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

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VOL. XXIX

HALIFAX, N.S., AUGUST 25, 1877.

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OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

THE NEW PRESIDENT.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,-The bonored mand beloved minister who has been raised to this high dignity, is widely known by his invaluable thological works and profound scholarship. He is moreover endeared to a very large number of the younger men in our ministry by the tie of a strong personal friendship formed while in the Theological Institutions, and to all these and many others the elevation of this quiet, retired, yet thoroughly able and powerful man-is an event of no ordinary interest and joy. Nor is it feared that Mr. Pope will be unequal to the heavy demands which will be made upon his tact and executive strength. He is a man of extensive ability, and will reveal the possession of stores of reserved power, as many other distinguished occupants of the Presidental chair have done aforetime. His views upon the question of the admission of laymen into Conference are not those of the majority of his brethren, but he will wisely and loyally administer the laws of the Connexion, and in reality the great change in our administration will not occur until Mr. Pope's successor will be in the

pray for him, and yield him all the honour due to his high position. THE FERNLEY LECTURE

chair. We have in the election of our

President a proof that the brethren do

was delivered by the Rev. E. E. Jenkins, another of the gifted and distinguished men of our day. The lecture is reported to be one of rare ability and power, up to the requirements of the times, grappling with the exciting ques- July. tions which now agitate the minds of so many. It exposes the shallow fallacies of the atheism which is now so current, and the lecturer is earnest in the presentation of the truth as it is in Jesus, who makes known to us the personal and only true God and our Saviour. The lecture will soon appear in print and will form a most valuable addition to the literature of Methodism.

THE MISSIONARY SECRETARIAT

has recently been reduced to two by the lamented death of Mr. Perks. work has proved so laborious, and the demand upon the time and strength of the brethren so formidable that the committee was constrained to recommend the appointment of two additional secretaries. The Conference cheerfully acceded to the request and proceded to the election. The choice fell upon Mr. Jenkins, and Marmaduke C. Osborn. These brethren will fill the important posts with all needful requirements. There is a strong admixture in the two men of wide acquaintance with the mission field, platform and pulpit power, and financial skill. The entire staff at the Mission House is an admirable selection. We have Dr. Punshon, John Kilner, and the brethren now recently elected. But all this is not too much for the church to yield for the oversight of this vast department of its work.

THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEES were well attended and exhibited about the usual amount of life. They gave no sign of approaching dissolution, and their work was promptly and well done. some points which annually bring forth a few of the prominent men, who ventilate their peculiar views to which the committee listen with quiet forbearance and then pass on to real business in hand. It was evident that there are some great questions which are quietly

of the Theological Institutions so as to enable all students to have three full years training, and the changes neces-N.S. sary in the arrangements for the education of minister's children, both boys girls. The girls school are not upon a permanent footing and are not well provided for in buildings and other ways and means. The legislation of the future will have to be on a broader scale, and must comprehend the devising of liberal things.

MR. FARRAR'S RETIREMENT

after a most lengthened and useful career was felt to be an event demanding especial notice. He has served our Church in her highest offices, and now retires full of days and honor. It is pleasing to know that a wide circle of Mr. Farrar's friends have combined to raise by means of a testimonial such an amount as will suffice to render his retirement easy and comfortable, and be a life-long expression of the gratitude and love of his brethren and admirers. It is determined that Mr. Hellier is to succeed Mr. Farrar as the Governor at Headingly, and Mr. Hellier's post of Classical Tutor will be ably filled by Robert Newton Young.

THE OPEN SESSION

of Conference appears to have been of more than ordinary interest. The array of speakers was firstrate, and those who had a fair opportunity spoke with great animation and power. The old custom of reading the addresses was adherred to, and as usual much valua- far to the North of what formerly was sure ble time was taken up, and the vast congregations uninterested. There are very few men who can read our Conferential addresses and make them "tell' and "grip." The time will come when the press will relieve public meetings, and "taken as read" more frequently prevail. August 6, 1877.

NOTES OF A VISIT TO NEW-

FOUNDLAND. not vote upon party lines or questions when filling the highest place in the On my return from Old Perlican, I took sessed a schooner, or shares in one, might chair. They seek for a godly man, one of power and wisdom, and when the choice is made all unite to support and I preached at Bay Roberts, to a very res-

> Hence it is impossible to get from any one point a distinct view of the town. The streets are crooked and most of them are very steep and narrow. But there is an ever varying aspect of sea and shore, of wharf and store, of antique residence and turn. In full view as, on a broad and level road, there stand on the highest eminence and in contiguity to each other, the Episcopal and Methodist Churches. The former is not quite finished, the latter is, though of recent construction. It is a handsome edifice and capable of seating over a thousand persons. When our people are at home, it is usually filled at the Sabbath services, and the only difficultyand a serious one-is the want of accomo-

I have already referred to the interesting service on the Sabbath evening, when the case of the St. John congregations was presented to the liberality of our people. may now add that in the morning the subject of Christian Education was dealt with; and that in the evening we had also a delightful Sacramental service. The peculiar circumstances of the people were manifest here by two facts-nine-tenths of the communicants probably were feheld in abeyance until the laymen are all of them had been avowed disciples of severe pang to part with their Island at their posts in the Conference. This Him who has said, "If a man keep my home, and their usual employment, and increase a native agency. Many unoccuis notable in relation to the extension word he shall not see death."

Cupids, where I preached in the after- they could easily, or at all adapt themnoon, is but a short distance from Brigus, selves to the new circumstances and purand was once the centre of great commer- suits of a strange land. cial activity. It is now the home of a But why should this be thought of? well to do class of seamen, many of whom No one needs to emigrate. Newfoundland are interested in the crafts they sail in is, with all its drawbacks, a grand country. more ways than sailing them. They are Granted that its winter is dreary, its spring age, will give them a fair start as a Circuit—the full responsibilities of which they have this year taken upon them-

As elsewhere, so in Newfoundland, great changes are taking place, changes which will effect all classes of the community, and all its interests too, whether social, political, or religious. By universal consent, the inshore fisheries are pronounced a failure, and year by year are becoming more so. Up in the bays, where fish used to be plenty they are now exceeding scarce, and even outside the catch is becoming more precarious every succeeding season. Hence those who are engaged in this employment—and these are still the bulk of the population-are obliged for their summer's work to go farther and farther from home. Even on the Labrador coast it is found to be necessary to proceed fishing ground in order fairly to anticipate success. It is obvious then that with an increase of population, and the prosecution of the fishery under the disadvantages of increased time, increased risks, and diminished supplies, some other means of obtaining a livelihood must be found, or pauperism and starvation will inevitably, if gradually ensue. So in regard to the seal ashery. The

had left, but good service was rendered by losses were not so great as now, while the Bro. Dove, the Superintendent of the chances for success were more common. Circuit, and Bro. Peach who kindly came | There are still found up and down these to our assistance. The following evening shores, men in the decline of life with sufficient laid past to make the evening of pectable and very attentive congregation. their days comfortable, who acquired their On the next day Bro. Ladner conveyed resources at a time when spiling vessels me to Brigus, where I spent Sabbath, 1st | alone were engaged in the seal fishery. No such acquisitions can be hoped for in the Brigus is situated among the rocks. future. Everything has changed. Steamers have taken the place of sailing vesels; and with the rapidity of the movements of the former, and their ability to escape danger, or to run against the wind or current as the case may be they leave the latter at an immense disadvantage. There modern villa, meeting the eye at every both from the greater amount of capital required to get a steamer, and the liability to greater loss if her voyage do not succeed, few comparatively of those who might afford to own a schooner can ever expect to possess a steamer. It is doubtful whether the ordinary seaman can hope, on the whole, to do so well. In a sailing vessel they obtained half the proceeds of the voyage; in the steamer they obtained fact these two are usually co-incident. but one-third. The tendency then of the new state of affairs is to put the business into the hands of rich capitalists, who alone thus often at a great distance from the are able to bear the loss when it occurs, and who of course make a proportionate gain when they are successful. And these capitalists are often men from abroad, who do not spend their wealth where they | them, it is not fair to their people, nor make it. What then, it may be asked, so far as the population is concerned, is the probable remedy for this state of things? It would ill become one whose opportunities for observation were so limited to speak with any degree of positiveness on males; and a large proportion of the con- this subject. It is with great diffidence gregation bore in their sable dress, the that the writer would suggest that two marks of recent bereavement. The ex- courses seem to him to be the only alterposure of the people of Newfoundland to natives in this case. Emigration to more the dangers of the deep was still more highly favored localities, or an increased vividly brought before me in the grave- attention to the cultivation of the soil. yard of Cupids, where, side by side, are For the former, there are many difficulties There was not the usual discussion on interred nine bodies, part of a shipwrecked in the way of its realization. crew belonging to this village. This foundlanders are warmly patriotic. From melancholy sight was, however, greatly rep their youth they are brought up to fishlieved by the testimony of Bro. Heal, ing, which with all its hardships, dangers, then just about to leave the Circuit, and and poor remuneration has a powerful who had gone through all the trial of this attraction, amounting to a fascination, bereavement among his people, that sever- for them. It would ordinarily require a

remarkably spirited people and have late, and its summer short, yet there is lately erected a commodious and elegant | season enough to ripen good crops of hay, church—in keeping with the neatness of of oats, and of potatoes, and this on the their own dwellings-and are now engaged most exposed part of the Island. The in further building operations. A new land, undoubtedly is rocky, but, once School-room and Teacher's dwelling, and cleared, it is surprisingly productive. born, brought up, converted, and, it may the re-modelling of the old into a Parson- Then, we are told that at the head of the larger bays, away from the Arctic ice and the Atlantic storms, there is a great deal of good land and a finer climate. There barley, wheat, and apples may be grown. In some other portions of the Island there are splendid forests, where lumber of a superior quality is being manufactured and where the soil is excellently well adapted for farming purposes. Nor ought it to be forgotten that rich mineral deposits are known to exist, and have already begun to be worked in this country. A thousand men are engaged in our mining centre, and ship loads of most valuable copper ore are now annually exported to England. Newfoundlanders then ought to stay at home; and while they can hardly be expected wholly to give up their fishing -nor is it desirable that they shouldyet they ought to addict themselves more and more to the cultivation of the soil, to the development of their mining resources. and to the extension of such manufactura ing industries as are suited to their circumstance. And of these there are not a few. Were a little attention given to Agricultural chemistry in the common schools, and encouragement given to the formation of Agricultural Societies among the common people, a great economy might soon be anticipated in the matter of fish and other manures, and a great deal of time was when a thrifty man who pos- progress made in the growth of root crops, nd the fattening of cattle. Very lately. part in our Educational Meeting which rise to afluence by the successes of a few it was announced that a vessel laden with was held in Harbour Grace. The Minis- years. And though the business was al- live cattle and farm produce had sailed ters who had been attending Conference ways attended with uncertainty, yet the for Newfoundland. In the fall of each year there is a fleet of such vessels. But there need not be. Newfoundland can supply all its own wants, in this respect. and help its neighbors too, if it but resolve to do so. Potatoes in Newfoundland were selling last spring at a dollar a barrel. It is said that a third more of land is placed under crop the present than on any former year. This is a step in the right direction. Now if the dogs which are used in winter for drawing wood, and are allowed in summer to run about at large, were so diminished as to give the finely conceived and telling address desheep a fair chance, that would be another step; and the consequent supply of mutton and wood would soon enable the peasantry to put horses in the place of dogs, and

> pendence even when the fisheries fail. The pressing wants of Methodism in Newfoundland at the present time are many. Chief among these may be mentioned some special supply for the regular supervision of the distant stations, and of those occupied by the young men. In As a matter of necessity, young men are thodism, ran thus: sent to occupy new ground. They are nearest ordained Minister, and are sometimes cut off from all means of communication with their brethren for several months in the year. It is not fair to can it be conducive to the stability of our work, that year after year, these remote Circuits should be unvisited. As a mere matter of economy it is essential that they should have direct superintendence at least once in twelve months. And how important too in regard to spiritual interests. We lately saw a statement that the Episcopal Bishop of Quebec had gone on a tour of visitation to the Labrador coast. This is doubtless a wise arrangement. But it is as important in our case ference with him. In this connection as for the Episcopalians. We have an important work on that coast, and a very known for ability here, can, as has been extensive and prosperous mission on the French shore, which for sacramental and other purposes require systematic and sustained oversight. But no provision has hitherto been made to overtake this work. It cannot longer with safety be delayed. Strenuous efforts must also be made to

would raise them to a position of inde-

it may be doubted whether, even then, pied fields are "white already to harvest."

Large tracts of country, thinly settled, it is true, but with here and there groups of families, are totally without the ordinances of religion. In other districts, where sin and superstition prevail, there are openings and invitations which lay upon us the obligation to go in and labor. All honor to the men who have come from other countries to help us in this crisis. But we cannot in reason ask or expect a much larger supply from abroad. We need not do so. Here are the young men, be added, called to this work, in the country itself. If a system of lay-agency could be more fully developed, and if the most approved could from time to time be sent to our Sackville Institution for further training, a supply every way fitted for the exigencies of our work might continually be at hand. As a preliminary to this, wise and generous encouragement should be given by every Superintendent to young men, whose hearts "God has touched." They should be looked out. and set to work. When God gives the material, we should do our best to im-

Our Brethren in Newfoundland are vorthy of the prayers and practical symoathy of our entire connexion. They have, in common with other good men and true to lay well the foundations of a young and rising country. They must teach and exemplify the righteousness which exalteth a nation. Having to bear a banner because of the truth," we believe that they will gladly co-operate with all true Protestants-and we rejoice to know that there are such in all the Churches-in the diffusion of the gospel of the grace of God. In proportion to the magnitude of the work entrusted to them, in proportion even to the success given to them in this work, is the humility of soul which shall still ensure the Divine blessing. Denominational prosperity ought abasement which gives God all the glory is that to which He gives the encouragement, "Go in this thy might and thou shalt save Israei."

MR. SPRAGUE AND HIS MISSION. (From the St. John News.)

The Mission of the Rev. H. Sprague to England bids fair, it appears, to prove decidedly successful. In another column our readers will find the gist of the livered by him before the Methodist Conference of Bristol, England. The Conference had previously adopted the report of a Committee to which the documents bearing on Mr. Sprague's mission had been referred. This report. submitted by Mr. Albrighton, well remembered here, and its adoption, elo quently moved by Dr. Punshon, seconded by the Ex-President Macaulay, and supported by Mr. Arthur, the most influential man, perhaps, in British Me-

"That, in harmony with the proposal of the New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island Conference, we cordially commend its Secretary, the Rev. Howard Sprague. M.A., to the sympathy and co-operation of the superintendents of the respective circuits in this country."

