

ST. JOHN—FIRST SABBATH AFTER THE GREAT FIRE.

This holy day, and sacred feelings come, Tinged with the gloom of deepest agony; In vain aspiring thoughts to heavenly things, The drooping spirit wringles seems to-day.

OLD WINE.

LUKE V. 39.

THE SCRIPTURES. THEIR IMPORTANCE.

I am a creature of a day, passing through life, as an arrow through the air. I am a spirit come from God, and returning to God: just hovering over the great gulf, till a few moments hence, I am no more seen!

THE CHRISTIAN RULE.

The Christian rule of right and wrong is the Word of God, the writings of the Old and New Testament; all that the Prophets and "holy men of old" wrote "as they were moved by the Holy Ghost;" all that Scripture which was given by inspiration of God, and which is indeed profitable for doctrine, or teaching the whole will of God; for reproof of what is contrary thereto; for correction of error, and for instruction or training us up in righteousness. 2 Tim. iii. 16.

This is a lantern unto a Christian's feet, and a light in all his paths. This alone he receives as his rule of right or wrong, of whatever is really good or evil. He esteems nothing good, but what is here enjoined, either directly or by plain consequence; he accounts nothing evil but what is here forbidden, either in terms or by undeniable inferences.

And if it be directed thereby, in fact, then hath he "the answer of a good con-

science toward God." "A good conscience" is what is elsewhere termed by the Apostle "a conscience void of offence." So, what he at one time expresses thus, "I have lived in good conscience before God until this day." (Acts xxiii. 1); he demonstrates at another by that expression, "Herein do I exercise myself, to have always a conscience void of offence toward God and man," chap. 24; 16. Now in order to this there is the Word of God, of his "wholly and acceptable, and perfect Will" concerning us, as it is revealed therein. For it is impossible we should walk by rule if we do not know what it means.

Standing Revelation is the best means of rational conviction; far preferable to any of those extraordinary means which some imagine would be more effectual. It is therefore our wisdom to avail ourselves of this; to make full use of it; so that it may be a lantern to our feet, and a light to our paths. Let us take care, that it be the constant rule of all our tempers, all our words, and all our actions. So shall we preserve in all things the testimony of a good conscience toward God: and when our course is finished, we too shall be "carried by angels into Abraham's bosom."—WESLEY.

COMMON-SENSE VIEWS OF A WIFE.

"Juno," in New York Graphic, says: "I have for many years been deeply interested in the question of marriage in all its different phases. Possibly, like many others, I have thought much more than I have spoken. I have been five years a wife. As a wife I suppose I have endured an average share of a wife's trials and disappointments. Unquestionably there is in marriage a certain disappointment to nine wives out of ten, possibly to 999 out of the 1,000. Because lovers are not husbands, nor husbands lovers. Nor do I believe it possible for the husband to remain the lover. It is not so much the husband's fault, as is charged by so many wives. It is, in my estimation, but a natural result. The lover has novelty and scarcity to spur him on. The scarcity I refer to is that of his adored's presence. When it is his privilege to see her at any hour of the day without the formality of a visit, that presence must lose a certain charm. The first shad and strawberries in the market are rated at a high figure. The appetite is whetted for them by a long fast, but when they become very plentiful they lose value. This same principle extends to every department and working of human nature. It is of no use to shut our eyes to this. Better open them wide, acknowledge the corn, and see if some way cannot be devised to improve matters. It is a mistake to suppose that the husband's comparative indifference implies the actual lack of the husband's love. Only the vigilance and anxiety of love is toned down by a sense of perfect security and possession. The man may never acknowledge this even to himself, but he feels it all the same, and his acts are based on such feeling. Make the man pay some price for his wife's presence, and there would be a change. The fruit that hangs over every wall is not deemed worth the plucking. Wives have themselves much to blame for the husband's indifference. They hold themselves too cheap; and I may say also too exclusive. If these are conundrums aggrieved wives can spend an hour or two profitably in studying them."

TURKEY.—Very great suffering and wretchedness are everywhere experienced in the Turkish empire. Demoralization and anarchy, from present prospects, must become universal. The missionaries are suffering greatly. One of the most successful native preachers writes to the missionaries at Constantinople a most affecting letter, in which he refers to the retrenchment, and pleads for sympathy and help. We quote briefly from his letter, found in the Missionary Herald:—

"I have with joy continued to labor at Zaharia village, with the cordial consent of the brethren, who, although very poor, have yet maintained a separate congregation unitedly. But the ceasing of your kind assistance astonished me and grieved the brethren, as their petition sent to you testifies. Nevertheless, I continue my labors, hoping that you, who love the Lord's work, will not leave unconsidered both the request of the brethren and my tearful cries. O brethren, you who love Christ, why do you leave me thus, at such a time as this, when I can get nothing from any one? O kind brethren, do not leave your poor brother in his old age, who has been a laborer under the pleasant yoke of Christ from his youth, who is still in the work, blessed be God! Imagine, once, in what a pitiable state I am! "Seeing the necessities of my poor children for food and clothing, wrings my heart with anguish, and for resting my perturbed spirit I often implore, weeping, my faithful Creator, that He may care for us. Then, O respected brethren, have pity, as the honored instruments of divine guardianship, and be pleased quickly to quiet our hearts by writing to me the promise of continuing your kind aid, that the blessed work may be continued!"

THE UNVEILING OF THE BLISS MONUMENT.

DEAR MR. EDITOR.—Yesterday was a great day in Rome. I do not mean the "Seven Hilled City" of Italy, known to the world by her centuries of splendid achievement and history, but the quiet, and until recently, unheard of little village of Rome, Pennsylvania. This Rome has, in a day, leaped into almost as great notoriety, and has been almost as gloriously immortalized as its great name-sake of historic fame. In this Rome no battles have been fought, no kings have been crowned, no triumphal processions have been witnessed, as in old Rome; but in it was born the saintly, kingly P. P. Bliss, who for many years swayed the sceptre of song over the Christian world—whose sweet hymns and inspiring melodies are sung around the globe to-day, and will be sung as long as sacred song sits upon the tongues of men. In the cemetery of this smaller, younger Rome, about fifteen thousand persons, from all parts of the country assembled yesterday, to witness the monument erected by the Sunday-school scholars of this and other countries, to the memory of Mr. Bliss and his wife, who perished in the terrible Ashtabula disaster.

On the stand were Messrs. Moody and Sankey and Whittle—intimate friends and co-laborers of the deceased—besides many other eminent men such as Dr. Vincent of New York, Dr. Peltz of Chicago, and Dr. Pearson, of Detroit. There too, were the mothers of Mr. and Mrs. Bliss, the two little orphan boys, together with many other relatives and friends. The immense throng, pressing on all sides about the stand, was quieted and brought to order by the singing of "When Jesus comes," led by Prof. McGranahan of Boston. After prayer by Rev. Mr. Cook, Mr. Moody announced the purpose of the meeting. We were gathered together to pay a tribute of love to the memories of dear brother and sister Bliss, who had been so suddenly taken out of the world. They walked with God, and were not, for God took them. They did not die; theirs was as veritable a translation as that of Enoch or Elijah. Mr. Bliss had been to him the dearest, most hopeful friend he had ever known. In his hours of discouragement he had been cheered and strengthened by his hopeful words and wise counsel. The dear man who had gone had all the nine graces enumerated by Paul in his Epistle to the Galatians—love, joy, peace, long-suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness and temperance. Never had he known one in whom these graces were more uniformly and rapidly developed. They were deeply rooted, and kept constantly growing in his heart. On his (Mr. Moody's) return from Europe, he was surprised at the rapid growth and ripening that had taken place, during his absence, in these graces of his friend. In him love was especially developed. This was why all loved him. Love begets love. He had other fruits of the Spirit, because there was planted in his heart the tree—Christ. Because these abounded in him and his dear wife, who was not a whit behind him

in anything, they were neither barren nor unfruitful in the work of the Lord.

Mr. Moody then requested Mr. Sankey to sing "Watching and Waiting for Me,"—the last hymn he had heard Mr. Bliss sing, and the one that had done more good than any other in his (Mr. Moody's) meetings.

Major Whittle, the author of "The Life and Work of P. P. Bliss," who had labored for three years side by side with him in Gospel work, was then introduced. He knew the dear brother thoroughly, and loved him completely. He was gentle, tender, loving as a woman. He was one of those deep, grand natures rarely found. He esteemed it the greatest privilege of his life that he had been acquainted and associated in God's work with such a man. Never had any one so completely won the heart of Chicago as had Mr. Bliss. In that city he was universally beloved. When the news of his tragic death came the whole city was in mourning. "Hold the Fort" was then sung. All the pieces, with one exception, that were sung, were composed by Mr. Bliss.

Dr. Peltz then came forward. He looked upon the monument, standing yonder, not so much as a memorial of Mr. Bliss, as the monument of the faith of over one million persons, who had contributed towards its erection, in the grand doctrine of the resurrection of the dead. There it stood declaring, "Thy brother shall rise again." Mr. Bliss needed no marble monument to keep alive his memory. The sweet hymns he had written and sung, the deep impression he had made upon the heart of the world, and the noble work he had done, were a more enduring monument than that now to be unveiled—a monument that would keep his memory fresh in the hearts of men forever.

When "I Shall be Remembered Only by What I Have Done" had been sung, Dr. Vincent was introduced. He said that Mr. Bliss was a many-sided man. He might be considered as a singer, as a musical composer, as a writer of hymns, or as a preacher of the Gospel; for he was all these and even more. He preferred speaking of him as a friend. Genuine, large-souled friends were rare. Mr. Bliss was one of these rare friends. He was your friend, and he told you so by look, and word, and action. The most casual contact brought out the rich friendliness of his nature. Mr. Bliss reminded him of a bell he once saw, which, when struck with the heavy hammer, sent forth and far away loud, sweet tones—filling the whole air with music. But he had heard the sweetest harmonies evoked from that bell by the casual touch of the child's hand, or the accidental brushing of the robes of the passer by. Mr. Bliss was friendly, not only in a grand way, but he was sensitive to the most casual touch, the slightest approach. He was so full of genuine Christian friendliness that its sweet harmonies gushed forth spontaneously, cheering and blessing all who came near him.

