe shot, he suddenly came upon Lawson's a half oor in the Barony; gie's a snee- sive look; Dr. Candlish, the great free filly stretched upon the earth, with a bul- shun." And so their voices died away in church leader, with his immense brow and let hole through his head, from which the the distance. warm blood was still cozing. The animal was warm, and could not have been killed ing up a days irregularity by going to know. an hour. He hastened back to the dwell- church. The Scotch idiosyncrasy is a ing of Dood, who met him in the yard and thing almost incomprehensible in its demanded, somewhat roughly, where he ramifications; no matter what his state he had been. "I've been to see if your of mind, a Scotchman has an indwelling another he would turn with lightening filly." was the instant retort. Watt paled regular stirring, terrifying, Mosaic denunfor a moment, but collecting himself he ciation delivered by a lusty Boanerges. fiercely shouted, "Do you dare say I kill- But I had not hitherto heard Dr. Macleod: dead?" replied the man. Dood bit his lip, evening congregation consisted for the hesitated a moment, and then walked into most part of the dregs of the population. the house. A couple of days passed by, while he had the reputation of being heterand the morning of the third one had odox, and, worse still (as I thought then).

rode home, where he informed the people of the fate of his filly. No threat of recrimination escaped him: he did not even go to law to recover damages, but calmly awaited his plan and hour of revenge. It

came at last. Watt Dood had a Durham heifer, for which he had paid a heavy price, and upon which he counted to make great gains. One morning, just as Obadiah was setting down to breakfast, his eldest son came in with the information that neighbor Dood's heifer's had broken down the fence, entered the yard, and after eating most of the cabbages, had trampled the well-made beds, and the vegetables they contained, out of all shape—a mischief impossible to repair. "And what did thee do with her, Jacob?" quietly asked Obadiah. I put her in the farm-yard." "Did thee beat her?" "I never struck her a blow." "night, Jacob, right. Sit down to the breakfast, and when done eating I will atfend to the heifer.

Shortly after he had finished his repast, Lawson mounted a horse, and rode over to Dood's, who was sitting on the porch in front of his house, and who, as he beheld the Quaker dismount, supposed he was coming to demand pay for his filly, and secretly swore he would have to go to law for it, if he did. "Good morning, neighbor Dood; how is thy family?" exclaimed Obadiah, as he mounted the steps and seated himself in a chair. "All well, I believe," was the reply. "I have a small affair to settle with thee this morning, and I same rather early." "So 1 suppose," growled Watt. "This morning my son found thy Durham heifer in my garden. where she destroyed a good deal." "And what did he do with her?" demanded Dood, his brow darkening. "And what would thee have done with her, had she been my heifer in thy garden?" asked Obadiah. "I'd have shot her!" retorted Watt madly, "as I suppose you have done; but we are even now; heifer for filly is only 'tit for tat.'" Neighbor Dood, thou knowest me not, if thou thinkest I would harm a hair of thy heifer's back. She is in my farm-yard, and not even a blow has been struck her, where thee can get her at any time. I know thee shot my filly but the evil one prompted thee to do it and I lay no evil to my beart against my

heifer is, and now I'll go home." Obadiah rose from the chair and was about to descend the steps, when he was stopped by Watt. who hastily asked. What was your filly worth?" "A hunhereafter let there be pleasantness between | roundings.

Obadiah mounted his horse and rode home with a lighter heart, and from that day to this Dood has been as good a neigh bor as one could wish to have, being com-FOR EVIL.—Cincinnati paper.

#### STRAY RECOLLECTIONS OF NORMAN MACLEOD.

#### BY D. C. MACDONALD.

when, turning the corner, I stumbled against two men, apparently laborers, who parts, unless The Times has contributors were talking in loud tones, and were evi- in Buenos Ayres, where he is settled as a dently under the influence of drink.

minutes Dood, considerably excited and oracularly, in the midst of his drunken | ney butcher. I did manage, however to out of breath, came hurrying to the house, hiccaps, "dinna presume for to dictate see the cause. Dr. Macleod was seated on where he stated he had shot and wounded till me, ye drucken vagabond. I'll no a camp-stood with his broad slouched hat

This story was credited by all but the ciliating voice, "cam along and we'll gang style, and his great arms resting on a newly-employed hand, who had a dislike and hear Norman the nicht; it'll dae us thick mounted stick. Around him sat to Watt, and, from his manner, suspected, baitb guid and ye ken come oot whan ye and stood and hung a crowd of people.

wedged in between an Irish washerwoman with two dirty infants is her arms, and a downfaced, careworn looking man, who looked as if he never could have been young or seen green fields and blue sky. The church was densely packed. I look.

ed behind me. What faces! working

people; working people; sermons for them! They looked more in need of meat, and drink, and rest. I felt a vagua sensation of discomfort, of dismay, creeping over me. At last came the preacher, massive, dark, with a face of inexpressible repose. He gave three measured, search. ing looks around him before saying "Let us praise God by singing a portion of the 40th psalm." And a strange medley of dissonant voices wailed monotonously through the tune of "Bangor." The pray. er I did not hear. I must confess I was too much fascinated with those images of misery stan ing feebly along the ragged benches. The chapter was read, " Ho! every one that thirsteth," in a rich, mellow voice of rare poise and volume; then another Psalm, and the text was given from the same rapt, gentle prophet, Isa. 45. 17: "Ye shall not be ashamed nor confounded world without end." I was disappointed at first, for there were no first, secondly, thirdly, followed by the usual denunciations of "fiery wrath mollified grudgingly with the fag end of promise which I had been used to, and which constituted my ideal of pulpit oratory. But he would for a time direct himself particularly to one section of the congregation, and after a few impassioned appeals, which, however were entirely devoid of fluster or excitement. would wait for a moment, as if for some indication of assent, while a death-like stillness pervaded the vast assembly. And sometimes he would stretch out both arms as if embracing the seried mass of perishing humanity before him, while he poured forth a torrent of simple Saxon eloquence there was no misunderstanding nor gainsaying. And sometimes he would talk in the veriest patois of the kitchen, the workshop, or store, and "let go" similes and draw comparisons that seemed utterly ridiculous, until all of a sudden, in the midst of his rambling, he would pull in his threads right and left and unite all in the plainneighbor. I came to tell thee where thy tive, consoling refrain, "Ye shall not be ashamed nor confounded world without end." As for me I simply forgot the fact of my existence, and when the half hour was over and he had done, I felt as though I had been listening for hours, while I dred dollars is what I asked for her," re- vearned to hear that voice again, and the plied Obadiah. "Wait a moment." And rustling, and the coughing, and the sigh-Dood rushed into the house, whence he ing and sobbing of the poor humanity soon returned, holding some gold in his awaked me from my Elysium of forgethand. "Here's the price of your filly, and fulness to the sober realities of my sur-

mer, I was traveling by the Pioneer steamer from Fort William to Glasgow and among my fellow-passengers were Norman Clerk, my fellow-student, and pletely reformed by the RETURNING GOOD his uncle, Norman Macleod. Norman Clerk was a ponderous young man, singularly like his uncle in face and slowness of movement; but though excessively good-natured and amiable, he was perhaps the most obtruse, irresponsible, harum. scarum specimen of the genius "sopho On a dreary Sunday in 1864. I was more" it has been my fortune to know. walking down Howard Street, Glasgow, No need to fear a violent reprisal from him for this whithering estimate of his flourishing cattle-farmer. Norman would "I tell ye ye'll no hae anither drap this insist on my remaining forward with him in their pens, while I was eager to learn seated every variety of the habitual tourthrust on the back of his head, and his "Weel, aweel," said the other, in a con- feet stretched out in the most elegant among whom were Dean Stanley, with diminutive form; the handsome Earl of I was not at all surprised at their wind. Morton, and many others whom I did not

On a gloricus day in the following sum-

I could see they were all arguing very keenly on some subject. Candlish was evidently the proposer, and from one to bullet made sure work of Mr. Lawson's hankering for a "guid sermon,"-for a rapidity, while his hand and thin lips kept moving with Gallic velocity. Then Dean Stanley would, in a deferential way, seem to utter dissent. Then followed a comed her?" "How do you know she is his church was too remote, and his flitting mingling of voices, at the end of which Lord Morton said something to Dr. Mcleod. The others were silent a moment, while that heavy face evolved something slowly that did not at once dawn upon broken, as the hired man met Lawson of detracting from the dignity of the proriding in search of his filly. A few words fession by his unseemly preference for the one another in bewilderment, until one

so at eight o'clock I found myself tightly | most unpolished and ungentlemanly take upon themselves more. laughter imaginable. Stanley roared: Lord Morton said "Hear! Hear!" every. body else laughed; and Wilkie Collins apply themselves earnestly to their farms. wiped his spectacles. But Norman's long and produce all they can, for they are limbs were still at a prolonged angle of sure of a sale at fair prices. There never 45°, and the big face was as unmoved as was so much encouragement as at the ever, only that the eyes were twinkling strangely as they followed Dr. Candlish who had retired to the side of the vessel and was shaking his head in a pitying years since a neighbor's wife told me that

> All this at my then age was mystery to yard of prints; butter then was twelve me; later, when I knew him well. I understood it all, for truly with him there yard. Now see the difference in favor of was but "one sten from the sublime to the ridiculous" when he chose to be merry. And yet to hear him talk for twe hours on missions to an audience of four thousand, without a note or pause, one sions. Also, for one dozen of eggs you would think there was not a particle of can get three yards of cotton cloth, or five humor in his composition. As a continuous and unwearied speaker, he was the tion. equal of Gladstone, who is one of the most sustained and powerful speakers the farm, to say nothing of the small living. "Norman, come aft and let's fruits and apples, and garden truck, which hear them" I said to my enthusiastic | are very profitable in some locations, let stock-fancier, young Clerk, "Hock," he me ask what has the farmer to complain growled gutturally, "I dont care for min- of?

I remember once asking the Doctor after the publication of his Gold Threadan exquisite allegory for the young-what author he studied for style. "Always Shakespere and Jeremy Taylor," he said they are the two master writers of a clear and vigorous style."

#### - THE QUEEN AT HOME.

Figaro has interviewed John Brown with the following effect : "Her Majesty leads a very regular life,

believe?" I said. "Yes; it's generally the same, day after

day," was the reply. "She gets up about nine in the morning, and has breakfast in her apartments. Then she walks up and down the terrace until she comes indoors to sign her papers. The documents are all put ready for her to sign, with the corner turned down where she is to write. But Her Majesty, woman-like, will insist upon reading most of them, and of seeing what is inside. However, she rarely makes any alteration. After this, which often takes two or three hours, she sees the Princess Beatrice. (God bless her!) and has lunch. Then she will, if it is fine, take a walk in the grounds with the Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, when he or she will drive out, and I have to attend her.—Then she comes

goes to bed very early." "The dinner is rather a stiff affair, I suppose?" I said

home, and one of the ladies reads to her

until it is time to prepare for dinner. After

dinner the ladies read to her again, and

she looks over pictures and things, and

"Well, stiff is hardly the word for it,

was the reply. "The guests assemble, and dinner is generally announced before her Majesty enters the room. The minister-in-waiting and the people invited sit at the table, and there is a pause. Then the Queen enters, everybody rises, her Majesty makes a bow and sits down, and the guests resume their seats. The footmen serve the dishes in solemn silence, and not a word is spoken. Her Majesty makes two or three remarks during the dinner, but no one speaks unless the Queen speaks to him, and the company is more like a Quaker's meeting than anything else. Before the dessert her Majesty generally rises, bows and leaves the room, but the guests, ladies and all, remain. The Princess Beatrice generally leaves with her mother. Then the conversation becomes more general after her Majesty has left, and at the end of the dinner Lady Biddulph, or Miss Cadogan, or somebody, rises, the ladies leave the room, the gentlemen remaining standing, then the gentlemen usually go to the smeking or billiard-room, and the ladies to the drawing-room. Sometimes the Queen will go into the drawing-room in the course of the evening, but not very often. And the gentleman are all in courtdress, which is usually very tightly-fitting, so they can't enjoy their dinner much. 1 don,t envy them a bit."

### STICK TO THE FARM.

graph has the following to say in regard to the condition of the far ner, and his prospects, in Maine:

been brought about by excessive extravagance in nearly every family, and the glowing advertisements to lure the young to run away from the farm and the trades half an hour later before the family and all honorable pursuits, and look upon gathered around the table. Then it was labor as dishonorable.

Those who have been able to survive the surf of this return tide, find themselves at | ings, Uncle Leslie and Carol had to burry the old farm again, but with less starch in off to business; but on Sunday they took their dickies than when they left. Many | their ease; and Laura knew that taking a of this class are wholly unfit for the honorable pursuits of life. But these times of explanation ensued, when with a heavy haunts of the wretched. But I determined quicker than the rest caught the meaning will settle people back upon a firm botheart the Quaker turned his horse and this evening to go and see for myself; and and led off in a rattling discharge of the tom, and teach them to do with less and

The farming community are w no suffefing; they may take cou ge and present time.

Let us now look at the market, in the way of exchange, for the farmer. Four manner at the paddle-box, as it seemed to she always was satisfied when she could exchange one pound of butter for one cents a pound, and prints twelve cents a the former, at present, when one pound of butter will bring in exchange eight yards of prints, which will make a woman's dress suitable to be worn on most occa. yards of calico, or other goods in propor-

Now in looking over the productions of

A small solution of carbolic acid and water, poured into holes, kill all the ante it touches, and survivors immediately take themselves off.

## " BESIDE ALL WATERS."

#### BY MARY E. BRADLEY.

Laura Curtiss sat at her window, one Saturday afternoon, in a brown study. hands folded in her lap, eyes looking out into the sunshiny, busy street, but taking no note of what passed before them. Her cousin Mab, with a lapful of lace and ribbon in the armchair opposite, looking up from her pretty thoughts to make a timewern proposition.

" Penny for your thoughts, Lorry! They ought to be grave and reverend ones, with such a seber face as that."

Laure gave a little start. " Grave and everend? I don't know," she said. "1 was just pondering whether it was worth while when I have only two months to stay in town—to take a class er not."

"A class,-what do you mean?" "Oh, in Sunday-school, of course. I

have one at home, you know." "Do you, really? Well, I should think it was a great bore," said Mab," placidly. "Isn't this a lovely tie, now?" holding up a dainty fabrication of white silk and Maltese lace. "I've spent this whole afternoon over it, but its perfect at last, isn't it? I was sick and tired of those Valenciennes things I've been wearing. and I was bound to have something new for to-morrow. What are you going to wear, by the way? It's your first Sunday

"You shall dress me to suit yourself then," said Laura, good-naturedly. "I really haven't given the matter a thought vet."

at our church, and I want you to make a

Well, you'd better. And stop thinking about the old Sunday-shools," said Mabvivaciously. "Where's your ribbon-box? I want to rummage it. Of course it isn't worth while to take a class,-it's all nonsense for such a little time as two months. Don't dream of it my dear."

She plunged into the ribbon box, considering the matter settled; but Laura's pondering went on all the same. There were pros and cons to be adjusted, and the cons were troublesome. Besides Mab's careless veto, there was aunt Leslie's mild disapproval to be expected. Sunday-school teaching was excellent in its way, certainly; so were hospital labours, and foreign missions, and temperance crusaders; but it never occurred to Aunt Leslie that she or Mab had anything to do with them. There were pienty of people to interest themselves in such things, she used to say. But where they were to come from, if everybody was of her mind in the matter, she forgot to mention.

Laura knew she would have no symm pathy from her aunt; of Mab's she had a specimen already; and what Carol would say was doubtful. Something sarcastic, probably, or politely contemptuous: she had heard him make sharp speeches A contributor to the Germantown Tele- about "ostentatious piety," and the blood mounted to her cheek with a sudden hot flush, as she pictured herself a possible aim for such arrows of rhetoric. Another The hard times, in my opinion, have thing, too,—insignificant in itself, but not in relation to others—was the Sunday morning breakfast. Nobody ever came down before nine o'clock, and often it was an elaborate meal, daintily served and eaten in elegant leisure. Week day morn. class would mean going without breakfast for her, since the school opened at nine. It did not signify per se; she knew she could get a glass of milk and a slice of

that she drea satirical rem worry at her fast. She spicuous,-au two months ? home to her ple, her own duties. Was thinking of i two month's

the house? A girl of more selfish yes, and suffe stream. But religion, and text floated t ed are ye th there was th thoughts. She said no an opportuni aunt by and quence so su she was mis next mornin Mrs. Leslie

" Laura ha I do not wi said. decisiv a parade of l know."