Subsequent to the passage of this resolution, Mr. Sprague was called upon to address the Conference, and he acquitted himself, as the record shews. most admirably. We are informed that the esprit de corps prevailing in the Conference is strong, and it appears that Mr. Sprague's appeal brought it out in full strength, and quite carried the Conwe may remark that a reputation well often proved, be easily mantained elsewhere. It is gratifying to reflect that St. John was so well represented on such an important occasion, and that Mr. Sprague did honour to the Province in which he was educated and to the city in which, for some years, he has been domiciled.



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DEBATE IN THE BRITISH CON-FERENCE.

CONDITIONAL IMMORTALITY.

During the conduct of the above inquiry into character it appeared that two or three young preachers had sent in their resignation on the ground that they no longer believed in the doctrine of eternal punishment as taught in Wesley's sermons, and in his "Notes on the New Testament."

Mr. Thomas Hughes asked whether it was wise in cases like these to push their discipline so far as to compel men of high conscience to resign their place in the Methodist ministry? No one knew better than the President did all the varying views that were taken of the doctrine in question, and all the varieties of pro and con belonging to it. He thought the Conference might hold their doctrinal views firmly, and yet refuse to push matters to such a point, to such fine distinctions as to compelemen to withdraw from them on the ground that their views did not precisely and fully harmonize with their Connexional standards. He submitted that question without at all committing himself to the views of those young men. He knew there were many men in the body who had doubts upon the doctrine referred to, who for some reason-probably a lack of courage or talent—had not publicly declared their doubts. (Murmurs of dissent.)

be an open question among the Methodist preachers. (Hear, hear.) It was open enough to Independent preachers, and Baptist preachers-to men who had not subscribed to any creed, and had not been admitted to any communion upon the faith of any formulary-it was open to them to think whatever they pleased, and to preach whatever they pleased; but no man in the Methodist Conference was in that position. (Hear, hear.) Every man whose name was on the Minutes was in this position: They did not seek him; he sought them, and came to them, and said, "I. Thomas Hughes, or I, George Osborne, &c., believe the doctrines taught in Wesley's first four volumes of Sermons. and his Notes on the New Testament' (the longest creed in Christendom). (" Hear, hear," and applause.) He came to them with that profession on his lips, and if he did not come with that profession on his lips, they would not have looked at him. It was a sine qua non that he resigned his liberty of thought upon the fundamental doctrines contained in those standards: and the man who was not prepared for that was not prepared to act in his place as a Methodist preacher. (Hear. hear.) They had begun their union upon a certain basis, and only upon that basis could it be maintained. "My dear brethren," he continued, "I shall not be much, oftener among you, but in the name of God-I speak it with all reverence-let us have no open questions that were not open questions with John Wesley. (Hear

> Maker, Saviour of mankind, Who hast on me bestowed

not a soul that may become immortal, if I believe. (Hear, hear.) You all know the hymn. Are you prepared to blot it out? (Cries of No! No!)

What after death for me remains?

Celestial joy or hellish pains To all eternity. Is that to be an open question? (Renewed cries of "No. no.") Is any man, how ever clever or pious or prayerful, to be allowed to teach your people to doubt about that? I sav God forbid! (Here the Conference responded with a loud Amen.) I know this young man. (One of the young men above referred to.) have no doubt he is a very good man; I have no fear as to his personal piety; and I am disposed out of the Methodist Conference to be friendly with all sorts of people that love the Lord Jesus Christ. But it must be out of the Methodist Conference. (Laughter and applause.) I do hope we shall pass on. If this brother alters his opinion on the immortality of the soul, let him come and tell us so next year. (Hear, hear.) I submit that is our position. I do not want us to keep men if they are not prepared heartily to preach our doctrines. It is no strength to us to have a hundred men that are loose fish. No strength to us to have a hundred more preachers about whom you do not know when they go into your pulpits what they will teach. To say "this is an open question," and "that is an open question, and we must all allow liberty of conscience," &c., that is not Methodist preaching. (Hear, hear.) Methodist preaching is a testimony. We have received a message-a message that God the Holy Ghost Himself inspired-and that God the Holy Ghost it waiting to seal upon the consciences of the people that hear us: a testimony-a something handed on to usthat we in our turn are to hand to our children. Let us have no separation about these matters: no open question about

about the "indefinite future." (Hear, hear.) If you go into the doctrine about "what is to happen in the interminable abyss of ages" what is to come of it? Surely our wisdom is to be silent where Scripture is silent. Surely our wisdom is to speak what the Scripture speaks. God that cannot lie promised eternal life before the world began, and then in due time he manifested his word through preaching. And is the preaching to contradict the counsel? Or is the eternal counsel to be set up against the manifest unmistakable preaching? God forbid! Do let us settle this at once—at least till next year—and let us have no more open questions. (Loud applause.)

The President said: No man in this

Conference—certainly not a metaphysi-

cian like Mr. Hughes-can possibly think

that the distinction between the doctrine

which we hold, and the doctrine of the annihilation of the human spirit, is what he ventured to call "a fine distinction." (Hear, hear.") I cannot understand that. can possibly be. On the one side an agforce his deviation upon us. I may ven-There are a few cardinal doctrines that are abundantly and gloriously defined, defended, and preserved to us in that great creed to which Dr. Osborn has referred in his own peculiar way—which are are absolutely to us inviolable, and inviolable to our people as they are inviolable to other communities in Christendom. Let us, fathers and brethren, be thankful for this: let us glory in this. As to "a that, It seems to me (if you will allow me for a moment to speak on this subject)—(hear, hear,)—that our Saviour has been pleased to give us in his own most holy words a final utterance on this topic, from which there is no appeal. He has not left it to St. Paul, nor to St. Peter, nor absolute dictum. (Hear, hear.) No voice the eternal separation of the finally impenitent soul from God than that of the supreme Lover of the human soul. There are two errors, the one on the right hand, and the other on the left. The one-the more generous error-on the right hand is that through discipline, extending it may be over incalculable ages; He would have all men to be saved, and will eventually bring all men back to himself With regard to that doctrine, our Saviour has taught us-selecting one instance-"It were betier for that man if he had never been born." Now, if souls are to be brought back to God—never mind what incalculable cycles of penal discipline may be necessary to bring the soul into life and giory at last-it never can be said, "It were better for that man he had never been born." (Hear, hear.) And with regard to the other doctrine. over which Brother Hughes is now throwing his shield (the President continued), say ing what I am very sorry to hear, that great numbers of Methodist preachers hold that doctrine. Observe, I have not heard that officially. Our Saviour has chosen two words of the strongest mean ing which the Greek vocabulary will give us, those words being dwelt upon largely in books on "Life in Christ." The one is "Death," and the other is "Destruction." He has put the two words into that immortal parable of the Prodigal Son, and he has defined what death isit is something that a living man may know. And he has defined what "destruction" is it is something that a living soul may undergo. "This my son was dead, and is alive again; he was lost "in all that perdition means in its temporary and not yet eternal form-"and is found"-(cheers)-and in the face of that declaration no critic and no theologian can ever persuade me that death means the annibilation of the spirit, and that destruction is passing out of existance.

Dr. Jobson thanked the President for referring as he had done to the statement of Mr. Hughes that many Wesleyan ministers held doubts in reference to these matters. He would ask whether that was the general opinion of the Conference. (Cries of "No, no.")

The President said he could not, as President. allow the kind of remark alluded to. He could bear almost anything from his old friend Mr. Hughes but that style of remark. No proof was forthcom. everlasting bliss or woe-no open question | ing as to the fact, and if the fact were proved they would know how to deal with he'd commence again, and sing faster it. (Cheers.) He hoped not another word would be spoken as to any indefiteness and lack of security in their standardsnot another word as to any danger before them with respect to their doctrinal purity. He believed they were never safer than now. The nebulous clouds that were just now floating around them would be dispersed, and their theology would appear all the brighter. (Applause.)

Dr. Punshon expressed his wish that the President would, as early as convenient, favour them with a book upon the

At this point the Secretary of the Conference read a telegram which had been forwarded from the Annual Assembly of the United Methodist Free Churches, now being held at Louth, conveying fraternal greetings. The Conference agreed that a letter of kindly acknowledgment should

The Conference proceeded to the consideration of the question, "What minis-The distinction is as broad as a great gulf | ters now have permission to become supernumeraries?" In the Second Longregate and variety of errors from which | don District the Rev. Joseph Hargreaves may God save us! On the other side the had requested permission to retire from clear, sharp, definite doctrine, that we active work, and as he was completing an have always held, and which, as Dr. Os- uninterrupted ministry of forty-eight borne has told you, is so sharply impress- years, it was felt that he was fully entied upon-I will not say the hymn-book- tled to that relief. But in view of Mr. but upon the "Sermons" and "Notes," Hargreaves' unabated physical and menthat there is no Court in England or in tal vigour, and having regard to the exi-Christendom that will ever shake the con- gencies of the Connexion, and the great Dr. Osborn submitted that it could not fidence of the Methodist people in that need of experienced and efficient superinor permit any one to deviate from it, and tendents of circuits, the Committee suggested to Mr. Hargreaves the reconsiderature to tell you that most confidently, tion of his purpose. If he found himself unable to withdraw his request the Committee recommended that it be granted. but not without expressing its high appreciaiion of his character and his long and successful labours, and its best wishes for his future and long-continued happiness. Mr. Hargreaves, in reply, said that by the blessing of God upon total abstinence-(" hear, hear," and cheers)-after all his hard work in the fine distinction" I cannot understand Methodist ministry, his physical health was to-day equal to what it was when he commenced his ministry forty-eight years ago. (Applause.) He was just completing a three years' term of thoroughly hard work, often walking eleven miles and preaching twice or three times in one day, and yet he never felt "Mondayish." to St. John, nor to St. James, though all was the servant of the Conference, and if have contributed their testimony on this they thought he ought to go on, he would point as one of supreme importance. He obey. As for having an assistant, he has given his own clear and definite and would not know what to do with him; he was quite equal to the work, and would in the Bible more absolutely pronounces not shrink from it. (" Hear, hear," and

> Dr. Punshon said he had forgotten to say, in connection with the previous subject, that he had a high appreciation of Mr. Randle's book, entitled, "For Ever," and he knew it was doing good; but, knowing as he did the unparalleled influence which God had given Dr. Pope over the minds of many of their young men, he thought that a book from his pen would be of great service. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. Osborn took this opportunity of recommending to the Conference and to his younger brethren a book which it was now rather difficult to obtain, which was not known in anything like due proportion to its worth, and which, although it was written more than a hundred years ago, deserved the best consideration of all who wished to see that subject treated by the hand of a master. He referred to Dr. Matthew Horberry's works (2 vols., octavo, Clarendon Press, Oxford) which might be purchased for 2s.

The President said the best thing h ever read upon the subject was found in his old friend Wm. Law, in his answer to Warburton's "Divine Legation of Moses." He hoped his brethren would read Horberry and Mr. Law too, if they could get

THE MUSIC OF THE SOUL.

(Report of John B. Gough's Lecture.) Mr. Gough then passed to another form of blunder. He was in a church in a strange city once, and the sexton showed into the same pew another person, whose looks impressed Mr. Gough unfavorably. The stranger had a face like mottled soap, which twitched as if a sheet of lightning had run all over it. and every now and then his lips would twist and give utterance to a strange, spasmodic sound. I got as far away deeper in the abyss of sorrow, with feelfrom him as I could. Presently the hymn was given out, and the congregation rose to sing-

" Just as I am without one plea, But that Thy blood was shed for me." I saw that the man knew the hymn, and said to myself, "He can't be so disagreeable after all." I got nearer. He would sing. It was awful-posito catch up with the other singers, and perhaps he'd run ahead. They came to the next verse. He'd forgotten the first line; and while the organist was performing the interlude, he leaned toward me, and whispered, "would you be kind enough to give me the first line of the next verse?" I did so-

"Just as I am-poor, wretched, blind,"

"That's it," said he : "I am blind-God help me;" and the tears came running down his face, and the tear-lids quivered; "and I am wretched, and I am paralytic." And then he tried to

"Just as I am-poor, wretched, blind." At that moment it seemed to me that never heard a Beethoven symphony in my life with as much music in it as in that hymn sung by that poor man. whom Christ had made happy in his

THE CANALIAN METHODIST MAGA-ZINE, August. S. Rose Publisher, Toronto. \$2.00 a year; single numbers, 20

The copious introduction of engravings into this Magazine has greatly enhanced its popular interest. The present number is embellished with twelve engravings illustrating the more striking "Wonders of the Deep" in the New York Aquarium. Don Johnson's Saga is a charming Ice. landic "autobiography," written in broken English by a native who had taught himself that language. The Editor, in 'Notes of Summer travel," gives an interesting account of Quebec and its thrilling historic associations. President Cummings, of Columbia College, gives a sketch of Mozart, with a pathetic account of the composition of his last requiem. The stories are of graphic character, and the number is lighter and more popular than usual-a concession, perhaps, to the hot weather. The Romish Riots, Railroad War, Dunkin Act, and other current topics are treated in a fresh and vigorous manner. The next number, it is announced will contain an article on "Education at the Centennial Exhibition," with three full page cuts of the Canadian Exhibit, and ten other engravings. The Manager of the New York Aquarium, which was copiously illustrated in the July number, asserts that those illustrations surpassed even

OBITUARY.

MRS. STEPHEN FULTON.

Death was unusually busy among the membership of our Church at Wallace, during the time of my absence at Conference and exchanging circuits. In the later issues of the WESLEYAN have been references to two, who are worthy to be had in rememberance, Mrs. John Canfield, whose "children arise up and call her blessed," and Mr. William Fulton. who had just completed his ninety-third year at the time of his death, and whose characteristic qualities as a man and a christian might be summed up in two words, unassuming, upright."

In regard to Mrs. Stephen Fulton, much might be said concerning her virtues as a Christian woman. The name she bore entitled her to the respect of Wallace Methodism, and that respect was universally accorded her, as the widow of the late Stephen Fulton, but for her own sake as well, she was loved and esteemed. My own acquaintance with her dates back some three years. Nothing could exceed the kindly interest manifested by her in the comfort of the minister and his family. But in this respect she was not exclusive -her sympathies were large and farreaching. To the sick and suffering she was ever ready to minister. We never asked as to the date and circumstances of her conversion, but that at some time and probably in the early period of life, she had experienced the renewing grace of the Holy Spirit, was very evident. Her walk vine will was indicative of the change was consistent, her trust in God genuine and supporting, her disposition eminently | Spirit, which takes away the sting of charitable. During the two years prior death. to her death she was called, in the Providence of God, to pass through severe trial. We watched her from day to day, and as she was plunged yet deeper and ings of amazement.