Here Mr. Granahan sang with wonderful effect, "I will sing of my Redeemer." After which Dr. Pearson said that they had not come together to glorify Mr. Bliss, but the Master whom he had so faithfully served. Much had been said respecting his natural graces and virtues. He did not believe in the Gospel of Manhood so much preached in these days. The natural graces were by some eulogised into the heavens. Natural humility, natural generosity, natural benevolence, was, with a kind of triumphant challenge, held up as all that a man needed to make him all that he ought to be. The truth was that these natural virtues were very easily changed into unnatural vices. There was but a step between virtue and vice. Natural generosity, and natural benevolence had done more harm in the world than almost anything else. The natural graces needed regenerating—they needed to be made into spiritual graces. It was not that Mr. Bliss had so many natural graces, but that these graces had been thoroughly regenerated and sanctified, that he was the glorious man that he was. He was a man of the most genuine simplicity, sincerity, and humility. He had done much towards revolutionizing and reforming the service of song in God's house. His hymns, unlike those of Cowper and others, were all hopeful. He never sang of the "blessedness he knew when first he saw the Lord"—the blessedness of his Christian's babyhood; he was full of a present blessedness, and had not to go mourning over such a strange thing as "an aching void." He had given a death blow to the "idolatry of art" in professedly Christian singing. He had made unpopular and absurd the notion that a congregation of worshippers can praise God by proxy—that an operatic quartette can acceptably praise God for the whole worshipping assembly. Mr. Moody had compared his work to that of Charles Wesley, but he put it far beyond that. Mr. Moody had for once told only half the truth. Mr. Wesley composed hymns but did not sing them as Mr. Bliss. Mr. Bliss composed hymns and music and sang them in such a way as almost to

revolutionize the service of song in the sanctuary. Referring to the manner of his death, he said, that to him, however others might view it, was simply horrid. He could not understand why such noble workers should suffer such a death, unless it might be explained in some such way as this: In Europe great events, and the name and deeds of great men, are in many places cut in the pavement. In a few years the constant wear of feet almost obliterate them. Every now and then they have to be re-cut, so as to attract attention. God wanted in a peculiarly emphatic way to call attention to this wonderful man and his work—and so by this tragical death he had cut the memory very deeply into the mind and heart of the world.

"What Shall the Harvest be," was sung by Mr. Sankey, the audience joining in the chorus. After this the most touching scene of the day occurred—the presentation of the two little orphan boys, Paul P. and George Bliss, by Mr. Moody. Taking them, one at a time, in his arms, he held them up before the immense audience—his eyes streaming with tears—in choked utterances, requesting the prayers of every one present, that these little orphans might be kept from the evil that is in the world, and made even a greater blessing to humanity than their parents had been. He then put his hands upon them, blessed them, and passed them back to their friends. There were few dry eyes, or unsympathetic hearts in the vast throng at the close of this Christly scene. Everyone present could not feel other than lying out, "God bless the little orphans, and God bless Mr. Moody." After the singing of "The Ninety and Nine," by Mr. Sankey, the beautiful monument was lovingly and tenderly unveiled by Messrs. Moody, Sankey, and Whittle. This act closed the exercises of the day, and the multitude dispersed, believing that indeed it was good to be there.

I have given you but a meagre outline of this memorable gathering. No report, however full and minute, can convey to those not present, a just impression of the interest and blessedness of the occasion. I will not weary you by endeavoring the impossible, but will close at once, my already too lengthy letter.

Yours, &c., S. C. FULTON. Main St., Nichols, N. Y. July 11, 1877.

OBITUARY.

MAURICE SWALLOW. Maurice Swallow died at Tor Brook, March 15th, 1877, in the 38th year of his age. In a revival of religion under Rev. J. J. Teasdale, Bro. Swallow gave his heart to God. He had a great battle with the enemy of his soul before he could lay all upon the altar. Through Jesus he conquered. Calm succeeded the storm—light followed the darkness. He retained the sense of acceptance with God to the last, witnessing a good profession before He world. A few moments before death relieved him from his sufferings, he called his sorrowing wife and child to his bedside, and with the friends who had called in to see him die, assured them all that death was gain. We miss him now, but soon we shall meet where parting is no more. Middleton, July 18th, 1877. G.

MISS JESSE CHESLEY.

Died at New Germany on Sunday, July 1st, Jesse, youngest daughter of Mr. Israel Chesley, in the 16th year of her age. Our young sister was called from this world somewhat suddenly. She was taken sick with measles about a fortnight before her death. While she was recovering from this sickness, tempted by the beautiful weather she went out of doors to sit awhile in the sunshine. She took cold, and in going to her bed became unconscious, in which state she remained from Tuesday evening until Sunday morning when she passed away. Her death so sudden and unexpected has cast a feeling of sadness upon us all. Jesse was a regular attendant upon our sanctuary services and was one of our Sabbath school scholars, she was also one of a number of young people who since our special services of last winter had been meeting in a young people's class here. Dying as she did, no dying testimony could come from her lips. But we look back upon the services of the few months past, and even now we see her as she was then broken down with penitential feeling and looking for deliverance. We look with thankfulness to the evening when we asked her, Do you feel that your sins are pardoned and that Christ is yours? and her quiet reply that she did so feel, cheers us now that she has gone hence. We wonder why one so young and so full of promise should be taken so soon—but our trust is in God and we feel— His purposes will ripen fast. Unfolding every hour. God is his own interpreter, And he will make it plain. A. H.

... of song in the manner of him, however simply horrid, and why such noble and noble men, are, in many...

AVERAGE LONGEVITY INCREASED.

It is the opinion of all observers of the condition of civilized people that the average longevity of the human race has increased within a hundred years. Such reports of the death rate...

Christianity is no longer on trial. It has given proof of its capabilities. It has stood in its own strength against bigotry, fanaticism, and wrath of its enemies...

Men and children are like pebbles. you know how pebbles on the seashore are rounded and made smooth by being rolled against each other.

A GEM.

Sidney Smith cut the following from a newspaper, and preserved it for himself: "When you rise in the morning, say that you will make the day blessed to a fellow-creature. It is easily done."

THE SABBATH HELPING OUR DEVELOPMENT.

The Sabbath gives us a new start in our life-journey. It counteracts the gravitation of sin and sense and mammon, and sends us forth again with new enthusiasm, thanking God that we are training for something nobler than this earth can give.

time, and it is much better at the end of the book than at the beginning, for at the bottom of the last page the Master writes, "Well done!"—Rev. W. M. Taylor, D. D.

FROM S. H. KENDALL, M. D., OF BOSTON.

DEAR SIRS,—I have been afflicted for many years with a chronic inflammation, or morbid state of the liver, together with the long train of complaints which are well known to attend such cases, viz., constipation of the bowels, impaired digestion, cold extremities, shooting pains in the side, extending toward the sternum, &c.

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NOTE.—Electric—Selected and Electroized. 2m. June 17.

THE MOST VALUABLE GIFT—RESTORATION 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 'Shoshones 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 although, 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 them a trial."

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 before they were 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. 2m. June 15.

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... a meagre outline ... S. C. FULTON. Y. July 11, 1877.

ARY.

... at Tor Brook, the 38th year of his ... Sidney Smith cut the following from a newspaper...

1877. G.

WESLEY.

... on Sunday, July ... A. H.

A. H.

Carlton Mrs C C

THE WESLEYAN,
The only Methodist Paper published in the Maritime Provinces.
\$2 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE POSTAGE PREPAID.
Having a large and increasing circulation in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland and Bermuda.
As an ADVERTISING MEDIUM IT HAS NO EQUAL in these Provinces.
Rev. S. ROSE, Methodist Book Room Toronto is Agent for this paper.
All Wesleyan Ministers are Agents.

SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1877.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

EDUCATIONAL ASPECTS.

When the denominational passion grew in Newfoundland to an extent that rendered educational division necessary, outside spectators predicted sorry consequences. In this regret numbers of the more liberal minded on the Island shared. The time for introducing a noble, expansive system of schools seemed to have arrived. But that evil ambition which always overleaps itself, aimed here at obtaining greater power—at bringing Newfoundland under the dominion of an overshadowing hierarchy more and more. Strangely enough, a quite opposite effect is very certain to ensue. With all our regrets for the fine opportunity which was lost, three years ago, of laying a broad, general foundation for scholastic structure in Newfoundland, we are not quite sure but the present system may be the best for the time being. Romanism was never very ardent in the direction of enlightening its children, beyond the common, and to Protestants questionable, methods of the cloister. It has always withstood to the face, and never shaken hands with, the free school system, till compelled by policy or necessity, to do so. With its immense influence on that Island, it might have given any free school project endless trouble, and perhaps succeeded in breaking it up altogether. All readers of history know that the reactions which follow party victories are almost sure to go to great opposite extremes; so that, after all, a free school system may be actually nearer in that Island to-day, than if the attempt had been made to introduce it before the priesthood and population were prepared for its operations. At all events, our own denomination resisted the pressure of the clamorous party, until division became inevitable. Then, with prudent, wary steps, our officials proceeded to measure their ground and prepare for their work. There can be little doubt as to which denomination shall have the advantage. It is not a question of numbers, or ambition, or intrigue; but simply one of adaptation to circumstances. Who is best qualified to meet this great emergency, to carry schools and scholars through that drill and discipline which will tell in the competition that lies in the not distant future. It is education—more than arms, more than finesse—which is conquering in the world to-day. What gains the first offices for the educated in India, while caste and prejudice look on and sneer, is sure to bring the most intelligent and competent young men and women of Newfoundland to the front. Our own church is never afraid of education—is always ambitious for education; consequently its element on the Island at this moment is one of that kind of pleasure which springs from an active constitution in the midst of a thorough genial employment. Our people will do well to remember that, while pursuing a course which is not of their own choice, their officials are still in the midst of educational work which, more than any other except the religious, will leave its impress for good upon the population, and bring their fine colony into the first rank of Her Majesty's possessions. This vine, which is one day to throw its foliage and fruit over the walls to the joy of passing travellers, deserves tender and patient watchfulness and nurture.

A first necessity in the Educational scheme was to provide teachers. Up to a recent date few inducements were held out to men—none at all to females—of culture and devotion to the teaching art, to reside in Newfoundland outposts. The Normal school system was

imperatively required if, from native material, teachers were to be provided. This is now, we are happy to say, an established institution; the Methodist Board having fortunately obtained a lady teacher of considerable experience, and with sufficient philanthropic ambition to study the importance of an initiatory work which receives all her attention. The Academy at St. John's, in the immediate vicinity of the Normal school, has had a singularly fortunate supply of teachers. We were rejoiced to find there a management which combined much love of the artistic and scientific with a scholastic standard. Associated with these schools are some of the foremost laymen of Methodism—Boards of Directors—as generous, large-hearted a company of men as can be found in any sphere. Some details of this very interesting work will furnish material for another article.

Nothing like the present temperance reform has ever been known in Halifax. The list of names down as having taken the pledge is nine hundred. There is great rejoicing among families of those recovered from dissipation.

The first of the Pastoral Addresses which came to hand is inserted this week. Our ministers should make good use of these epistles ecclesiastic, by reading them on some suitable occasion to their people. They are always well written and calculated to do great good. The others will appear in turn.