" Whoever ther?" asked " Well, I not have any Whatever we behaviour i therefore to "I perfectly

grave answer And Mab with a little l and an imper ders, but said ed. for the p was e-neeme no questions again, and L criticism at le pathy. From the

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There were from ten to saw at a gla social level, ing a differe two little In iuquisitive ey man boys. little Cuban. one pale and stant pain, tl

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Laura une trepidation. terials to d means sure them. She ever, of wint sympathy, ar she felt that She strengtl the following nities to go in their hom some of the and in them the exercise

Her little ford, was the him living in scanty fire, board. His himself, was shirts; and I night she co she told Lau close to get was paid; be work.

The Gern Here was a tive sister, a in a bakery the family. cane bottom get employ: ways, and th Laura's pur home from ful hearts b teachings s children we in the hard lives.

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satirical rema: ks, and Uncle Leslie would the teacher please come and talk to her? worry at her going without proper breakthe house?

religion, and in its active work. A favorite and disapproval. text floated to her mind presently, "Bless-

She said nothing to Mab, but she made an opportunity to speak privately to her aunt by and by; and her persuasive eloquence so smoothed the way, that when she was missed at the breakfast table next morning, and Mab made an outcry,

Mrs. Leslie silenced it directly. "Laura has acted with my consent, and I do not wish any remarks made," she said, decisively. "She isn't a girl to make a parade of her goodness, as you very well know."

"Whoever intimated that she was, mother?" asked Carol, lifting his eyebrows. "Well, I only meant to say that I will not have any teasing or ridicule about it. Whatever we may think ourselves, Laura's behaviour is always conscientious, and therefore to be respected."

"I perfectly agree with you," was Carol's grave answer.

And Mab look from one to the other with a little laughing wonder in her eyes, and an imperceptible shrug of her shoulders, but said nothing, so the matter ended, for the present, as far as the family was concerned. No remarks were made, no questions asked, when the cousins met again, and Laura was thankful to escape | field. criticism at least, if she did not meet sympathy.

From the first hour she was glad she had taken the class. The Sunday-school was a crowded one, and good teachers were not too plenty. The superintendent received her with open hands, and affirmed that her coming would make one crocked path at least plain for him. "I have a know what to do with. Their teacher has | than he had ever anticipated. left us suddenly, and the other classes are too full to take them in. Besides, I would rather not scatter them." he said as he led Laura toward her new charge.

There were eight boys, ages varying from ten to fourteen; all of them, as she saw at a glance, very far below her own social level, and several of them representing a different nationality. There were two little Irish lads with pug noses and iuquisitive eyes; two stolid-looking German boys, an olive-skinned, dark-eyed little Cuban. The others were American : one pale and patient, with a look of constant pain, the others free of all expression but curiosity about their new teacher

Laura undertook her work with son. trepidation. She saw she had mixed materials to deal with, and she was by no means sure of her power to assimilate them. She had her own methods, however, of winning confidence and showing sympathy, and before the hour was over she felt that she had gained a foothold. She strengthened her foundation, during the following week, by making opportunities to go and see several of the children in their homes. They were poor homes, some of them squalid, almost destitute: and in them she found ample room for the exercise of various Christian graces.

Her little sickly scholar. Frank Woodford, was the first one visited. She found him living in an attic room, with bare floor scanty fire, and evidently a meagre cupboard. His mother, pale and patient like himself, was at work upon red flannel shirts; and by stitching from morning till night she could not earn sixty cents a day, she told Laura. They had to pinch very close to get food and fire, when the rent was paid; but she was thankful for steady But there was a blissful cousinship in

The German boys were poorer still. Here was a widowed mother, a consumptive sister, and a big brother, who worked in a bakery and did his best to support the family. The others wove baskets and cane bottoms for chairs when they could get employment. But that was not always, and there were many months to feed home from these visits, but she left grate-

sults can be stated briefly. She was called cast.—S. S. Times.

out making any trouble; but down-stairs one day to see a little boy at there was the "ostentatious" look of it the basement door. It was Carl Letzen. that she dreaded. Carol would make those and his sick sister was dying. Wouldn't

Laura went, to be sure, and sat by the fast. She would be disagreeably con- death-bed, and lightened the dark way for spicuous,—and was it worth while for only the poor sufferer with tender words and two months? By and by she would go cheering promise, and earnest prayers home to her own class, her own poor peo- that lifted the cloud of doubt and fear ple, her own regular and harmonious from a timid soul. It was her gentle duties. Was'nt it best after all to stop hand that closed the tired eyes. and thinking of it, as Mab said, and enjoy her straightened the wasted limbs for their two month's holiday in the idle fashion of last repose; her sweet voice that whispered hope and comfort to the weeping mother.

A girl of less positive convictions, or Going home, when she had done all she more selfish nature would have decided, could, she met her cousin Carol, coming ves, and suffered herself to drift with the in search of her. It was dark by this stream. But Laura's heart was in her time, and Carol's face expressed anxiety

"Is it right for you to expose yourself ed are ye that sow beside all waters," and in this way, Laura!" he asked, severelythere was the balance for her wavering "There are limitations even in good works."

> "O Carol!" Laura clung to his offered arm gladly, for her nerves were shaken by what she had passed through. "Don't be vexed with me, but help me. Those poor people are in such trouble!"

> And, then, in her excitement and longing for sympathy, she poured out the whole story of the Letzens—their honest struggles with poverty, poor Lena's patient illness and peaceful death, and now their sore need of assistance, even to give her a decent burial. She talked as she had, never ventured to talk to Carol before, quite forgetting in her eager earnestness the old dread of his criticisms, and certainly nothing in his manner recalled it. His heart was touched with genuine, unselfish interest as he listened and more than that. his conscience was awakened. He called himself a Christian, believed he was one, and that he did not fail in any duty as a church member. Yet here was this young girl, a stranger and a sojourner merely and how much more she knew of the poor of his own parish than he did! She was simply doing the Master's work-going about to do it, without noise or self-seeking, when he had been an idler in the

Laura did not guess what seed she was sowing to bear blossom and fruit by and by, as she talked. But she felt gratefully the ready sympathy that he gave her, and that took substantial shape as far as the Letzens were concerned. There were ways and means of aiding them that he understood; and thanks to the impulse from Laura, he found himself soon engigclass of boys here that I really did not | ed in works of benevolence more activly

> Mab began to make speeches about the private and confidential interviews that grew frequent between Laura and her brother; and she shrugged her shoulders with significant emphasis when Carol's place, too, was vacant at the breakfast table one Sunday morning. It was the last Sunday that Laura was to be in the city, and she was grieving at the inevitable parting with her scholars, between whom and herself the bond had grown strong and tender. She had established loving relations with every one of them, from the sullen, hot-tempered little Cuban to the restless, feather-headed little Irish boys. Carl and Peter Letzen were wholly deroted to her, and poor Frank Woodford thought her almost an angel. Every one of these children had grown better for her coming to them; one by one, and all together, she had striven to lead them to Christ, and for these two months had borne them in her heart continually. It was hard to give them up now to the possibility of careless, indifferent teaching or none at all.

"Yet what am I?" she said to herself. Only the humble tool the Master has deigned to use for a little while, and He

can replace it with a better one, surely." It was, ne vertheless, a surprise and delight when Carol said, "Will you trust me to take your class after you are gone? And may I go with you to-day and watch

She blushed with such a vivid pleasure that Carol's eyes sparkled, and his heart grew bold to ask another question. Not just now; it was Sunday and they were on their way to church, so they talked only of things befitting the time and place. both hearts, of a pure and noble sympathy drawing them onward and upward for holy service. And the question was asked and answered in due time.

"One might have known how it would end," said Mab, rather illogically. "But marriage will cure them of the Sunday. school mania, see if it dosn't."

An assertion that remains to be proved Laura's purse was lighter when she came for as yet marriage has had no such effect. Laura did not anticipate the full ful hearts behind her. And her Sunday blessedness that would come to her in teachings struck deeper root, when the "sowing beside all waters," but she gladly children were conscious of her sympathy recognised her married happiness as one in the hardships and troubles of their of the indirect results. And with a fresh impulse, and an increasing faith, she still To tell you the details of her two seeks her opportunities to scatter "precimonths' work would take more space than ous seed" in the morning, and at evening, these columns allow. But some of the re- and beside all waters, wherever her lot is

SUI GENERIS.



AND DIPLOMA OF HONOR AT VIENNA, 1873; PARIS, 1967. The American Organs ever awarded any means in Europe, or which present such extraordinary excellence as to command a wide sale there. awarded highest premiums at fains trial Expositions, is America sewell as Europe. Out of hundreds there have not been as in

all where any other organs have been preferred.

DECT Declared by Eminent Musicians, in both hemispheres, to be unrivaled. See TESTIMONIAL CIRCULAR, with opinions of more than One Thousand (sept free). INSIST on having a Mason & Hami'n. Do r take any other. Dealers get Lalican 30. for selling inferior organs and for Au reason often try very hard to sell someway e Scio and Combination Stops. "upart Etagere and other Cases of new designs.

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FITS! FITS! FITS

CUBE OF EPILEPSY, OR, FALLING FITS BY HANCE'S EPILEPTIC PILLS. ers laboring under this distressing malady, will ince's Epileptic Pills to be the only remedy ever red for curing Evilance of Pallin Pills ...ce's Epiloptic Pilis to be the only remedy ever red for curing Epilepsy or Falling Pits. 'Allowing certificates should be read by all the is they are in every respect true, and should they by any one who is not afficted himself, if he has i who is a sufferer, he will do a humana act by this out and sending it is a bim. utting this out and sending is so him

A MOST DEMARKABLE CURE. PHILADELPHIA, June 28th, 1887.

SETH HANCE. Baltimore, Md. — Dear S.r.: Seeing your invertisement. I was induced to try your Epileptic Pfils in a managed with Epilepsy in July, 1863. Immediately my play beam was summoned, but he could give me no close. I then consu'—i another physician, but I seemed to row worse. I have tried the treatment of another, but without any good effect. I again returned to my family hays can; was supped and bled several different times was generally attacked without any premonitory symbons. I had from two to five first day, at intervals of was weeks. I was often attacked in my sleep, and would all wherever I would be, or whatever be occupied with and was severely jujured geveral times from the falls. as severely lajured several times from the falls. feeted so much that I lost all confidence in myself was affected in my business, and I consider the ars) was anotted in my ousiness, and I consider that our Epileptic Pills curred me. In February, 1805, I commend to use your Pills, and only had two attacks after ands. The last one was April & 1, 1805, and they were our model of the state of the last serious constactor. With the blessing of Providence our model character with the blessing of Providence our model of the state of the state of the last remeat by which I was ed of that distressing affliction. I think that the y have the benefit of them. Any person to him her information can obtain it by calling at my resi

when information can email a Part desputa. I william bilbra IS THERE A CUDE FOR UPILEPSY? The subjoined will answer. iss., June 30. -SETH S. HANCE. - Dear Sir

GRENADA. Miss., June 30.—SETH S. HANCE.—Dear Sir Tou with it de released five dollars, which I send you had two boxics of your Policepile Phils. I was the first person who tried your Pills in this part of the contary. My son was badly afficted with fits for two years. I wrote for and received two boxes of your Pills, which he took according to directions. He has never had a fit since. It was by my persuasion that Mr. Lyon tried your Pills His case was a very bad once he had fits hearly all his life. Persons have written to me from Alabama and Tennessee en the subject, for the purpose of ascertaining my opinion in regard to your Pills. I have always recommended them, and in no lastance where I have had a chance of hearing from their effect have they failed to cure. Yours, etc., C. H. Guy, Miss.

ANOTHER REMARKABLE CURE OF ET-ILEPSY; OR, FALLING FITS. B' HANCE'S EPILEPTIC PILLS.

B'. HANCE'S EPILEPTIC PILLS.

Mostgomest, Texas, June 20th, 1857.

To Stit S. Hance: A person in my employ had been afflicted with Fits, or Epilepsy, for thirteen years; he had these attacks at intervals of two to four weeks, and oftendings several in quick succession, sometimes continuing for two or three days. On several occasions they lasted until his mind appeared totally deranged, in which state he would continue for a day or two after the fits ceased I tried several remedies prescribed by our resident physicians, but without success. Having seen your advertisement I concluded to try your remedy. I obtained twe boxes of your Pills, gave them according to directions, and they effected a permanent cure. The person is now a stout, healthy man, about 39 years of age, and has not had a fit since he commenced taking your medicine, tey years since. He was my principal wagoner, and has, since that time, been exposed to the severest of weather. I have great confidence in your remedy, and would like everyone who has fit to give it's trial. I have great confidence in your remedy, and would like everyone who has fits to give it a trial.

B. L. DeFuerse.

STILL ANOTHER CURE. Read the following testimonial from a respectable citizen of Grenada, Mississippi.

SETH S. HANCE, Baltimore, Md.—Dear Sir; I take great pleasure in relating a case of Spasms, or Fits, cured by your invaluable Pills. My brother, J. J. Ligon, has long been afflicted with this awful disease. He was first attacked while quite young. He would have one or twe spasms at one attack at first, but as he grew older they seemed to inxtase. Up to the time he commenced taking your Pills he had them very often and quite severe, prestrating him, body and mind. His mind had suffered seriously, but now, I am happy to say, he is cured of those fits. He has enjoyed fine health for the last five months. His mind has also returned to its original brightness. All this I take great pleasure in communicating, as it may be the means of directing others to the remedy that will care them. Yeurs, respectfully, etc., W. P. Ligon.

Sent to any part of the country, by mail, free of postage, on receipt of a remittance. Address, SETH S. HANCE, 108 Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md. Price, one box, &k two. &c; twelve, &d.

Please mention where you saw this advertised.

## AGENTS CENTENNIAL For the GREAT UNIVERSAL HISTORY

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e, quick sales. Extra terms, send P. W. ZIEGLER & Co.
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Instructions on the PIANO-FORTE given by MRS. BARRY. Terms made known by applying at residence 44 Gottingen Street.

May 13.-1m.

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NEW GOODS JUST RECEIVED.

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We are making all kinds of domestic

BOOTS AND SHOES. In MEN'S WOMEN'S bof'S and CHILD'S, which are FAR SUPERIOR TO THE same class of Imported, which we sell on slight advance on cost.

W. C. BRENNAN & CO.

or rheumatic gout; no matter how long standing, or the face of the earth. Being an inward application it does the work quickly, thoroughly and permanent-ly, leaving the system strong and healthy. Write to any prominent person in Washington City, and you will learn that the above statement is true in every particular.

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Washington, D. C., Dec. 2, 1874 Messrs Helphenstine & Bentley; Gents: I very cheerfully state that I used Durang's Rheumatic Remedy with decided benefits. A.H. STEPHENS. Member of Congress, of Ga

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## CONSUMPTIVES READ.

VICTORIA, WILMOT, April 7th, 1875. MESSRS. C. GATES & CO. GENTLEMAN:

This is to certify, that I was troubled with Bronchitis for about 12 years

and tried different preparations which was recommended for it, but got no relief until I used your LIEE OF MAN BITTERS. SYRUP AND OINTMENT, and have been troubled but very little in that way since, which is now about three years; and would highly recommend your medicines to all suffering with throat and lung diseases.

> Respectfully your's DAVID FALES.

Sworn to before me, April 9th 1875, at Victoria via Wilmot. WALLACE PHINNEY, J.P.



(Continued from first page.( at such time as might be most convenient to themselves.

The letter writers were directed to acknowledge respectfully the receipt of the kind invitation, and intimate our acceptance for Friday afternoon from 3 to 5 o'clock.

The Secretary also read a telegram con aining fraternal greetings from the Montreal Conference now in session at Quebec. Directed that it be fittingly responded to.

Moved and agreed that a telegram containing fraternal greetings be sent to the New Brunswick and P. E. Island Conference now in session in St. Stephen's. The Conference then proceeded to the discussion of ministerial character with closed doors. After the doors were opened, considerable discussion arose upon a motion to appoint a committee upon systematic beneficence. It was decided however that the only committee that could work efficiently must be a committee of the whole, and it was recommended that each minister should strive to carry out more fully the financial regulations of the Discip-

The Report of the Educational Committee was on motion laid on the table, preparatory to the educational meeting to be held in the evening. This report showed that the receipts of the Society, \$536.74, were very far from being so large as desirable, less indeed than last year. A letter was also read, in connection with the Report, from the Rev. H. Sprague, Secretary of the Committee of the Educational Fund of the late Conference of Eastern British America in reference to the disposal of funds still remaining to that society. The proposition was to divide those between the Endowment Fund of the College and the Endowment Fund of the Theological Profes orship at Sackville.

Considerable discussion ensued during which it was elicited that a number of the brethren had not received their just claims from this fund, and there was besides some dissatisfaction in refer ence to former legislation upon the subject. It was on motion laid over for further consideration. The remainder of the session was occupied in routine work.

The following report of the Educational Meeting we take trom the Chronicle.

