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OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

RELIGIOUS EQUALITY.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—A meeting of the supporters of the great principels of The object of the gathering was to enquire as to the present position of some mportant questions, and to confer as to That action ought to be taken during the present session of Parliament. The matory movement in the ecclesiastical | zeal. world, and the most that can be done, is to act in concert and wisdom to prerent the Government taking any reactionary steps. The Rev. John Bond. one of the Weslevan ministers in Lon don. was present at this gathering, and said some strong and earnest things as ly noticed in last week's condensed to the feelings of the great body of Wesleyan ministers and laymen upon

BURIAL LAWS

which yet constitute a grievance of no ordinary magnitude, and for the removal of which we all are prepared for an immediate effort. Week by week the marratives of wrong, and priestly usurpation of power at the graves of Nor. conformists, the exclusion of worthy finding her, he turned to the door and men from the resting-place of their fore- traced her footsteps to the well, only a athers, because they have not been few yards distant, in which he found his haptized, are poured from the secular wife, who had fallen in head foremost. and religious papers; yet the Church of He tried, but was unable, to extricate her England clings with wonderful tenacity to its hold upon the graveyards. We have at length a promise on the part of Her Majesty's Ministers to introduce a Bill upon the Burial Laws, early in the present session into the House of Lords. It would be presumptuous to expect much from a Bill thus introduced, and the birthplace of which will be that Chamber of dignities and Bishops. Yet the leader is at work, and ere long the nation will obtain some degree of justice upon this burning question.

THE LIBERAL PARTY can scarcely be called "great" at this present crisis, and we fear that its immediate prospects are the reverse of Mopeful. The Liberals are not merely comparatively few in number, but they are divided. In England there is a majority of the Tory government of 124, and not a few of these are nominees of parsons and publicans, from whom little can be expected. In Scotland the ranks of the Liberals continue almost unbroken, but they are not numerically sufficient to turn the scale in Layor of their English brethren. The Irish Liberals are not to be depended mpon in any great critical test. They avowedly confine their attention to questions of Irish interest and policy. Thus about fiffy men are withdrawn

mined stand they take for HOME RULE

creates an impassible barrier between them and the Liberals of other parts of the United Kingdom. Some years must yet elapse before another general election will give evidence as to the Leeling of the nation. The time is unpropitious for great movements, and to watch and wait, seems about all that can be done by that party which a few years ago accomplished such wonderful results in removal of inequalities and the bringing in of better laws.

THE PARLIAMENT

the past fortnight has been very quiet and uneventful. The fierce debates of the opening week, have not been repeated. There is a tacit understandthat it is prudent for all parties to be fectually prevent its acceptance. quiet while negotiations are pending and treaties for peace between Turkey and her revolted provinces are in course of formation. The business introduced is simply appalling for variety and magnitude. If Parliament would sit the

this while the Upper House has little - . N.S. or nothing to do, it meets for a few minutes, and listens to a few formal notices, then breaks up for sheer want of employment. The session will pass a fair share of public and private bills, but it is not likely that any great Imperial question will be determined.

THE DEATH OF DR. WOOD of Southport is the one noticeable event in Methodism which calls for record in this letter. He came of a grand old Methodist stock, and has worthilv done his work for his native town and the Church of his fathers. A beloved physician, a leading citizen, a scholar of large attainments-prized by men of worth and position as a friend and brother, and with all and above all a religious equality has just been held. true disciple of Christ; he is widely mourned, and it is no wonder that the town of Southport was moved with unusual sorrow when its honoured son was borne to his grave. Faithfully has he served God and his generation, and outlook is not a hopeful one. It will his works will long live to testify of his be useless to press for any great refor enlarged philahthropy and Christian

March 3, 1877.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us, from Grand Lake, N. B., a detailed account of a very sad accident, which was brief-

The husband was sitting reading in the house after breakfast, and noticed his wife going out with a pail, which was nothing unusual. After a few minutes he went out to water his horses; not seeing her about the barn, he became alarmed, as no neighbors lived near. Returning to the house, he searched, and not Calling for help, a neighbor came, but the two were unequal to the emergency. They called for more help, this soon came also, and with the combined efforts of three men she was got out of the well, but was quite dead. An inquest was held. Verdict-Accidental death. The well was, as are hundreds of others, exposed, without any protection whatever round it. The ice had formed through the winter, and, it is supposed the deceased was clearing out the snow and slipped in. Moral:-See that your wells are properly pro-

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENCY OR AN ANNUAL GENERAL CON-FERENCE? WHICH?