Revs. Joseph Hart and S. T. Teed of St. John, visited Halifax a few days ago in behalf of the Methodist interests of the burnt city. Their services in Grafton St. and Brunswick St. churches on the Sabbath were exceedingly impressive. We hope the same success will attend their canvas among the wealthy.

PERSONAL.—We regret to learn that Dr. Stewart is confined to his room and to a recumbent posture, by a weakness of one of his knees, an ailment which hastened his return from Newfoundland.

Rev. T. Berton Smith is in Halifax on vacation, and is affording the congregations of the city the pleasure of an occasional sermon.

New phases of the St. John loss are all the time coming to notice. We give this week a fine article, from the *St. John Globe*, on the Libraries and works of art consumed in the flames. The artistic tastes of our neighbors, it will be seen, was of a high order. We also insert notes of a sermon, which must have greatly helped to stimulate benevolence in Hamilton, Ont. Our friend Mr. Williams has not forgotten the Provincialists whom he visited eighteen months ago, as one of the Missionary deputation; nor has he ceased to take a deep interest in their welfare.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

We are indebted to a friend in St. John's for the following interesting particulars: We shall raise about \$1000 in this city for rebuilding our churches in St. John. Our people have also largely subscribed to the General Fund.

Bro. Milligan is now North. Most of the brethren are on their respective fields of labor. We are hoping and praying for a good year. Bro. Bond has permission to attend the Sabbath school Convention in New York State when held next month. Our fishery prospects at present are very gloomy in every part of the island, but from the Straits of Belle Isles favorable accounts have been received.

Gambo mills, in Bta. Bay, owned by Hon. S. Rendell, were destroyed by fire last week, during a shower with lightning. Some suppose the buildings were struck by lightning—others attribute it to the work of an incendiary. No insurance.

Hon. James Clift was taken yesterday morning in the street with apoplexy, and died at 1 o'clock.

LITERARY.

Judge Marshall has written a pamphlet on the Roy case, which is on sale at the Book Room. The Judge shows no decline in mental vigour when upon controversial subjects. The Montreal schism seems to have come very closely home to his mind, leading him to a refutation of the subtle errors which were involved in that sad movement. There is such a thing as schism, and schism

(in the true sense of that word) can only follow heresy. Judge Marshall meets the errors of the Roy Pamphlet with great force of reasoning.

The Halifax Medical College is still doing good work. The Annual Announcement for the eleventh session has been laid on our table.

We also have to acknowledge the Report of the Game and Inland Fishery Protection Society of Nova Scotia, for 1877.

OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

GENERAL GRANT IN ENGLAND.

DEAR MR. EDITOR.—The ex-President of the United States and his family are having a splendid time in England. From the day of their landing in Liverpool they began to receive distinguished honors and attention. The merchant princes of Liverpool hastened to extend a hearty welcome to the illustrious General, and one great city after another has showered its hospitality and civic distinctions upon him, whom all delighted to honour. At length Royalty extended its invitation and the General has been the guest of the Queen at Windsor. All this is very gratifying to the admirers of the ex-President, but it is also a high tribute of respect towards the great nation represented by our visitor. With quiet dignity, and remarkable reticence of speech he has gone from scene to scene and receptions and banquets of every variety. It has been a pleasant study in the midst of wars and political contests, to watch the quiet unpretentious progress of Gen. Grant, and remark the high estimation in which he is undoubtedly held in England.

THE PRIEST IN ABSOLUTION.

It has been generally understood that a certain section of the English clergy were practicing confession in the midst of their congregations as far as was practicable, and persons were weak or silly enough to resort to them for that purpose. Recent disclosures have brought to light a condition of affairs deplorable to relate, and which for the present stirs up no small amount of popular indignation. A book has been discovered, bearing the title which heads this paragraph, a book, filthy and purulent, a manual to guide priests in the confessional, a work unfit in every way for perusal, and yet it is published for the Brethren of the society of the Holy Cross. Designed for them alone, it bears the name of no printer, and could only be procured by them upon production of the proof of membership in that so-called holy order. In both Houses of Parliament, in Convocation, and in the papers the vile thing has been condemned, and the hot vials of a righteous indignation are being poured out, but yet there are some who defend it, and plead for the practice, and regret that the Bishops do not license men for the special duty of hearing confessions. It is to be feared that very little permanent reformation will be wrought in the midst of all this outcry. The law will not restrain these men, and bishops fear to enforce the statutes which are already enacted. The sad conspiracy against Protestant faith and practice is widely extended, and this last exposure affords a glimpse of the deadly work which is being wrought by the party in families, in schools and in congregations.

MR. BRADLAUGH

secularist and infidel, has been condemned, together with a lady who aided him, for the sale of an immoral medical work, to an imprisonment of six months, and a fine of two hundred pounds. The question is asked, why this vile book of the confessional, used and circulated by clergymen, is not to be reprobated by the Judges, and its votaries punished by law? But they are repudiating responsibility, in some instances asking people to believe that they had not read it and were in ignorance of its contents, and thus justice will be defeated, and men who are guilty will be allowed to escape punishment.

THE IRISH CONFERENCE

has just been held, and it will be memorable as the first in which the laymen sat as members and took a full share of the business. The work appears to have been done well, in good time and to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. Our Irish brethren are to be highly congratulated at the happy issue of the experiment, and for the honor of leading the way in this great movement. The Lord has blessed the Methodist Churches in Ireland in very many ways during the year. All the agencies of the Church are in vigorous and successful operation. The way is now open for a union with the Primitive Methodists in Ireland, and the financial requirement is provided by liberal subscriptions. This will considerably strengthen our position in Ireland.

METHODISM IN OXFORD

has suffered greatly for want of a good chapel. This reproach and difficulty will soon be removed. The memorial stones of a new and superior chapel

have been laid amidst much rejoicing, and the Methodist people of England are sending liberally to the aid of our people in the great University city. Some regret is felt that a nobler central site has not been obtained, but the difficulties in that direction were judged insurmountable.

THE WAR

is assuming greater proportions, and is being carried into the very heart of the Turkish territory. Over one hundred thousand Russians have crossed the Danube and are preparing to march southward and towards Constantinople. In Asia, the invader has suffered some heavy reverses, and a gleam of hope has lighted upon the Turkish forces. The English fleet has returned to Besika Bay, a step on the part of our Government in the wrong direction, as it will lead the Turks to hope for speedy interposition on our part, increase their obstinacy, and protract the dreadful strife.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. EDITOR.—Allow me to suggest to those who consecrated a portion of the substance committed to their trust by our Heavenly Father towards liquidating the expenses incurred in carrying forward the camp-meeting, which was so signally owned of God, that they at once forward the amount yet unpaid to Henry Jefferson Esq., Secretary, Berwick. If any who did not subscribe, have allowed the scriptural arguments for subscribing so grandly presented by Dr. Pentecost, to obtain their proper influence upon their minds and hearts, it is not too late. Let them send to the same address.

Yours,
F. H. W. PICKLES, Pres.

A DIRECT ANSWER REQUESTED.

MR. EDITOR.—A few weeks ago I wrote a short note to the *WESLEYAN* asking a few questions of the Baptists, or any friends of the Baptists who might be honest enough to answer them. After some delay I found a supposed reply to my queries in the *Christian Messenger* of July 11. To make the matter plain your readers will please turn to the *Wesleyan* of June 25th and scan my note. To this a writer in the *Messenger* of the above date makes the following satisfactory (?) reply.

"For the *Christian Messenger*. Mr. Editor, your friend 'Observer' must have observed the report of a certain 'District Meeting' which appeared in the same paper with his own report of the naughty conduct of their Wesleyan ministers during their brief stay in Yarmouth, and he doubtless observed likewise the boast made by the writer of that report, viz.: That the Wesleyan people remain firm adherents to the doctrines and practices of their church concerning the mode and subjects of Baptism. Now will 'Observer' or the Editor of the *WESLEYAN*, or somebody, be so good as to inform us what mode of Baptism Wesleyans call *their* mode, and will they also enlighten us as to their subjects for Baptism, who they are, and also will they give us a reference or two to their best authority or authorities on this matter, and thereby much oblige—'Another Observer'."

I have quoted "Another Observer's" reply to give your readers a very fair sample of immersionist dodging. At the proper time I am quite prepared to answer all his questions, but the mode of baptism is not now the point at issue. I want my questions answered, not evaded. If "Another Observer" cannot give an honest reply, he never should have taken up his pen.

In the *Christian Messenger* of July 11, the Editor also notices my letter, but does not attempt to answer my enquiries. He says "It is only quite young birds that are caught by chaff." I am quite aware that the Editor of the *Messenger* is a very old bird, and has at his command a good many first-class dodges when the thrusts of his opponents are to be evaded. It was not to exhibit his talents in this respect that I woke him up, but to get an honest answer to some pointed and vital questions. Let "Another Observer" should be off again to his imaginary "Jordan," and lest the old bird should devote his time to chaff, I will re-state in substance my former queries; and if my two opponents cannot answer them, I hope that some honest Baptist minister will be kind enough to give a candid reply.

Do the Baptist ministers in Nova Scotia endorse the action of the Baptist ministers in New York in rebaptising and reordaining Mr. Haynes? Do they believe that Methodist ministers are not baptised, are not ordained, and are not members of a New Testament Church? If the Baptists believe in these things, are they consistent in inviting men to preach in their pulpits, who they believe teach error?

To these questions and to these alone I earnestly desire a reply.

Yours, &c.,
OBSERVER.

WHAT ST. JOHN METHODISTS SAY.

MR. EDITOR.—The teachers and members of the Bible Classes remained after school yesterday, and by a unanimous and warmly grateful vote, we were requested to convey, through your ever-welcome paper, the sincere thanks of the Germain St. Sabbath School to the following, for their kind remembrance of us in our time of misfortune:—

Brunswick St. Sabbath School, per W. B. McNett, Esq. 8477
Charles St. Sabbath School, per J. W. Smith, Esq. 8999
Charlottetown Sabbath Schools, per F. S. Moore, Esq. 8500

Methodist Book Room, for contributions to Library, and other of books at cost.

The vote was not a formal one. As a school, we greatly appreciate both the sympathy and help. Said a strong man a few days after the fire,—"I saw my business burn and my family turned out on the street, and felt that I was penniless, unmoved, but when I read those telegrams I could not stand it." We trust that the

TEMPERANCE IN THE CONFERENCE PROGRAMME.

Yarmouth, July 18, 1877.