The Conference Education Meeting was held on Thursday evening. The President, Rev. R. A. Temple took the chair at 7.30 o'clock. He referred to the fact that the Me thodists desire to hold a middle course in reference to the education of ministers. He hoped the day would never come when mental culture would be exalted at the cost of vital piety, nor when it would be thought unnecessary to have educated men to stand in the pulpit and expound the word of God.

read a short time ago of a certain gentlemen being hissed in a public meeting, he wished he had been there to have quoted the words of Coleridge "when a cold stream of truth is poured upon red hot prejudice no wonder it hissed." To neglect the cultivation of man's moral nature while we pay attention to the lower intellectual is to mistake his position and requirements. Mr. Rogers enlarged upon this thought in his own neat style.

Dr. Allison, of Sackville, held it to be the duty of parents and guardians to provide for the religions training of their children when these have passed away from the common schools. He had never seen it necessary to place a ban on the word of God in Public free schools. He was pleased to see in Philadelphia the other day, in the magnificent Exhibition -intended to show the workings of the school system of that State-the words "every teacher in the State of Pennsylvania is particularly requested to attend to the moral and religious education of his pupils," displayed in various places on the sides of the exhibition building. Dr. A. held that under our circumstances there can be no better provision made for those who desire a liberal education than by providing for the denominational institutions under the care of responsible bodies. He endorsed the remark made in his hearing the other day, by Dr. Warren, of Boston-"The richer any institution becomes the poorer it becomes"—that is the moment one step is taken in advance, others are shewn to be necessary.

Rev. J. Borden said that the Methodists have been charged with inconsistency in upholding unsectarian common schools, while asking for denominational colleges. He showed that they do not make the present common school system a matter of conscience, but it is the best they can have under the circumstances, since they cannot here introduce denominational teaching, because of our peculiar position, but there is no necessity to eliminate it from higher education; nay, here it cannot be dispensed with.

Rev. J. Shenton and Rev. J. Hennigar made but a few remarks, because of the lateness of the hour.

FRIDAY MORNING-JUNE 23.

After a half-hour spent in devotional exercise the Conference opened as usual. A telegram was read by the President from the N. B. Conference assembled at St. Stephens, conveying fraternal greeting and reciprocating, the kind wishes contained in our message of yesterday. From this message it was seen that Rev. R. Duncan, had been elected President

and Rev. H. Sprague, Secretary A communication from Dr. Pickard in reference to the Supernumary Fund was referred for consideration to the Supernumerary Fund Committee.

Rev. G. W. Tuttle presented a memor. ial from the Trustees of the Stellarton circuit setting forth the great difficulties for the present year be continued for the

under which they were laboring on account of a debt on their church, and asking for Conference aid Mattter; reffered to

a special committee.

Rev. Mr. Pickles being desirous of revisiting his native land and attending the English Methodist Conference it was directed that the letter writers prepare the necessary letters recommend-ing him to that body. Letters to the same effect were also directed to be pre-pared for Rev. T. W. Smith.

The Committee appointed to confer with Bro. England in reference to his course for the present year reported that Brother England be advised to assume a Superaumerary relation and that his peculiar case be represented as clearly as possible to the Parent Missionary Com-

Conference then proceeded to the order of the day. The following members of General Committee were elected by ballot. Representative to Central Missionary Board-Rev. S. F. Huestis.

Representative to Central Educational Board and Local Treasurer-Rev. C. Jost

Considerable conversation arose concerning the action of the Transfer Committee participated in principally by the brethren Nicholson, Lockhart and Shenton. There was evidently considerable dissatisfaction with the working of the machinery connected with the transfer of mini ters. No Resolution however was passed and Rev. J. S. Sponagle was elected member of this committee.

Rev. J. Astbury was allowed three months leave of absence. The following Ministers were presented by the various districts for ordination as

having travelled four years:-Revs. J. Scott, Wm. Brown, Wm. Ainey, Authur Hockin, John Astbury, Jos.

M. Fisher, C. M. Tyler. A discussion arose here in reference to the method of examination and marking of candidates papers. A new plan had been in operation during the past year taking the written examination out of the hands of the District and Conference and giving it wholly to an Examining Board. Doubts were freely expressed in reference to several points and was finally agreed that the examiners should constitute a Committee for a re-

investigation of the whole subject. The further consideration of the names of Candidates was laid over. On Friday evening was held the

SABBATH SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY. The circumstances were most propitious. An almost overflowing congregationgood speaking and excellent music by a gallery full of children ensured a meeting which for interest and we hope for profit will be excelled by few of the gatherings

connected with our Conferential Session. After the opening exercises the Report was read by the Secretary Rev. J. Strothard and is so consise and withal so encouraging that we feel impelled to give it entire, as setting forth more clearly and as briefly as any abstract could the facts connected with our work. It is as fol-

SABBATH SCHOOL REPORT.

While the Church of God rejoices over the general spiritual prosperity of the past year the Conference recognizes the Divine goodness in the large measure of success vouchsafed unto us in our Sabbath School enterprise. There are many features of the work which are truly encouraging and which the Conference records with deep gratitude, It is evident that the interest in our Sabbath Schools is deepening and extending among our people, and the record of the year shows that they are increasing in their number and efficiency. The number of conversions during the year is much larger than the previous year, and for these youthful converts gathering into the fold of the "Good Shepherd" the Conference is most devontly thankful. Notwithstanding these pleasing facts we feel that our Sabbath school system is far from being perfect, and in view of the vast importance of early conversion to God, and of keeping our children and youth within the pale of the church, the Conference would strongly urge upon all our people the necessity of supporting, by their sympathy and prayers, the efforts of the ministers and officers to render all our Sabbath Schools still more efficient, and to organize new schools wherever practicable. We have 159 schools, 1255 teachers,-increase 110: 8531 scholars,-increase 469; 450 conversions,-increase 255; 961 meeting in class; 1,8731 volumes,—increase 277; \$429.26 for Missions; for school purposes \$2473.77; total amount \$3081.20. Schools using uniform lessons 66; teachers' meetings 14; open the whole year 64.

The speakers were-Rev'ds. G. Shore, C. Lockhart, J. G. Angwin, Sheriff Freeman, of Liverpool, Rev'ds. J. Read, and J. R. Hart. Space forbids us to give even an abstract of the speeches. Suffice it to say that Mr. Shore's was good, but long. Mr. Lockhart's, long, but good; and Mr. Angwin's shorter, consequently better. Sheriff Freeman spoke pointedly and forcibly, but his points were like porcupine quills-sticking everyway. He found fault with the report-with Sunday Schools in general-with ministers, superintendents, teachers, parents, the church, and in short, with everything but himself. This omission, however, was supplied by the speakers who followed. Mr. Read in particular, since the Sheriff had gone for the ministry, deemed it his duty to go for the Sheriff; consequently each one got his portion in due season. Mr. Hart brought the meeting to a very fine point

SATURDAY MORNING-JUNE 24.

by a speech of a half a minute.

Conference opened as usual. A little time was occupied in settling the matter of Sabbath appointments, after which thes business of the day was taken up. At this stage there arose the most general and extended debate of the session. The Examining Board, who had been appoint. ed a committee upon the general subject of written examination, made its report. It was as follows :-

Resolved That the mode of examination

coming year, with such changes in the Board as may be necessary to fill up the places of brethren who may be absent.

Also—that a meeting of the Examining Board be appointed among the Preparatory Committees to be convened on the

day previous to the opening of Confer-

Also-that with a maximum standard of 1000, the minumum for a passable examination be fixed at 500; provided, nevertheless, that exceptional cases among the probationers may be recommended by the Districts for the favorable consideration of Conference.

A long and warm debate ensued, in which a large portion of the Conference took part. The principal points questioned were whether this Board should have power to arrest a candidate or probationer. or simply hand him over to Conference with its report. Secondly. Should there be any difference between candidates and probationers in this respect; and thirdly, whether candidates ought not to appear before Conference at their reception into the work. The last question was not connected with the report, but it came in very fully for discussion. The report was finally accepted by a very small majority. Mr. Angwin then gave notice to move a vote of reconsideration, and the whole matter will probably be up for the third

Dr. Allison spoke a few words previous to leaving the Conference, referring to our work at Sackville. His account of progress, both in the Male and Female branch of the Institution, was of the most cheering kind. He defined the position of Board of Governors in reference to the University of Halifax. It had expressed its approval of the scheme, not, however, as anticipating a Central Teaching University, but as a finality. It was also in favor of taking from the Government the additional thousand dollars, not with the idea that it was to be taken from them at the end of five years. It was fully committed to the principle of Denominational Collegiate Education, and deemed itself entitled to this sum as an acknowledgment in part of their service in the educational field.

He then gave a lucid and quite lengthy explanation of a matter concerning which he conceived there might be some misap. prehension in the minds of members of Conference. That is concerning the funds remaining to the old Educational Society, referred to on a previous day. In his remarks he made it very clear that all required from Conference was a sanction of act passed by the Conference of E. B. A. at its last session; but whose decisions the Board appointed at that time hesitated to carry out without the express sanction of the individual Conferences. At the close of his very interesting remarks, a resolution was, after some conversation, laid on the table, according to the request of the Secretary as previously reported.

The Conference then adjourned.

On Saturday evening was the SERVICE OF PRAISE.

Certainly there could scarcely be a time or place in which a service would be more appropriate. From us as a Conference, the close of a year of most successful labor, called for the song of thanksgiving; from the inhabitants of Windsor as a people, the blessed outpouring from on high during the past winter rendered fitting what we believe is daily offered, the tribute of gratitude and praise. The house was filled as usual. Indeed this is one of the characteristics of our meetings here. Never, we believe, have we attended a Conference where there has been a deeper interest manifested in the public services. Even the preaching at 6.30 a.m. draws quite

large congregations. Bro. Huestis led the meeting. The speakers were, we believe, as generally happens on such occasions, wholly ministers. It was cheering to hear from the lips of these workers in different parts of the Master's vineyard the tidings of success. It was the joy of harvest—the song of the reaper returning laden with the sheaves for which he had waited and wept and toiled. May the coming year be as fruitful in blessed results as the past, and the place chosen for our next meeting as fully baptized from on high and as completely permeated with the spirit of devotion and peace.

SUNDAY, June 25.

The day was filled with services from 6.30 o'clock a.m., till 10 p.m. First preaching by Bro. Ainsley, a candidate; at 9 a love-feast; at 11 a.m., Conference sermon by ex-president Nicolson, at request of Conference. At 2.30 p.m., Sabbath School Meeting; at 6.30 p.m. sermon by Bro. Lathern, followed by Conference Communion Service. Those of the services which we were able to attend were certainly most excellent, and those which we were obliged to neglect were set forth as equally good. The Conference sermon was such as lifts such an occasion, both in subject and matter. Text-" And I, if I be lifted up, will draw all men unto me. Subject—the exaltation of Christ and the manner and means by which he a complishes the great object of his sufferings and work—the drawing of all men unto Himself. It was ably dealt with and listened to with deep interest.

The Sabbath School meeting was very interesting, excellent speeches from Brethren Pickles, Sargent and Sutcliffe interspersed with singing by the school was sufficient to ensure this. The most attractive feature, however, to our mind, was the School itself. It occupied the central part of the church, we were told, almost exclusively, but with the exception of a few pews filled with small children, it could not by the age, size, or appearance of the scholars be distinguished from an ordinary congregation. Some 70 or 80 adults. if we remember rightly, were stated to be long to the Sabbath School-a large part of whom were heads of families. Young men and maidens, old men and children meeting together to study God's word. Would that all our churches would hear the command "Go and do likewise."

We did not hear Bro. Lathern's sermon. It was not necessary to do so, however, for the purpose of reporting, as no one would

believe us if we should say that it was any thing else than excellent. We came from another service at its close to be present at the communion. We met the congregation, as we thought, leaving the Church, but it was a small one in comparison with the congregation of communicants within. The season was one of sweet delight. To ministers these annual occasions are always like mile-stones on the pathway heavenward, but at this time there was the additional element of the "great crowd of witnesses." As we saw the table filled and refilled again and again and again by those on whose hearts the vows of consecration were freshly resting, and thought of the other congregations which had received the like outpouring, we felt that truly the Lord had " much people in this city." There were between two and three hundred communicants the largest number, we believe, in the history of our Conference Communion for many years, except that of two years since at Charlottetown. May great grace be upon them all.

After the opening exercises and the passing of the minutes, several letters directed to be written were read and approved. The young men recommended for ordination were then subjected to the usual oral examination, after which their names were taken up in order. Some were passed at once and others laid over till the afternoon. be ordained were then passed under re-

Recommended as having travelled three years-Richey Bird, E. R. Brunyate, John Craig, D. W. Johnson, A. B., Charles Nick-

These have travelled two years-J. H. herdson who will be allowed his third year

These have travelled one year-Wm. L. Cunningham, Arthur Black, Benj. Hills, George. F. Johnson, Robert W. Smith.

year allowed him, Charles Peppys, George . Robinson, who has the year allowed him, Howard P. Doane, and Samuel Thompson. Students allowed to attend the Insti-

In the case of Joseph M. Fisher and C. M Tyler, who are in Bermuda, and whose examination papers have not come to hand, it was resolved that the Ex-President A. W. Nicolson proceed to Bermuda and orcain them if their examinations be found to be satisfactory.

At the close of the session, Rev. A. W. Nicolson called the attention of Conference to the fact that Bro. J. Lathern was about to leave them, and gave expression to his feelings of regret on account of it, feelings which were evidently shared by the whole Conference. A resolution expressive of sorrow at his leaving, and kind wishes for his future happiness and prosperity was passed unanimously.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The motion for reconsideration of the Report of the Examining Committee having passed, the whole matter was up for discussion for the third time. The principal objection to it seemed to be that it | 51. Bridgetown. A.S. DesBrisay. (MISestablished a new authority, which had power to intervene and prevent a candidate going up to District or Conference however great his examination in other respects, who might fail in his written examination. A motion to require this Board to report, not authoritatively, but for consideration of the District, after considerable warm discussion, was met by an amendment moved by Bro. Jost, seconded by the ex-President, that the Board present its report to Conference only. By this plan the written examination in April, which was not objected to would be retained, but the Board would not report to the Districts at all. Indeed there would be no official statement of the standings until the Report of this Board is presented to Conference simultaneously with the report of theological examina. tions from District Committees. The arrangement seemed to give very general

STATION SHEET, 1876.

Halifax, North. BRUNSWICK ST .- R. Brecken, A. M. KAYE ST .- E. R. Brunvate. CHARLES ST .- D. W. Johnson, B.A.

GRAFTON ST .- Wm. H. Heartz. COBURG ST .- William Purvis. Henry Pope, Supernumary.

Editor and Book Steward. Dartmouth. Godfrey Shore; Super-

aries-M. Richey D.D., John Mc 74. Hebron. W. H. Evans. Murray, James England, Roland Morton, and T. W. Smith. Hantsport .- Caleb Parker, to change

Horton, Joseph S. Coffin, Frederick Wright; Supernamerary, George

Johnson, [A.] Kentville. I. E. Thurlow.

8. Newport. Ezra B. Moore. Avondale. James Strothard.

to be sent.

19.

Monday Morning, June 26.

The names of the probationers not to

view with the following results:-

lin, Wm. Purvis, C. W. Swallow. Davis, W. G. Lane, John C. Ogden, Jos. 31. Robson, Robert Williams, J. W. Shep-

when he completes the studies of the same.

These were received on trial-Frederick W. Wright, James Sharp, who also has the

tutions-Benjamin Hills, John C. Ogden, George F. Johnson, George O. Robinson, Arthur Black.

Continued at the Institutions-Byron C. Borden, John Gee, Geo. Johnson, (B.)

The question of candidates for ordination came up for consideration. After some conversation, those recommended were passed.

satisfaction, and is probably a settlement of this much vexed question.

NOVA SCOTIA CONFERENCE.

R. ALDER TEMPLE, President. STEPHEN F. HUESTIS, Secretary. I.—HALIFAX DISTRICT.

Edmund Botterell, Supernumary. 2. Halifax, South.

CONFERENCE OFFICE: - A. W. Nicolson,

numary—T. Angwin. Windsor. S. F. Huestis; Supernum-

with Windsor.

Burlington. George F. Day,-One

11. Sambro. Charles Peppy, upperintendence of Bro. Bre Margaret's Bay. James Sc. Bermuda. (Hamilton and S. merset,) Robt. Wasson, Chaplain to Wesley ans in Army and Navy—Jos. M.

ST. GEORGE'S AND BAILEY'S BAY. W. C. Brown, Chaplain to Wesleyans in Army and Navy—C. M. Tyler. A. W. NICOLSON, Chairman, W. H. HEARTZ, Financial Sec.

II.—TRURO DISTRICT. Truro. Jabez A. Rogers. Onslow. W. L. Cunningham, under the Superintendence of Bro. Rogers

Acadia Iron Mines. Jesse B. Giles. Pictou. Cranswick Jost, A.M. Stellarton. G. W. Tuttle.