The calm, unruffled, patient and uncomplaining disposition betrayed not to the by that sublime assurance of being absent stranger the anguish of her heart, but from the body and present with the Lord, evidenced to her "companions in tribula- which changed the door of death into the tion, and in the kingdom and patience of gate of heaven, and gave a silver lining to Jesus Christ," how fully she had experi- the dark cloud of sorrow which hung over enced the sanctifying grace of God. In the hearts of bereaved ones. A large health, in sickness, in life, in death, she number of persons were present at the showed that she had fixed her affections, funeral, after which an address was given tively awful. I never heard anything upon things above," and that her hope in from Rev. xxi. 4, being the words selected like it; and occasionally he would make Christ was an "anchor to her soul, sure by the deceased, some hours previous to that strange noise with his lips. Then and steadfast." On Friday, June 29th, his death.

Mrs. Fulton fell asleep in Jesus. On the following Sabbath a large number accompanied her remains to the grave and listened to the exposition of Job's raptur. ous words, "I know that my Redeemer liveth, &c."

A. D. MORTON. Hantsport. Aug. 17, 1877.

MRS. MARY O. SCHUREMAN.

Died at River Philip, May 13th, 1877, Ma Mary O. Schureman, relict of the late John Schureman, Esq., in the 73rd year of her age. From childhood she was favoured with exalted religious privileges. Her parents were God fearing, and spared no pains to give their children a sound religious education. Her father, the late John Black, Esq., of River Philip, was for many years an acceptable and successful Local preacher of the Methodist Church. Amid such gracious influences, it was no marvel that the daughter in the morning of life was led to choose the Saviour for her portion. She united immediately with the Church of her choice, and remained a consistent and faithful member to the end of life. which covered over half a century. Her memory was full of incidents of early Methodism in this region. Quiet and un. assuming, yet firm in her faith, she loved the Saviour and His Church, and felt . strong anxiety for the salvation of the unconverted, which she often manifested. During special services held here last autumn-though unable to attend-she would inquire concerning the meetings. and expressed to the writer her earnest desire for the conversion of her neighbors. especially the members of her own family. In her family she was a devoted and af. fectionate wife and mother. To the poor she was a friend. In her home there was always a warm greeting for her pastor, During an acquaintance with this mother in Israel, of three years, we learned to appreciate her many qualities, which caused her to be loved by those who knew her worth, and which brought together a large congregation on her burial day. Though she had been somewhat complaining for a few days, yet on the last night of her life, she retired in much her usual health and spirits; but ere the morning came, which was a clear and beautiful Sabbath, emblem of the rest above, our sister was not, for the Lord took her. Thus swiftly and painlessly the mortal put on the immortal. Spring Hill Mines, Aug. 10, 1877.

Our dear departed brother was born in Guernsey, in the year 1798. Came to Canada-via Sydney-about the year 1815. and two years later returned to Sydney. where he soon married and settled at the Forks. During Rev. Mr. Webb's minis trations on the Sydney circuit, he was led to Jesus and began at once to labor in the vineyard of the Lord. About thirty years' after his marriage he removed to Gabarus, and as a leader in prayer and class-meetings he served our cause here faithfully

He watched patiently for fifteen years by the side of an afflicted wife, whose sufferings terminated in death less than two years ago. He trained a large family, most of whom live to-day to emulate his devotion. Religious reading engaged his leisure moments and religious conversation was his delight. He was loyally attached to Methodism to its ordinances, its doctrines, and its ministry. He was withal a happy and useful Christian. After the death of his wife his health gave way. Rheumatism seized him. He declined rapidly. And afterkeeping his bed for two or three weeks, full of faith and peace-fell asleep in Jesus, at his son's residence, Gabarus, on the 9th of July, 1877.

ROBERT ENMAN,

Died at Victoria West Egmont, P.E. I., of consumption, in the 28th year of his age, after a lingering illness of three years. Of the departed we can say that although he was called away at that period of life when human nature shrinks from death; yet his submission to the Diwrought in the whole soul by the Holy

His hours of pain were sweetened by the consciousness that the sufferings of this present time are not worthy to be compared to the glory which shall be revealed in us. And as the body weakened and the lamp of life became feebler, so the soul mounted on the pirions of faith

A. D. MORTON. 1877.

CHUREMAN.

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AUGUST 25, 1877. INTERNATIONAL LESSONS.

QUARTER: STUDIES IN EARLY CHURCH HISTORY.

A. D. 53. LESSON X. PAUL AT CORINTH; or, The Gospel of Fervent Service. Acts 18, 1-11. September 2.

EXPLANATORY.

AFTER THESE THINGS. The things recorded in the last lesson. Corinth. The capital city of Achaia, (verse 12,) about forty five miles from Athens, at the southern end of the Isthmus joining Peloponnesus with Greece. A great commercial city, celebrated for art and literature, and no less for its licentiousness. It became the seat of a great christian church. It was in the wicked city of Corinth, rather than in the learned Athens, that the Gospel brought forth fruit,

FOUND. Notice that Paul found him. Aquila with his wife Priscilla. The Ephesus, (verse 18,) where they rendered important service in the theological education of Apollos, (verse 25,) and where they had a "church...in their house." 1 Cor. 16, 19.) Six years later they are at Rome again, but still with "the church ...in their house." Rom. 16, 3.5. Claudius ... commanded. Tiberius Claudius Nero, fourth Roman emperor. Suetonius, in his life of this emperor, mentions this edict, but it could not have long remained in force, as many Jews were there when Paul came. Chap. 28, 15-17.

BECAUSE. It was because Paul was seeking work that he found Aquila. So in the pursuit of present duty we often find our greatest comforts. Wrought. The workshop is a good place to preach. He can best reach the heart of the laboring man who shares with him his toil. Be not ashamed of work. Idleness is walking disorderly. 2 Thess. 3, 10-12. Tentmakers. Every Jew had a trade. Jesus was a carpenter, and his disciples were mostly fishermen. Tent-making was an important business at that time, and in that country.

REASONED. Reason is not opposed to religion-religion is reason. Every Sabbath. He let no opportunity slip. It was not enough for him to worship on God's holy day, he must do God's work. Once a month, or once a year, is not sufficient for a christian's voice to be heard in the church. Persuaded. The teacher who would gain souls must not only teach and reason, but must urge, incite, persuade men to come to Jesus.

back to the church at Thessalonica. (1 Thess. 3, 1, 2,) Silas had remained at Berea. (chap. 17, 14,) and Paul had left word for them to join him speedily (17, 15). of your Peruvian Syrup. I earnestly re-Pressed in the spirit. The contributions brought from Macedonia (2 Cor. 11, 8, 9,) relieved him from the necessity of labor, and he gave himself "wholly to the word." Jesus...the Christ. This should be the aim of all teaching and testimony. He had doubtless taught them (verse 4) what the Christ of prophecy was to be-now he declared unto them Jesus.

SHOOK HIS RAIMENT. Symbolic of casting off responsibility. (Matt. 10, 14.) Your blood. Referring to Ezekiel 3, 18, 19. Prompted by a conscientious regard for duty, Paul had faithfully warned them, and therefore he was clean, and could now go to the Gentiles.

JUSTUS. Nothing more is known of him than is here recorded. He was one that worshipped God, or, a proselyte from the heathen. His house was open to the aposwas used as a "meeting house" for those who would hear Paul. Paul did not give up preaching or slacken his efforts for ren did not treat him well. Crispus, a Jew, and the president of the elders of the synagogue, went with Paul and was baptized by him. (1 Cor. 1, 14.) Corinthians believed. These were probably heathen, but there were many of them. The faithful worker was permitted to see much fruit from his labors. Paul baptized Gaius and Stephanus, (1 Cor. 1, 15, 16,) and, probably, Silas or Timothy baptized the others.

THEN. Just when Paul needed consolation. His maltreatment at Thessalonica and Berea, and his ill-success at Athens, probably made him anxious as to the results here. But the comforting Lord came to him as to Elijah in the wilderness, to strengthen him for the work. It assured him of the Divine presence-a sure protection-and an abundant harvest. I have much people. Those whom God recognized as his, foreseeing that they cured. It is a most remarkable medicine. would accept the Gospel.

A YEAR AND SIX MONTHS. This may either be understood as the whole of his ministry in Corinth, or only the time before the incident related in vers. 12-17. after which "he tarried there yet a good trized.

while." His ministry resulted in a large church in Corinth, one in Cencrea, and probably others in Achai. (Rom. 16, 1; 2 Cor. 1, 1, etc. Here he wrote the Epistles to Thessalonica.

GOLDEN TEXT: - Not slothful in business; fervent in spirit; serving the Lord. DOCTRINE: -The consolotion of God's presence. Matt. 28, 20; Exod. 33. 14; Isa.

The next lesson is Acts 19, I-12,

A GREAT BOOK.—The trustees of the British Museum are in treaty for the purchase of a copy of the largest book in the world. Toward the close of the 17th century the reigning emperor of China appointed on Imperial Commission to reprint, in one vast collection, all native works of interest and importance in every branch of literature. In the beginning of the following century the commissioners completed their labors, and were able to It was just such men he was looking for. lay before the Emperor a very palpable proof of their diligence in the shape of a friendship of this couple was very pre- compilation consisting of 6,109 volumes, cious to Paul. They went with him to titled, "Kin-ting-koo-kin-too-shoo-tselhching," or "An Illustrated Imperial Collection of Ancient and Modern Litera-

> It is reported that English homepathists have discovered a certain remedy for sea sickness. It is apomorphip, and a very small dose of it taken once an hour in water will remove the qualms.

I FEEL MYSELF AS GOOD AS NEW

WEST FAIRLEE, VT, Jan 11, 1871. Dear Sir,-For seven or eight years past I have been in poor health, and for the past year or more very feeble. My health continued to decline, and my flesh and strength wasted away, until I was unable to work or even go up stairs without great exhaustion. I suffered from frequent and distressing attacks of palpitation of the heart, my food distressed me, causing ascidity and pain in the stomach; and I suffered from extreme nervousness, constipation and debility of the system generally, my blood being thin and poor and sluggish in circulation, and. I was for years suffering all tortures of a confirmed dyspeptic. About six months since I concluded I would try a bottle of Peruvian Syrup, and received so much benefit from it that I purchased five bottles more, and have continued the use of the Syrup until quite recently. It has restored my health to such an extent that I feel myself as good as new. My digestion is good and my weight has increased in the past four months from one hundred and twenty WERE COME. Timothy had been sent to one hundred and thirty-eight pounds; my strength has returned, and my general health is thus wonderfully improved, and I can truly say I owe it all to the use commend all sufferers from dyspepsia and debility to give it a trial, hoping it will do them as much good as it has me.

Yours very truly,

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Joseph Rusan, Township Percy, writes,
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SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1877.

RELIGION IN RELATION TO DOMESTIC HABITS.

Most opportunely, at this disturbed juncture in European relations, two remarkable books have appeared, illustrating the habits and dispositions of the Russians and Turkish peoples. "A Ride to Khiva," is a most fascinating description of travel from the centre to the extremity of Russia, through immense viscissitudes of climate, and difficulties of social life most parplexing to a foreigner. "Turkey in Europe," is, as its name indicates, a lively portraiture of this latter country, from the pen of a man well qualified by attainments of education and experience to claim the right of authorship on this particular subject. The reader traverses in these volumes several thousands of miles through the heart of the respective countries, and forms an intimate acquaintance with several millions of human beings, fair, (swarthy rather) types of dense populations. The authors are both British military officers, whose fame, in literature at least, will not soon die. Their moral heroism, too, as well as their physical endurance. comes out conspicuously in their narratives, showing that the English soldier deserves all the praise, for prowess and adventure, which has been so freely accorded to him. Any one who reads thoughtfully these two books (associat- missions. The just and natural infering with them if they please Kinglake's ences we leave our readers to draw for first volume upon the Crimean war) will have as correct and comprehensive an idea of the Eastern question, that first problem in European affairs, and also of the principal parties involved in its complications, as it is possibly for any one readily to obtain.

There are numerous suggestions standing out in the records of these travellers, inviting the reader to a comparison of the races described with those of his own more immediate acquaintance. The contrasts in almost every instance are very marked. It ought always to be remembered that religion. woven into the warps and woofs of the peoples' mental and moral character, has much to do with their habits national, social and domestic. We take at this time but a single feature of this wide moral landscape, and allude to its shades of colour, merely by way of leading the reader to a most interesting and instructive study.

its existence to science in some degree. The discovery that ventilation, sewarage, and general tidiness, or its neglect had much to do with public and family health, may have caused, by compulsory attention to sanitary laws, the growth of cleanly habits, which in time, became pleasant to the senses. But this can only have affected localities of dense populations. General cleanliness originates with self-respect—such a regard for the person and the home as lifts both out of the atmosphere of impurity. Self-respect has itself a paternity. It does not always proceed from ereigns for that matter were not exemhistory. Savage chiefs are seldom mind," were the results of a discovery made by the penitent as to his new represence of a large audience unfast- into a virtue of the first merit. To ened a shawl and drew it closely about | their own Master these stand or fall.

her. She had been awakened to selfrespect, and this was followed by the shame of neglect and degradation. She next appeared at a public meeting washed and evincing rude attempts at neatness and gentility.

Christianity has not always carried with it the most pure and gentle habits into the domestic circle. But then Christianity has not uniformly been introduced among sinful populations in its own most complete and advanced types. Fragments of Christianity, so to speak, have entered the body politic and accomplished only a measure of what was possible. Christianity in Russia is almost enshrouded in superstition and picture worship. There is not sufficient pure religion to beget purity. The descriptions of rural character and habits given in a "Ride to Khiva" are shocking to a refined mind. In Turkey these evils are if possible, more aggravated. Mohammedanism has the reputation of being a religion of cleanliness; it ought to be that if the instruction of the Koran were literally carried out. Repeated ablutions are enjoined by the Prophet; but the miserable devotees of this religion evade his injunctions by the subterfuge of pouring over themselves sand instead of water. It is not with the Mohammedan, however, that this defect originates; he meets the highest instincts which his religion is capable of creating. Mohammedanism does not elevate the human character into puritydoes not exalt the man in his own estimation into proportions which command his self-respect.