SIR.—In a recent issue of our provincial temperance paper, I noticed the following editorial paragraph. "The Churches have had their gatherings in Association Conference, Assembly, or Synod, and in each the subject of Temperance has had a prominent place." Prominence to the subject of temperance could not, I think, be proved by any record or notice given in the *WESLEYAN* touching our Confederal proceedings in Yarmouth. A bald notice of three words, viz.—"Temperance committee reported" was all that I observed. Permit me to say that I scanned each issue of the paper since Conference, to see if any reference was made to our noble Temperance meeting, held June 27th, in Providence Church, but observed nothing. I hope my reference to it now will not be attributed to the fact that I had the honour of being designated by the President as Chairman on the occasion. But Sir, I feel proud to say, and bound to say, I am zealous in regard to the interests of the grand old reform, and I cannot bear to see it have the "go by." As a church, as citizens, as heads of families, as followers of Christ, as admirers of Wesley, we must be known by our enthusiasm in this matter. Was there a subject brought forward at Conference and chronicled in the *WESLEYAN* of more importance to myself or my neighbor, be he clergyman or layman, than that which Ryan, G. O. Huestis, Shenton, Thomas Rogers, and Pickles so eloquently advocated that Wednesday evening. Would a session of Conference within a hundred yards of the church, have been entertained for a single moment, while the missionary meeting, or ordination service was being held. I presume not, and why? why because the mission work and ordination work are emphatically the business of Conference, and could not be set aside, but the Conference Temperance meeting was not apparently of so much importance, notwithstanding the record before us in our large missionary report, that one of our churches not many miles from Yarmouth, has to acknowledge that "several of our most promising members have been drawn under a cloud by yielding to the power of the demon drink," and also the declaration of one of England's most eminent statesmen, that "the drinking evil, is Britain's greatest bane."

The fate of the heathen is, to a certain extent problematical, and their punishment will be to an eminent extent mitigated—as we can prove—but we are a unit respecting the fearful doom of the drunkard. And I deeply regretted, Mr. Editor, that on our annual and duly advertised temperance occasion, the public look in vain for the countenances of say forty or fifty of our ministers, to lend by their presence that magnetic influence to the occasion which clergymen alone can inspire. Permit me to say the meeting from the first was a great success. Bro. Coffin's prayer was most memorable, the speeches were really able. "Providence" Church choir furnished the music and singing which was grand, the congregation—minus the ministers—was large, and included some notable temperance workers, among whom might be named Gayton, M.P., Hilton, Stipendiary, Randall, D.O. W.P. of the county, Gardner, clerk of license, and several other tried friends of the reform. Do not conclude, Mr. Editor, that the above remarks are written in a cynical spirit, but may I not as a Methodist and a total abstemious devoutly hope and suggest that our temperance occasion at all future Conferences may have a place and a prominence among our other great meetings.

Yours &c.,
T. M. LEWIS.

[NOTE BY THE EDITOR.—Mr. Lewis will give the annual Conferences, we are sure, full credit for the best intentions as regards the great subject here alluded to. All our ministers are giving substantial aid to the cause of reform, as occasion offers during each year. Some better prominence may perhaps be afforded to the Conference Temperance meetings after reading his reasonable arguments.]

July 20th, 1877.

CONFERENCE.

18, 1877.

scholars will feel the blessedness of giving, as we do the pleasure of receiving, and hope that the time will never come when we shall have the opportunity to do for them a similar kindness.

And now we are tempted to give our kind friends a brief account of the schools with which they have sympathized. Germain St. Church was opened for divine worship at 6 a.m., of Christmas 1868.

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DISASTROUS STRIKE.

Railroad strikes are becoming too frequent. They are always more or less mischievous.

When the Philadelphia troops sent to suppress the strikers fired upon the crowd, the mob became terribly exasperated, and in less than an hour, thousands of working men from the rolling mills, coal mines and various manufacturing establishments hurried to the scene of the conflict.

On Saturday last, a man named Tough, living at Pennant, was engaged in blasting a large rock on the road between that place and Sarnio.

On Monday evening as the 8.20 train from Annapolis was nearing the Three Mile House, a man was observed walking along the track at some distance ahead of the locomotive.

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NEWS IN BRIEF.

NOVA SCOTIA.

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UPPER PROVINCES.

Fifty reaping machines were shipped last week from London, Ontario, for Australia.

The man Sheehan of Montreal, who on the 12th fired a pistol at a fireman, has been fined \$50 and sent to prison for a month.

The fund for raising a monument to the man Haskitt, who was shot in Montreal on the 12th, has reached the sum of \$300.

Two trained ladies are coming from England to strengthen the staff of English nurses now in the General Hospital, Montreal.

The contest over the passage of the Dunkin Act in Toronto is very bitter. Uproarious meetings are held every night.

It is understood that the Government of Canada will be represented next year at the Paris exhibition by one paid Commissioner and by several honorary Commissioners.

Rev. Mr. Allan, of Kingston, Ont., who is to succeed Rev. Mr. Roy as pastor of the Methodist Church, has arrived in Montreal.

Traders who have arrived at Winnipeg report that now two thousand lodges of Stone Indians are in the vicinity of Wood Mountain, and that the band led by Sitting Bull had recently arrived.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In the English House of Commons O'Connor Power's motion for the release of the Fenian prisoner was rejected 255 to 77.

Telegrams bring the news of great activity in all the naval yards of Great Britain.

The town Council of Glasgow, Scotland has formally agreed to ask Gen. Grant to accept the freedom of the city.

Ireland won the Echo Shield at Wimbledon. A Ministerial crisis is impending in Constantinople.

There is no confirmation that Kaouf Pasha defeated the Russians south of the Balkans. It is reported that the Sultan is inclined for peace, but the young Turks oppose this policy.

The New York Tribune in a late article on house rents makes the broad statement, as coming from a prominent house owner, that half the house-renters in New York are indebted to their landlords from \$25 to \$100, the latter being compelled to take mortgages of furniture to secure themselves.

The entertainment of President Hayes at Boston, \$4200, beside the expense incurred on the State.

The London Standard says orders have been received at Aldershot for the second Eight and Sixth North Regiments to embark for foreign service on Wednesday and the 10th and 13th are held in readiness for immediate embarkation.

WESLEYAN ALMANAC JULY, 1877.

Last Quarter, 3 day, 4h, 47m. Afternoon. New Moon, 10 day, 5h, 52m. Afternoon. First Quarter, 17 day, 8h, 58m. Morning. Full Moon, 25 day, 3h, 5m. Morning.

Table with columns for Day of Week, SUN, MOON, RISES, SETS, and HOURS. Lists times for sunrise and sunset for each day of the week.

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

High water at Pictou and Cape Tormentine, 2 hrs and 11 minutes LATER than at Halifax. At Annapolis, St. John, N.B., and Portland, Maine, 3 hours and 50 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 subtract the time of rising.

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

HOW MINISTERS' WIVES KNOW THE DAYS OF THE WEEK.

SCENE—BREAKFAST-TABLE.

MONDAY. "My dear, I am utterly preached out. Where on earth an other sermon is ever to come from, I don't know! Grind, grind, grind, whether one is sick or well, full or empty, two sermons a week year in and year out! Of course each discourse must be original, and spiritual, and profound, and learned, and eloquent, and zealous, and abreast of all the science and literature of the day; who is equal to it?"

TUESDAY. This breakfast hour finds the reverend not at all talkative, but very absent-minded indeed. His wife replaces without comment the egg he has sugared or the coffee he has salted, rejoicing to observe he has struck a trail. He may bag a sermon and he may not, but in any case activity is cheering.

WEDNESDAY. More communicative. "My dear, what should you think of a line of thought like this? there isn't much in it, but don't you suppose I could make a short, useful talk on this subject?" Now "my dear" is ordinarily a woman of largely-developed practical talents (sometimes, good friends, she needs them for two), but making no pretension to sermonizing ability. Yet when the opinion is thus appealed to, she gives utterance to no discouragingly modest protest, but listens most attentively, for her woman's wit showed her long since that to talk about a topic to a good listener is often suggestive to the talker of new possibilities in his theme.

THURSDAY. "Surprisingly rich subject that proves to be; I don't know exactly what to leave and what to take, so much that really must be said, I think I shall have to lay aside half for some other occasion."

FRIDAY. Morning sermon seems well under sail, but now the minister begins to wonder why people want a second discourse on the Sabbath; in fact he has often suspected it drove the first one out of their minds. After a little vamping, however, he settles to the inevitable, and in due time a younger child of his brain is taking to itself life as does the sermon for the morning.

SATURDAY. What a sense of responsibility for souls breathes through this morning's devotions! After a hurried breakfast, a plunge into the study, and through its closed door an

unending sound of restless pacing to and fro, to and fro.

SUNDAY. "Pray, pray for me while I preach."

The conclusion of the whole matter. Night has come. The twin sermons which caused such throes in birth are delivered. The Lord as always before has surprised our weak faith by making good his promise to help. The people listened with a will. They cannot know, it is true, that in the eloquence they have enjoyed, their pastor has for their sakes burned up all at one time the nerve fuel which ought to have lasted for days to come, and that the dingy, smoky rekindling of his "blue Monday" is a natural consequence of the brilliant Sabbath. Yet so far as they do understand, they are kindly appreciative, and not a few come up to him after service, with encouraging words of praise, and others, better still, to tell what these sermons have done for them. As the minister walks homeward he can talk to his wife of nothing else but of how much he loves to preach, and how it is life and breath to him, and how he is filled with wonder that any man is willing to choose any other avocation. "To think," he exclaims, "of wasting your energy on things as quickly to pass into naught as a bubble, when you might work for eternity! Just conceive a man busying himself at some child's play, and all alone, when he might be doing sublime work, with God as his partner!"

He (the minister) magnifies his office.—Christian Weekly.

A PLEASANT INCIDENT.

While on our journey home from New Hampshire and Boston a few days since, we stopped over one day in New York and fell into the company of our genial friend, Mr. F. G. Smith, successor to Bradbury, the great music and piano man. Mr. Smith said, "I made a call at the White House in Washington a few days since, when Mrs. Hayes, wife of the president, said, 'Do you know a teacher of music in this city I could employ to teach our children?' 'Yes,' replied Smith, 'Mr. Cooper, of the Interior Department, is a fine teacher and would render you good service.'" "Will you be kind enough to send him up?" said Mrs. Hayes. So Mr. Smith strolled away and found his man, and the next day he called at the White House. Mr. Hayes received him in the red room, and after the usual introduction she remarked, "So your name is Mr. Copp; the name sounds very familiar. Have you ever taught music?" "Yes, I made it a profession about twenty years in Columbus, Ohio." "Can you remember the names of any of your pupils?" "Oh, yes. There was Anna Wright, Martha Jones and Lucy Webb." "Do you know where Lucy Webb is now?" inquired Mrs. Hayes. "No, I have lost sight of her entirely," Mr. Copp replied. Then Mrs. Hayes handed him a piece of paper with a request that he should give her his autograph. This being done, Mrs. Hayes cast her eyes on the paper, and remarked, "That looks familiar; my name was Lucy Webb, and you were my music teacher twenty years ago." Mr. Copp was then engaged as the musical instructor of the children in the White House. Mrs. Hayes closed the interview by saying, "Mr. Copp, I suppose you remember the hours of evening song we enjoyed so much in those early days?" He said, "I remember it well." Mrs. Hayes then appointed an evening and invited Mr. Copp, his wife and daughter to come to the White House and sing some of the good old Methodist hymns to some of the good old-fashioned tunes.—Herald of the Cross.