River John. D. B. Scott. 21. Bay Head. One wanted; to be supplied from River John. 22. Maitland. G. O. Huestis Shubenacadie. Eben E. England.

Middle Musquodoboit. J. A. Mosher, Musquodoboit Harbor. R. O'B. John-G. W. TUTTLE, Chairman. C. JOST, A.M., Financial Sec.

III.—CUMBERLAND DISTRICT. 26. Amherst. R. Alder Temple, President of Conference; James Sharp.

Supernumerary, I Sutcliffe. 27. Nappan. R. B, Mack. Minudie. One wanted.

Wallace. A. D. Morton, A. M. Puqwash. Thos. D. Hart

River Philip. W. Alcorn, Richey Wentworth. W. G. Lane, under Su-

perintendence of Bro. Morton. Parrsboro'. R. A. Daniel. Maccan and Five Islands, W. D. Baines

Athol. Joseph Hale. Advocate Harbor. Robert W. Smith. under Superintendence of Bro. Daniel

R. ALDER TEMPLE, Chairman, A. D. MORTON, A. M., Financial Sec'y. IV.—GUYSBORO' & C. B. DISTRICT. 37. Guysboro'. J. R. Borden. Super-

numerary. James Buckley. Canso. J. G. Bigney

Manchester. James R. Hart Country Harbor. H. P. Doane, under Superintendence of Bro. Borden.

41. Sydney. Joseph G. Angwin. 42. Sydney. (Mission) —— Sydney (North.) W A Bennett, A.B. under Superintendence of Bro.

Angwin Gabarus, John Astbury.

45. Port Hawkesbury, J. B. Hemmeon. 46. Port Hood and Margaree. One to be sent, under Superintendence of Bro. Hemmeon.

Ingonish, Wm Brown J. G. ANGWIN, Chairman, J. R. BORDEN, Financial Secy. V.—ANNAPOLIS DISTRICT.

48. Annapolis. Richard Smith Granville Ferry. John L. Sponagle " West. To be supplied.

sion)-John Craig. Supernumeraries, Thos. H. Davies, J. F. Bent. Wilmot. Joseph Gaetz, Jos. Robson Aylesford. A. S. Tuttle

55. Canning. John J. Teasdale. Supernumeraries, M. Pickles, J. G. Hennigar. Scott's Bay. J. W. Shepherdson,

under Superintendence of Bro.

Teasdale. 57. Hillsburg. Wm. Sargent. 58. Digby. Elias Brettle. . 59. Weymouth. Chas. Nicklin,-

54. Berwick, C. Lockhart

60. Digby Neck. R. Williams .-Under the Superintendence of Bro. 61. Westport. To be visited once a month by the Digby Neck Minister. E. BRETTLE, Chairman,

JOSEPH GAETZ, Financial Sec'y. VI.—LIVERPOOL DISTRICT. 62. Liverpool. Job Shenton.

63. Milton. C. W. Swallow, under Superintendence of Bro. Shenton. 64. Caledonia. Robert McArthur. 65. Port Mouton. John Johnson.

66. Mill Village. John S. Addy. 67. Petite Rivere. Paul Prestwood. 68. Lunenburg. Thos. Rogers, A. M., J. H. Davies.

69. New Germany. Arthur Hockin. 70. Bridgewater. John Cassidy. JOHN S. ADDY, Chairman, JOB SHENTON, Financial Sec'y.

VII.—YARMOUTH DISTRICT. 71. Yarmouth, (South) John M. Pike. 72. " " (North) John Read. 73. Acadia. Robert Tweedy.

75. Barrington. F. H. W. Pickles. 76. Port La Tour. James Tweedy. 77. North East Harbor. John W. Howie. 78. Shelburne. James Taylor.

79. Lockeport. William Ainley. JAMES TAYLOR, Chairman, F. H. W. PICKLES, Fin. Secy. John Lathern and Geo. B. Payson transferred to New Brunswick and P. E. Island Conference.

A. F. Weldon has leave of absence for

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ESLEYAN only Methodist Paper published in the

SE PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE POSTAGE PREPAID.

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

gev. S. ROSE, Methodist Book Room, Toronto, is Agent for this paper. All Wesleyan Ministers are Agents.

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SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1876.

THE NOVA SCOTIA CONFERENCE.

Our present issue, as well as that of last week, necessarily contains but little editorial matter, owing to the absence of the Editor at his Annual Conference. It will gratify our readers, however, to have a report of Conference proceedings from one who understands the art of writing on themes so interesting to the public, and especially the Methodist public. Not even his comprehensive methods, though, can compass the full significance of certain measures which occupied the attention of the Windsor Conference. Stationing the ministers, always a difficult and delicate task, was this year one of peculiar complications. Our people will now pray that the results may be accepted of God, and tend to advance the Redeemer's kingdom. Several very very animated discussions occupied the earlier stages of Conference, bringing out the abiding disposition to stand by principles and doctrines so long honoured of the great head of the church. Young men, hitherto unknown in the arena of debate, gave considerable promise of future fame, while the established leaders willingly shared the work of the Conference with their more youthful associates. Spiritually, the sessions and public meetings were eminently delightful. The recent revival in Windsor prepared the congregation to participate to the full in all the hallowed exercises; while most of the pastors, to use a not unseemly metaphor, were flushed with triumph. The Love Feast has always been regarded as an indispensible feature of Conference occasions; at Windsor, every meeting was a Love Feast.

#### BEGINNING THE YEAR.

A glance at the stations will show that much change has this year been made in pastoral relations. Periodically we have an occasion when most of the principal, and many of the ordinary circuits are obliged to change ministers. Is there any necessity that disatisfaction should continue? Our observation convinces us that congregations and pastors have much in their power as to adjusting matters of doubt respecting the fitness of things. Let them take each other to their hearts, meet on mutual ground of kindly intention, and problems otherwise very difficult will be readily solved. Nothing should be allowed to stand in the way of soulsaving work. At the earliest possible moment, every hindrance here should be removed. May the year be one of glorious triumph in the cause of Christ!

#### CAMP MEETING.

Next week the Camp Meeting at Berwick will begin its service. More tents than last year will be on the grounds of the society. Those who intend erecting tents, and have not applied for ground, had better do so at once. It is necessary that all preparatory tents be finished by noon of Thursday, July 6th. The grounds have been improved, and other arrangements have been completed for the comfort and convenience of those attending. Pray for us that our grove services may be more gloriously than ever crowned with the favor of God. H.

#### OUR ENGLISH LETTER

THE AFFAIRS OF TURKEY

have during the past fortnight been of absorbing interest, and have formed the principle topic of study. The murder of the Consuls at Salonica, the action of the Great European powers, in which England refused to join, and the pressure brought to bear upon the Sultan, have been rapidly followed by other startling events, and Turkey enters upon a new phase of things.

DEPOSÍTION AND DEATH

of the old Sultan. He appears to have become besotted and infatuated, incapable of governing and violently opposed to reform and concession. In spite early return. of the troubles gathering so thickly! June 12, 1876.

around him, he continued his course of improvident expenditure and folly, until his advisers felt there was no remedy but in his removal from his high position. The plans of the conspirators were laid with much skill, the commanders of the war vessels, and the troops on shore were willing to co-operate, and in a few hours the dethroned monarch was carried a prisoner from his magnificent palace, and stripped of all his hoarded treasures. Rage, shame and despair swept over the unhappy man, and a few days after his deposition he committed suicide. It is asserted at the hands of an assassinator, but at all events his life has been forfeited and thus ends the story of his profitless reign. His country is plunged hopelessly into debt, its credit destroyed, and some of its fair provinces in open and obstinate revolt.

#### THE NEW SULTAN

is well spoken of as far as education, liberal opinions and promises of reform are concerned, but so it was when his late uncle came to the throne, and so it generally is when old and obstinate tyrants are replaced by new and untried men. The danger of European war is certainly for the present turned aside, but a grave crisis in the affairs of Turkey in only in process of evolution. The great questions which agitate the governments of the Continents are practifar from tranquility and safety.

LAY REPRESENTATION has again engaged the attention of Methodism, and in spite of the adverse decisions of the District Meeting, and the temporary check thus inflicted, a great and decided victory has been obtained. The Mixed Committee, consisting of all the ministers of the former committee and all the lay representatives of the Districts, have been in session two days this week, and by an overwhelming vote has decided in favor of laymen in the Conference. At the beginning of the proceedings, an able and statesmanlike paper from the pen of the Rev. Wm. Arthur was read. Loss of voice, and general debility prevented as his paper was read for him by Mr. T. B. Stephenson, he stood and silently witnessed the effect produced by his words of weight, eloquence and love. It must have been felt, even by the stoutest opponent of the principle, that a most important contribution toward a settlement had been heard, and the victory was virtually won at the outset. But a compact and able minority, full of questions and strong in all sorts of powers of the precedents, require to be dealt with wisely and kindly, and it was not until it was late in the second day that the resolution affirming the great question, was carried by a vote of 86 to 3. The subject will now pass on to Conference, and there will be a heavy task to be done in the working out of all the difficult details, but certainly no reversal of the

#### verdict now so unmistakeably given. EPISCOPAL INTOLERANCE

has again been illustrated and held up to public reprobation. A talented and worthy teacher-one who has graduated with honor, and taught with ability and success-has been driven from his position in a public school at Cambridge and dismissed because he is a Wesleyan and a Nonconformist. The readers of the WESLEYAN will scarcely think such a thing possible, but it is so, and no reversal of the sentence can be obtained as a majority of the governing body endorse the action of the Head Master and become participators in his narrowness and illiberality. These things are hard to bear, but they contribute to hasten the time when all will be changed. The suffering of the tried and true, will work out the deliverance of the nation from the tyranny of power and Establishment.

#### THE DERBY RACE

had again sufficient attraction to draw the Parliament away from its duty and to ordain a whole holiday that its members might join the great carnival and have a grand day of it. It is however gratifying to learn that the vote is vear by year becoming increasingly difficult. and that by far the largest minority that has ever followed the indefatigable Sir Wilfred Lawson into the lobby, had this year protested against such public recognition of a depraving and despicable amusement.

THE REV. S. ROMILLY HALL is dead. Death has called away one of our brave true-hearted foremost men. Laid aside from active work he has been in retirement for five years. His career has been one of distinguished usefulness and success. Honored and beloved, true to Methodism and intensely loyal to his convictions, Mr. Hall was a man of mark and power, and has done good service in his day and generation.

#### PERSONAL.

My brother, Mr. Mark Butcher, has arrived in England for a short visit after an absence from his native land of over 45 years. This is an event of great interest and joy to me, and our family and as a result the Pominion Government circle, and we regret the necessity of his is to be memorialized on the subject.

#### ST. JOHN CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Editor,-The European difficulty is apparently diminishing in its warlike aspects, It is to be hoped that war with its terrible consequences may be averted; and that these Gordian knots of European politics may be wisely cut by intelligent diplomacy. Statecraft should be more potent at this day than rifled cannon. Yet there are times when the sword must decide. England's first grand mistake, it would seem, was made when she allowed Russia to trample upon the treaty of Paris of 1856, by erecting fortifications upon the shores in some quarters that he has met death of the Black Sea. Many of our shipowners, no doubt, felt that a war waged against Russia at this time would increase the demand for tonnage and increase freights; and although probably not sufficiently selfish to desire war expressly on that account for their personal gain, would in case it did occur, be quite willing to reap any advantages it might offer. "Let us have peace." The time is rapidly approaching for

#### OUR CONFERENCES

in "these Provinces by the sea" to be in Session. I have noticed from correspondence in the WESLEYAN as well as from Editorial "Notes." that a misunderstanding of some kind has caused both Conferences to be in Sossion simultaneously. This is unfortunate, and in future should be avoided. I do not court a castigation, and therefore do not pretend to know cally unanswered, and Turkey is very who is responsible for the mistake. The first mistake, I venture to think, was made when two Conferences were organised in these Maritime Provinces. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and P. E. Island, are too closely united, socially and commercially, to be divided by imaginary lines and especially do I think this the case from a Methodistic standpoint. A single Conference embracing these three Provinces could and would exercise as efficient a supervision over the entire work. as the two existing Annual Conferences. Such an amalgamation in addition, would only require, in many instances, one official, when now there are two. The present arrangement tends to divide and estrange, where there would ever be a oneness and common purpose. We possess a common organ in the WESLEYAN, and in fact, ecclesiastically considered, at all points we have identical interests. When even this beloved brother from speaking, but politicians are beginning to realize the necessity of closer relations, it is no time for a Church to weaken its forces by dividing, when no necessity for such division exists. This course would reduce the possible unpleasantness of transfers to a minimum. And this reminds me, from statements received from one of the parties aggrieved as well as from your late editorial remarks, that some constitutional points will be raised at one or both of the Conferences as to the authority and

#### TRANSFER COMMITTEE.

Has the Committe authority, without the consent or knowledge of a minister to transfer him to another Conference, and if so should he not have timely notice of such intention, that his objections may be placed before this Committee? In case any minister desires transfer, his communication shall be addressed to the Chairman of the Committee, "but not later than the first day of May in any one year." From this I gather that no transfer should be made unless by the written request of the person desiring transfer. Such request in writing to be made not later than as stated. From this limitation it would also seem that any other course on the part of the Committee would. to say the least, be irregular. But can the Committee on their own authority, without such written request, transfer? It would appear so from the fact that the decisions of such Committee shall be final." But with this limitation, that any minister "who deems himself aggrieved shall have the privilege of appearing before the Transfer Committee, and stating his case." This limiting clause is explicit and cannot be ignored by the Committee in case the person sought to be transferred 'deems himself agrieved." Would it not then follow that there is no proper legal transfer if this "privilege" is practically denied to the person aggrieved?

Our Fredericton friends have recently been exercising their franchise over the all important question of

#### WATER SUPPLY.

It is and has been notorious for years that the water supply of Fredericton has been questionable, both as to quantity and to quality. At the last Session of the Legislature, a Permissive Act was passed, enabling the people by a majority vote, to take measures for apating the existing loupceivers. state of affairs. In case the majority should prove favourable, a clause of the Act provided that the Government should then appoint three Commissioners to carry out the purposes and objects of the law as they deemed most advisable. The City Corporation would have to foot the bills. and also pay the salaries of the Commissioners, but would have no control over the Commissioners, or their expenditure. This feature of the act killed it. People who pay wish to control. Any other course is at variance with the true principle of Responsible Government. Our "Celestial" friends are quite anxious for good drainage and better water, but refused to sacrifice a principle, as they considered it, for the proffered boon. In this city quite a feeling to swim. has been gotten up among some of our

merchants over the WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ACT.

As your readers are aware, a law has passed the Dominion Parliament making it compulsory for all persons using weights and measures to have them properly tested by a Government official. This has caused quite a commotion in commercial circles.

THE NEW POST OFFICE was opened for business to-day. It is

covered with flags for the occasion, and looks festive in its gay decorations. I may tell you in confidence that we are having a seige of

#### THE FOG

It has been with us for nearly a fortnight and is still plenty and vigorous. St. John, N. B., June 19, 1876.

#### NEWS IN BRIEF.

NOVA SCOTIA.

At Artilleryman broke one of his legs on Friday

The fog whistle at Port Prim, entrance to Digby Gut, has beeen burned down.

A.F. Church & Co., have completed and published their map of Annapolis Co.

Albert J. Hill, Esq., has been appointed general manager of the Joggins Coal Mining Company. Several large stops of mackerel were made at Sam-

The annual meeting of the Central Baptist Association commenced at Hantsport, on Saturday

The inhabitants of the Eastern portion of the County of Halifax complain that the roads are in a very bad condition.

Mr. E. H. Nichols, of Digby, while amusing himself by wrestling with a colored man was thrown and had one of his ribs broken.

A sturgeon, eight feet in length, which was caught in a salmon net at Portuguese Cove, was brought to Halifax last week.

A Nova Scotian sailor named Robert Campbell, belonging to Mainidieu, C. B., has been drowned in India while bathing. The ship "Juventa," Capt. France, from Eng-

land for St. John, went ashore on Hawk Iulet, Cape Island, on 22nd inst. Oxford, Cumberland Co., is to celebrate Dominion

Day, Mr. J.B. Woodland will deliver an oration on The past, the present, and the future of Canada. Alonzo Witter, son of Daniel B. Witter, of Coldbrook, King's Co., was drowned while bathing in a

mill pond at that place on the 19th inst. In the course of the railroad work at the BigFall at the Racquette, Digby Co, part of the embankment loosened and gave way, burying two men, one

of whom named Jos. Scott, was seriously injured. The anchors and chains of the Calcutta, a ship 1428 tons register, which was wrecked at Magdalen Islands, have been sold to Mr. Silas Townsend

The trial of the Waterous system at Truro, on the 21st inst., was very satisfactory, and was witnessed by a large number of people from Halifax Mr. Shubael Dimock, of Windsor, and Capt.