This mere physical advantage—this domestic glory which everywhere crowns pure religion when received in its completeness—is of itself a sufficient incentive to send the Gospel to degraded races. Disciples of Rationalism would laud their philosophy to the skies if it could be proved by practical experience that it accomplished even the result of elevating filthy villagers into respectability. It would be easy to trace this result in the history of Christian

THE FINANCIAL DISTRICT MEETING-

WHAT SHOULD BE ITS AIMS. Naturally enough this connexional

first annual assembly has taken a name which implies business. Methodism has always been systematic in secular matters: and its economy has educated its ministers into habits of readiness and comprehensiveness in the management of financial affairs. Hence we have a large proportion of shrewd business men in the ministry who have had no drill beyond that which our elaborate system renders necessary. He who traverses intelligently the financial economy of a Methodist Quarterly Meeting, a Financial District Meeting and an Annual Conference, mastering the details at every stage, and helping to work out the various methods by Domestic cleanliness no doubt owes personal calculations, must necessarily take a considerable step in the direction of Financial Science. It ought not, indeed, to be optional whether this study is to be pursued by ministers or not. Finance is so interwoven with Methodism-forms so important a part of its operations, and assists so much in securing the fulfillment of its highest functions—that ministers owe it to themselves, to the cause of God and humanity, to understand the entire system with a view of affording help in every department. There are entirely too many financial novices amongst us. It is not surprising that our syseducation or from a sense of superior- tem is not better understood among ity; our British nobility, and our sov- the laity, while those who ought to be their ready instructors are sadly lackplary in their domestic habits all through | ing in knowledge of the most common even their most brilliant periods of fundamental laws of church business. Members of other religious bodies may more cleanly than their slaves, though take shelter behind the plea of a disfull of a sense of supremacy and im- tirct, divine call to a purely religious portance. "Clothed and in his right office, and point to the deaconate, whose province it is to "serve tables." - Their systems may be such that no responsilations, new dignity, through grace bility attaches to ministers as regards divine. Gough tells that an abandon- business knowledge beyond the mere ed woman, her body nude to the waist, capacity to avoid being imposed upon. listening to an appeal from his own It is not uncommon to find business lips, first was observed to weep, then, in ignorance in these instances elevated State."

With us the case is very different. Methodism has grown gradually an the two-fold character of a spiritual and financial system, which observers have constantly admired because of its marked adaptation to ordinary human conditions. Religion is the heart and soul, finance the hands and feet, of Methodism. If one member suffer, all the rest suffer with it. Without the religious element, this system would be lifeless-paralyized; without the financial there would be no locomotion. Darwin has given philosophers a new name and theory as regards animated nature; perfection, according to him, is the result of selection and developement; and developement has ensued from a constant reaching out by the creature after unattained advantages. This theory might have found its illustration in Methodism. It began with life-spiritual life, in its lowest type. Gradually it leaned toward one and another method of usefulness, each member of the general system gaining strength and excellency by the exertion. We can now see remarkable results; and magnificent proportions are being developed which have a still greater perfection before them. The process all through has been one of selection; and by the laws of spiritual growth, Methodism ought to make rapid and constant advancement. Its institutions are the survival of the fit-

But this illustration applies equally to the religious element in Methodism Can there be, in a system such as we have endeavored to define, an annual legislative gathering of a purely, exclusively, secular nature? Can such a meeting confine its attention to, and concentrate its entire strength upon. the secularities of the church, and still be in harmony with the constitution and genius of Methodism? We answer, very emphatically-No!

Let the history of our cause in E. B. America, during the period from 1862 to 1875, speak on this subject. We were passing through a financial crisis. Our most difficult problems were of a financial nature. Financial questions received, during that period, unusual attention. Discussions on the subject were always warm, sometimes not free from acrimony. It was not uncommon to occupy days over questions of appropriation, and break up without more than a passing reference to the churches spiritual necessities. Those were not the most prosperous days. In later times, imitating the notable example of English Methodism, our District Meetings have become seasons of review and prospective arrangement, quite as much, if not more, for the spiritual as for the secular wants of the church. God honoured our solicitude and crowned our plans with prosperity. We have once more become accustomed to reports of large increase in membership, while our financial economy 18 sure to gather strength with the advancing cause. In fact, all the members of our body have been in general and healthful exercise, obeying the imperative laws of being, and we find corresponding development everywhere.

We invite the attention of Chairmen of Districts to these considerations. Let not any pressure crowd out of our annual meetings the question of "The spiritual state." The year should begin with a council of anticipation, the official laity assisting in forming practical plans for a years systematic and diligent work. When finance has been disposed of, turn to the other and more important feature of our work. At the moment it may not be apparent that there is any gain in conversation, in suggestion or contrivance. But great results often grow out of little causes. In all religious history it may be noticed that God honors determination. He has himself enjoined upon His people that their purposes shall take definite shape and be placed upon record. 'Vow and pay unto the Lord." Resolutions are so common in Methodism that patience may some times be exhausted by them. But much of good, honest life, and of great moral conquest. is the result of that reflection which ends in the form of a sacred vow or purpose. Time and thought are never lost in the consideration of "The Spiritual

May our purposes this year be such to find record on high!

THE B. A. BOOK AND TRACT SO-CIETY AND THE NOVA SCOTIA CONFERENCE.

The Presbyterian Witness does not wish to revive the controversy on this subject. It simply asserts that the Con ference has made charges which it cappo t prove, has taken action which cannot be defended. The Secretary of the Conference has written a letter to the Halifax Chronicle, with the endorsesation of the President: and the Witness intimates that the letter is "childish" and the Secretary has been "tempted." to a course unbecoming a christian gentleman, or something to that

Our cotemporary knows something of the force of language, and no doubt has foreseen what those expressions are likely to imply when read by the public. The Society is immaculate, while the Conference is-well, we shall leave the construction of the language used by the Witness to its readers, and beg them to put the most charitable meaning possible on those sentences. We ask them however, to bear in mind that the Nova Scotia Conference numbers 100 christian ministers.

If the Conference have uttered unwarrantable expressions in regard to the Tract Society, it surely has its punishment in the opinions which that society now employs through its organ. How matters are to rest at this stage. it would be difficult to conjecture.

We forbear writing at any greater length at present, as we understand the Tract Society has appointed a Committee, to meet a Committee of the Conference to be nominated by the President. which it is to be hoped may lead to a settlement of the difficulty.

CORRESPONDENCE.

NOVA SCOTIA MINUTES OF CON-FERENCE. Correction.

MR. EDITOR,-Will you please publish in the Wesleyan the following names of subscribers to the Missionary Society, which I regret to find have been omitted in the lists published in the Minutes of the circumstances to which I owe my

Yours, &c., August 21. S. F. HUESTIS. HORTON CIRCUIT. HORTON. Coffin, Rev J S and family\$ 5.00 HAMILTON CIRCUIT, (Bermuda). SOMERSET. Swan, Thurston.....

CANSO CIRCUIT. BAYFIELD. Randall, J F and family..... 5 00 SYDNEY CIRCUIT. SYDNEY. Burchell, Mrs Geo E...... 2 00 ANNAPOLIS CIRCUIT. CLEMENTSPORT.

DERBY, N. B.-Just now I am very

busy in connection with the parsonage. The bazaar for which the ladies of the congregatian have been working for the last eight months, came off on Wednesday, the 8th. The day was unfortunate destructive, yet, relatively, they were not so far as the weather was concerned, for so ruinous. The Chicago "Daily Tribune" rained heavily and unceasingly, from the said. a few days after the fire, "Our early morning till late at night, neverthe- friends of St. John are in sore trouble. A less we took \$220. What country place fire, more ruinous to their city than the of the same size, under the same circum- great fire was to Chicago, because a far stances, and without help from outside greater proportion of it is in ashes, has left themselves, can beat that? We contin- thousands of them within sight of actual ued the bazaar for two days longer, but starvation." When I tell you that in a the weather on the second of these two city of about 30,000 inhabitants, nearly was worse than ever. Still our total re- 20,000 were in twelve hours thrown out of ceipts were a little more than \$400. All their homes, you will see that it was a honor and credit is due to the ladies who calamity of no ordinary kind. (Hear, worked so long and perseveringly that hear.) When I say that in that little city the bazaar might be a success; but nota bly to Mrs. Wilson and Misses Lettia and Mary Wilson, without whose co-operation | sumed; and that, after all insurance is we should hardly have entered upon the enterprise at all. The work of building careful calculation that could be made will now go on apace.

Yours, A. R. B. SHREWSBURY. Derby, August 13, 1877.

DEAR MB. EDITOR,-Sabbath was to us a day of rich blessings. Rev. Alex. S. Tuttle, of Aylesford, being on a visit to friends preached for us in the morning an earnest, comforting sermon. Rev. A. W. McLeod, D. D., whose health is improving addressed the communicants as we approached the table of the Lord. It was a time of holy joy. In the evening we enjoyed a meeting for the promotion of holiness. Again Dr. McLeod was able to speak as well as Bro. Tuttle and others. Many pledged themselves to seek the sanctifying grace of God, to whom now they surrendered without reserve. Respectfully,

T. D. HART. Pugwash, August 20th, 1877.

REV. H. SPRAGUE, A. M. AND HIS MISSION BEFORE THE BEIT. ISH CONFERENCE.

From London Watchman. Friday, August 3. The Conference resumed at half-past nine this morning.

Mr. T. M. Albrighton then read the report of the committee appointed to consider an appeal from the New Brugswick and Prince Edward's Island Conference, we cordially commend its Secretary, the Rev. Howard Sprague, M. A., to the sympathy and co-operation of the superintendents of the respective circuits in this country."

Dr. Punshon, in seconding the resolution, refferred to the unparalleled calamity which had overtaken that city, and to the distress and embarrassment of the people. He mentioned the case of some supernumerary ministers who had been completely burnt out of their homes, and cordially recommended the Rev. H. Sprague, the bearer of the appeal referred to, to the sympathy of our ministers and people.

The resolution was supported by the Ex President, who said he thought we ought to sympathise deeply with those who were suffering from such a calamity as this-through no fault of their own, but clearly through a visitation of Providence-and that our help in these circum. stances would strengthen the bonds which bound us to our brethren across the sea He hoped the Conference would adopt the resolution.

Mr. Arthur having indicated his support of the resolution, the Secretary of the Conference suggested that Mr. Sprague should address the Conference as seen as the Stationing Committee had retired which was agreed to.

At 10.40 a.m. the Stationing Committee retired, and the chair of the Conference was taken by Dr. James.

The Rev. Howard Sprague, M. A., from St. John, then addressed the Conference in support of the appeal from his own Conference to this for help in rebuilding the chapels, ministers' houses, and other Gonnexional property destroyed in the late terrible fire. He said : Mr. President, and honoured fathers and brethren, I cannot but regret that I have the privilege of speaking to you to-day. The hope of look. ing upon the British Conference, even of seeing England, was one which until four weeks ago I had never entertained; and presence here are so distressing, and the story which I have to repeat is so painful for me to tell, that I cannot but wish that the hope had never come to me at all. The twentieth day of June last was one which will be for ever memorable in the history of St. John. On that day our district was to meet about fifty miles from the city. All the preachers and supernumeraries had gone out by an early train. In the evening we heard that a terrible fire was raging in the city, that our homes were in danger, and that we had better return by the earliest opportunity. I reached the city at midnight to find that my house was gone, and my family no one knew where. For two hours I searched for my wife and children by the light of the burning town, and found them under sircumstances in which. I trust in Providence I may never see them again. The fire which had thus destroyed our homes was the greatest calamity of the kind which had ever fallen on a city of the American continent. For though the great fires in Boston and Chicago were actually more nearly 27,000,000 dollars' worth of property, or about £5,500,000 sterling, was conpaid, over £4,000,000 will, by the most before I left, be the absolute loss of the city, you will see that the disaster is apalling in its magnitude. (Hear, hear.) A. calamity so great immediately attracted the attention of the world. Messages of sympathy and contributions for our halp came to us with every flash of the wires and by the arrival of every train. The city of Halifax,-nearly a days' ride from us by rail, but, in our land of magnificent distances, our nearest neighbour, was prompt and noble in her generosity, from the merchant who contributed \$800 to the little boy who had treasured up a dollar and a half and threw it into the fund. (Cheers.) Between St. John and Halifax

there has always been a rivalry, perhaps

not always generous; but, in our great

tribulation, Halifax must have given us

more than a dollar for every one of its in-

habitants-for it has about 40,000 in its

and Conference,

A., to the sym-

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Secretary, the

ST 25, 1877

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ited his support cretary of the t Mr. Sprague ence as soon as e had retired. ing Committee he Conference e, M. A., from e Conference n his own Conrebuilding the and other Goned in the late President, and hren, I cannot he privilege of e hope of lookerence, even of which until four tertained; and ich I owe my essing, and the at is so painful but wish that me at all. The was one which in the history er district was om the city. umeraries had In the evenfire was ragomes were in tter return by reached the hat my house no one knew rehed for my light of the em under eirin Providence in. The fire ur homes was he kind which the American great fires in actually more they were not Daily Tribune" the fire, "Our ore trouble. A city than the because a far ashes, has left sight of actual you that in a bitants, nearly thrown out-of that it was a kind. (Hear, that little city orth of properrling, was conl insurance is by the most ould be made ite loss of the saster is apallear, hear.) A ately attracted! Messages of as for our halp of the wires ry train. The days' ride from of magnificent eighbour, was enerosity, from ited \$800 to the ed up a dollar into the fund. hn and Halifax ivalry, perhaps in our great have given us ry one of its init 40,000 in its

and it sent us about \$40,000 leyan Missionary Society. Indeed, in our NEWFOUNDLAND CONFERENCE the voice of the Queen was the voice of the diate need, and to help us to provide for the wants of the winter to come. (Cheers.) We had believed in, we had not felt, the brotherhood of man, until after our great

From east, from west, from south, from north, The messages of love shot forth, And underneath the severing wave The world, full-handed, stretched to save.

How shrivelled in our hot distress The primal sin of selfishness! How instant rose to take our part, The angel in the human heart.