The singing hearts are ever a blessing unto themselves. A song is joy-giving. He who can sing sweetly in the undertone of his inner nature carries a rare pleasure with him always. Hard things appear to him easy; heavy burdens seem light; sorrow knocks often, it may be, but often goes away, seldom enters. And when it does enter, when the clouds come and the sunlight is hidden, when the soul walks down into the night and sees never a star, what then? Ah, then trebly blessed is the singing-heart. If it can sing psalms at such a time the stars will shine. Dawn will quicker come, the sunlight sooner reappear.

A GLANCE AT THE LIBRARIES AND WORKS OF ART LOST IN ST. JOHN FIRE.

It would take columns to refer even without details to the large amount of valuable books, private property, destroyed. The fact that there was no public library of any importance in the city made it the more necessary for men engaged in literary pursuits, or with literary tastes to supply themselves with books. Several of the clergymen who were burned out lost fine libraries. One of the most valuable collections of books destroyed was that of James R. Ruel, Esq., the collector at this port. Mr. Ruel's library was the result of thirty odd years of labor and expense. It was rich in biography and history, and particularly in that department of history which deals upon the earlier years of the Reformation in England. Scarcely a writer of any eminence of that time, or any who has since written upon the theme but found a place upon his shelves, a line of reading which his natural taste, as well as former habit while editing the Church Witness, imposed upon him. The library of John Boyd, Esq., covered every department of literature, and was also the result of labor from youth upwards. Many of the more expensive works had been purchased in England and many were in rare bindings. No man in the Lower Provinces, perhaps no man in Canada, had a larger number of authors' presentation copies than Mr. Boyd. It is but natural that a man should regret the loss of his books, particularly of works of this kind. Those famous lectures, too, which have delighted so many audiences—thirty in number—have resolved into ashes. Mr. R. Britain, Secretary of the St. John Gas Company, lost a collection of costly works, chiefly on chemical and physical science, together with the transactions of learned societies—a loss that can never be restored. A number of private law libraries, well selected, and of admirable character, were burned. That of A. L. Palmer, Esq. M. P., was enriched with Mr. Palmer's own annotations, the result of a life time of study. Mr. A. A. Stockton's law library was a very fine one. His late uncle began the work of collection, and Mr. S. has followed it up. Mr. C. W. Weldon lost a fine law and general library and indeed all the lawyers suffered severely. In point of cost, value and utility, probably Dr. Wm. Bayard's library is the heaviest loss. It is a low estimate to value it at ten thousand dollars. The costly books on medical science embraces those gathered by his father as well as by himself, and in their department was unsurpassed in this city whilst it contained many rare classical books, as well as a good supply of the best models of modern literature. But we cannot go further into details. One gentleman possessed a rare lot of works on the United States, another's library was almost wholly classical, another had a rich collection of masonic books, others dealt largely with theology. In forty years there will be no such private collections of books in St. John as this fire has destroyed.

The carefully selected and large private libraries to which we have referred were not the only valuable things—at once the means and the tokens of culture and refinement—that have perished in the flames. During many years there has been gradually accumulating in St. John fair treasures which imparted an air of elegance and lent a peculiar charm to many a quiet home. We have never yet been the happy possessors of a public collection of works of art in this city, and for that very reason, probably, there has been amongst us a stronger tendency on the part of those who had a taste for the fine arts and their products to gather about themselves some of the objects that could minister to the purest of all worldly enjoyments. In a far higher degree than has generally been supposed, we have been a refined and critical people. There are many gentlemen and ladies in this place who had amassed a store of beautiful things—some of which were costly, too,—and who are now stripped of their cherished surroundings. Quite recently there had been talk in certain quarters about the formation of a local Art Association, and there was a good prospect of success for such an institution. Now the hope of forming it has vanished. It is true that some of our art treasures have been untouched by the conflagration—having fortunately been beyond its reach. Among them Mr. Thomas Furlong's, the largest collection in the city. But in not a few of the residences destroyed were really fine paintings, many of them being from the easels of artists whose reputations were high and well established. And in a still greater number of houses were excellent engravings, many of which were costly and some very rare. In several instances these household treasures were rescued by their owners, who were unable to save any of their furniture from the greedy flames that suddenly encompassed them; but in other unfortunate cases all

these objects of beauty, the gentle sources of pleasure and knowledge to all who used to look at and to study them, have been swept away with the walls they once adorned. The loss of such things is a loss which no insurance can cover or make good. Money may procure for us again rich and handsome furniture. Money may even purchase another beautiful picture, another delicately executed engraving, another charming statuette, another pretty vase, or another choice specimen of bold and clear carving; it can never replace the particular one we have lost. Especially it cannot restore to us the canvas whose very hue and line we had closely studied, which had become dear to us as is the face of an old, familiar friend. Nor can it give us back the family portrait, which had a double value as a work of art and a memorial of the dead. Only those who have suffered losses of this kind can realize or at all understand the regret they feel who have to endure them. There is seldom, therefore, for such sufferers, a widely extended or deep sympathy. Yet there is no class, perhaps, whose hearts have experienced keener pangs than the cultivated,—of the entirely unobtrusive,—whose tasteful homes have been thus desolated in an hour. The very heavy—in many respects irreparable—loss which Dr. W. Bayard has been called on to endure in the destruction of his splendid residence, his large library, and his family plate, is made heavier by the destruction of a number of highly valuable pictures, not one of which escaped. Among them was a fine landscape, "The vale of Strathmore," by John Cairns, a Scotch artist, which will be remembered by those who visited an exhibition held at the Mechanics Institute several years ago. Mr. R. M. Longmaid, who was absent from the city, had all his pictures burnt where they hung. They included, among other fine oil paintings, an admirable one by the late G. F. Mulvaney, R.H.A., "Francis I, and Henry VIII, on the Field of the cloth of Gold," and a bold study of Scottish Highland scenery, by Cairns, entitled "Glen Cairn." A glowing little Welsh landscape by A. Vickers, which had been lent to a friend in another part of the town, is the only picture remaining to him of a good collection. Mr. B. Lester Peters, who could not save any portion of his choice library or his engravings, managed to save two of his finest pictures, a noble one by F. W. Hulme, and a little gem by Vickers. Mr. John Sears rescued only the striking portrait, which has been his pride for many years, and which is ascribed to the pencil of Rubens, and some family portraits. Mr. Henry Vaughan lost every one of his pictures, among them a large painting from the collection of the late John Miller, of Liverpool, which was held at a high place. And Mr. James Stewart, who had some good examples of his own artistic skill, as well as of the art of others, lost them all. The Hon. G. E. King, losing all his books, snatched from the flames several exceedingly fine water colour drawings, by eminent British artists. His brother, S. J. King, who possesses beautiful drawings by McKewan, I. G. Philips and others, besides paintings in oil, saved them all. And Mr. W. P. Dole, losing a large number—about 500 volumes of his books and a number of engravings, was rather fortunate in regard to pictures, having possessed a charming work by Hulme, well known to our amateurs, two little ones by Vickers, one of which the "Art Journal" lately spoke of as a rare work of art, two by G. A. Williams, one of our own C. C. Ward's choicest pieces, and a bright and highly finished one by the late I. T. Stanton, as well as several sweet little water colours by Frantz, Bell Smith, and others. And so we might go over nearly the whole burnt district, finding out that while some of those cherished things, which were lately among us held dear, have been almost by a miracle preserved, many that can never be replaced, are gone forever, as we have already said, losses like these cannot be estimated in mere money.—Globe.

DEATH OF A NOTED GIANTESS.

Mrs. Ruth Benton, alias Fanny Wallace, the celebrated American giantess, who for many years had traveled with circuses, and become well known throughout the country, died at her home in Vernon County, Wisconsin, on Friday last. She was fifty-four years old; seven feet four inches in height, and weighed five hundred and eighty-five pounds. Her coffin was seven feet eight inches in length, three feet six inches in depth, four feet wide at the center, twenty-four inches at the head, and twenty-three inches at the feet. It required eight men with block and tackle to lower the body into the grave. She was a kind, good neighbor, a loving mother, and was beloved by all who knew her.—Caledonia (Minn.) Courier.

HOUSE AND FARM.

THE LUNGS AND CHEST.

Loosen the clothing, and standing erect, throw the shoulders well back, the hands behind, and the breast forward. In this position draw slowly as deep an inspiration as possible, and retain it by an increased effort for a few seconds; then breathe it gradually forth. After a few natural breaths, repeat the long inspiration. Let this be done for ten or fifteen minutes every day, in six weeks time a very perceptible increase in the diameter of the chest and its prominence will be evident.

A TIMELY WARNING.

The Economist says: "Cooling off suddenly when heated sends many of our farmers' youths to an early tomb. It is often a matter of surprise that so many farmers' boys and girls die of consumption. It is thought that abundant exercise in the open air is directly opposed to that disease. So it is; but judgment and knowledge of the laws of health are essential to the preservation of health under any circumstances. When overheated, cool off slowly—never in a strong draft of air. Gentle fanning, especially if the face is wet with cold water, will soon produce a delightful coolness, which leaves no disagreeable results.

GARTERS.

Children should never wear garters, as the stockings can be kept up perfectly well by an attachment of elastic strips to the waistband. If garters are worn, it is important to know how to apply them with the least risk of harm. At the bend of the knee the superficial veins of the legs unite and go deeply into the under part of the thigh beneath the hamstrings tendons. Thus a ligature below the knee obstructs all the superficial veins; but if the constriction is above, the hamstrings tendons keep the pressure off the veins which return the blood from the legs. Unfortunately most people, in ignorance of the above facts, apply the garter below the knee. Elastic bands are the most injurious. They follow the movements of the muscles and never relax their pressure upon the veins. Non-elastic bands, during muscular exertion, become considerably relaxed at intervals, and allow freer circulation of the blood.

FRENCH WAY OF COOKING LAMB CHOPS.

Cut a loin of lamb into chops. Remove all the fat, trim them nicely, and see that they are all the same length. Lay them in a deep dish and cover them with salad oil. Let them steep in the oil for an hour. Having drained the chops from the oil, cover them with a mixture of finely grated bread crumbs, a little minced parsley, seasoned with pepper and salt, and some grated nutmeg; then broil them over a bed of hot coals or a buttered grid-iron; or you may bake them a nice brown in a quick oven. Have ready some smashed potatoes heaped high on a hot dish, in the form of a cone or beehive, and place the lamb chops all around it, so that they stand up and lean against it with the broad end of each chop downward. Ornament the top of the cone with a handsome rose or a bunch of curled parsley.