Fred Curry, of Avondale, have each made a splendid addition to the Marine of Nova Scotia during The net mackerel fishery at Magdalen Islands is

failure. Codfish continues scarce. A large fleet of British and American vessels are round the Islands, trawling for cod and hallibut. The barque "Hugh Cann," eleven hundred tons

register, owned by Nathan B. Lewis and others, was launched at Salmon River. She is as fine a job of work as ever left the Bay Shore. Jacob Allen was the master builder. The golden wedding of the Hon. Charles Dickie

and wife was celebrated at their residence, Sunny. side Cottage, Canning, on Thursday evening, 22nd inst., by their children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren, to the number of twenty-five, beides a large number of friends in the village.

The new ship J.S. Wright, owned by Nathaniel Churchill, and built by Joseph Jeffrey, was aunched at Tusket last week. She is about thirteen hundred tons registere, and built largely of pitch pine, both sets of beams being of that ma-terial. She is in every way a superior vessel.

clock, a little child, about 2 years of age was picked up on Duke street, Halvfax, crying. It was subsequently ascertained that the child left her home while sleeping, and awakened on the streets. She was conveyed home to her mother who had not

The strike at Sydney mines remains unsettled. The miners complain that their wages are reduced so much as to prevent their making a livelihood. They offered an arbitration of disputes, but the manager of the company refused to entertain it.

The Liverpool Advertiser reports the escape of two prisoners from Liverpool jail and their subsequent capture. They had been sentenced to three years imprisonment in the penitentiary and were waiting conveyance thither. One was captured in bed in his mother's house, and the other about nine miles out of town.

NEW BRUNSWICK & P. E. ISLAND

A large bear was shot by Alex. Nicolson, about three miles from St. Stephens, one day last week. Caterpillars are thick around Fredericton, and are moving east.

The Mount Park, St. John, will be opened to the public for the first time on Dominion Day. While a four year old son of John Caldwell, Little Ridge, was playing with a broad axe he accidentally cut off three of his toes. A buil that had come down the St. John river by

steamer, created quite a sensation in a crockery store, Portland, last week. A man named Heckbert, who was confined in the Charlottetown, P. E. Island Jail for bigamy, died

suddenly on Wednesday night last. Considerable quantities of salmon still continue

to be shipped from different parts of the Province to The Dominion Government have purchased five

64 pounder rifled guns which are to be placed in position for the defence of St. John Harbor. Two men have made their second successful trip

from Advocate Harbor, N. S., St. John, N. B., in a boat of 16 feet keel. Nr. Joseph Armstrong, of Petersville, Queen's Co., had nine lambs killed one night last week by

The Penitentiary buildings first to be erected are intended to accommodate 100 prisoners. Additions wings, &c., will be constructed by the convicts

Mr. Daniel Coram, while removing a staging from his mother's new house at and Point, Carleton, accidentally fell from it, a distance of 14

Two persons have been robbed lately on the terry-boat between St. John and Carleton. One was a poor woman, on her way from Boston to her home a River Philip, with two children.

Thos Sloven of St. John who has risked his life on several occasions to save drowning persons recently saved a dog from drowning, and the thankless cur bit him severely on the arm.

A son of Donald McIsaac, aged twelve years was drowned while bathing at Chatham, on Monday. He had gone beyond his depth and was unable

On Saturday evening, 17th inst., at Partibogt twelve miles out on the Bathurst Road, Hon. Wm. Kelly, Chief Commissioner Public Works, was thrown from his carriage, sustaining severe injuries about the head.

The editor of the "Telegraph," St. John, has been of creepers or suckers. It is about the size of a strimp, and was found in the water we drink. Prof. R. S. Adams, who has been teaching music

in St. Stephen for some time, was found dead on

Michael Creighton was out driving in a sulky He gave his horse a pretty sharp cut with his whip, which caused the horse to make a sudden start, pitching Creighton forward. The horse took to kicking, and poor Creighton received three terrible kicks on his breast, seriously wounding him. It is said the doctors have no hope of Creighton's re-

Mr. John Gallivan, a laborer in the employ of Messrs. A. Cushing & Co., Union Point, narrowly escaped being killed. He was working on a pile of deals and fell off, a distance of 15 or 20 feet, sustaining severe injuries about the body and head. Several of the deals canted and fell on him. Dr. White, of Carleton dressed the wounds. The injuries will not prove fatal.

A child between two and three years of age, named Baxter, was standing in the middle of Sheriff St. Portland, when then the hind wheel of a wagon that was coming along, struck him in the right temple, making a frightful scar. It was a wonder that the child was not killed, but he did not appear

A couple belonging to Millidgeville, to whom the oft repeated quotation, they had "loved, not wisely, but too well" would apply, were married in the Portland Police Station on Thursday evening, the young man having failed to give the necessary bonds. He had been arrested on Tuesday, and since then has been k pt confined in the Station.

#### UPPER PROVINCES.

The Orangemen of Montreal have decided not to parade on the 12th of July.

A fire took place at Coaticook, on the 22nd inst... doing damage to the amount of \$1500

A young lady named Band, of Ottawa, was drowned in the Rideau river on the 10th.

Trains are running to within four miles of Pembroke on the Canada Central.

The Bye estate of Ottawa, 450 acres, has been bought by a company for \$500,000.

A gang of counterfeiters was broken up at Ham-Moulds for making 25 cent pieces were cap-

tured and three men arrested. Smith, the DeFrost murderer, has not been handed over to the United States, owing to the unsettled

condition of the Extradition Treaty. A gang of burglars have been arrested in Montreal, and as there are serions charges against some of them, proceeedings will be taken immediat ly.

A young girl was attacked by roughs, violated nd nearly murdered in the vicinity of Montreal, last week

The Canadian Team for Wimbledon sailed on Saturday in the steamer "Polynesian" under the charge of Major Kirkpatrick. I'on. Nicholas Stabb, an old merchant and mem-

ber of the Legislative Council of Newfound'and. died on the 18th inst. New and rich deposits of phosphate have been found near Buckinghnm, and there is likely to be a

arge investment by speculators. Archbishhop Taschereau's pastoral, which is almost directly contrary to Bishop Bourget on political matters, is causing considerable satisfaction

among the liberal party of Quebec. The temperance people of South Wellington have tendered the nomination to the Commons to Mr. McMillan, provided he will vote for a prohibitory liquor law if elected.

Two Canadian Orangemen of repute died last week at Torouto within a few hours of cach other-Judge Duggan and Ogle R. Gowen. Both were strong conservatives. About \$300 worth of material from the week of

the Government schooner "La Canadienne" was stolen from St. Paul's Island by fishermen from the Western shore of Newfoundland. The agencies of the various insurance companies have decided to retire en masse from St. John's, P. Q., unless the authorities of the place adopt certain

precautionary measures which the companies have erial. She is in every way a superior vessel.

On the night of the 22nd inst., at about 12 o'lock, a little child, about 2 y ars of age was
cicked up on Duke street, Halfax, crying. It was

two or three weeks The Executive Council of the Dominion Rifle Association have decided to present a Canadian trophy, to be competed for annually at Wimbledon. It is also suggested to transmit a challenge to the American National Rifle Association for an international

match to take place next year. The news from Mr. Ellerhausen's mines is very cheering. Besides the men already employed at Betts Cove Copper Mines, he wants a hundred miners and laborers. He expects to ship 15,000 tons of copper ore during the current year. His lead

mine at Moreton's Harbor is also doing well. A cablegram from London says that the Chancellor of the Exchequer remarked that the Marine Insurance Bill new before the House of Commons is found to be unsuitable for the Canada trade. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has been requested to exempt Canada from its operations. It is likely the bill will be passed during the session,

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

John Neal, the well known writer, died at his residence in Portland. The French workmen sail for the Centennia! from

Havre on Saturday. E. H. Rollins was elected to the United States Senate from New Hampshire. The torger Brent, held for extradition in the same

Winslow has been discharged. The boiler of a tug-boat exploded in New York harbor recently, and three men were killed. Cameron, Pye & Co., New York, dry goods, have

suspended, liabilities heavy. The Bay sugar refinery, San Francisco, was burned on the 20th. Loss \$350,000. Mr. Blaine has received an offer to lecture during

the summer months at \$1,000 a week. A tornado at Paris, Ky., demolished a dozen houses and a colored church. Senator Morrill, af Maine, succeeds Bristow as

Secretary of the Treasury. Blaine is spoken of as successor to Morrill. A resloution has passed Congress anthorizing the issue of \$10,000,000 more silver coin in exchange for legal tenders.

On the 18th the Indians attacked General Crooks command, killing 9 and wounding 21 soldiers. Gen. Crook had a horse shot under him. James Baird, the Scotch iron-master, who re-

cently gave £500,000 to the Scottish Church, is It is reported that President Grant has offered the Secretaryship of the Treasury to Senator Morrill.

of Maine. In the French Chamber of Deputies the Duc 'Ornaud Bonaparte introduced a bill giving liberty to the press.

Reports from Sclavonic scources announce that Prince Karazorgewitz destroyed the town of Alla-pousa, and killed three hundred Turks. By an explosion in a torpedo factory, in Green-

rille, N. Y., on the 21st, two boys were killed, two fatally and five seriously injured. The Board of Trade at London, G. B. has presented a piece of plate valued at \$200, to the Ame-

rican captain Gifford, for rescuing the survivors of the "Strathmore." The Russian telegraphic agency announce that the recipient of a marine curiosity. It has horns, conformably with the desire of England and their the head of a squirrel, and on its sides are a number own firm resolutions the other powers have instructed naval commanders to respect articles of treaties

relative to passage of Dardanelles. Austria proposes declaring her provinces adjoining Servia and Herzegovina in a state of seige, in the afternoon of the 21st, in a water closet on F. Breen's premises. He had been boarding with insurgents did not oppose the revictualling of Nic-Breen, and was subject to fits. Verdict, death from sic, because they received positive orders from Mon-

## JUNE, 1876.

Last Quarter, 14 day, 11h, 0m, Afternoon. New Moon, 21 day, 6h, 2m, Afternoon.

Z	Day of Week.	SUN		MOON.			HTde
		Rise	s Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets.	
1	Thursday	4 22	7 33	2 40	8 10	I 21	2 2
\$	Friday	4 21	7 34	3 46	8 52	1 40	3 3
3	Saturday	4 21	7 35	4 53	9 36	1 58	4 3
i	SUNDAY	4 21	7 35	6 1	10 24	2 19	5 3
5	Monday	4 20	7 30	7 6	11 12	2 47	6 1
6	Tuesday	4 20	7 37	8 7	m'rn	3 18	7
1	Wednday	4 19	7 38	9 2	0 3	3 59	7 4
3	Thursday		7 38	9 49	0 54	4 46	8 1
3	Friday	4 19	7 39	10 26	1 46	5 43	8 5
0	Saturday	4 19	7 40	10 58	2 35	6 44	9 2
i	SUNDAY	4 19	7 40	11 22	3 23	7 48	10
ż	Monday	4 18	7 41	11 42	4 8	8 54	10 4
3	Tuesday	4 18	7 41	m'rn	4 51	10 0	11 1
í	Wednday	4 18	7 42	0 1	5 34	11 7	A.
,	Thursday		7 42	0 18	6 16	A. 14	0.5
;	Friday	4 18	7 42	0 36	6 59	1 22	1 4
ŕ	Saturday	4 18	7 43	0 57	7 46	2 35	2 4
3	SUNDAY	4 18	7 43	1 21	8 37	3 53	3 5
,	Monday	4 19	7 44	1 54	9 34	5 14	4 5
í	Tuesday	4 19	7 44	2 37	10 36	6 35	5 5
ĺ	Wednday	4 19	7 44	3 35	11 43	7 51	6 4
	Thursday		7 44	4 49	A. 52	8 55	7 4
į	Friday	4 19	7 44	6 10	1 56	9 42	8 3
į	Saturday	4 20	7 44	7 34		10 18	9 2
,	SUNDAY	4 20	7 44	8 55	3 50	10 45	10 2
	Monday	4 20	7 44	10 10		11 6	11, 1
	Tuesday	4 21	7 45	11 21		11 27	m'rı
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	Thursday	4 22	7 45	1 39		m'rn	0.5
	Friday	4 22	7 44	2 46	7 35	0 3	1 4

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

High water at Pictou and Lape Tormentine, 2 hrs and II minutes LATER than at Halifax. At Annaphis, St. John, N.B., and Pertland, Maine, 3 hours and 25 minutes LATER, and at St. John's, Newfeund and 20 minutes EARLIER than at Halifax. At Charlottetown, 2 hours 54 minutes LATER. At Westport, 3 hours 54 minutes LATER. At Yarmouth, 2 hours 50 minutes LATER.

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

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

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS, SUBSCRIBERS wishing to change their address for the "Wesleyan," will please send their old, as well as new address, plainly and correctly written, so as to save time and trouble.

#### RECOLLECTIONS OF REV. JOHN SUMMERFIELD.

It was at the City Hotel, on the fifth anniversary of the American Bible Society, that John Summerfield made his first appearance before the American

The Hon. Elias Boudinot, distinguished for his many services both in Church and State, as having been the first Congressional President, and in that capacity signed in 1783 the treaty of peace between Great Britain and the United States, and vet more honored in filling the office as first President of the with age, sinking with infirmities.

Summerfield was immediately preceded by a most eminent speaker. As he closed amid loud applause, and the chair announced Rev. Mr. Summerfield. from England, the expression of the audience seemed to ask, Who is this stranger, to follow our orator? But as that light bovish form came forward. and stood facing the audience, every eye was arrested. Disease had not yet marred his youthful beauty; there was almost an infantile freshness and ruddiness on his cheek, an inexpressible brilliancy in his tender yet laughing bigotry as Mr. Summerfield. Every eve; his whole manner was exuberant with vigor.

Perfectly calm and self-possessed, he stood watching the removal of the aged President from the room; and as the closing door forever shut that venerated form from public view, Mr. Summerfield, with admirable felicity, seized upon the beautiful incident of the retiring President, full of age and honors, whom he compared to Jacob, calling his sons, "Gather ye yourselves together, ye sons of Jacob, that I may bless you before I die."

He then proceeded to encourage the society by the example of the British Bible Society: "When we first launched our untried vessel on the mighty deep the storms of opposition rose; the wind roared, the waves clashed, the night was dark; we were faint with rowing; our strength was sinking; but we cried, 'Lord save, or we perish.'

"Then light shone upon the waters. We saw a form walking on the troubled sea like unto the Son of God; he drew near the ship; we knew it was Jesus; he stepped upon the deck, laid his hand upon the helm, and said to the wind and waves, 'Peace, be still," and there was a great calm;"

In this strain he went on. I cannot do justice to him. He was listened to with the most rapt attention; there was a profound silence in the house.

"Wonderful! wonderful!" exclaimed the admiring audience. From that hour Summerfield became the admiration of

This popularity soon became unpre- illness. cedently great; people of all denomina-

WESLEYAN' ALMANAC surrounded the church where he was expected to preach, awaiting the opening of the door, and hundreds have been obliged to return disappointed at being unable to obtain admittance; and these crowds became so great that he was frequently obliged to get into the pulpit from the window in the rear, churches not being filled up in those days with vestry, parlors, study, and other modern conveniences as now.

What was his charm? whence his power? It is impossible to impress upon canvas the holy sweetness which they who had the privilege of knowing him remember as irradiating his pale, worn features, as he talked of the love of Jesus from the pulpit, or the platform, or by the fireside.

The cold pen could never describe the charm of his eloquence, so simple miration, his last faltering accents that you could discover in it no rhetorical art. His manner was so mild, and from bodily weakness often so feeble, that the entranced hearer knew ot and anguish were forgotten, and for why or how he was so deeply moved, the last time the public listened to that so irresistibly carried away.

So absorbed was he in the emotions of his own heart that the congregation did not seem in the least degree to distract his attention. He appeared, intellectually and spiritually, to soar, like the eagle, above all common thought; he preached not himself, but Jesus crucified. Full of the love of Christ, gazing on his glory, self was forgotten; human applause, though not undervalued, was a bubble.

The newspapers teemed with his eloquence, and the common impression seemed to be that his equal in pulpit oratory had not appeared since the days of Whitefield

On May 17, 1822 he preached in the old Middle Reformed Dutch Church, in Nassau street, his famous sermon on behalf of the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. Only those who heard that sermon can understand at all his fervor and eloquence on that occasion. Pleading for these afflicted ones in his own inimitable style, he transferred them to the congregation in a most solemn manner:

"The stroke which blasted them con-American Bible Society, was present secrated them. Behold them!" Here that day for the last time, trembling he dropped his handkerchief on the platform behind him. At the words those mute children arose in a body, and stood facing the congregation. The effect was electrical.