-(Cheers.) Had we a poet to sing for us, he might have sung as Whittier did for Chicago. But it is my duty to speak to you particularly of our denominational loss. Six preachers, four of them being supernumeraries, and a supernumerary's widow, lost severely by the fire. One lost all he had in the world but the clothes he stood in at the district meeting. Two of the supernumeraries lost the homes they had obtained by the careful savings of a lifetime. One, a brother of at least Canadian fame as an orator and writer for the press, had been compelled by affliction to retire from circuit work in what should have been the prime of his life. By his own hard toil, and by the aid of a noble and accomplished wife, whose skill in the fine arts had helped to provide for and educate her family, he had purchased and just completed the fitting of a comfortable home. He returned just in time to see his house, and all the treasures of home, except the living treasures, vanish in the flames. The cousin of your own President, also known as Dr. Pope, was a severe sufferer. Eighteen months ago sudden and painful illness laid him aside from circuit work, which he cannot yet resume He had devoted what time and strength he could, during the year, to the editing of two volumes of his manuscripts, in the hope of reaping some profits which might aid in meeting the sudden and unexpected expenses of a supernumery retirement. He had sold in advance sufficient of his proposed edition to bear the expenses of publication. The balance of the edition was stored in the publisher's warerooms, and all his profits perished in the fire. I need add no further proof that our brethren and their families are in circumstances worthy of sympathy and help. (Hear, hear. Now, let me speak of our loss in connexional property. At noon of day on the 20th of June we had in St. John proper, four churches and three parsonages at noon of night we had one church and one parsonage left. Two churches, a mission chapel, and two parsonages were destroyed. One of these was the stately and commodious Centenary Church, in which Dr. Punshon preached a sermon which will be one of the precious memories of the dear old place, to one of the largest congregations he ever addressed in Canada, except in the splendid Metropolitan Church in Toronto, whose erection was largely due to his own influence and labor-We had insurance on all these buildings to about one-third their value. If that should seem to you a small proportion of insurance, let me say that in the woodbuilt cities of America the cost of insurance is very high, and that we are not accustomed to insure against such total destruction, but against ordinary damage and loss by fire. It must be borne in mind that all these buildings were of wood, and two or three of them were very old, and valued accordingly. They must all be rebuilt of brick and stone. It is, therefore, estimated that 100,000 dollars, or about £20,000 will be required to place us in respect of church property where we were before the fire. After all insurance is paid to us we must raise nearly £16,000. We can, however, do but little for ourselves. When I tell you that in a congregation of 145 families 120 were burnt out, and in most cases lost both homes and places of business-(hear, hear)-that in the largest congregation about nine-tenths of its members suffered in the same way; that in the third every family and individual, I think without an exception, were burned out, you will see that we can do little to help ourselves. Our churches must be built at once, but our people will find it hard to build their own houses and stores. We expect help from the circuits of our own Church. A deputation, commended by a letter from Dr. Ryerson, the President of our General Conference, is perhaps already soliciting help. But you know the work of our Church in Canada is largely missionary, and that, until a few years ago the Methodism of the eastern

clothing and food. (Cheers.) But | poverty, we still receive from your Society had help from afar as well as from a grant, soon to be discontinued, for our ar. Lord Carnarvon telegraphed in the missions in Newfoundland and the Bername of the Queen, expressing her Ma- mudas. But, with all the help we can jesty's sympathy with the sufferers, and obtain in America, we shall be greatly em barassed in our work of rebuilding. empire. (Cheers.) London, Liverpool, and Under these circumstances, dear fathers Manchester, Edinburgh, and Glasgow, and and brethren, my Conference has sent me other cities in Great Britain; Boston, N. to lay our case before you and the Metho-York and Chicago, Toronto and Montreal, dists of England. I expect to visit the and other cities in America, came swiftly to | chief centres of Methodism and solicit our relief. Within four weeks of the fire subscriptions. But I cannot visit many \$250,000, and much beside in food and in the time at my disposal. An untravelclothing, had poured in to relieve imme- led man, suddenly finding myself nearly 3,000 miles from home, with a wife and children who have no home in my absence except what their friends temporarily give the m, with a congregation, nine-tenths of whom are in greater suffering than ever in their lives, and need their minister more than ever before, the time I spend in England, though spent in their service, is spent at great sacrifice to me and great sacrifice to them. But perhaps circuits that I cannot visit will give me help. (Hear, hear.) Perhaps brethren who hear me, and to whose circuits I cannot come, may obtain contributions or take collections and send them for me to the mis-Church, and on Monday morning obtained with him subscriptions from gentlemen who can now give but little to rebuild their own sanctuary. (Hear, hear.) I am sure, fathers and brethren, you give me your sympathy and will give me your help. Cheers.) And I am confident the remark I unfortunately overheard while Dr. Punshon was moving his resolution-"I hope he will not come to my circuit"-does not represent the feeling of the Conference-Cheers and cries of "No, no.)" I do not come from a foreign country, for I belong to the British Empire, and the Dominion of Canada is one of the brightest jewels in the British Crown. (Cheers.) I do not come from what may properly be called another Church. We were dependent upon you four years ago; we are with you still, not only in the sympathy of the fellow-toiler, but in the reverence and love of the child. (Cheers.) I do not represent a people indisposed to help themselves or to help others when they can. St. John has been distinguished for its activity and enterprise, and when Chicago was burned St. John sent more help to her sufferers in proportion to her population, than any city in the world outside of the United States. (Cheers.) I thank you fathers and brethren, for your generous

> Dr. James then rose and said a few earnest words in support of the appeal which had been made. He said: I think I may promise Mr. Sprague on your behalf your hearty sympathy and co-operation.

my cause to your care. (Cheers).

Mr. George Russel then expressed his hearty sympathy with the resolution, but wished to know how it was proposed that help should be rendered, and said that it' was desirable that all the facts should be put in print, that they might be better able to go the laymen and enlist their co-

Mr.G. S. Rowe said that the feelings f dismay and sorrow which had been raised in their hearts when the news first reached them of the dire calamity at St. John had been renewed by the admirable and touching speech to which they had just listened. He suggested that, whatever might be done by the Connexion at large and organize a Y. M. C. A. there. This the ministers themselves might do some thing in the way of raising a fund on behalf of those ministersand widows who

had suffered in this calamity. Mr. F. Kellett said that he spoke for nimself as superintendent of a circuit in Liverpool, and for several merchants there, that they would be glad to welcome Mr. Sprague, and render him what help

they could. Mr. G. Bowden suggested that the report of Mr. Sprague's address should be printed in a separate form, and was sure if it were widely circulated it would help him much in the object he had in view.

Mr. H. W. Holland said he should be happy to subscribe half a guinea for. himself and half a guinea for his children Dr. James suggested that Mr. G. S. Rowe should be the treasurer of this Min-

isterial Fund. Mr. G. S. Rowe thought that it would be helpful if a formal record defining the object of this fund were placed on the Minutes of the Conference. On this being Mr. Rowe, and passed by the Conference.

Union of Congregations.—At a meeting of the congregation of Germain Street Methodist Church, held on last Friday evening, it was decided to accept an invitation from Exmouth Street Church to unite with them in public worship and week evening services. A very cordial vote of thanks was also tendered to the congregation of the Free-Will Baptist Church for their kindness in sharing with them the use of their place of worship, and for their unceasing kindness while worshipping together. On Sunday afternoon the Germain Street Sunday School also accepted an invitation from Exmouth has accepted the call of the Watertown

SABBATH SCHOOL REPORT, 1877.

The importance of the benefits conferred by Sabbath Schools is admitted by all who have the welfare of the young at heart. They have exerted a moral influence such as few other institutions can boast of. They have erywhere proved themselves nurseries of the church and from this source from time to time many of the active members now composing the Church of Christ have been supolied. Apart from the ministry of the word, and the other ordinances of the Gospel we believe no instrumentality now in operation has effected so much good as Sunday Schools have done. Our Lord's injunction to His servants, "Feed my lambs" is one of the most mpressive and affecting; and the force of the obligation may be equalled by the pleasurable emotions resulting from its discharge. In very few countries has the success of the Sabbath School been so marked as in this Island, This institution is one that commends itself to our people. Many have been specially blessed by reason of its operations, and are now filling offices of trust in the Church and in the world. Others whose poverty has been such that they could not spare the time to obtain even the rudiments of a common education, have found that the Sabbath School has fur nished them with that of which otherwise sion-house in London. (Hear, hear.) I | they would have been deprived. Thus we did that a year ago in my own circuit for affirm that in Newfoundland, the Sabbath brother collecting for a Connexional School is a great boon to our people. The school in Dublin; or rather, I gave him a report of Sabbath School work within the service and a collection in Centenary bounds of the Newfoundland Conference during the past year is one of progress. This is the more gratifying because of the exceptional difficulties under which this work is conducted in many, if not in most of the outlying circuits and missions in connection with our Conference; -difficulties which are inevitable, resulting as they do from the sparsely populated settlement of which they are com-

In looking over the Statistics for the past ear it is most cheering to find that no less han 364 children are reported as having been converted to God. This fact alone is enough call forth unfeigned thanks to Almighty God for His blessing thus vouchsafed to the laborers in this part of His vineyard. It is also pleasing to find that more than threefourths of the teachers are members of Soci-It will be readily conceded, such being the case, how much these persons have the are laboring for Christ, and the Saviour is owning them in saving the Scholars.

St. John's District reports 54 schools with 367 officers and teachers and 3,133 scholars. Carbonear District reports 40 schools with 332 officers and teachers and 2681 scholars, making a total of 94 schools, 699 officers and eachers and 5814 scholars.

In conclusion we are led to hope that the work of Sabbath Schools in this Island is such as commends itself to our increasing zeal. will. as in the past and much more the 13th inst. and sympathetic attention, and I commit abundantly bless the endeavors put forth by His servants in this department of His work.

Y. M. C. A. NOTES.

The Public Institute in connection with the Y. M. C. A. of Grangemouth, Scotland, has been in course of erection for the last eighteen months, and was finally opened on July 9th. A public meeting was held in the hall of the Institute, and addresses were made by Dr. Moffatt, the African Missionary: Rev. A. Whyte, of Edin. burgh, and the Hon. Lord Balfour, of Burleigh. The building has cost £2,600, of sured in a Halifax office. which £2,000 have been subscribed.

The work of the Y. M. C. A. of Milltown is going on nicely. All the Protestant churches of St. Joseph recently united in a call to the General Secretary of the St. Louis Association, to visit their city was done, and the new organization commenced its career with 66 members.

During the month of July 30 new members connected themselves with the Boston Association, and 67 renewed their membership.

The Y. M. C. A. of Yokohama, Japan. has 43 members. It maintains a daily Prayer meeting and neighborhood meet. its Bible-class.

637 persons applied for situations the past year to the Employment Bureau of the Young Women's Christian Association of Montreal, and 744 employers applied for help. The Association also mantained a Home into which 53 persons were ad-

The Annual Meeting of the State Association of the Y. M. C. Associations of the agreed to, such a record was drawn up by State of New York, will be held at Hudson, Sep. 20th to 23rd. The meeting for organization will be held in the First Presbyterian Church, 3.30 p.m. Delegates will be expected from each Association in the State. Pastors of Churches, Professors and teachers in colleges and schools, and young men interested, are invited. Several prominent Christian workers from other states have been invited, and addresses on topics suggested by the programme will also be made by acting Ass-o ciation workers in the State. The Hudson Association extends entertainment to all who attend the Convention.

Mr. F. T. Wilcox, of Syracuse, N. Y. Street Sunday School to unite with them | Association, to become their General Secprovinces was dependent upon the Wes- on Sabbath afternoons.—St. John News. retary, to take effect Sep. 4th.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Varmonth held a monster pic-nic on the 15th inst., under the auspices of the Temperance Reform A vast host of people assembled from all parts of the country. At Mr. Dutcher's farewell meeting, last Saturday evening, the utmost enthusiasm prevailed. Of about one thousand persons present nearly all were members of the Reform Society. Mayor Fenerty, of Fredericton, and Doctor Waddell, of St. John, occupied places on the platform. Both made fine speeches and signed the reform teetotel pledge amid the plaudits of the whoie assemblage. Mr. Dutcher is summoned to the bedside of his mother, supposed to be dying.

Mr. Wm. Gardner, of Yarmouth, was instantly killed last week on board his vessel, while out fish-He was standing near the companion way, and asked one of the crew to pass him his gun; in doing so it accidentally went off, discharging the contents entirely through Gardiner's throat. fell to the deck, and never breathed afterwards. Mr. Gardner leaves a wife and six children.

A block of gold weighing 11 ounces was brought town last week from Moose River, Musquodoboit. It was the result of two men's labor for four days and taken from ten tons of crushing. is owned by Messrs. G. R. Johnson and W.

The prospect of the crops in the eastern part of King's County look flourishing, but the western part does not look so encouraging, owing to the early drought. A good erop is, however, expected. Apples, pears, plums, etc., will not be an extraordinary yield, however, and for the producers' sake, it is hoped prices will be remunerative.

The new iron railway bridge across the Gaspereaux River has been commenced. The contractors, Messrs. Kellogg & Maurice, of Pennsylvania, have a gang of experienced bridge-builders at work getng ready the necessary staging, etc. The iron idge manufactured by this firm is now due at Annapolis, and the work will be pushed forward to ompletion as rapidly as possible. It is expected to be completed in about six weeks. The filling at Beach is completed, and the culvert at Earl's Creek is also finished, the workmen being now employed in finishing the embankment.

Launched from the shipyard of Mr. John Nichson, Pugwash, on the 9th inst., a fine schooner of 114 tons. She was built by Mr. Nicholson, and is named "Silas H. Morse," and is classed eight years at American Lloyds. She is owned by Messrs. Pickford & Black, Halifax; and Silas H. Morse, Esq., Port Philip.

The brigantine "R. Burgess," 490 tons, McBride master, from Greenock, arrived at Pugwash on the 9th, and is now loading deals by J. W. King.

The schr. "A. Baxter" has been fined \$400 at Sydney for an infringement of the revenue laws. After an absence of thirty years in the United Kenneth McInnis, of Sydney Mines, re-to his home and his friends last week. His turned to his home and his friends last week. prother failed to recognize him, and upon his attempting to establish his identity by him that he owed some two hundred dollars, Philip sent for C. C. Tobin to have him arrested. sister and her husband, however, acknowledged him aa their long lost relative and saved him from being imprisoned as an impostor.

The Antigonish "Casket" savs :- The weather during the week has been very unfavourable for hay-making-wet and cloudy, with scarcely and eternal welfare of the children at heart. They wind or sunshine. In consequence of this a large quantity of hay has been housed in poor condition. This is to be regretted, as farmers in this county depend a great deal on the hay crop, which promised to be above the average this year, if well

> The crew of the brigt. "Swallow,'j of Llanelly Wales, which was wrecked near Whitehead, on the voyage from Maderia to Liscome, came to Halifax, last week, in the "M. A. Starr" from Canso. The hull of the wrecked vessel was sold for \$116.

The brigantines "Georgina" and "Ida" sailed from St. Thomas on the 1st inst., for Liverpool, N S., on the same day and the same hour. sighted Seal Island at the same time, and arrived in Liverpool harbour together on Monday afternoon,

The people of Milton, Queen's County, seeing no a revival of the lumber trade, have resolved to look to manufacturing, and have offered a free site and ten years exemption from taxes to any person who will establish a factory employing fifty

men the year round. About two weeks ago Ann Newall, of Middle River, was attacked and dangerously wounded by a large bull. She was thrown several times and gored the groin, rupturing some large blood vessels Two of her ribs were broken-an eye almost gouged out, in fact the poor woman was a mass of -black and blue-all over. Dr. Bethune who attends her, reports her convalescent, though not yet

a cargo of coal for Halifax, is ashore on Mainadieu ately to treat with Sitting Bull, at Fort Walsh, for bar. and will likely prove a total loss. She is a vessel of 79 tons register, built at Quebec in 1868, owned by captain John Leary, of this city, and in-

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

Gaius Turner, Esq., of Harvey, Alberton County, has commenced to build another 1,200 ton ship the

same size as the one just launched. Mr. William Hicks, of Beech Hill, died on Wednesday, at an advanced age. His wife died about two hours afterwards.