MENDING GOLDSMITH.

We picked up a short time ago, in a second-hand book-stall, two or three School Readers prepared under the superintendency of the Irish Council of Education. Turning over the pages to look at the selections made for Irish School children, we noticed a curious illustration of pathos. It seems that the Council had discovered an objectionable passage in the "Deserted Village," in the lines:

The hawthorn bush, with seats beneath the shade

For talking age and whispering lovers made.

The educationalist could not permit any thing so shocking as "whispering lovers" and they have altered the lines for their youth thus. It stands in the school-books:

For talking age and social converse made.

Save us from such poetry-menders. They have only one thing to commend them to our notice—their sublime unconsciousness of blunders. But we like Wesley's indignation at those who presumed to mend his own or his brother Charles's hymns.—National Repository.

The old city of Troy had but one gate. Go round and round the city, and you could find no other. If you wanted to get in, there was but one way and no other. So to the strong and beautiful city of heaven there is but one gate, and no other. Do you know what it is? Christ says, "I am the door."

FARM.

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The following sermon was preached
in Wesleyan Church, Hamilton, June
24th, by Rev. William Williams, Col.
of the 8106, which will be applied in
aid of St. John sufferers.

CENTENARY CHURCH, HAMILTON

In the evening the Rev. W. Williams
preached an admirable sermon on the St.
John disaster. The church was crowded
and the singing excellent. Miss Marian
Fiske, the charming soprano of the
Shanghaun Company, sang, in a most
beautiful manner, "Jesu, lover of my
soul," to Abt's well-known air.

The rev. gentleman took for his text:
I Samuel, ii, 9.—"To-morrow, by that
time the sun be hot, ye shall have help."

These words were uttered on a deeply
interesting and important occasion. Saul,
the newly-elected king of Israel, abode at
Gibeah. A message reached him from
Jabesh-Gilead, a city on the eastern side
of the river Jordan, to the effect that the
inhabitants were distressed and threatened
by Nahash and his army. The youthful
and impetuous monarch no sooner heard
the message than he called the men of Is-
rael to his side, and then, as with one
voice, they said to the messenger from
Jabesh-Gilead, "To-morrow, by that time
the sun be hot, ye shall have help."

This was one of the many historic incidents
with which the volume of inspiration
abounded. They were not scattered at
random over the sacred page. "The
things that were written aforetime were
written for their learning." They added
to the evidence of the truth of God's word,
taught lessons that were well worth learn-
ing, and set forth principles of action
which were applicable to modern affairs.
That message was sent by the men of Is-
rael to a suffering and threatened city.
Jabesh-Gilead was besieged by the enemy.
The inhabitants were cut off from their
supplies—the husbandman could not go
to his fields, the shepherd to his flocks,
nor the maiden to the well. The enemy
waited for the submission of the people,
and, that refused, he would attack and
probably take the city. The people, al-
ready suffering, were threatened with
famine, pestilence and cruel death. Other
cities had suffered by war; pestilence and
famine had done their deadly work in
many places. Fire, the terrible foe of
modern cities, had desolated many. Not
many years ago Chicago was almost de-
stroyed by this invader, and within the
last few days St. John, N. B., had met,
with a similar fate. Last Wednesday
morning the inhabitants of the last named
city thought not of danger: they heard
no tramp of armed men, no trumpet call-
ing to surrender, no sharp crack of rifle
nor whiz of bullet, no booming of cannon
or crash of bursting shell; they saw no
ranks of armed men, no glitter of steel,
yet a terrible foe was near. A few short
hours saw his dark banner spread over
the devoted city, and a desolating work
was done, such as the iron hail of scores
of batteries could not have accomplished
in the time. That evening closed upon
a scene of destruction fearful to look upon.
Two hundred acres of ground were covered
with blackened ruins. Two thirds of
the city had fallen a prey to the devouring
flame, and nearly 20,000 people were
homeless, while here and there among the
smoking wreck lay still in death the forms
of those who had begun the day in activ-
ity and hope. Food, fuel and clothing had
been consumed with the dwellings that
contained them; thus multitudes were
threatened with hunger, exposure and
consequent disease, if not death. Who
could contemplate such a scene without
the deepest emotion? Who could fail to
feel the most intense sympathy for the
sufferers? The message sent by the men
of Israel was to a confederate city, inhab-
ited by their own countrymen. They were
no strangers; they were united to the
western tribes of Israel by the closest
ties. Four hundred of their daughters
had been married at the one time to the
sons of Benjamin. They were members
of the same nation, governed by the same
laws, worshippers of the same God, and
influenced by the same hopes and fears.
Their fathers had walked together out of
Egypt, through the sea and over the desert
toward the same Land of promise. They
should not be surprised that the tidings
which came from Jabesh-Gilead thrilled
the western tribes, and called
forth at once their sympathy and aid.
There are some things which all men hold
in common. The grandest of all brother-
hoods was the brotherhood of man. That
day would be a happy one in which the
truth should be recognized universally.
The finest charity was that which looked
beyond social and national boundaries.
No city was more ready to recognize this
principle than Hamilton. She was the
first to send a deputation to Chicago
when that city lay in ruins, and before the
smoke had ceased to rise, one of her citi-
zens had grasped the hand of the Mayor of
Chicago and said, "Hamilton sympa-
tizes with you. Tell us what you need,

and you shall have it." Other Canadian
cities followed with aid. Now when St.
John lay in ashes, Bangor, Portland, Bos-
ton and New York were sending words
of comfort and generous contributions. But
as society was still constituted, the tie of
patriotism was nearer and dearer still.
Many of his (Mr. W.'s) hearers were
born on distant shores. They looked over
the wild sea and distant hills to the
homes of their childhood; but they had
come to found and build up a grand coun-
try here, grand not only in its vast extent,
its rivers and seas, its towering hills, and
fertile plains; but in its true manhood,
and its noble industries on flood and field.
Was it nothing to them that a noble gem
was dashed by the fire-flood from the
coronet of cities that was bound on Cana-
da's fair brow? Patriotism united with
Christianity in prompting them to lift it
from the dust and restore it to the place
it formerly adorned—then would the
golden band that bound them together
shine with brighter lustre and hold them
in firmer union than before. The men of
Israel promised the inhabitants of Jabesh-
Gilead help. No man could live to him-
self. He might try to, but could not suc-
ceed. He could not help himself without
helping others. Every man influenced his
neighbor, and was influenced by him. The
question of the day—the relation of capital
to labor—was a question of mutual
dependence. The rich needed the labor of
the poor; the poor needed the money of
the rich. Cities helped each other. The
dependency of one upon another was as
marked among cities as among men. The
expenditure of Israel's strength upon the
relief of a suffering city was wise and
politic, for in its rescue the might and
majesty of the nation was involved. So it
was still. Stocks rise or fall throughout
the civilized world as they were quoted
higher or lower in London or New York.
The agricultural interests of nations
throbbed responsive to the reports from
Mark Lane; and if points so distant acted
and reacted so strongly upon each
other, why should not the prosperity or
depression of parts of commerce nearer
at hand affect them? The ruin of St.
John, N. B., meant misfortune to the
Dominion. In helping that city they
helped themselves. The help rendered
should be practical. Sentiment was very
well in its place, but it would not clothe
the naked, feed the hungry, or provide
homes for the homeless. Kind words
were good, but kind deeds were better.
They should be thankful that they were
not wanting; that before the week closed
\$100,000 had been promised in aid of the
suffering. The men of Israel promised
prompt aid: "To-morrow, by that time
the sun be hot, ye shall have help." Away
the messenger sped with the glad tidings.
There was no time to lose. The city was
suffering. The enemy threatened. The
men of Israel followed the messenger.
Through the day, through the night they
marched, and the morrow saw the place
relieved. No sooner did the tidings of
the calamity in St. John reach them, than
scores of cities in the United States and
Canada telegraphed promises of immedi-
ate assistance. By noon of the day after
the fire, telegrams had gone from Hamil-
ton, authorizing the Mayor of St. John to
draw upon the funds of the city and the
Board of Trade for \$2,500. Steamboats
and railway trains were hastening with
their loads of good cheer to the relief
of the suffering. During the coming week
still more would be done. A grand exam-
ple of Christian benevolence would be set.
He (Mr. W.) closed by inviting the con-
gregation to aid by their sympathies, their
prayers and their liberal contributions.

MONTREAL, March 1, 1877.
MRS. T. GRAHAM & SON.

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
coming on with its usual severity, when a
customer recommended the use of your
Pain Eradicator, which he had proven
himself and found in a great many cases
to be an effectual cure. I gave it a trial
and its results exceeded my expectation, it
soon relieved the pain reduced the swell-
ing, and I was able to attend to my busi-
ness as usual in three days, and have been
completely cured by less than two 25 cent
bottles.

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 Neu-
ralgia and other forms of pain with simi-
lar success.

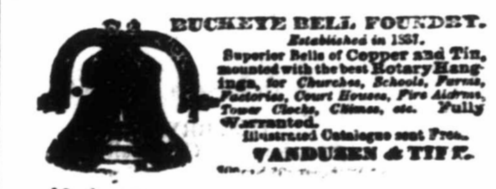
The result of its use in my case has in-
duced many others to try it, and all that
use it are well pleased with it, and like
myself are determined to keep it always
in our houses.

N. R. ALLEN.
Dealer in Groceries and Provisions,
634 St. Joseph Street.

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IMPORTERS OF CAST AND
MALLEABLE IRON PIPE,
With Fittings of every description.
BRASS AND COPPER TUBES, SHEETS ETC..
STEAM AND VACUUM GAUGES, HAND AND POWER PUMPS.
Rubber Hose and Steam Packing.
MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS
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Also—The heavier description of
BRASS AND COPPER WORK
FOR STEAMSHIPS, RAILWAYS, TANNERIES, ETC.
Nos. 166 to 172 Barrington Street, Halifax.
Dec. 22.

Victoria Steam Confectionery Works,
WATERLOO STREET,
We call the attention of WHOLESALE DEALERS and others
to our STOCK OF
PURE CONFECTIONS
Some of which will be found entirely new to the trade. We invite their inspec-
tion and solicit a share of their Patronage.
WHOLESALE ONLY,
J. R. WOODBURN & CO.,
Victoria Steam Confectionery Works, Waterloo St., St. John
N.B.,
R. WOODBURN. (Dec. 15) H. P. KERR.