> "You turn away from these children of affliction! In the day when our Lord says, 'Inasmuch as ye did it to one of the least of these, ye have done it unto me,' you will be speechless."

> The collection that evening amounted to over \$1,000; an elegant necklace; several rings.

It has been said no man ever did so much toward dislodging sectarian sincere preacher of the Gospel was to him as a brother.

"We approach each other in angular lines," he once said, "when we can no longer proceed in parallels, and meet at length in the grand center. 'Glory to God in the highest,' is our motto; on earth peace, good-will toward

His discipline by the providence of God was most severe. Much of his time was taken up in journies for the restoration of his health; thus he was frequently separated from home and

He most touchingly referred to these separations, and the trial they had been to him, to a much loved sister on his death-bed. In the fall of 1822 he sailed for Europe in the hope of invigorating his exhausted frame, spending nearly eighteen months of the short time that remained to him abroad. On his return it was evident to all that the main object of his tour had been but imperfectly accomplished. The history of his remaining year is a conflict with disease; the spirit triumphing over the weakness and cruel sufferings of the flesh; sometimes sinking under the power of disease, and then again meeting the demands of his public services in the pulpit, when prudence dictated that he should have been on his bed.

The winter of 1825 was memorable for the formation of the American Tract Society, the plan of which was laid in Dr. Milnor's sick room, as he was recovering from a most dangerous

After Summerfield's final return

his brethren in this great and glorious benevolent enterprise.

On May 10, 1825, delegates from various local tract societies met in New York at the call of the Corresponding Secretary. Dr. Milnor was appointed chairman. On the next day, at a public meeting in the City Hotel, the society was solemnly organized by the adoption of a constitution and the election of officers. The meeting was most enthusiastic. And here, by a most sad and tender coincidence, Providence so ordered it that almost on the very anniversary in the very same room where four years before he had first publicly opened his lips, when in the anniversary of the Bible Society he had held his audience in rapid surprise and adshould be heard, as, trembling on the very verge of the grave, the spirit rose above the weakeness of the flesh, pain voice, were enchained by that eloquence. But one more duty remained for him: the address finished, the newly elected officers walked in procession, followed by a large concourse of citizens, to the corner of Beekman and Nassau-streets, where the corner-stone of the Tract House, 150 Nassau-street, was laid.

There stood the apostolical Milnor, with his face fresh with renewed health, and filled with heavenly radiance. Dr. Woods, of Andover, was there; Dr. Knox, of the Collegiate Church; Dr. Spring, of the Brick Presbyterian; Dr. Somers, of the Baptist. And by the side of Dr. Milnor stood Summerfield, so pale, so wasted, so emaciated, that his friends could not suppress tears at his appearance. Yet those wasted features were lighted up with an expression not of this world.

He had now finished his course; he had completed the circle of his ministerial labors. He returned to his room, to use his pen for the last time in the following note to Dr. Milnor:

May 12, 1825.

To the Rev. Dr. Miluor : Reverend and dear Sir: In the anticipated pleasure which your invitation to dinner to-day inspired, "memory lost her ordaining all things for His own glory seat." I forgot that my diet is simply bread and milk, and that I had not tasted

At your table, I know, I should see, as it were, a great sheet let down at the four corners, containing all that was pleasant for food: but then no accompanying voice would address me, "Arise, Peter, kill and Unwilling, therefore, to appear singular, and fearing it might put you to inconvience, I beg of you to excuse me until we can enjoy all things in common. I could not make my way to you in the City Hotel this morning, or I would have spoken to you.

With kind regards to Mrs. M., believe me very affectionately yours,

J. SUMMERFIELD.

A few more anguished days and bitter tears, then Summerfield entered upon his long age of bliss in heaven, June 13, 1825.

#### WORDS TO MINISTERS AND STU-DENTS.

By the Rev. Canon Thorold. ON TEMPTATIONS INCIDENTAL TO THE PASTORAL OFFICE.

My subject occupies a middle place beween two others, and touches the life of a pastor actively occupied among his flock, rat er than that of a theological student among his books, or that of a good man to whom special trials come from the handling professionally of divine things. About temptation of all kinds it is a comfort to feel that it is no sin to be tempted. It is an encouragement to know that no temptation can take us but such as is common to man. It is even a strength to see how we may turn the trial into an occasion of grace and victory, and that we always have the presence and sympathy of the

Two divisions of the subject. 1. The Temptations of a small Country

Charge. 1. Desultoriness, from there being no absolute necessity to map out or economize time, and from occasionally not exactly knowing what we have got to do, or where to go. This is a real evil, and hard to eradicate and grows on man.

2. Habit of self pleasing. The likely fault of an active mind which must be occupied with something: much society; study that engrosses us, and steals time from the sick or the school : accomplish: ments such as music, or painting, which are right in moderation, but in which it is hard to be moderate; amusements, which to an unmarried man are tempting, but may do him serious harm, and injure his influence. Of course a man is liable to this anywhere, but where there is a multitude of souls, a good man is not so likely to indulge himself.

Carelessness and use of pains in his sermons and work. Generally because it is only for the poor. This is a mistake to begin with, for there are no such keen copal Church. One of these Bishops at

year, he was employed with many of you by the Great Shepherd, and you must Bishop only to perform the act of onseteach them for Him.

4. Narrowness, smallness, and dogmatism of opinion and feeling. For want of rubbing with other people, and of healthy excitement a man comes to over estimate himself in his own opinion and to magnify trifles. It is generally trifles that breed dissentions, not matters of real consequence. Sensativeness also is part of this bred af vanity.

5. Despondency and Discouragement .-A man perhaps feels thrown away. He sees no fruit, all the evil comes out before him. He has tried many things in turn and nothing does the good he looks for. Like Elijah, he wants to give it all up; or like the Baptist, sends to know if it is Christ or no. "Am I forgotten?" II. The Temptations of a large Town

1. Multiplicity of duties; and undertaking in an honest zeal and earnestness more than we have time and strength for; the dissipation of strength. As we be-

come older we grow out of this. 2. Preference of duties which are in public, and bring out popular gifts, and bring out a cheap kind of applause. A-

void platforms. 3. Neglect of sufficient pulpit preparation, and making showy rather than substantial and edifying sermons. Oh, this is grievous evil! One to be ruthlessly cut down, like a poisonous weed!

4. Anniety to get on and be promoted, which no one confesses to, and which is not at all to be identified with a wish to be able to bring up our children properly. and to have more means, but which sometimes is a vain, proud, self-seeking and specious worldliness, brought out more by town life than country. Learn to trust God.

5. Slackness in visiting the sick and school-work, in really solid pastoral labor, and also in following up cases.

6. Decay of the spiritual and devotional life through incessant burry, and living too much in public. Prayer should be in proportion to work.

7. Neglect of home duties, servants and children, which come first, even before the parish, but which earn no praise from

#### Concluding Observations.

1. Watch against and strive to conquer all natural faults. It is these which come out in a new form, stimulated by, and coloured with, the circumstances around you. Friends, do for yourselves what you

tell your people—conquer sin, conquer self.

2. Cultivate a close, personal fellowship with God; all depends on this. Your ministry will soon decay if your prayers are diminished and your love to Christ

3. Get deep and living impressions of the value of a single soul, and of the exceeding blessedness of winning but one, whosoever's it may be. Value it by the

blood of Christ. 4. Believe in God's Providence, wisely and for your own good. 'Tarry thou the Lord's leisure;' a stone fit for the wall is never left in the road.

5. Live under a continual sense that we must all appear before the judgment seat of Christ; and that the question then will be, not who we are, nor where we worked, but what we did. We are educating for an eternity of glorious service, and he who knows how He has made us, and what he means for us hereafter, may see it good to keep us under a cloud now. Oh, the blessedness, but oh, the awfulness of the ministry! Yet God's grace is sufficient for us, and "Blessed is the man that endureth

temptation." 6. Live by method, study to use all your time well. In the country prepare for the town; in the town labour as if you were in the country. Who knows where he may

be next year 7. The example of Christ, His calm, holy patience of hope. In a mountain valley see the pains he took to convert a single woman by a well, or to heal a demoniac; and His discourse at Capernaum is as profound and instructive as any delivered at Jerusalem

#### "A SUPERSTITIOUS EPISCOPA-LIAN.

The "Appeal," organ of the Reformed Episcopal Church, published at Chicago,

The Church Journal, of April, 20, prints a communication, signed "A Superstitious Episcopalian," in which is contained an extract from our editorial, in the March number of "The Appeal," relating to the consecrations of Bishop Nicolson. This Superstitious Episcopalian" says :

"We insert the above cutting from the Cumminsite organ of March, 1876. We hope our readers will bear it in mind. It is worth while looking at their succession as it stands.

" 1. Assistant Bishop Commins-a failure in Kentucky.

"2. Cheney, a deposed presbyter of the Protestant Episcopal Church, consecrated by Bishop Cummins.

Nicholson, a Methodist clergyman reordained in the Church, then degraded, then consecrated Bishop by Cummins and Cheney, two Methodists, one Scotch Covenanter, and one Presbyterian.

"It is to be hoped that their next Bishop will have this wonderful trio of Bishops to give him Episcopal orders; and if they could only add one or two Quakers, a Congregationalist deacon, a Plymouth Brother, and a Methodist class-leader, his ordination would be about right. Variety is the spice of life."

Our "super titious" brother is unnecessarily agitated about our succession. He is not fully informed on the subject he is writing about. Ignorance, we are told, is the mother of superstition. We must enlighten the darkness of our friend's mind

1. If he will look up the matter he will find that Bishop Cummins was ordained by seven Bishops of the Protestant Epistions crowded to hear him; multitudes from Baltimore, in the March of that ple who know their Bibles. This is a sin, we believe), who was ordained by a Bishop (White, property of the ple who know their Bibles. This is a sin, we believe), who was ordained by the grass and flowers, the wadys around

cration, the rest of the Bishops, or any one present, being witnesses only of the act. Thus our " u cession" is as straight as the shortest distance between two points.

We refer our "superstitious" brother to the Church Journal of about two years ago to prove that, under Bishop Cummins's administration in Kentucky, the Protest. ant Episcopal Church nearly doubled its clergy, Churches and communicants. Pretty good "failure" that!

2. If he will come West we will show the records of the highest court of Illi. nois, which affirms that Bishop Cheney was not deposed by the unlawful ecclesias tical court which tried him. He has never been deposed since-a very nice question to perplex " a superstitious Episcopalian."

Hence, a once Protestant Episcopal Bishop, not deposed, consecrated a once Protestant Episcopal Presbyter, not de posed, to the office and work of a Bishop in the Beformed Episcopal Church, and these two Bishops consecrated a lawful presbyter of the Reformed Episcopal Church, a Bishop of that Church. There is no break in the links of the "succession" chain. We are sorry to hurt the feelings of our "superstitious" critic, although we have been laughing heartily over his lucubration; but we are compelled to say we have the succession, and shall never be able to help it.

3. The presence of the distinguished Bishop Simpson, of the Methodist Church. and of two other notable clergymen, who assisted in the consecration of Bishop Nicolson, attests the incoming of a new era. Henceforth the pre-tige of a succession, separating superstitious, and too often supercilious, Protestant ministers. having Episcopal ordination, from the rest of their brethren is forever destroyed. The monopoly of grace supposed to be conveyed through the digital contact of a third order in the Protestant Episcopal denomination is ended. Our friend is more than two years behind the age. The Reformed Episcopal Church is a fixed fact. With God's blessing, we trust it will soon become such a glorious fact, that, having aided to purge the old Church of its Romanist leaven, it will convert from the error of his way our anxious friend, and every other superstitious Episcopalian.

#### OUR LORD'S LAST WALK TO BETHANY.

Ended that great discourse upon the Mount of Olives, and the sun set He arose and walked with His apostles the short remaining road to Bethanv. It was the last time that he would ever walk it upon earth : and after the trials. the weariness, the awful teachings, the terrible agitations of that eventful day, how delicious to Him must have been that hour of twilight loveliness and evening calm; how refreshing the peace and affection which surrounded Him in the quiet village and the holy home. As we have already noticed. Jesus did not love cities, and scarcely ever slept within their precincts. He shrunk from their congregated wickedness, from their glaring publicity, from their feverish excitement, from their featureless monotony, with all the natural and instinctive dislike of delicate minds. An Oriental city is always dirty; the refuse being thrown in the streets; there is no pavement; the pariah dog is the sole scavenger; beast and man jostle each other promiscously in the crowded thoroughfares. And though the necessities of his work compelled Him to visit Jerusalem, and to preach to the vast throngs from every climate and country who were congregated at the yearly festivals, yet He seems to have retired on every possible occasion beyond the gates, partly it may be for safety-partly from poverty-partly because He loved the sweet home at Bethany-and partly too, perhaps, because he felt the peaceful joy of treading the grass that groweth on the mountain rather than the city stones, and could hold gladder communion with his Father in heaven under the shadow of the olive trees, where far from all disturbing sights and sounds, He could watch the splendour of the sunset and the falling of

And surely that last evening walk to Bethany on that Tuesday evening in Passion week must have breathed deep calm into His soul. The thought indeed of the bitter cup which he was so soon to drink was doubtless present to him, but present only in the aspect of exalted sacrifice, and the highest purpose of love fulfilled. Not the pangs which he would suffer, but the pangs from which He would save; and the power of darkness which would seem to win short lived triumph, but the redeeming victory—the full, perfect and sufficient atonement--these we may well, though reverently, believe to have been the subjects which dominated in his thoughts. The exquisite beauty of the Syrian evening, the tender colors of the spring

tant ha of sunse breeze af must thes eve the open book read his F his native to Him a he loved going to t we not ima lence too d around Hir beeus morr the twinkli with richer twilight ble bly with the like that agony into happier min to fade?—1

B. C. 1015.7 CHOICE.

MONDAY-Prov. 1. 1 WEDNESDA

Prov. 3. 1 THURSDAY-7. 7-14. FRIDAY-" H

35-45. SATURDAY-18. 35.43. SUNDAY-" T

1.20. TOPIC :- Mak Wisdom.

GOLDEN TEX wisdom, let him to all men libera DOCTRINE:—7 Bok, 33. 11; Ma

GENERA David was now accepted and reig sacrificial festiva which was followed of Solomon, in wh Ask of him whate WISDOM AND KN duties, and God, i that and more. is Solomon's cho the Topic as M Wisdom. Encou same choice is TEXT: If any of ask of God, that gi The facts of the I but, teacher, with to make the choice easily grasped by 1. "The royal offe opportunity;" 3.
4. "The divine 1

lesson beautifully TRINE of The free 1-6. The royal off 1. SOLOMON... There was no oppos Adonijah to secure and all enemies had perity was on eve

LORD WAS WITH H 2. ALL ISRAEL representatives, as Chron. 28. 1.

3. THE CONGREG. enumerated in the la sembled for the grea HIGH PLACE-Thet tains were -ancient! worship, perhaps as As yet the Hebrews of thus worshiping J religious state of the settled by the build was forbidden. On AT GIBEON, itself or north-west of Jerusal place to which the TA the capture of the ark removed the ark from tored the regular serve Gibeon, under the direct high-priest, and at the store a simpler and more without sacrifice on Market harves of the charge of the sacrifice of the charge of the the charge of Asaph, 16.4-6. 37-41.

5, 6. Brazen ALTA sce, built by Bezaleel and 31.2; 38. 1. He here, as in the margin open this great ALTAR THOUSAND BURNT-OF caused them to b deste, as sacrifices of p 1. The great opportunit THAT NIGHT-The day of these offerings In 1 Kings 3.5 in a dream. But it because it was while

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of sunset, the coolness and balm of the breeze after the burning glare-what must these have been to Him to whose eve the world of nature was an open book, on every page of which he read his Father's name! And this was his native land. Bethany was almost to Him a second Nazareth; those whom he loved were around him, and he was going to those whom he loved. Can we not imagine him walking on in silence too deep for words-His disciples around Him or following him-the gibbeeus morn beginning to rise and gild the twinkling foliage of the olive trees with richer silver, and moonlight and twilight blending at each step insensibly with the garnish hues of the day, like that solemn twilight of coming agony into which the noonday of his happier ministry had long since began to fade ?- Farrar's Life of Christ.

#### BEREAN NOTES.

B. C. 1015.] LESSON II. SOLOMON'S CHOICE. 2 Chron. 1. 1-17. [July 9. Home READINGS.

MONDAY-The Lesson, 2 Chron 1.1-17 TUESDAY-" The Proverbs of Solomon." Prov. 1. 1-19.

WEDNESDAY- 'Ways of pleasantness." Prov. 3. 1-18.