The body of John Magee, who was drowned in May last, in the river at Fredericton, N. B., was found on Friday week.

The Chignecto "Post" says that Mr. Palmer is scarcely more fortunate than the extensive shipping company represented by Wm. Hickman, Esq., Dorchester. Mr. Hickman has, for many years past, built, every season, two or three vessels, mostly of a large class, and has managed them himself, at present having about a dozen. He builds for service and therefore he does not insure. The only vessel lost was the brigantine "J. C. Lamb." Robt. A. Chapman & Co., also of Dorchester, are almost ings, and has an attendance of twelve at a large and equally as fortunate as shipowners as either Mr. Palmer or Mr. Hickman.

Two men named White and Brown were badly injured at the Cormea ballast pit, Memramcook, by attempting to pick out an old drill hole which had missed fire and the sparks from the steel exploded the charge. White was badly singed about the face, and Brown was so badly injured that it is doubtful if he lives. Should he survive he will in all probability lose the sight of both eyes besides being badly bruised otherwise.

A mowing machine accident took place at Peacock Settlement, Botsford, some days ago. A young man named Peacock, while mowing, fell off the machine, the cutter of which went over him, inflict-

Mr. J. James Ryan, dentist, was accidentally shot through the thigh while practicing on the Stockton Range, Sussex, in company with Mr. J. M. Kinnear. It appears that he was marker for Mr. K., and that on one occasion the signal flag was not observed by the latter, the day being dark and rainy, and he fired when Mr. Ryanwa, directly behind the canvas target. His wound, which is not a serious one, was dressed by Dr. J. H. Ryan. A cheque for \$2.122.05 has been received at the Mayor's office, St. John, through C. J. Brydges, Esq., being the contributions in aid of the sufferers by the St. John fire, from the men employed on the Intercolonial Railway, who have subscribed a day' pay each. This is made up in contributions :-

Locomotive department . \$1,281 68 492 67 347 70

\$2,122 05 Since the big fire in Portland, insurance agents have increased the rates on Portland buildings 300 per cent., and in many cases have refused to take

A barn was destroyed by fire week, adjoining Mr. Briggs' hotel a woman named Wilbur. The buildings in the neighbourhood were at one time in great danger, but through the exertions of the firemen they were

Mr. W. Anslow, father of the proprietors of the Union Advocate," Newcastle, has died at the advanced age of 85.

On the 8th inst., as Mr. John Fraser was driving home from Richibucto, when about seven miles from Chatham, he took out a revolver to shew a friend who was accompanying him the manner of loading it, when one of the cartridges accidentally discharged, the ball entering the palm of the left hand and passing out at the wrist. On his arrival at Chatham, the wound was dressed by Dr. Pallen, and fortunately proved not to be of a dangerous na-

the ship "Tribune" of St. John. She was bound to India from Liverpool with a cargo of coal. No particulars of the disaster have been received. The ship was 1,123 tons register, was built at St. Martins in 1855, and was owned by Messrs. Moran. Galloway & Co. The freight was insured, but there was no insurance on the vessel. The loss will be quite heavy, as a large sum of money was expended on her previous to her starting on her voyage.

On Sunday night between eleven and twelve clock, the house of Mr. W. Williston, of Bay du Vin (light keeper on Fox Island) was destroyed by The house was a new one, only built last fall. It was a story and a half high, and worth \$500. It also contained clothes and furniture to the amount ot \$200 and on neither house nor furniture was there any insurance. Mr. and Mrs. Williston have not lived in the house since April, and, at the time of the fire, were on Fox Island : they only heard of it on Monday. Mr. Henry Williston, who saw the house when burning, stated that it seemed to have commenced up-stairs from the inside.

The "Chatham Advance" says :- The oldest vessel in port is the brig "Thomas," 186 tons, Capt. Hogarth, from Newfoundland. She is square sterned and full bowed, her material being mainly oak, A certificate of inspection of Lloyd's register, dated 1st June, 1875, places her in the 2nd description of first class, A 1, Red for 5 years. She was built at Whitehaven in 1700, and is owned by Mr. Kelly of that place. Capt. Hogarth states that the brig Kity," still sailing out of Whitehaven, is over 100 years old, and that she was the vessel on which the famous Paul Jones served his apprenticeship. The "Thomas" is to load deals for Garliston, Scot-

On Tuesday, the 17th inst., says the "Advance, a distressing accident occurred at Black River, midway between Kingston and Buctouche. Maurice Handrahan owns a carding mill at Black River, and while working in it on that day, his right arm became entangled among the machinery, which resulted in the arm being so seriously injured that amputation above the elbow was necessary. At latest accounts Handra an was doing as well as could be expected under the unfortunate and painful circumstances. He formerly resided on the Richibucto River, where he owned affarm, which he sold. He invested the proceeds in the carding mill in which the accident took place.

UPPER PROVINCES

The excitement over the Dunkin Act at Toronto seems to be gradually dying out. There is a great falling off in the crowds which have congregated for the past week.

Capt. Tyler, President of the Grand Trunk Railway, has been knighted, in recognition of his services as Inspector of Railways.

Efforts to recover anchors lost from time to time in the St. Lawrence, near Quebec, are now being made, and with much success. A cluster of 50 anchors and an immense quantity of chain was re-cently placed in the Custom House Pond. The nest was found near the breakwater, and was the accumulation of years.

MONTREAL, Aug. 16-Recent developments in connection with the Hackett murder point to Sheeham and Micheal Quinn as the murderers, One woman has sworn that she saw them fire at the deceased.

The Quebec Government has decided not to build the Northern Colonization Railway to Montreal as the city refuses to pay the million dollars voted for it. They take the direct route for Otta-

The Vice-regal party attended the opening of the Rifle Association Meeting at Winnipeg, on Monday 12. The Countess of Dufferin fired the first shot, scoring a bull's eye. The Governor General made a speech on the grounds, where a great number were congregated.

The suggestion made by Hon, David Mills to the United States Government, when at Washington, recently, to adopt the Canadian system of dealing with the Indians, was favorably received. Presi-The schr. "Mara Lucia," from Glace Bay with dent Hayes decided to send commissioners immedipeaceful return of his band to their reserves The Canadian Government does not propose handing those Indians over to the Americans, but on account of the danger of a general Indian war from their presence in Canada, permits the commission to treat with them on our territory for securing a permanent peace.

> MoDougall's mill, with a large quantity of grain, was destroyed by fire on 21st at Montreal. Loss estimated at over \$190,000.

The To onto "Mail" says Archbishop Lynch has resigned his Bishopric, and that Dr. Conroy has forwarded his resignation to the Pope. The cause stated is that of ill-health.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The colessal statue of Faith on the National monument to the Pilgrims at Plymouth, Mass, was completed last week. The figure stands upor a pedestal forty-two feet above the ground, and is itself forty feet high. Faith is described as standing with one foot on a rock facing the harbor. holding an open Bible in one hand and pointing upward with the other.

The Colarado beetle has appeared in large force at Henford England. The Mayor, the Town Clerk and the Superintendent of Police collected many specimens in various stages of growth, and conurred in the belief that they had been imported from America with seed potatoes.

A Knoxville despatch says that the miners of Coal Creek, East Tennessee, have armed, and will drill regularly in anticipation of driving out the convicts from the Penitentiary, who are employed in their places in the mines.

There was rioting at Londonderry, Ireland, on 13th, on the occasion of the opening of the "Prentice" boys' Memorial Hall. A number were injured, one fatally. The military were called out. The new Convention between Great Britian and

Egypt for the suppression of the slave trade, pronibits the export or import of negro slaves. Egyptian slave traders will be tried by court martial as assassins, and foreigners will be handed over to their own tribunals. The British cruisers are authorised to capture slavers hoisting the Egyptian flag. The Khedive engages to abolish all private traffic of slaves in Egypt within seven years, and within twelve years in Soudan and frontier pro-

Negotiations are pending between Sweden and France respecting the cession of St. Bartholemew, one of the West Indian Islands, to the latter.

A Calcutta despatch says during the week insufficient rain has fallen in yortions of Madras and Mysore, and it is now clear, that the famine will rage with increased intensity in these provinces for at least six months longer.

The Washington Minister at Athens-reports the discovery of interesting ornaments of glass and vory in ancient tombs near Athens, resembling hose discovered by Schliemann. It is reported that the King of Holland intends

AUGUST, 1877.

Last Quarter, 2 day, 6h, 7m, Morning. New Moon, 9 day, 1h, 3m, Morning. First Quarter, 15 day, 6h, 14m, Afternoon. Full Moon, 23 day, 6h, 56m, Afternoon. Last Quarter, 31 day, 5h, 1m, Afternoon.

D	Day of Week.	SUN				MOON.				:	HTde Hal'x	
.K		Rise	es	Set	s I	tise	s S	outh	15	Set	s.	Ha
1	Wednesdy	4 51	17	21	10	17	. 4	52	11		11	
2	Thursday	4 52			10	47	5	38	A			. 17
3	Friday	4 53		19	11	28	6	29	2		1	2
4	Saturday	4 54	17		m	orn	7	25	3		1	57
5	SUNDAY	4 55	7	16	0	20	18	26	4		3	12
6	Monday	4 56	17	15	1	27	9	30	5	33	4	38
7	Tuesday	4 57	17	14	2	44	10	33	6	22	5	58
8	Wednesdy	4 58	7		4	9	111	35	7	1	7	1
9	Thursday	5 0	7	11	5	33	A.		7	31	7	51
10	Friday	5 1	7		6	55	1	25	7	55	8	38
ii	Saturday	5 2	17	8	8	16	2	16	8	16	9	23
12	SUNDAY	5 3	17	6	9	34	3	6	8	38	10	8
13	Monday	5 4	17		10	50	3	55	9	0	10	49
14	Tuesday	5 5	17	4	$\mathbf{A}.$	5	4	45	9	25	11	28
15	Wednesdy	5 6	7	2	1	19	5	38	9	57		rn
16	Thursday	5 8	7	1	2	27	6	31	10	35	0	10
17	Friday	5 9	6	59	3	31	7	25	11	19	0	56
18	Saturday	5 10	6	57	4	24	8	18		rn	1	54
19	SUNDAY	5 11	6	56	5	6	9	10	0	12	3	13
20	Monday	5 12	6	54	5	43	10	0	1	14	4	46
21	Tuesday	5 13	6	53	6	10	10	45	2	17	6	4
22	Wednesdy	5 15	6	51	6	32	11	28	3	20	6	56
23	Thursday	5 16	6	49	6	51	mo		4	24	7	37
23	Friday	5 17	6	48	7	8	0	10	5	29	8	12
25	Saturday	5 18	6	46	7	24	. 0	50	6	32	8	40
26	SUNDAY	5 19	6	44	7	40	1	29	7	34	9	9
7	Monday	5 20	6	42	8	0	2	8	8	36	9	38
8	Tuesday	5 21	6	41	8	21	2	51	9	42	10	8
9	Wednesdy	5 23	6	39	8	49	3	34	10	47	10	36
0	Thursday	5 24	6	37	9	23	4	24	1Ĭ	59	11	6
1	Friday	5 25	6	35	10	10	5	15	A.	7	11	41

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

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

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

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

TEMPERANCE VERSIFICATION. This is not the first occasion in which we have in desperation yielded publication to the following aberration. Those who find their recreation in such rhyming dissipation must accord it preservation and afford accommodation with due discrimination for their friends' participation, and on no consideration seek its reiteration.

The dangerous temptation to its continuation might lead some weak relation into some mental alienation.—Ed. Wit, Ye friends of moderation, Who think a re-formation Or moral re-novation Would benefit our nation Who deem intoxication With all its dissipation In every rank and station A cause of degradation; Of which your observation Gives ample demonstration; Who see the ruination Distrust and desolation To open violation Of moral obligation. The wretched habitation Without accommodation Or any regulation, For common sustentation A scene of deprivation Unequalled in creation The frequent desecration Of Sabbath ordination: The crime and depredation Defying legislation, The awful profanation Of common conversation : The mental aberration The dire infatuation, With every sad gradation Of maniac desperation-Ye who with consternation Behold this devastation And utter condemnation Of all inebriation. Why sanction its duration, Or show disapprobation, Of any combination For its extermination?

We deem a declaration

By any palliation

Of this abomination

That offers no temptation

The only sure foundation;

And under this persuasion

Hold no communication

With noxious emanation

Of brewers' fermentation

Of poisonous preparation

Of spirits distillation Nor any vain libation

Producing stimulation,

To this determination

We call consideration,

Invite co-operation,

And without hesitation

Nor doubting imitation

Afford you consolation,

For in participation

With this association

You may, by meditation,

Insure the preservation

From all contamination

And may each indication

Be the theme of exultation

Till its final consummation.

Of a future generation

Of such regeneration

-Montreal Wit.

Will raise your estimation, And by continuation

EARLY CANADIAN RELIC.

A few weeks ago was found in the township of McKellar, on the shores of French River, whose name commemothe Georgian Bay, about ten miles north | rates their sufferings, to Quebec. They of Parry Sound, an interesting relic. It sailed along the shores where they had was a metal mortar, such as used by dwelt a populous race, not one of whom chemists, seven inches high, ten inches remained—Il n'en restoit pas mesme n'n across the top, six and a quarter inches | eeul. It was probly in this retreat that across the base, and about three quarters of an inch thick. Around the upper edge is the inscription in distinct | frail cances. relief, in old French spelling, "FAICT

WESLEYAN' ALMANAC On each side in three lozenge shaped spaces are as many sharply outlined fleurs de lis. By way of handles are two grotesque heads in the Louis Qnatorze style, projecting about an inch and a half. The metal is of a greyish lustre, not at all oxydized, and when struck, emits a clear sonorous sound. The vessel was found by a settler while clearing his land, beneath the roots of a tall pine tree. It came into the possession of Mr. Wm. Beatty, of Parry Sound. A metal pestle was also found with it, which, however, I have not seen, as it has not been sent to Mr. Beatty.

> This interesting object is unquestionably a vestige of the early French occupation of the province. It was used I conjecture, for pounding the grain from which were made the wafers for the Holy Eucharist. The bottom of the mortar is considerably worn, as if by long use. In the year 1839, the present Bishop Tache of Red River, found near Orilla a small steel mill which he thought was used for the same purpose.