JOB PRINTING
REPORTS, PAMPHLETS
Posters, Handbills,
Cards, Billheads, Circulars, Custom
Mercantile Blanks,
We are now prepared to execute all
Orders for the above work
AT MODERATE RATES.
WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH.
AT THE 'WESLEYAN' OFFICE.



BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.
Established in 1827.
Superior Bell of Copper and Tin.
J. W. JOHNSON,
Solicitor, Notary Public, Etc.,
HALIFAX, N.S.
OFFICE: No. 170 HOLLIS STREET.
dec 20

Ayer's
Hair Vigor,
For restoring Gray Hair to
its natural Vitality and Color.
A dressing
which is at once
agreeable,
healthy, and ef-
fectual for pre-
serving the hair. Faded or
gray hair is soon
restored to its
original color,
with the gloss and freshness of youth.
Thin hair is thickened, falling hair
checked, and baldness often, though
not always, cured by its use. Noth-
ing can restore the hair where the
follicles are destroyed, or the glands
atrophied and decayed. But such as
remain can be saved for usefulness
by this application. Instead of foul-
ing the hair with a pasty sediment, it
will keep it clean and vigorous. Its
occasional use will prevent the hair
from turning gray or falling off, and
consequently prevent baldness. Free
from those deleterious substances
which make some preparations dan-
gerous, and injurious to the hair, the
Vigor can only benefit but not harm
it. If wanted merely for a
HAIR DRESSING,



nothing else can be found so desir-
able. Containing neither oil nor
dye, it does not soil white cambric,
and yet lasts long on the hair, giving
it a rich, glossy lustre and a grateful
perfume.
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS.
Avery Brown and Co., Wholesale Agents,
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nov 18

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St. John, N.B.
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Received on Deposit at Six per cent in-
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yearly, may be taken at any time.
LOANS
Made on approved Real Estate security, repayable
by Monthly or Quarterly instalments, extending
from one to ten years.
The recent issue of CAPITALIZED STOCK by
the Society gives to its Depositors and Shareholders
increased security.
C. W. WETMORE, President.
THOMAS MAIN, Secretary.
May 25.

CUSTOM
TAILORING!
H. G. LAURILLIARD,
19 HOLLIS STREET,
HALIFAX N.S.
Agency for New York Fashions
April 1, 1876
WOODILL'S GERMAN
BAKING POWDER,
MANUFACTURED BY FRED. B. WOODILL,
FOR
W. M. D. PEARMAN,
Factory, 122 Upper Water Street
For making Bread, Biscuits, Buns, Tea Cakes,
Pastry, &c., Far lighter, sweeter, and more whole-
some than by any other process, and at a great
saving of Time, Trouble and Expense.
nov 25

Mc SHANE
BELL FOUNDRY
Manufacture those Celebrated
BELLS for CHURCHES and ACA-
DAMIES, &c.
Price List and Circulars sent free.
HENRY McSHANE & Co.,
Baltimore, M.D.
Sept. 4—ly

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
FOSTER & FOSTER,
(Successors to James & Foster.)
BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, &c.,
THE undersigned have formed a Co-partnership
under the above style for the transaction of
Legal business in its various branches.
OFFICE—Corner Prince Street and Bedford
Row, Halifax, N.S.
WILLIAM R. FOSTER.
JAMES G. FOSTER,
of late firm of James & Foster.
Feb. 3—6m

BLUMYER MFG CO
BELLS
FOR SALE OR HIRE.
A COMPACT PREMISES, consisting of
A Wharf, Stores, Dwelling House, &c., &c
situated at Gario—in the district of LaPoule, West
Shore—Newfoundland.
Here Lobsters abound, and may be manufactured
to great advantage. The premises may be had on
accommodating terms. Apply to
ALFRED PARSONS,
St. John's, Newfoundland
march 10
Fe 3—6m

B. S. FI TCH & Co
Wholesale and Retail
GROCERS,
No. 139 ARGYLE STREET,
OPPOSITE COLONIAL MARKET
HALIFAX, N.S.
N.B.—Family orders solicited. Goods
packed with care. Consignment of
Butter, Cheese, Pork, &c., will receive
prompt attention.
march 17—ly
CORNER GRANVILLE AND SACK-
VILLE STREETS.
NOVA SCOTIA
Steam Machine Paper Bag Manu-
factory
THE CHEAPEST IN THE MARKET.
SEND FOR PRICE LIST.
ALSO
BOOK BINDING,
In all its branches.
G. & T. PHILLIPS

STATIONERY,
BLANK BOOKS,
SCHOOL BOOKS
Comprising Nova Scotia series and
COLLINS NEW
ACADEMIC
AND ILLUSTRATED
ENGLISH READER
And all other School requisites applied to
Dealers at lowest
WHOLESALE RATES
AT METHODIST BOOK ROOM.

SONG HERALD!
SONG HERALD!
Newest and best for Singing Schools etc. By H.
R. Palmer, author of Song King. Price \$7.50 per
dozen; 75 cents each by mail.
GOSPEL HYMNS AND SACRED SONGS!
The "Moody and Sankey Song Book," containing
all the Songs (and many others) sung by those cele-
brated revivalists. Price boards, \$30 per hundred;
35 cents each by mail. Words only, \$5 per hun-
dred; 6 cents each by mail.
PALMER'S THEORY OF MUSIC!
The Vade Mecum of Musical knowledge. Covers
the whole ground. Every teacher and student
should have it. Bound in cloth, price, \$1000.
mail.
Any Book sent post-paid upon receipt of retail
price. Published by
JOHN CHURCH & Co.,
Cincinnati, O.
Nov. 30—1y

MOTTOES
TEXT and CHROMOS
A choice Assortment of these fine Art
Publications just received.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
of Mottoes, Texts, and Flowers. Wal
Texts that formerly sold for one dollar
reduced to Fifty cents.
Now is the time to put beautiful and
instructive Mottoes on the walls of Ves-
tries and School Rooms
Discount to Schools as usual.
METHODIST BOOK ROOM, HALI-
FAX.

THE ROY CASE.
Spurious Catholicity
OR
Socinianism Unmasked,
By a METHODIST MINISTER.
Just Published at the West-
ern Book Room.
Price 20 Cents.
FOR SALE AT
METHODIST BOOK ROOM,
Halifax, N. S.

PARK'S
COTTON YARNS.
Awarded the ONLY MEDAL given for
COTTON YARNS of Canadian Man-
ufacture, at the
Centennial Exhibition.
Nos. 5's to 10's.
White, Blue, Red, Orange and
Green.
WARRANTED FULL LENGTH & WEIGHT.
Stronger and better than any other
Yarn in the market.
COTTON CARPET WARP.
No. 12's 4 ply in all colors.
WARRANTED FAST.
W. B. PARKS & SON,
New Brunswick Cotton Mills,
St. JOHN, N.B.
May 21, 2m.

Stamps, Stamps.
GOOD each prices paid for used P. E. Island
or used Newfoundland and Bermuda Postage Stamps,
or for used 1/2c and 1c Canadian Postage Stamps.
Address P. E. I. Stamp Company Box 421, Charl-
lottesville, P. E. I.
CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.
OTTAWA, JUNE 12, 1876.
AUTHORIZED Discount on American Invoices
on dutiable articles, 5 per cent.
J. JOHNSON,
Commissioner of Customs
Feb 19

Carlton Mrs C C

MR. HEARD AND THE UNION BANK. -The last number of the Herald has a long communicated article in reference to the Supreme Court-Heard v the Union Bank-...

PREACHER'S PLAN, HALIFAX AND DARTMOUTH, SUNDAY, 29th JULY. 11 a.m. Brunswick St. 7 p.m. Rev W L Cunningham Rev S F Huestis...

METHODIST SABBATH SCHOOL, CHARLES STREET

The Officers and Teachers of the above School assisted by their friends intend holding their ANNUAL PIC-NIC, ON FRIDAY, August 10th, AT STEVEN'S PIC-NIC GROUNDS...

Receipts for "WESLEYAN," for week ending July 25th, 1877.

INSTRUCTIONS AS TO REMITTING MONIES: -When sending money for subscribers, say whether old or new, and if new, write out their Post Office address plainly.

Table listing names and amounts: Rev. T. J. Deinstadt, Wm. Marshall, 2; Thos. Myers, 2; James Wright, 2; Richard Lee, 2; J. B. Lee, 2; A. C. Colbeck, 2; \$12 00

Table listing names and amounts: Rev. S. J. James, 2; Rev. A. Lucas, 2; Rev. A. R. B. Shewsbury, 2; Rev. J. J. Colter, 3; Rev. D. H. Lodge, 2; Rev. J. S. Allen, 1; Rev. H. McKeown, 4; Rev. Wm. Dolson, 4; James Simonsen, 2; Frank Good, 2; Robert Briggs, 2; Jos. W. Benn, 4; 12 00

MARRIED.

On the 12th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, Springdale Terrace, by the Rev. T. Harris, Elizabeth, fourth daughter of Mr. John Freeman, of the General Post Office, to Captain Alfred Brotherton, of Liverpool, England.

Mc SHANE BELL FOUNDRY Manufacture those Celebrated BELLS for CHURCHES and ACADEMIES, &c. Price List and Circulars sent free.

Refreshments will be supplied on the grounds at very moderate rates. VISITOR'S TICKETS 25 cents.

Mount Allison Institutions, SACKVILLE, N.E.

The FIRST TERM of the Year 1877, will open on THURSDAY, August 23rd. Attention is respectfully directed to the last Annual Catalogue, containing full information respecting THE MOUNT ALLISON WESLEYAN COLLEGE.

An Institution whose courses of study, under the direction of a competent Faculty, provide for a thorough Classical, Mathematical, and Scientific Training.

THE MALE ACADEMY, Whose unquestionable facilities for fitting youths for College, and for business and professional life, are each year becoming more enlarged.

THE COMMERCIAL COLLEGE Meets the wants of young men getting ready for actual business engagements.

THE LADIES ACADEMY, Which offers superior advantages not only to Young Ladies seeking mental discipline and growth in regular courses of study, with approved methods of instruction, but also to those that aim at special culture in Music and the Fine Arts.

D. ALLISON, J. R. THCH. Sackville, July 20th, 1877-2 ins.



GATES ACADIAN LINIMENT. Joyful News for the Afflicted. PARKER'S COVE, N.S., March 1st, 1877.

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.

Since you was at my house, Thomas Bice was taken very ill with a dreadful sore throat, bordering on diphtheria, we used your Acadian Liniment and herve Ointment freely from which he obtained great relief.

BAPTISMA; A THREEFOLD TESTIMONY WATER BAPTISM, SPIRIT BAPTISM, AND THE BAPTISM OF FIRE, By the Rev. John Lathern, p.p. 72 price 12 cents. For Sale at the Methodist Book Room, 125 Granville Street, Halifax and by Simpson Lathern Charlottetown, P.E.I.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT. AUTHORIZED Discount on American Invoices actual tariff notice, 5 per cent. J. JOHNSON, Commissioner of Customs, Feb 19

SMITH BROTHERS DRY GOODS, HALIFAX, N.S.

WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE, 25 DUKE STREET, RETAIL WAREHOUSE, 150 Granville Street

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

WE ARE NOW SHOWING A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF BLACK WIRE GRENADINES, BLACK WIRE SHAWLS, BLACK CRAPES (extra value) BLACK STUFF GOODS, KID GLOVES, UMBRELLAS, &c., JUST BROTHERS 141 GRANVILLE ST. HALIFAX, N.S.

Intercolonial Railway. 1877

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT ON AND AFTER MONDAY, MAY 7th, EXPRESS TRAINS Will leave Halifax as follows: - At 8.30 a.m. for St. John and Way Stations.

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.

At 3 p.m. from P. E. Island, Pictou and Way Stations. C. J. BRIDGES, Gen. Supt. of Gov. Railways.

66 DOLLARS A week in your own town. Terms and \$5 outfit free. H. HALLET & Co., Portland, Maine.

LOW PRICED MUSIC BOOKS!

PRICE OF THESE BOOKS 75 CENTS EACH Bellak's Method for Piano Winner's "New Schools" for Cabinet Organ, for Piano, for Melodeon, for Guitar, for Violin, for Flute, for Accordion, for German Accordion, for Clarinet, for Flageolet, for Piccolo for Banjo.

Winner's "Perfect Guides" for a part of the above Winner's "Easy System" for a part of the above Winner's "Party Dances" Violin and Piano. Winner's "Dance Music" Flute and Piano. Winner's "Union Collection" Violin and Piano. Winner's "Duets for Flute and Piano." Winner's "Melodeon Primer." Winner's "New Teacher for Flute."

PRICE EACH ONE DOLLAR. Clarke's Instructor for Reed Organ. Clarke's Instructor for Piano. Winner's Duetts for Violin and Flute. Winner's Duets for Violin and Flute.

PRICE EACH \$1.50. Violin Amusements, Winner. Flute Bouquet, Winner. Eaton's Method for Cornet. Clarke's Short Voluntaries.

CHAS. H. DITSON & Co., 711 Broadway, New York. J. E. DITSON & CO. Successors to Lee & Walker, Phila., may 26-1c

MARKET PRICES.

Reported weekly by J. W. POTTS, Commission Merchant, St. John, N.B., and J. H. BERT, Agent King's County Produce Depot, Halifax, N.S.

Table of market prices: Butter, Firkins, 18 to 19 23; Do. Rolls, 20 to 21 26; Mutton, per lb., 07 to 08 06; Lamb, per lb., 10 to 12 05; Hams, smoked, per lb., 12 to 13 12; Hides, per lb., 51 to 06 06; Calfskins, pr lb., 25 to 75 7 to -; Veal, per lb., 07 to 09 00 to 00; Tallow, per lb., 8 to 09 08 to 09; Turkeys, pr pair, 04 to 06 4 to 06; Beef, per lb., 08 to 11 08 to 15; Eggs, per doz., 12 to 14 12 to 17; Lard, per lb., 15 to 16 13 to 15; Oats, per bush., 65 to 70 40 to 50; Potatoes, per bush., 50 to 60 50 to 70; Cheese, factory, per lb., 12 to 14 12 to 17; 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 2.50; Lambskins each, 75 to 1.00 75 to 1.00; Turkeys, pr pair, 25 to 30 40 to 50; Chickens, pr pair, 15 to 17 15 to 17; Turkey, per lb., 16 to 17 15 to 16; Geese, each, 12 to 14 12 to 17; Ducks, pr pair, 75 to 90 80 to 70; Beans, green, per bush., 75 to 80 80 to 1.00; Parsnips, pr bush., 60 to 65 60 to 80; Carrots, pr bush., 60 to 65 60 to 80; Yarn, per lb., 35 to 45 - - -; Partridges, pr pair, - - - - -; Apples, per bush., 1.00 to 4.00 2.50 to 3.00; Lamb pelts, 1.40 to 50 - - -; Rabbits, per bush., 3.25 to 30 - - -; Plums, pr bush., - - - - -; Hay, per ton, 15.00 to 16.00 - - -

MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS. N. HIGHEST AWARDS AT FOUR GREAT WORLD'S EXPOSITIONS Paris, Vienna, Santiago, Philadelphia, 1876. ONLY ORGANS AWARDED FIRST PRIZE AT CENTENNIAL. Great variety of styles at prices which would be impossible for any other make to equal without unequalled facilities for manufacturing. EXAMPLES OF NET CASH PRICES: Five octave double reed organ, \$100; Five octave organ, nine stops, \$114 with Vox celeste, \$128. Sold also for monthly or quarterly payments, or credit until next pay day. A superior organ may now be purchased by the cash price for ten quarters. Catalogues free. MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO. 124 Tremont St. BOSTON. 500 Wash St. NEW YORK. CHICAGO. Feb 1, 1 year

FITS! FITS! FITS! FITS!

Persons suffering from this distressing malady will find HANCK'S Epileptic Pills to be the only remedy ever discovered for curing it. The following certificate should be read by all afflicted: It is in every respect true. A MOST REMARKABLE CURE. Tongues, Leesworth, Co., Ken., April 2, 1876. I suffer from HANCK'S Epileptic Pills. The first I received from you last September have accomplished all that you recommended them to. 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 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 symptom 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 to every one I hear of that is afflicted with Epilepsy. 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. Respectfully, etc., LEWIS THORNBRIGHT. Sent to any part of the country by mail, free of postage on receipt of a remittance. Price one box, \$3; two, \$5; twelve, \$27. Address: 8ETH S. HANCK, 108 Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md. Please mention where you saw this advertisement.

BENNETT'S WHARF.

MAY 25th, 1877. JOS. S. BELCHER, OFFERS FOR SALE

150 Puns Choice, 10 Tierces Bright retailing, 10 Bbls Cienfuegos Molasses. 25 Bbls Choice Vacuum Pan Sugar. 20 Bbls Michigan dried Apples, bright. 100 Half chests Souchong Tea. 170 Bbls Canada Extra Flour, choice. 170 Bbls Philadelphia kilm dried Corn Meal, Brinton's Brandywine. 200 Bags Cracked Corn. 40 Firkins and 29 Tinnets Choice Canada Butter. 100 Bbls Fat Split Herring. 100 Bbls Philadelphia Rye Flour. 333 Bbls Hillsboro Calcined Plaster. 50 Bbls Brockville Superphosphates of Lime, the great substitute for barn yard manure. 150 Bolts Arbroath Navy Canvas. 2 Bales fine Flax Sewing Twine. Single and Double Suits, Parson's Celebrated Cape Ann Oil Clothing. May 25, 3m

SMITH & DUNN, ARCHITECTS.

187 Prince William St., St. John N.B., N.B.-Churches, Parsonages, &c., a speciality June 1

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY. REVISED TIME TABLE. PICTOU BRANCH.

ON and after MONDAY, 4th June, trains leaving Halifax at 8.30 a.m., and 4.40 p.m., will reach Pictou at 1.40 p.m. and 9.30 p.m. respectively.

An accommodation train, connecting with the night express train, from St. John and River du Loup, will leave Truro at 6.15 a.m. and arrive at Pictou at 10.00 a.m.

From Pictou a train will leave at 6.15 a.m., connecting at Truro with exp. Trains for St. John and intermediate points. Also, a 10.20 a.m. and a 2.30 p.m. train will leave and arrive in Halifax at 3.00 p.m. and 7.45 p.m. respectively.

C. J. BRIDGES, Genl. Supt. Gov. Railways. \$55 to \$77 a week to Agents. \$10 Out FREE. P. O. VICKERY August 2, 1877

FAMILY BIBLES.

CHEAP QUARTO EDITION. PICA TYPE.—REFERENCES. Containing, in addition to the Old and New Testament, an account of the Translations of the Different Versions, an Index to the Scriptures, Psalms in Metro, Valuable tables, Family Record, and Ten Full-page Engravings.

HANDSOME NEW DESIGN—PANELED.

Nos. 7 Roan Paneled—Marble Edges. 8 " " Same as No. 7, with addition of Apocrypha and Concordance.

11 Roan Paneled—Marble Edges—Contents—History of the Books of the Bible, Marriage Certificate and Family Record, with addition of Apocrypha and Concordance.

12 Roan Paneled—Gilt Sides and Back, Marbled Edges—Contents same as No. 11, with addition of Apocrypha and Concordance.

150 French Morocco Elegant—Contents same as No. 12, with addition of Two rich Illustrations in Gold & Colors. Prices and further particulars on application. Our Agents have sold more of the Cheap Editions, No. 7 and 8, than any others. Large quantities of No. 7 have been sold.

LARGE DISCOUNT TO AGENTS TERMS CASH.

Constitutional History of England by Henry Hallam, LL.D., F.R.S. 150 Europe during the Middle Ages—by ditto 100

Fall of the Greek Empire—by Rev. W. H. Hale 75 The Third Crusade Richard I by do. 100 Select British Eloquence—by C. A. Goodrich, D.D. 600

Reviews, Essays and Poems, by Lord Macaulay .60 Ditto paper cover .45

Reviews and Essays from "the Edinburgh" by Lord Macaulay .60 Ditto paper cover .30

Essays Social and Political by Sydney Smith .45 Webster's Dictionary of Quotations .75 Beeton's Public Speaker 100

Beeton's European Celebrities .30 Beeton's Date Book .30 Beeton's Bible Dictionary .30 Beeton's Classical Dictionary .30

Mrs. Beeton's Book of Household Management 2.25 Mrs. Beeton's Every Day Cookery 1.00

Crudens Concordance, edited by John Eadie, D.D., LL.D., cloth 1.00 Ditto Half calf binding 1.65

The Hand-book of English Literature by Joseph Angus, M.A., D.D. 1.50 Hand-book of the English Tongue, by do. 1.50

Self Made Men, by William Anderson 1.50 METHODIST BOOK ROOM.

DINING SALOON, EUROPEAN PLAN.

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 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 authorized by the respectable portion of the city of St. John.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

By late arrivals we have replenished our Cotton Linen Stuff Clothing Millinery Hosiery and Smallware Departments.

Stock in thorough preparation for the execution of sorting-up orders. NEW GOODS RECEIVED WEEKLY ANDERSON, BILLING & Co June

12 DOLLARS a day at home Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO August 2, 1877

MENEELY & COMPANY BELL FOUNDERS, WEST TROY, New York. fifty years established. Church Bells and Chimes; Academy, Factory Bells, &c. Improved Patent Mountings. Catalogues free. No agencies. July 10, 1 yr 12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine March, 1877.