MR. EDITOR.—Your able and timely articles on "Looking to General Conference" should have the effect of inducing some of your many readers to publicly discuss those topics that are vital to the well-being of the Methodist Church.

Methodism in the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland is in a transition state. The articles of union have been signed which have constituted the Wesleyan Methodists and New Connection Methodists of Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime from the Liberal ranks, and the deter-Conferences, without cohesive power sufficient to bind and weld the whole togeth. er, and destitute as a united Church of executive authority that is central, authocitative and easily available.

How can these glaring defects be remidied is one of the great problems that will await solution at the next General Conference. Men of age and standing in the Church will again doubtless advocate that the appointment of three men as General Superintendents will remedy the defects in our system. Will their views be entertained? We think not. For whilst the plan has several manifest ading that the Turkish question will not vantages the strong objections expressed just now admit of a full discussion, and three years since will be repeated and ef-

The times require and the interests of Methodism at this juncture demand an On the score of expense it can be easily Annual General Conference.

REASONS FURNISHED. ing their annual synods find since the ence with five annual committees composwork to be done. There are unseemly union of the Presbyterian bodies in the ed of different men and meeting at differ-

bers for the time of the House. All Baptists with their associations in differand P. E. Island find it desirable to have an annual convention representing their denomination in the Maritime Provinces. If two of the prominent nonconformist bodies find their interests subserved in this manner, is it not likely that Methodism would be greatly benefitted in learning by their wisdom. To Methodism the advantage of such an arrangement can scarcely be overestimated. The sectionalism that now prevails would soon give place to broad and ennobling views of the greatness of the united Church's work, whilst the advantages of a thorough fusion of our interests growing out of frequent intercourse between our leading ministers and laymen would introduce elements that would quicken and stimulate and excite a spirit of generous rivalry. Moreover nearly every year great questions arise in church and state which can only be met by an annual gathering. A General Conference committee constituted as the present is, is a useless appendage. To note special advantages, it may be fairly claimed toat an annual meeting such as we advocate, either as a whole or 'frictional element " indicated by the suggestive word Transfer. Let the ministers come frequently together and the wants of the work and of the brethren in different Conferences can be properly considered and that which is undesirable in the matter of appointment will be accepted in the heroic spirit that has ever characterized Methodist preachers, whilst frequent interchanges between the members of the Church will be accepted by all as one of the conditions of a strong and organic union. The Missionery and Educational Funds can be administered in connection with such an arrangement much better than at present, whilst the effect upon our people in giving direct to the many rather than to the select few full nformation, would be beneficial.

PROSPECTIVE REQUIREMENTS - OTHER

REASONS. Among the pressing wants of the Church is an quitable arrangement for the amalgamation of the Supernumerary Funds of all the Conferences; also a wise and prudent plan that shall involve either giving up ntirely the Children's Fund, or the placng it on a broad and connexional basis, forever stamping out the present inequalties between the Conferences; and the organization of a Church extension Fund. On the present basis after the next Quadrennial session we must have at least five annual committees, viz., on Transfer, Missions, Educational, Supernumerary Ministers and Church Extension. These Committees cannot be satisfactorily worked by two representative men from each Conference, but if we have two men to represent each interest in the future as in the past-having six Conferences-we shall have twelve men meeting annually five times for the administration of affairs pertaining to the united Church. Or we we may put the same idea in this form. each Conference will have annually ten men on the important General Conference Committees. Now at the last General Provinces, "The Methodist Church of Conference the Nova Scotia Conference Canada," and yet it is painfully apparent | had but eight ministerial representatives, that we consist of but a string of isolated and the same number was sent by the New Brunswick and P. E. Island Conference. How much better the project of an Annual General Conference for Nova Scot tia, N. B. and P. E. Island than the Quadrennial arrangement with its annual committees. But it may be objected that such a plan will not be as well suited to the Western Conferences as to those in the East in view of the size of those Conferences and consequently larger number of ministerial representatives. The objection may be met by the fact that the sessions of an Annual General Conference would necessarily be held more frequent ly in the West than in the East, and with all the advantages of steamboats and railroads no special inconveniences would re-