In 1626 Pere Brebeuf first reached the Huron country by a tortuous route of 900 miles from Quebec, through the Ottawa, Lake Nipissing, the French River and Georgian Bay. He was afterwards joined by Peres Daniel, Davost, Lalemant, Ragueneau, Jogues and many others. At this time the northern half of what is now the county of Simcoe contained a large and flourishing nation of about 30,000 Hurons. They inhabited thirty-two villages, well walled palisaded, with flanking bastions, and containing buildings from thirty to one hundred yards long. They were not mere hunting nomades, but an agricultural people, laying up ample stores of corn for their maintenance during the long winters. The Jesuits established about thirty missions in this country, with resident missionaries, built chapels, set up altars, and made numerous converts among the natives. The chief mission was at Ste. Marie, on the River Wye, about six miles from Penetan. guishene. Here, in 1640, was built a stone fort, whose ruins may still be seen. As many as sixty white men were sometimes assembled here, and in 1649 as many as 6,000 Christian Indians were temporary lodged and fed.

The year previous, the hostile Iroquois from what is now called Central New York attacked the village of St. Joseph near the present site of Barrie. Seven hundred of its 2,000 inhabitants were captured or killed, and Pere Daniel, the resident missionary, became the proto-martyr of the Huron Mission.

In 1649 the Iroqois returned in force, devastated the country, butchered the inhabitants, and at St. Louis, not far from Orillia, cruelly burned at the stake Peres Brebeuf and Lalamant. In the Hotel Dieu, at Quebec, are still preserved in a glass case the skull and other relics of the intrepid Brebeaf, the pioneer Huron missionary.

A reign of terror ensued. The Je-

suit Fathers resolved to abandon Ste. Marie. They set fire to the mission buildings, and with sinking hearts, saw in an hour the labor of ten years destroyed. On a rude raft, near sunset on the 14th of June, they embarked. about forty whites in all, and after several days reached Christian Island, about 25 miles due north of Collingwood. They built a new mission fortress, the remains of which may still be seen. Here by winter were assembled six or eight thousand wretched Hurons. They subsisted largely on acorns, boiled with ashes to take away their bitter taste. Before spring harnessed by the Iroquois, and wasted by pestilence, half the number had died. The whole land writes a contemporary chronicler. was a scene of horror, a place of massacre. N'estoit plus vu'une terre d'horreur et un lieu de massacre. With many tears and forty hours of consecutive prayer, they resolved to abandon for ever the country, red with the blood of their brethren. With three hundred faithful Hurons, sad relics of a nation once so powerful, they retreated by the the interesting relic above mentioned,

laborers died by violence in the service | Conference is likely to become histori- charge of the relief in Chicago for a in an article by the present writer, entitled "The last of the Hurons" in the Canadian Monthly, for November, 1872. also in Parkman's "Jesuits in North America," and with great fullness of the missionaries in the three large 8vo. lished by the Canadian Government .-W. H. Withrow in Toronto Globe.

PREACHING IN PRAYER.

The editor of the Congregationalist gives the outline of a prayer preached to which he was lately compelled to listen, declaring at the same time that he tones down" the performance. He

"The speaker informed the Lord that it was a singularly beautiful morning, and that after the storm the ocean was quiet; that calms after storms are exceedingly pleasant and, indeed, useful; that after a man has been very angry, and gets over it, he has a chance to be ashamed of himself; that storms themselves are salutary, and do things good in a general way; that the sun never seems so bright, and the earth such an agreeable residence, as after a few days | not believe there is a man in this city of cloudy weather and the gloom of storms: that it is a blessed thing to the country. If you haven't money to have sunshine in our hearts, and we ride, walk out. You can foot it on a all may have it, if we will but remember that God is the great Sun who shines for all, and open those hearts to his gracious shining; that our tears of penitence may be considered raindrops which will fertilize the dry and thirsty earth of our good resolutions, desiccated by procrastination, which is the thief of time; that the brightness of the morning, it behooves us to remember, how ever, introduces quite often the fervors of the mid-day of toil, and the lengththening shadows of senility; that we all must die, and that some die in the the sear and yellow leaf of a tremulous | if you hold right on God will open a old age flutters to the ground, and | way for you, and if need be send down leaves them—to die at last; that many | a legion of angels to help you. " What of us are now in the mid-day of the would you do with a man that would world's anxieties and sublunary concerns; that each morning sees some task | "If a man will not work he shall not begin, each evening sees it close, oh eat." I think we are doing these men may something attempted, something a great injury if we help them when done, have earned a night's repose; that | they won't work. Some of these men the past week has been one of good have professed, but there is a difference health generally in the congregation, for which we hope we are duly thank. ful: that the fields seem to promise to and they see others come out, and that be fertile, and the husbandman may they are getting fed and getting new reasonably anticipate a prosperous sea- clothes, and they say: "These men are son, provided in the morning he sow his seed, and in the evening withhold not his hand from [why don't* he say of the Young Men's Christian Associa-"potato-bugs," and be done with it? protection of his nascent crops from those mysterious marauders which seem to have been permitted by an infinitely had no work and wanted help. At last wise Providence to remind us once more | 1 got two or three hundred cords of that the price of liberty is eternal vigilance; that—we stopped remembering just then, and our mind wandered."

* And why does n't the critical "Congregation-list" say does n't, and be grammaticai?—ED.

THE METHODIST CONFERENCE AT BRISTOL.

Our Methodist readers here will be in- | we would bring out the saw and saw terested in learning that the Methodist | buck and send them out, but we would Conference still in session in Bristol, have a boy to watch and see that they England, chose for its President by a vote | did not steal the saw. Then the fellow of 205, Dr. W. B. Pope, near relative of would say, "I will go home and tell my Dr HPope, of this city. Dr. B. W Pope's wife I have got some work," and that chief competitor was Dr. Rigg, Princi- would be the last we would see of him. pal of the Westminster Training Col- Out of the whole winter I never got lege. Dr. Pope is a Theological Professor, an accomplished scholar, and sawed. We heard from our Friend Dr. known far beyond the pale of his own Tyng last week that we want a good denomination as an authority on theolo- deal of mother in this work; yes, and gical questions of high rank. The Conference elected as its Secretary Dr. Williams, one of the foremost men of his and giving them clothing and raiment,

we gather these facts, we note the is not charity at all to help them when names of the Revs. Messrs. Albrighton they will not work. If a man will not rican and British consuls, and many and Brewster, well known in this city work let him starve. They never die. Mr. Albrighton was elected into the I never heard of them really starving Legal Hundred—a sort of Methodist to death. You may say that is harsh, House of Lords in the British Metho- but we need a little of that now. It says of a Norwegian. It may be added that was abandoned as too heavy for their dist ecclesiastical economy. Mr. Brews- in the fifteen chapter of Proverbs, "The ter is reported as having taken part in way of the slothful man is hedged with On the little company of Jesuit mis- a corner-stone laying demonstration in thorns." I never knew them to get out markable incident.—St. Johnsbury Cale-L['] AN 1036"—made in the year 1636. sionaries, seven priests and three lay the vicinity of Oxford. The Bristol bill they worked their way out. I had donian.

of the mission, and many others suffer- | cal, from the fact that it will settle ed tortures far worse than death. Any affirmatively the question of lay repreone interesting in this somewhat un- sentation within its own pale, and thus say there is no hope for a man that will familiar chapter in early Canadian mark an important advance in the ex- not work. Talk about their conversion, history, may find it more fully treated ercise of popular influence in matters ecclesiastical. While referring to Methodist matters we may observe that Mr. Morley Punshon, son of Dr. Punshon, seems in the matter of pulpit oratory, to be a chip of the old block. detail in the contemporary letters of He is quite a young man, but he was recently selected to take part with his volumes of Relations des Jesuites, pub- | father and the President of the Conference in church opening services, and his sermon on the occasion is described as able and eloquent. It does not often happen that father and son are distinguished for special proficiency in the same art, though there are some striking examples in that direction. -St. John News.

> HE THAT WILL NOT WORK NEITHER LET HIM EAT.

Mr. Moody, in a recent address to re ormed drunkards in Boston, said:

These are hard times I know, and it

is hard to get work, but spring has come

and if you cannot get work in the city, start out into the country. A great many farmers want men now. It is not degrading to go out and hoe and shovel in the field. It is noble I think. I do that really wants work but can get it in good pleasant day like this, ten or fifteen miles a day. Besides, you will have a better chance walking than if you passed the farmer's places on a train. If you are looking for work, do not beg, ask for something to do. If you are offered anything without work do not take it. They will give you some wood to saw or some work to do that will pay for what you get. Your meals will taste a good deal sweeter when you have earned them by the sweat of your brow. If you will not beg or steal men will respect and help you. It may be a not work?" I think Paul was right. between profession and being regenerated. We are living in days of shammaking a good thing of it; I guess I'll conform too." When I was President tion in Chicago we used to have those men coming in all the time. They would tell about their suffering, and how they wood and put it in a vacant lot and got some saws and saw bucks and kept them out of sight. A man would come and ask for help. "Why don't you work?" "I can't get any." "Would you do it if you could get any?" "Oh, yes, anything." "Would you really work in the street?" "Yes." "Would you saw wood ?" "Yes." "All right," and then more than three or four cords of wood we want some father, to. If you are always showering money on these men, they will live in idleness, and not only In the London journal from which ruin themselves, but their children. It

number of years, and I was brought into contact with these lazy men, and I it is only just put on to get a little money out of you without work. Some of you ladies think you are doing God's service by giving them money, but you are really injuring them. It says in Ecclesiastes, tenth chapter and eigh. teenth verse, "By much slothfulness the building decayeth." You see many young men in Boston rotten decar from idleness. You cannot keep the body healthy without work. We are commanded to earn our bread by the sweat of our brows. Get something to do. If it is for fifteen hours a day all the better, for while you are at work Satan does not have so much chance to tempt you. It is these men that are out of work that Satan tempts.

THE SUPERINTENDENT AND HIS BELL.

A bell is a very useful instrument in a Sunday-school if it is kept in its proper place, Sometimes the best place for it is in a closet locked up, and the key where the superintendent can't find it. We are quite sure this would be an improvement over the custom in use in some schools, where the superintendent plies the bell so vigorously and continuously as to suggest that he may, at some period of his life, have rung the dinner bell in a boarding house.

A bell in a Sunday-school may be a valuable help, or a noisy nuisance; it depends on the one who controls it. Some superintendents have a huge bell, or a great gong, or a shrill, sharp-toned call-bell, which they delight in sounding at every conceivable opportunity. They are as pleased with it as a child with a new toy. It is not so much the noise it makes which pleases them, as what the noise reveals, and that is the fact that the man who strikes the bell is the superintendent of the school, a position far above that of the Great Mogul or the Grand Turk. By means of his bell he announces this inspiring and soul-thrilling fact to an admiring audience. Put all such bells into the morning of life, while others last till hard chance to get the first footing, but closet under lock and key, and, if the superintendent cannot be separated from his beloved bell, put him there too. It would be a relief to a longsuffering school.

There are superintendents who somehow have acquired the habit of negecting the bell. They seldom touch t, and when they do, it is done lightly though with sufficient distinctness of sound to be heard throughout the room. There is no noisy clangor as though a fire were raging, but a gentle touch, and a delicate, distinct ting, which instantly commands attention. Why? Because all who hear the bell

know that the man who has touched it expects attention, and will have it. He makes no noise, he sends forth no excited shrick, nor any angry shout, but there he stands, calm, self-possessed, looking with steady gaze at his school, who have learned to look at him when the signal is given.

Let: all superintendents remember this fact: it is not the bell which brings a school to order, but the man who stands behind the bell.-S.S. Jour

REMARKABLE INCIDENT.

Last Sabbath a clergyman from a distant city supplied at one of our village churches. In the course of his sermon he used, as illustrating his subject, a very thrilling story of a young sailor in a foreign land, who had recklessly broken the laws of that country, and who, unheard and almost untried. had peen condemned to death for insurrection; whose execution was at hand and whose coffin was before him, when the American consul came forward, and wrapping the American flag about the condemned man, told those who sought his life to fire through that at their peril. This thoughtful act saved the prisoner's life. The preacher had scarcely reached his temporary residence at the close of the service, when he received a call from a gentleman and lady, the gentleman introducing the lady as his wife, and declaring himself to be the man referred to in the story of that evening's discourse. It is needless to say that the clergyman was greatly astonished and interested while he listened to the man's story of this thrilling adventure, giving as he did every little incident of the remarkable occurrence with the names of the Ameparticulars which were new to the preacher.. But the main facts were as related in the story, only the man claimed to be an American born, instead his story was such as to carry conviction to his hearers that he was telling the truth. Altogether it was a very reNT AND

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HE HUNTER'S STORY.

guide was an old trapper, who spent years in the forest, sometimes ix months at a time without seeing a human face. I was sitting down, leaning against a tree, just at sunset, and the old hunter came and sat down near

"In the course of your being in the have met with some strange things. the strangest?"

I had been out all winter alone, trappfarthest, wildest lakes I ever visited. I being nearer than one hundred miles. I was pushing my canoe through the loose ice, one cold day, when just around a point that projected into the lake, I heard something walking through the ice. It made so much noise, and stepped so regularly, that I felt sure it must be a moose. I got my rifle ready, and held it cocked in one hand, while I pushed the canoe with the other. Slowly and carefully I rounded the point, when, what was my astonishment to see, not a moose, but a man wading in the water -the ice water! He had nothing on his hands or feet, and his clothes were torn almost from his limbs. He was walking, gesticulating with his hands. and taking to himself. He seemed to be wasted to a skeleton.

With great difficulty I got him into my canoe, when I landed and made up a fire, and got him some hot tea and food. He had a bone of some animal in his bosom, which he had gnawed almost to nothing. He was nearly frozen, and quieted down and soon fell asleep. I nursed him like an infant. With great difficulty, and in a round-about way. I I found out the name of the town from which he came. Slowly and carefully I got him along, around falls and over portages, keeping a resolute watch on him, lest he should escape from me in | MESSRS. T. GRAHAM & SON. the forest. At length, after nearly a week's travel, I reached the village where I supposed he lived. I found the whole community under deep excitement, and more than a hundred men were scattered-in the woods and on the mountains seeking for my crazy companion, for they had learned that he had wandered into the woods. It had been agreed upon that if he was found, the bells should be immediately rung and guns fired; and as soon as I landed a shout was raised, his friends rushed to him, the bells broke out in loud notes. and guns were fired, and their reports echoed again and again in forest and on mountain, till ever seeker knew that the lost one was found.

How many times I had to tell the story over. I never saw people so crazy with joy; for the man was of the first and best families, and they hoped his insanity would be but temporary as I afterwards learned it was. How they feasted me, and, when I came away, loaded my canoe with provisions and clothing, and everything for my comfort. It was a time and place of wonderful joy. They seemed to forget everything else, and think only of the poor man whom I had brought back."

The old hunter ceased, and I said, "Don't this make you think of the fifteenth chapter of Luke, where the man who lost one sheep left all the rest and sought it, and brought it home rejoicing; and of the teaching of our Saviour, that there is joy in heaven over one re-

penting, returning sinner?" "O yes; I have often compared the two, and though I don't suppose they ring bells and fire guns in that world yet I have no doubt they have some way of making their joy known."—The Rev. John Todd, D.D.