THURSDAY-" Leadeth unto life." Matt.

7. 7-14. FRIDAY-" But to minister." Mark 10.

SATURDAY-" What wilt thou?" Luke. 18. 35-43.

Sunday-" The king's son." Psa. 72. Topic :- Making Choice of Divine

GOLDEN TEXT:—If any of you lack wisdom, let him ask of God, that giveth to all men liberally. James 1.5.

DOCTRINE:—The free agency of man. Book, 33. 11; Matt. 11. 28; John 5. 40.

#### GENERAL STATEMENT.

David was now dead, and Solomon the accepted and reigning king. A national sacrificial festival was called at Gibeon which was followed by a prophetic dream of Solomon, in which God invited him to ASK of him whatever he would. He asked WISDOM AND KNOWLEDGE for his official duties, and God, in response, promised all that and more. The TITLE of the lesson the TOPIC as Making Choice of Divine Wisdom. Encouragement to make the same choice is given in the GOLDEN TEXT: If any of you lack wisdom, let him ask of God, that giveth to all men liberally. The facts of the lesson are full of interest; but, teacher, with the facts get your class to make the choice. The facts are most easily grasped by following the OUTLINE; 1. "The royal offering;" 2. "The great opportunity;" 3. "The wise choice;" 4. "The divine blessing." The whole lesson beautifully illustrates the Doc-TRINE of The free agency of man.

1-6. The royal offering.

1. SOLOMON.....WAS STRENGTHENED-Adonijah to secure the throne had failed, and all enemies had been put down. Prosperity was on every side, because THE LORD WAS WITH HIM, making him great.

2. ALL ISRAEL—That is, to the nation's representatives, as in the last lesson. 1 Chron. 28. 1.

3. THE CONGREGATION—The officials enumerated in the last verse, and now assembled for the great sacrificial festival. HIGH PLACE-The tops of hills and mountains were anciently favourite places of worship, perhaps as being nearer heaven. As yet the Hebrews continued the practice of thus worshiping Jehovah, but after the religious state of the nation became better settled by the building of the temple it was forbidden. One of these places was AT GIBEON, itself on a hill top six miles North-west of Jerusalem. There was the Place to which the TABERNACLE of Moses had been removed at some period after the capture of the ark by the Philistines, and where it still remained. After David removed the ark from Kirjath-jearim to his own tabernaele at Jerusalem, he restored the regular service of sacrifices at Giheon, under the direction of Zadok, the high-priest, and at the same time arranged for a simpler and more spiritual service, without sacrifice on Mount Zion, under the charge of Asaph, a Levite. 1 Chron. 16. 4.6. 37.41.

5, 6. Brazen altar-For the sacrifices, built by Bezaleel 476 years previous. Exod. 31. 2; 38. 1. HE PUT—Better, was there, as in the margin of reference Bibles Upon this great ALTAR Solumon OFFERED THOUSAND BURNT-OFFERINGS, or, ratht, caused them to be offered by the Priests, as sacrifices of praise and thanksgiving. It was a great day.

7. The great opportunity. because it was while he was asleep. Matt. 7. 24-27; Heb. 11. 24-26.

fling into solemn grey, the dis- This was one of God's ways of speaking tant he bathed in the primrose light to men. Num. 12. 6; Matt. 1. 20. He speaks to us now in the Bible, and in whatever way he speaks we ought to hear him. AND SAID-So it was not a mere dream. ASK WHAT I SHALL GIVE THEE-Never before did the great God come to a young man of nineteen and bid him ASK for just that thing in all the universe which he most desired. One compares it to " a sheet of white paper, with the signature of a millionaire, sent to a man for use." It was an invitation to an honest youth of high position who "loved the Lord," 1 Kings 3, 3, and morely wished to be a good king. But Jesus say to us ail, "If ye shall ask anything in my name, I will do it." John 14. 14. All that we ought to desire he bids us ASK for. Solomon seized his great opportunity; so should we seize ours.

> 8-10. The wise choice, 8. GREAT MERCY-Compare 1 Kings 3. 6. This MERCY was in giving David his son to REIGN IN HIS STEAD. This is a statement of fact prefacing the request.

> God put him there, and he could ask for

his guidance.

9. THY PROMISE—Probably this in 2 Sam. 7. 12 14: "I will establish his kingdom. I will establish the throne of his kingdom forever. I will be his father. and he shall be my son." He feels the need of a divine help to rule rightly OVER A PEOPLE so numerous as were those of his realm. It is good to have a promise to plead when we pray.

10. GIVE ME NOW-Solomon now asks for what he supposed the promise implied. and at any rate for what he needed. Wis-DOM-A sound and correct judgment for the proper conduct of his administration. KNOWLEDGE-A broad, intelligent grasp of the truths a king should know. Go our AND COME IN refers to his whole official conduct. WHO CAN JUDGE-To hear and decide causes judicially was a part of his duty. No wonder that he felt his incompetency! His choice was truly a wise one. We all may make the same choice for the position where God has placed us.

11-17. The divine blossing. 11. God salb-We now have God's reply to Solomon's choice. Five things might have been asked for but were not, riches, wealth, honor, life of enemies to his throne, and LONG LIFE. It would not have been wrong to have asked for either of them, but he was more intent on his duty to his PECPLE and the honor due to his God. This was IN his HEART Solomon's choice, more fully stated in as his deepest, strongest desire. His request showed the true nobleness of his character, and was very pleasing to God. 1 Kings 3. 10.

12. Is GRANTED-What he asked is given, not, however, by an impression which relieved him from study, thought, care, and labor. God gives WISDOM AND KNOWL-EDGE now to earnest souls that need it for the duties to which they are called, and who in humble reliance on him reverently ASK for it. But four of the other things not asked for are also given, RICHES, WEALTH, and HONOR, and (1 Kings 3. 14.) on the condition of faithful obedience, There was no opposition. The attempt of long life. He sought God's glory first, and all other things are added. Matt. 6. 33. O! how sad that he did not persevere in this way to the end. Yet God's promises were wonderfully fulfilled. Solomon's reign was one of peace and glory, and over an empire which extended from Egypt to

> the Euphrates. 13. CAME .... EEIGNED - Returning from Gibeon to Jerusalem, he devoted himself diligently to the development and enriching of his kingdom. (Compare 1 Kings chaps, 3 and 10.) The statements

which follow cover years of time. certain extent these were needful, but multiplying them was forbidden by law 15. SELVER ..... GOLD ..... STONES - By his commercial regulations. The entire traffic between the West and East passed through his dominions and was in his power. His trade by sea was also large and prosperous. CEDAR .... SYCAMORES-The latter is native; the fermer were planted, while much cedar wood was probably im-

16, 27. Horses-Jewish traders brought hem from EGYPT, and sold them not only to Jews, but to the subject and tributary kings. The average price of a CHARIOT was about one hundred and seventy-five dollars of our money, and of horses about forty-five dollars.

Lessons. 1, Surely wisdom in its earthly sense is better than gold. Yet much more in its higher, which brings us to act rightly with reference to God. He only is truly wise who strives to please the Lord. Let is be asked for, and it shall be given. Job. 28. 28; Psa. 111. 10; 90. 12; Dan.

12. 3: Matt. 7. 24; Eph. 5. 15. 16. 2. Solomon's choice was a grand one. He turned away from all things else to sober, stern duty. God recognized his perfect freedom of power to choose, but THAT NIGHT—The night following the choice was his own. So let all who day of these offerings. DID GOD AP- study this lesson, who are equally free, PAR-In 1 Kings 3. 5 we learn that it and responsible because they are free, in a dream. But it was none the less choose their portion this day. Psv. 84. 10;

## JOB PRINTING

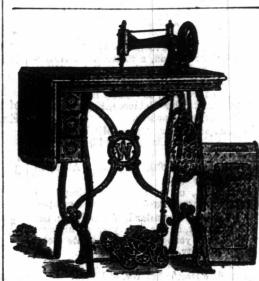
REPORTS, PAMPHLETS Posters, Handbills,

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SEWING MACHINES.

or will furnish any Sewing Machine required, in price from

810 UP TO \$100. We would call particular attention to the

"WEBSTER," which has become the popular machine of the day being A Marvel of Mechanical Simplicity.

and makes but little noise when used. It is adapted for all kinds of work, both light and heavy, will hem, ruffle, tuck, fell, quilt, gather and embroider.

DO NOT FAIL TO SEE THEM. We have sold about Thirteen Hundred, (of the Webster,) in little better than a year, in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.

All machines warranted and kept in repair for me year from 4st- of sale, Free of Charge. Sewing Machine Findings, Needles and Oil kept constantly on hand.

Old Machines taken in Exchange for New. Good Local and Travelling Agents wanted, to whom a good chance will be given to sell either by Commission or Salary.

Address, MILLER & BROS.,
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LAYER RAISIN. 2500 BOXES, New. For sale by Subscri R. I. HART.

WANTED All persons who have read my double

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Tweeds, Doeskins, Cloths. READY MADE CLOTHING,

RUBBER COATS, SHIRTS in great variety; COL, LARS, CUFFS, TIES, BRACES, UNDER-CLOTHING, UMBRELLAS, HATS

Boots and Shoes, Slippers, Rubbers, &c. Above will be found good value. Clothing made to order by First-class hands and at shortest notice. Friends will confer a favor by extending their atronage WM. CUNNINGHAM,

14. CHARIOTS AND HORSEMEN-To a ap 30 ly 228 Argyle St., near Colonial Market \$12 a day at home. Agents wented. Outst and terms free. TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. march 8, 1 yr.

> Lignumvitæ. 75 TONS. well assorted, 4 to to 12 inches.
> For sale by Subscriber,
> pan 27.
>
> R. I. HART.

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A good Quality of BOTTLE WAX very suitable for use in Post Offices, &c., per 1b. 20 cents. Superfine-Price Medal Wax at \$1.35 p lb

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CENTENNIAL COLLECTION OF NATIONAL SONGS. IN BOARDS 50 cents, IN PAPER 40 cents.

A truly elegant and attractive collection of the Patriotic Songs of all nations, arranged for Solo or Chorus Singing, and especially fitted to the celebrations of this year.

LIVING WATERS. 30 cents. By D. F. HODGES. No better book of the kind has ever appeared. For Conferences, Praise Meetings, Prayer Meetings, Camp Meetings, ect. Hymns and music all in per-fect taste, and of a high order.

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35 cents. This charming Sabbath School Song Book is received with great favor, and is worthy of universal adoption. HIGH SCHOOL CHOIR.

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Any book sent postage paid for retail price.

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-IN COLD WAS PAID BY THE **WOMEN'S CENTENNIAL COMMITTEES** 

RICHARD WAGNER'S

THEODORE THOMAS, (Played by his Orchestra nightly), And Published by JOHN CHURCH & CO.,

CINCINNATI, OHIO. Price \$1, on receipt of which it will be sent by mail.

For sale by Music Dealers every where. Sept 8 1 y\*

SUGAR.

150 Bbis Crushed. 50 bbls Granulated. 10 bbls Powdered. 50 bbls Vaccum Pan. 50 bbls Scotch Refined. 40 bbls Porto Rico. For sale by R. I. HART.

THAN COMANIE. TO THAN COME FOR THE COME OF ette 16 for 36 for an another set of the steer to the Core

Mahogany and Walnut. 25 M Walnut, 1 to 4 inch. 10 M Mahogany 2 Cases Mahogany Veneers. 2 Cases Walnut

For by Subscriber, R. I. HART.

Mc SHANE BELL FOUNDRY

Manufacture those Celebrated BELLS for Chubches and Aca-DAMIES, &C.

Price List and Circulars sent free. HENRY McSHANE & Co., Baltimore, M.D.

## TEMPERANCE HOTEL St. Georges St, Annapolis Royal.

M. PORTER - - PROPRIETOR,

THE above Hotel is pleasantly situated, one door East of St. Luke's Church and five minutes walk from Steamboat Wharf, Railway Station and Post Office. Good accommodation for permanent and Transient Boarders. Terms—30 cents per meal or \$1.00 per day. Permanent Board from \$3 Aug. 28, 187'.

SUGAR! SUGAR!! Just Landing ex " Halifax." 200 Hogsheads very choice Sugars, for sale in in bond or Duty Paid. THEAKSTON & ANGWIN. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

HARDWARE. HALIFAX, N S.

A very fine line of

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Builder's Hardware.

A complete stock of HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS. PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, Etc.

Farming Implements and Haying Tools.

Welsh & Griffith's MILL SAWS. The best Saws made, and every Saw warranted. Any size or kind imported to order. Our stock having all been purchased at present Low Rates, our prices will be found correspondingly favorable.

REMEMBER CENTRAL HARDWARE STORE. 28 DUKE STREET,

Nearly opposite C. & W. Anderson's.

STATIONERY. EMPRESS OF

INDIA NOTE.

Fine Extra Satin Tinted Repp. The very best English Make. Satisfies the most fastidious. Cream Repp Note,

Fawn Repp Note,
Rose Repp Note,
Caledonia Repp Note, Silver Grey Repp Note. Envelopes of each Tint to Match. The Note is in neat boxes of five quires. The Envelopes in boxes of 250.

METHODIST BOOK ROOM, 125 Granville Street INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY. M SUMMER HARRANGEMENTS.

ON and after MONDAY, 12th JUNE, Trains will run as follows :-

Day Express Trains Will leave Halifax for St. John at 8.25 a.m. and St. John for Halifax at 8.40

a.m. sieging

Night Express Trains, With Pullman Sleeping Cars attached, will leave Halifax for St. John at 7.10 p.m. and St. John for Halifax at 10.30 p.m.

Local Express Trains

Will leave PICTOU FOR HALIFAX at 9.45 a.m. and Halifax for Pictou at 4.45p.m St. John for Sussex at 5.00 p.m. Sussex FOR ST. JOHN at 7.05 a.m. POINT DU CHENE FOR PAINSEC at 12.25 a.m., and 3.05 p.m., Painsec for Point du Chene at 1.10 p.m., and 3.55 p.m.

Accommodation Trains. Will leave POINT DU CHENE FOR ST John at 7.15 a.m., and St. John for POINT DU CHENE at 11.00 a.m.

Accommodation Trains

Will leave Moncton for MIRAMICHI. CAMPBELLTON, RIVER DU LOUP and Way Stations at 12.15 a.m., and RIVERDU LOUP FOR MONCTON at 3.15 a. n., connecting with Trains to and from Halifax and St.

C. J. BRYDGES. Ceneral Supt. of Government Railways RAILWAY OFFICE, Moncton, 7th June, 1876.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY. This Railway between Riviere du Loup, where it

Opened for freight Traffic on Monday, the 12th June. ~ 1876.

when prompt despatch will be given to all freight between the Lower Provinces and Quebec, Mon-treal and all parts of Ontario.

An accommodation train will leave Quebec every morning, arriving at St. John and Halifax the next evening.

Express 'Passenger Trains to and for Quebec in 24 hours to St. John, and 27 hours to Halifax, will commence to run on Monday, 3rd July, 1876, of which full information will be published in a few

Rates of Freight san be obtained on application at the different Stations on the Railway. C. J. BRYDGES, Gen. Sup. of Gov'nt Railways.

Mor cton, June 5, 1476. ju 17

LAND.

MISSION NEWS.

I have long felt it my duty to send you some mission news, from this northern quarter, the delay has not been for want of something interesting to write. To the lovers of missions and to Gods cause I owe

We are shut-up in the artic region from November until June from any communication with the outside world; we have not even the privilege of our regular mail during the summer or autumn, but have to send our letters "afloat" in some trading vessel. I sent you a letter last July and received it back in November, marked "Ship returned letter" a problem I have not been able to solve, it was too late to send another, I write this in the hope of being able to put it on board a seal hunting steamer in a few days, one may touch some part of the shore as was the case in the spring of 1875.