THE FINANCIAL OUTLOOK.

proved that it would be less burdensome in the financial sense to have an annual Gen. Our Presbyterian friends notwithstand- Conference than a Quadrennial Conferserambles for precedence and contests Dominion, that it is necessary to have an ent times, for what is now a heavy tax dist.

between Government and private mem- annual representative gathering. The on the Missionary and Educational funds, and a burden (that sooner or later must ent parts of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick be borne) to pay the expenses of the Transfer Committee, besides the prospective demands of a similar character upon the united Supernumerary Fund and Church Extension Fung-all could and would be met as the elected annual Genl. Conference delegates would have their expenses paid by a collection made yearly in all our churches. But suppose for the sake of argument an additional expense would be incurred, would not the advantages of an annual General Conference be so manifold and so great that the Church would be more than recompensed by the

> CONSTITUTIONAL VIEW. The framers of our constitution expected there would be changes. Our Discipline provides on section II. page 28 for changes: "An act of the General Conference involving constitutional changes shall become law only when it secures a majority of three fourths of the members of the General Conference who may be present and vote thereon." Such a change as we advocate need not necessarily involve the idea of having more at present than ea h Quadrennial session purely by a committee could grapple with that It gislative. But this phase of the sub ject, and in fact the suggestion as a whole, is given to induce earnest and prayerful consideration and discussion.

Yours, &c.,

March, 1877.

METHODIST TABLE-TALK

The mortality this year among ministers seems to have been very heavy. One or two more have been added to the roll of the dead this last week; among the rest the Rev. George Blanchflower, who was laid in his grave in Warrington Cemetery on one of the quiet, earnest, plodding men | through the White House grounds to the do an immense amount of the rea work of Methodism, without ever becoming very widely known through the Connexion. In his circuits he has left held by them very tenderly.

I regret to hear that several other ministers are seriously un well, and that some vounger ones have quite broken down in health and retired from the work. There is perhaps too much pressure put upon such. The vicious system of competetive examination, tabulating results, &c., is doing its work even among Methodist preachers. Men who have to be reported upon in the district meetings naturally work hard for good marks: sometimes perhaps they suffer, having in addition to examination work to prepare many sermons; and if they suffer, the circuits suffer too. Men cannot do well at high pressure. It becomes a question of some importance as to whether more is not exacted from probationers than should be. The man and the preacher must not be sacrificed to the student and the cram.

The Special Home Mission Committee is sitting this week. Those of us who are outsiders will look anxiously for indications of the future action of this most important and popular branch of Methodism. It has done well in the past, but it is expected to 'go forward" and lead others to advance. Such expectations are sure to be realised. It is splendidly officered. and capable of great achievements.

Another Methodist preacher has been presented" to the Queen: but to Rev. osiah Henson, " Uncle Tom," was accorded the great honour of an actual interview and conversation with Her Majesty. The Queen also gave the good old man her photograph and autograph. This graciousness will be appreciated as heartily in America as in England. No wonder that Victoria I. the basket was handed around the is the most popular monarch in the President made his contribution, and

The Edinburgh University has offered the degree of Doctor in Divinity to Rev. William B. Pope, and probably he will visit the northern Athens next month in order to be capped and gowned. Both the University and the recipient The rest of the day was spent at the may be congratulated.

The first number of the first Welsh Wesleyan newspaper appeared on March | President and Mrs. Hayes, and remain-2, called Y Gwyliedydd, published by laymen and ministers .- [London Metho-

FIRST SUNDAY IN WASHING-TON.