REQUISITES OF A PREACHER. Give me a priest whose grace shall pos-

Of an ambassador the just address. A father's tenderness, a shepherd's care, A leader's courage which the cross can

A ruler's a ve, a watchman's wakeful eye, A pilot's skill, the helm in storms to ply, A fisher's patience, and a labourer's toil, A guide's dexterity to disembroil

A prophet's inspiration from above, A teacher's knowledge and a Saviour's love.

-Bishop Kenn.

AMUSING MISTAKE OF TWO YOUNG PREACHERS.

An amusing scene occurred in the Christian Church at Larksville, Pa., one Sunday morning. It appears that the Methodist pulpit at that place was to be supplied by a preacher from the Wyoming Seminary, and two young men proceeded thither for the purpose woods so long," said I, "You must of conducting the service. Instead of going into the M. E. Church, however, What one do you think of as amongst | they went into the Christian Church on the opposite side of the street, where "Why, I hardly know, I have had they found a large congregation." Thinkmany narrow escapes, and have, as you ing they had been waited for they prosay, seen some strange things. I can ceeded at once to the vacant pulpit and now recal one. It took place many years after a brief pause and a glance at the ago, when I was younger than I am now. | congregation, one of them rose, read a chapter in the Bible, and said that he ing for furs. It was in March, when I had selected it as the foundation of a was hunting beaver, just as the ice had few remarks. The Rev. Mr. Bevan, pasbegun to break up, and on one of the tor of the church, who was a little behind time, walked in at this interesting calculated that there could be no human | juncture, and much to his surprise found his pulpit already occupied. He did not made a demonstration, like Robert of Sicily, when that monarch found an angel in his place, but proceeded softly up and took his seat inside the railing to await further de-

The young preacher was about to go on with his discourse, unconscious of the sensation he was creating, when a lady from the church on the opposite side of the street entered, and walking straight up to the pulpit, beckoned to the young man who was about to hold forth. Her conduct seemed somewhat *strange to him, but he stopped to listen. and she whispered something in his ear that made him change colour quickly. She told him that he was in the wrong pulpit, and that the congregation over the way was waiting somewhat impatiently for his arrival. The two young men were very much discomfited, but, after a moment they mastered the situation, and sought a short interview with Elder Bevan, to whom they made suitable apology. They then proceeded to the church across the road, but as they left the congregation smiled audibly over their mistake.— Exchange.

MONTREAL, March 1, 1877.

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

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

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

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THE MOST VALUABLE GIFT-RE STORATION OF THE HEALTH. Levi Jones, Markham, says-"I had a very severe attack of Bronchitis. I was so bad that I could hardly get my breath. I sought for a quick remedy, and seeing the "Shoshonees Remedy" so highly recommended, I procured a bottle, and am happy to say, that by the time it was taken, I was entirely well and have remained so althrough, I was much exposed through the winter in travelling.

Rev. F. B. Stratton, Demorestville, writes-"I have found your remedies particularly beneficial for liver complaint, dyspepsia and bronchial affections, and would advise all similarly affected to give | The Children on the Plains

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

June 15 2. .

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We give above a partial list of Books lately received to supplement those Advertised in late issues. In paper, type, contents, illustrations and binding they are excellent. Quite a number are new publications from Methodist Publishing Houses. These should be added to all Libraries however complete they may have been before.

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SUNDAY, 26th AUG. Brunswick St. 7 p.m. Rev S F Huestis Rev E R Brunyate Grafton St. Rev W H Heartz 7 p.m. Kaye St. 11 a.m. Rev E R Brunyate Rev W L Cunningham 71 a.m. Rev J Sharp Rev G Shore Mr. J. Bond BEECH STREET, 3,30 p.m. Cobourg St. 7 p.m. 11 a.m. Rev W L Cunningham Rev. R. Williams.

MARRIED.

Rev. G. Shore

On the 16th inst., at the Methodist Church Brooklyn, by the Rev. James Strothard, Captain Nicholas Curry, to Miss Bessie Rathburn, daughter of Joseph Rathburn, Esqr., all of Newport. On the 13th inst., at the Methodist Parsonage, by Rev. R. W. Weddall. Ainsley Brewer, of Green

Rev J Sharp

Hill, Stanley, to Martha Cookson, of the same On the 15th inst., ut the Methodist Church Lawrencetown, Annapolis, by the Rev. Richard Smith, Rev. D. W. Johnson, A.B., of Oxford, to Jennie L., adopted daughter of John L Morse, Esq.,

DIED.

On the 18th instant, at 124 Agricola Street, of Consumption, Henry Arthur Lockhart, son of the late Thomas Dixon Lockhart. Aged 24 years.

CUMBERLAND DISTRICT. MISSIONARY MEETINGS, 1877.

Deputation. Circuits. Chairman, R. B. Amherst & Oct 3rd week Mack & J Craig. Chairman, J Craig, W G Lane TD Hart, D W 16, 17, 18 D W Johnson, Jos " 22, 23, 24 Pugwash W Alcorn, D W Johnson, R A River Phillip Daniel. W Alcorn, G W Oxford " Tuttle. R B Mack, D W Wentworth Dec. 20 Chairman, J Craig

Sept. 11, 12 Parsboro' R Bird. Wm. Alcorn, R 18, 19, 20, Southampton " Mack, CSwallow Adv. HarborLocal arrangem'ts Local arrangem'ts R. A. DANIEL, Fin. Secy.

CHURCH EXTEN SION AND PROPERTY COMMITTEE.

THE CHURCH EXTENSION AND PROPER TY COMMITTEE of the Nova Scotia Conference, is requested to meet on special business in Brunswick Street Vestry, on TUESDAY, August 28th, at 3 p. m.

By order,
J. G. ANGWIN, Secretary.

ANNAPOLIS DISTRICT.

THE FINANCIAL MEETING of the Annapolis District will be held in Lawrencetown commencing WEDNESDAY, August 29th, at 3 ELIAS BRETTLE, Chairman

Guysboro' and C. B. District. THE FINANCIAL DISTRICT MEETING.

will be held at Port Hawkesbury, on Wednesday, September 5th at 9 o'clock, a.m. JOHN CASSIDY,

YARMOUTH DISTRICT.

(D.V) at Shelburne, on WEDNESDAY, 29th inst., at 9 a.m. The District SABBATH SCHOOL CONVENTION will hold its Public Session at half-past seven p. m.

JAMES TAYLOR.

ST. JOHN DISTRICT.

THE FINANCIAL MEETING of the St. John District will be held in the Methodist Church at Fairville, on WEDNESDAY, September 5th, commencing of 10 o'clock, a.m. All members, Ministerial and Lay, are requested to be present. By order of the President, S. T. TEED,

Financial Secretary.

SACKVILLE DISTRICT.

THE FINANCIAL DISTRICT MEETING will be held (D. V.) at Point de Bute, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst., commencing at 3 o'clock p. m. All the members, Lay and Ministerial, are requested to be present.

D. CHAPMAN,

TRURO DISTRICT.

THE FINANCIAL MEETING will be held (D.V.) on TUESDAY, the 28th August, at SHUBENACADIE, commencing at 3 o'clock p.m. G. O. HUESTIS,

A TEACHER WANTED

A TEACHER is wanted for a Superior School at Brigus, N.F. Salary \$600.00.

Certificates of Character and Qualifications to be sent to Rev. C. LADNER, Brigus, Newfoundland.

12 a day athome. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine camphe, lyr.

Intercolonial Railway.

THE New Passenger Depot at North Street is now open, and all Passenger Trains will from and after this date, depart from, and arrive at the New Station

General Sup't of Gov't Railways.

Moncton, N.B., August 9th, 1877. aug18

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(Two hundred and twenty-four pages, sheet music THE FINANCIAL MEETING will be held (D.V) at Shelburne, on WEDNESDAY, 29th size) will receive a Welcome in every Home where it is used, having well chosen, bright music, and nothing harder than the medium degree of difficulty.

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- 1	Dutter, Firkins	.10 10	.20	.20	
3	Do. Rolls	.20 to	.21	.26	
n	Mutton, per lb	.07 to	.08	.05	
3	Lamb, pr lb. by quarter	.10 to	.12	.05	
-	Hams, smoked, per lb	.12 to	.13	.12	
7	Hides, per lb	.51 to	.06	$.05\frac{1}{2}$	
1	Calfskins, pr lb	.25 to	.75	.7 to	
- 1	Pork, per lb			-	
- 1	Veal, per lb	.07 to	.09	.00 to	20
-	Tallow, per lb	8 to	.09	.08 to	.09
- 1	" rough, per lb	.041	.05	.4 to	08
	Beef, per lb	.09 to	.11	.06 to	.5
	Eggs, per doz	.121to	.15	.16 to	.18
d	Lard, per lb	.15 to	.16	.13 to	.15
t	Oats, per bush	.50 to	.60	.40 to	.50
`	Potatoes per bush	.50 to	.60	.50 to	.70
- 1	Cheese, factory, per lb	.12 to	$.12\frac{1}{2}$.15 to	.17
- 1	Do. dairy	.10 to	.11	.08 to	.10
_	Buckwheat meal	1.75 to	2.10	2.00 to	2.25
=	do. grey	1.00 to	2.50	2.25 to	
	Lambskins each	25 to	*35	.75 to	
	Turnips	.45 to	.60	.40 to	.50
•	Chickens, pr pair	.40 to	.60	.40 to	
	Turkey, per lb	.16 to		.15 to	
ıt	Geese, each			.45 to	
	Ducks, per pair		.90	.60 to	
	Beans, green, per bush				
	Parsnips, pr bush	'75 to	.80	.80 to	1.00
.	Carrots,pr bush	.60 to	.65	.50 to	
e	Yarn, per lb	.35 to	.45		
	Partridges per pair				

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NEWFOUNDLAND, 11 Aug—1 y.



HIS HONOR THE DEPUTY OF THE GOVER-

NOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under the provisions of the 9th and 55th sections of the Act passed in the Session of the Parliament of Canada, held in the 40th year of Her Majesty's Reign, chaptered 10, and entitled:—"An Act to amend and consolidate the Acts respecting the Customs," His Honor, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council of Canada, has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that Kentville, in the Province of Nova Scotia, be and is hereby constituted and appointed to be an Out Port of Entry of Customs and a Warehousing Port; also that the said Out Port of Kentville be and it is hereby placed under the survey of the Collector of Customs at the Port of Cornwallis, in the said Province of Nova Scotia. lis, in the said Province of Nova Scotia.

W. A. HIMSWORTH, Clerk, Privy Council.



MAIL CONTRACT

TENDERS addressed to the POSTMASTER GENERAL will be received at OTTAWA, until noon on FRIDAY, the 7th September, for the Conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, Twice per week

Churchville and New Glasgow

Under a proposed contract, for four years, from 1st October next, Printed notices containing further information as to the condition of the Contract may be seen, and forms of tender obtained at the Post Offices at Churchville and New Glasgow, or at the Office of

F. M. PASSOW. Post Office Inspector's Office,



MAIL CONTRACT

Halifax, 27th July, 1877.

TENDERS addressed to the Post Master General will be received at Ottawa until FRIDAY, the 7th September, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails three times per week each way, between

HOPEWELL and SUNNYBRAE, And twice a week each way between SUNNYBRAE and KENOGARE,

Under a proposed contract, for four years, from the 1st October next. Printed notices containing further information as to the conditions of the contract may be seen, and forms of tender obtained at the Post Offices at Hopewell, Sunnybrae and Kenograe, or at the office of the Subscriber.

Post Office Inspector Post Office Inspector's Office, Halifax, 27th July, 1877.

\$55 TO \$77 a Week to Agents. \$10 Ouft Augusta, Main

R. S FITCH & Co Wholesale and Retail GROCERS.

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march17—1y

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Linen Stuff Clothing

Hosiery and Smallware Stock in thorough preparation for the

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35 Germain St. St. JOHN, N.B. The Subscribers beg leave to say the above

place is fitted up in a neat and sumptuous manner, with all the modern improvements. It is conducted in strict accordance with the wants of the traed in strict accordance with the wants of the travelling public. Dinner, Breakfast and Tea served at the shortest notice. Oysters served in every style. Pastry, Ice Cream, Fruit and all the delicacies of the season always on hand. Strictly Temperance principles. The proprietor would say further that the above establishment is aptronized by the respectable portion of the city of St. John.

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Nov. 18..1y

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J. JOHNSON,



GATES ACADIAN LINIMENT. Joyful News for the Afflicted.

PARKER'S COVE, N.S., March 1st, 1877.

DR. C. GATES :-

DEAR SIR,-I should have written to you before but owing to sickness and business I have been prevented from doing so. I feel it my duty to send you the following information from gratitude to you and for the benefit of those suffering as I was. I have been greatly afflicted with dyspepsia and biliousness for about 25 years, tried doctors but got no cure. About 5 years ago I tried a few bottles of your Life of Man Bitters and No. 1. Invigorating Syrup, from which I obtained great relief up to the present for which I feel very thankful to God and to you, and would recommend your medicines to all suffering with the same com-

plaints as dyspepsia and the like. Since you was at my house, Thomas Rice was taken very ill with a dreadful sore throat, bordering on diphthria, we used your Acadian Liminent and nerve Ointment freely from which he obtained great relief. Others in our neighborhood are using your medicines and the result is good. Wishing you great success.

I remain yours, REV. H. ACHILLES.

CURE OF EPILEPSY OR FALLING FITS
BY HANCE'S EPILEPTIC PILLS.
Persons suffering from this distressing malady
will find Hance's Epileptic Pills to be the only
remedy ever discovered for curing it. The following certificate should be read by all the
afflicted; it is in every respect true.

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

Resectfully, etc., LEWIS THORNBRUGH.
Sett is any part of the country by mail, free of that is afflicted in the country by mail, free of the country by ma

Moy 1, and \$ 7.20 PER QUARTER FOR TEN QUARTERS.

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PHILADELPHIA, 1876.

Intercolonial Railway.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, MAY 7th, EXPRESS TRAINS Will leave Halifax as follows:-

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

At 8.30 a.m. for St. John and Way Stations. 4.40 p.m. for Pictou and Way Stations 6.40 p.m. for Riviere du Loup and all points West, as well as St. John and

Point du Chene. TRAINS WILL ARRIVE.

At 7.45 p.m., from St. John and Way Stations. 9.30 a.m. from Riviere du Loup, and all points West, as well as St. John and Point du Chene. And 3 p.m. from P. E. Island, Pictou and

Way Stations. C. J. BRYDGES, Gen. Sup't. of Gov. Railways. Railway Office, Moncton, May 2nd 1877.

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