I was sent as Pioneer in the "Pioneer" this providence led Bro Henry Moor here about 8 years ago and with the love of the glorious Gospel to this benighted Should it be my lot next year to live where series of mission letters, narrating the different revivals; a few of the obstacles in our path; comatick travelling with the four times, but Providentially delivered

The first autumn and winter I was encouraged by seeing sinners coming to Jesus; last winter the Lord also poured out His spirit, but blessed be God the best wine is kept to the last because neither saint nor sinners were thirsty enough before. Since the first of January we have had a continous revival. New Year's day while I was at the extreme end of my mission (hoping to meet Bro Bowell) four or five were brought to the Saviour from harbour to harbour until 9 harbours still the work goes forward, now we can number 140 converted persons, who have the witness that they are the children of the witness that they are the children of God, 68 of whom, are on trial. The most blessed feature of the work is the Spirit of Holiness poured out upon a few of his people; while preaching one night on "The altar that sanctifieth the gift," having then to say "go" not "come up and possess the good land, "The land of rest from inbred sin," I was convinced we had it not, because we did not expect it, by simple faith: we had are after meeting were in earnest) into praise, so that we were the family, in the house of prayer, and in the lives of those who seek to have more of the mind of Christ; this is the secret of

I have seen my isolated brother (Bro. Bowell,) and the intense frost has had no effect on his soul; he came to my mission in January passing by within three miles of me, the appointment made God disappointed by pouring out His spirit. The work goes forward on his mission a few have been brought to the cross amidst the strongest opposition. He had come to see me, 60 miles with a comatick (snow sledge) and seven days taking charge of it himself so that we might enjoy a few days fellow-ship. We had a glorious time up and down my mission, sinners were brought to God and His people quickened. We lost ourselves when going back to his mission at the extreme end of mine, both of us with the dogs and comatick somewhat loaded, bad going "we have no roads," we had to go 15 miles that day, delayed too long in the morning, taking the wrong lead we lost our way, the snow increased while the frost decreased, we still wandered on, and though we were not far from the right lead and going by compass yet it snowed so thick we could not see far enough ahead, we saw night coming on and at last decided to take a nights' lodging in the woods; we had a very small hatchet, we managed to get a fire, got some trees cut down before night until our hands were tender, made a fire, it went out, we tried (in the dark) to get some birch bark but it was wet, my brother looking over the flickering embers asked have you any paper? I took a letter, the only paper I had and bending down to see whos it was, I sacrified Bro. Higgs (Twilingate, Newfoundland) letter to get the fire lighted, it thus served two purposes to cheer my heart and the fire.

We felt hungry and had about an hour previous booked our provision bag (seal skin) and to our horror had discovered that the only drink we had a bottle of tea had been wasted except about a teacupfull, the sight would have been new to the artist, and amusing to some of the lovers of missions; the comatick stopped in the snow, the 7 dogs tired their traces entangled, and they rolling in the snow, Br. B on one end of the comatick and I on the other, with the dry bread in our hands looking to the bay for the drink (for we were afraid to eat the snow, past experience taught us it, would weaken us) we look to the snow, past experience taught us it.

night and we

still we put it

from drawing

t so much it

N.E. FRENCH SHORE, NEWFOUND. forks I think we did once say "excuse my fingures" and laugh. It soon began to rain, this increased our discomfort. we made a covering with a deerskin, and spent the night cheerfully cooking our cocoa, and cutting wood all night though our hands felt the effect of it, as we could not use our gloves, afraid of losing our small hatchet in the dark; at midnight the rain increased and it began to freezewind N.W, Our clothes soon began to freeze on us; and to dry them we had to put them so near the fire that we burned our skin boots, my skin cap and his skin

gloves.

We were very happy amidst these difficulties though we had some serious forebodings of the future, we almost "bitterly thought of the morrow." If it drift, what will we do? We do not know where we are. Our dogs will be weak, and our provisions will not last half a day, can we act the Chinees? and eat one of the dogs? but God did not thus try us; as the morning came the wind increased N. W., frost became more intense; next day early we saw where we were, had prayer and in August of 1873. I found about twelve oh how sweet it seemed! earnestly we or thirteen who loved the Lord. God in prayed Lord guide us, and bade our rustic parsonage farewell. Had we not thought, fully looked early where we were it would of Jesus in his heart, he carried the light have been worse with us, for before we got our dogs ready and out of the woods we shore. He and a young brother by the could scarcely see half a mile ahead, we divine blessing planted Methodism, shall I had not gone half a mile when my face not say Christianity, on the French shore. got frost bitten, so intense was the cold, and drift but we got to our destination. (I I can have postal communication (and need not pain the readers with that days you think it desirable) I shall D.V. send a travelling and our feelings) suffice it to say we arrived about two or three o'clock Friday beaten out. He had lost one of his dogs "his leader" next morning, One day's dogs in winter; racket (snow shoe) walk. fellowship and Sabbath morning we had to ing, being lost in snow storms three or part, the weather did not permit him to resume his journey of 6 miles on the Saturday, and he was anxious to spend the Sabbath at Cape Normand, our parting led me to understand more fully Acts 20 37.

ALEXANDER MCGREGOR. March 13, 1876.

June 20th 1876.

I could not send the above letter before this; since then we have opened a near Methodist Church at Quit poon, result of the glorious visitation from on high is that 140 are added to the Lord and and the spark became a flume passing many have stept into the perfect love of God. Three fourths of all my hearers are shared more or less in its blessed results. converted to God, I thank Him and take

A. McGREGOR.

from inbred sin," I was convinced we had it not, because we did not expect it, by simple faith; we had are after meeting for "Holiness." God changed our groanings (which I believe for the first time benefit manifested by a sense of coolness, Rabbits, per pair comfort and invigoration. A lemon or comfort and invigoration. A lemon or able to say; our hearts an all praise all two thus taken at tea time, as an entire meekness and all love, though our lives substitute for the ordinary supper, will had said "From inbred sin we give many a man a comfortable night's never can be free," yet a few laid their "all sleep and an awakening of rest and in-upon the altar." The effects are felt in vigoration, with an appetite for breakfast, to which they would otherwise have been strangers.

> To remove mildew from linen, mix soft oap with starch powdered, half the quantity of salt, and a small piece of lemon.

> THAT'S How .- After a great snowstorm a little fellow began to shovel a path through a large snow-bank before his grandmother's door. He had nothing but a small shovel to work with.

"How do you expect to get through that drift?" asked a man, passing along. "By keeping at it," said the boy, cheerfully; " that's how."

An easy method of breaking glass to any required form is by making a small notch, by means of a file, on the edge of a piece of glass, then make the end of a rod of iron red hot in the fire, apply the hot iron to the notch, and draw it slowly along the surface of the glass, in any direction you please; a crack will be made and will follow the direction of the iron. Round glass bottles and flasks may be cut in the middle by wrapping round them a worsted thread dipped in spirits of turpentine, and setting it on fire when fastened to the glass. This process is familiar to old campaigners, with whom glass bottles are more plentiful than tumblers, and the former is thus utilized to supply a want of

Receipts for "WESLEYAN," for week ending June 28th, 1876.

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

2.—When sending money for subscribers, say whether old or new, and if new, write out their Post Office addresses, plainly. 8.—See that your remittances are duly acknowledged. A delay of one or two weeks may be caused by the business of this office. After that enquire, if they do not appear.

REV. A. F. WELDON. Chas. Roberts, \$1.10. REV. E. R. BRUNGATE. Mr. Collins, 2.

REA. J. REAY. m. Curtis, 2. MRV. C. W. SWALLOW.

Josh Williston, 2. James B. Morrow, Esq., 2; Mrs. S. F. Knight, 2; T. B. Simmonson, 2; Rev. Wm. Lawbon, 24; Solo-mon Drew, 2; John Rose, 1; Mrs. Wm. Johnson, 1; Capt. F. A. Brown, 2; Rev. J. C. Locke, 1.20; Rev. I. Sutcliffe, 1; Water, Clarke, 4; 4;

At Lockeport, 15th June, by Ros Dr. White, assisted by the Rev. Cecil Wiggin, George Edward Jamieson, Esq., of Aberdeen, to Marion, eldest daughter of Jacob Locke, Esq., Custos.

At the residence of the bride's father, Bridgetown, June 21st., by Rev. N. Vidito, Mr. Rupert Chesley, of Clarence, to Ada, daughter of Ansley Brown,

At the residence of the bride's mother, on the 13th inst., by the Rev. H. P. Cowperthwaite, Oliver B. Wadman, Esq., Merchant of Crapaud, to Miss Selina Myers, of the same place.

At Dartmouth, 25th June, by Rev. Canon Woods, William Henry McDonald, to Mary Ann, daughter of Mr. Richard Barry.

On June 19th., at the residence of J. D. McNab, Chicago, by the Rev. Dr. Mitchell, John A. Boak, and Millie Mc Nab, both of Halifax, N.S.

Lyne 15th, by the Rev. George W. Hodgson, M.A.,

June 15th, by the Rev. George W. Hodgson, M.A., at Charlottetown, Henry S. Poole, Inspector of Mines, Nova Scotia, to Florence, third daughter of Colonel J. Hamilton Gray, C. M. G., of Charlottetown At Smith's Cove, on the 13th inst., by the Rev.

J. H. Saunders, J. Wells McGregor, of Halifax, to Mrs. Lena Denton, daughter of the late Capt. Eben

At Sherbrooke, in the Province of Quebec, on 8th of May last, Jane Hutton, a native of Aberdeenslare, Scotland, and relict of the late Robert Milne,

aged 64 years. Suddenly, at Yarmouth, on Sunday last, Johnny C., only son of Mr. Peter Robinson, Engine Driver W. C. Railway, aged 19 months. On Tuesday, at Halifax, George Mitchell, eldest son of John and Annie Classey, aged 3 years and

9 months. At Brookfield, on the 20th inst., James Allen, in

the 38th year of his age. At Beaver Bank, on the 13th June, Emmerson R., Son of John Barrett, aged 1 year and 4 months. At Maryborough, Queensland, Australia, on the 17th November last, in the 49th year of his age, Henry Blackadar, youngest son of the late John Blackadar, of this city.

On the 18th inst, at Halifax, Mrs. Mary Munroe widow of the la'e Hector Munroe, of Picton. At New Glasgow, on the 10th inst., Agnes M. Bayer, wife of James Allen, in the 29th year of her

MARKET PRICES

Reported weekly by J. W. Potts, Commission Merchant, St. John, N.B., and G. W. STUART, Halifax, N.S. Market on Saturday, July 1st, 1876.

Butter, Firkins ..... 17 to 25 22 to 24
Do. Rolls ..... 120 to 24 24 to 28 .50 to .55 .42 to .44 Oats, per bush . .10 to .12 Cheese, factory, per lb .10 to .12 .70 to .80 50 to 60 .70 to .80 .35 to .40 .40 to .50 .50 to .60 .50 to .60 .45 to .50 .50 .50 to .60 .45 to .50 .20 to .95

METHODIST CHURCH CONTRACT.

\$13.00 14.00 9.50 to 11.00

TENDERS will be received up to SATURDAY the 22nd day of July next, by the Building Committee of the new Church to be erected at Middleton, Annapolis County; for all the material and building of said Church; size 38 x 60 feet, with basement. Entire structure of wood.

Plans and specifications to be seen at the residence of the Secretary. Work to be commenced not later than the 1st day of September, and completed on or before the 15th day of June, 1877.

E. H. PHINNEY,

Middleton, Annapolis Co., June 27th, 1876. july 1—tl 22nd.

## WHOLESALE DRY GOODS

ANDERSON, BILLING & CO., Are now opening ex steamers from New York, Portland and Boston

Bales American Grey Cottons. Cases American White Shirtings

Cases Cotton Flannels Cases Brown Duck Cases Brown Striped Duck Cases Waist Linings Cases Lining Cottons

Fancy Shirting Cases Gents' Shirting (newest style) Cases Welting Cards

Cases balled Knitting Cotton (all color's) Cases Fancy and Mourning Prints. Cases Overalls and Jumpers improvad make

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS WARE-111 and 113 Granville Street. july 1, 1876.



Post Office, Halifax, N.S., 10 June, 1876. NOTICE.

ON and after MONDAY, 12th instant, the Mails for the United States and Upper Provinces will close at this office daily at 6 o'clock, p.m. The Mails for the United Kingdom via Quebec will close on Wednesdays, at 6 o'clock p.m., and via New York on Mondays, Fridays and Saturdays H. W. BLACKADAR,

CAMP MEETING On the Berwick Camp Ground, commencing

THURSDAY, JULY 6th., at 3 o'clock, p.m. Special arrangements have been made with the W. & A. Railway. Be particular and ask for ticket for Berwick Camp Meeting.

For selection of site upon which to put up a tent, communicate with H. Jefferson, Esq., Secretary, Betwick, or

GEMS OF THE GARDEN.—A box containing One Hundred SUMMER FLOWER-ING. LANTS, securely packed for any part of the country, for \$1 cash.

JOHN McDONALD. Nova Scotia Nursery. Opposite New Railway Depot. SMITH BROTHER WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GOOHALIFAX, N.

WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE JUST COMPLETED

DUKE STREET.

WAREHOUSE RETAIL

150 Granville Street

In our WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE will be found one of the most complete and attractive Stocks in the city, having been purchased and personally selected by one of the Firm who has had long experience in buying in the foreign market. ALL GOODS SOLD AT THE LOWEST MARKET RAFES.

In our Retail Department special attention is devoted to obtaining reliable makes of Goods at moderate prices and as we are receiving goods by every mail boat from Europe our patrons and others may rely upon finding the latest novelties.

KID GLOVES. Our Stock of these is the largest and most retailable in the trade.

PER "BERMUDA."

NEW BACK COMBS PER "MORAVIAN,"

ALL LENGTHS.

CHIGNONS, Newest shape, Sixty dozen w made he

HAIR NETS.

Boston Hair Store, Barrington St., Halifax.

METHODIST BOOK ROOM.

Just Received from the Celebrated Es tablishment of

Boston.

A Large Stock of

Including:-LANDSCAPES, BOUQUETS 50 Half Do. Do. DITTO FLOWERS, BIRDS

&c., &c., SCRIPTURE TEXTS and

MOTTOES, In great variety, with the improved black mats.

The latest designs of

CARDS, &c., ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES sent free to any address.

Liberal discount given to the trade. OUR STOCK OF

Has just been replenished, among which will be found, some of the latest standard publications.

SABBATH SCHOOL LIBRA RIES

Can be furnished very cheap, and warranted to give good satisfaction. STATIONERY.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN, Antique PARCHMENT,

Snow Flake Commercial

NOTE, Best Repp PAPER & ENVE-

LOPES. Pens, Inkstands, &c.,

Fancy Paper and Envelopes in boxes. All of which is sold at lowest rates.

J. R. WOODBURN.

JOST BROTHERS.

141 GRANVILLE STREET.

Are now showing a large stock of

BRATOS, NEW SPRING GOODS

Consisting of:

PLAIN AND FANCY DRESS GOODS, CAMBRICS, LINENS, TOWELINGS, HAMBURG NETTE and EMEROIDERY KID GLOVES, HOSIERY, &c.

Ladies COSTUMES and MANTLES

A very choice selection of

Family Mourning PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS.

P. s. Our STOCK will be found unusually attractive this season.

OFFER FOR SALE, AT 243 HOLLIS STREET

The following GOODS at Lowest

Market rates, viz.: 100 CHESTS Fine Congou TEA Strong full flavor

10 Half Ditto Oolong TEA 25 Caddies Fine Breakfast DITTO 20 Half Chests Southong, 5 DO Heyson 10 Pans Muscovado MOLASSES 25 Bbls Jamaca COFFEE 20 Do Crushed SUGAR 10 Do Granulated & Pulverized DITTO

Hhds. & Bbls, Vacuum Pan & Porto Rico SUGAR Boxes, ½ boxes & ½ boxes London and Muscatel RAISINS

Bbls CURRANTS, Velencia RAISINS A large assortment PICKLES, SAUCES,

Salad OIL &c., Kegs Mustard, Boxes Starch Kegs Soda Filberts, Walnuts, Almonds Prunes, Figs, Dates, &c., Pearl & Pot Barley, Oat Meal, Split Peas 50 Bags Rice, bls Pastry Flour, Corn Meal,

50 BOXES CONFECTIONERY

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AND S Sabbath Schools purchasin A SPECL

PROCEEDING SCOTIA

ORDINATI The ordination in connection event of great Windsor Metho evening, comme spacious house capacity, by the witnessing, man the first time, t Five young men probation, prove apart to the worl

giving out the h prayer. The Secretary men to the Pres tion, and stated eise manner the candidates had to their present; it is only by pr fruits of their God, and men c ordained as pre

Christ. The Presiden the candidates. give a short ac call to the mini Mr. Presidentto night as a mon no religious impre apon my memory self climbing upor hisn my verse of the tions. At the age world and about faithful entreaties I was persuaded God. For about God and the wor Christ. At the e ed that perhaps would. One F class meeting and School teacher I the quiet of my r ming to be alton ming to be alto this manner. Lo if I go to hell I g when I had come God entering m Henceforth ther rightousness, it this time. Since ewn right hand leadeth me on. the end for his m

said-Mine is a Some eight ye the Holy Spirit that time to thi today my love fe serve him stroi privilege to live auterest in Chris perfection, to live ed countenance know and feel r With regard ing the Gospel i servants called Spirit called in twelve months fied with the fruit, I prayed to the work or me that proof next sermon. In the year Mission work, that honoured Rev. George S to night I app call to this w preach effective of God unto sa and the langua Happy, I may Preach

past and che place because these witnesse in humble cor Some nine Lelacheur, I way need of a After some tr enabled, by t " My As regards that early in my greatest

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