Dr. Newman, the pastor of the Me-

propolitan Church, of course has been anxious that President Haves and family should belong to the flock of whose spiritual welfare he has charge. This anxiety has been shared by the whole church membership and by the excellent gentlemen who contributed to its erection, and who now support it. It was feared that President Haves might have some delicacy in using the pew while ex. President Grant was in the city, and to obviate any embarrassment which might arise in that respect, the arrangement was made that the Ex-President should sit in the Vice-President's pew 'that day, and he and Pres. Haves were so notified. Other influences were quietly brought to bear upon the President's family to secure their attendance. But, as the result shows, they were all of no avail. The President and Mrs. Haves settled the question by quietly, and without notice to any one, going to a less prominent and more unobtrusive house of worship, the Fourdry Methodist Episcopal Church, which is about five minutes walk from the Executive's Mansion. Mrs. Hayes, it seems, has conscientious scruples about riding or driving on Sunday, and accordingly, when the hired carriage, which the President is compelled to use until his own is brought from Ohio next week, reported at the White House, the coachman was told that it would not be needed for the day. The morning was deliciously bright and beautiful, and a few minutes before 11 o'clock, Saturday last. Mr. Blanchflower was the President and Mrs. Hayes walked Pennsylvania avenue, where they joined the procession of church-goers. They were followed a few minutes later by many friends, and his memory will be Miss Foote, who was escorted by Col. Corbin and Mr. Webb Haves, son of the President. Not one in a hundred of those on the sidewalk who saw them recognized the party, and the President received but two or three salutations. His arrival at the church which was unexpected, created quite a little flutter of excitement among the ushers, who, however, retained presence of mind enough to escort the party to one of the central or body pews two or three rows back from the first tier of seats. The fact that the Presidential party was present spread through the congregation in a few minutes, and during the five or ten minutes that elapsed before the services began every eve was turned towards where they sat. The services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Duncan, President of Randolph College, Macon, Ga. When the first hymn, beginning with the line,

O Thou, whom all Thy saints adore. had been read the President devoutly pened the hymn book, and Mrs. Haves joined in the singing which followed. The first lesson was taken from Psalms cxxii., and the second from John

In the beginning was the word, The 142nd hymn was then sung, and Mr. Duncan preached from that portion of the Gospel according to Saint Luke, where the first sermon of the Saviour is described. The sermon was exceedingly able and eloquent, and did not contain a single political allusion. When when the last prayer had been finished and the blessings pronounced made his way out through the throng as quickly as he could. The desire to see him was very great, and a large crowd collected in front of the church as he passed out. White House. In the afternoon Vice-President Wheeler, Secretary Sherman and "Bob" Ingersoll dined with the ed at the Executive Mansion until nearly 8 o'clock. There were no other visitors during that day .- Boston Globe.

THE WHISLEY

If I should die to-night My friends would look upon my quiet face Before they laid it in its resting place, And deem that death had left it almost And, laying snow white flowers against

Would smooth it down with tearful tenderness. And fold my hands with lingering caress-

Poor hands, so empty and so cold to-night.

If I should die to night My friends would call to mind, with lov ing thought. Some kindly deed the icy hand had

Some gent le worthe frozen lips had said Errands on which the willing feet had sped-The memory of my selfishness and pride,

My hasty words would all be laid aside, And so I should be mourned and loved to-night.

if I should die to night Even hearts estranged would turn once more to me,

Re alling other days remorsefully, The eyes that chill me with averted glance Would look upon me as of yore, perchance, And soften in the old familiar way, For who would war with dumb unconscious

So I might rest, forgiven of all to-night.

O friends! I pray to-night, Keep not your kisses for my dead, cold

The way is lonely; let me feel them now. Think gently of me : I am travel-worn ; My faltering feet are pierced with many Forgive! O hearts estranged, forgive I

plead! When dreamless rest is mine I shall not need The tenderness for which I long to-night.

BOSTON TABERNACLE SERVICES

-Newark Daily Advertiser.

SERMON BY D. L. MOODY, MARCH 6TH.

Mr. Moody took for his text Deuteronomy vi, 7 and v, 29, and said: I remember years ago, when I was Superintendent of a Sabbath-school in Chicago, I used to think if I was a preacher I would preach most of the time to parents. We hear a good deal about "if you get the lambs you will be sure to get the sheep.' but my experience was right the reverse; that in order to get the lambs, and have them well nursed and trained, we have got to get the parents, and if the father and mother were all the week pulling " right against the instruction you give the children on the Sabbath, there isn't much power to do them good.

I believe the most powerful sermon that can be preached in this world is a happy Christian home. If parents exert a right influence over their family, I cant help but believe the children wil grow up to honor and love God. I can imagine some of you meet me with the objection: "How is it that Christians' children are any worse than any others?" That is one of Satan's lies! There isn't any truth in that. If a minister's child turns out bad, Satan is pretty well up to it, and he spreads it far and near, and, being a public man, it is held up. Somebody has tried that. They took a district of country, and took the figures, and where the father and mother were both Christians two-thirds of the children over twelve years old were Christians, where only one one-third, and there was only one-twelfth where neither the father nor mother were Christians.

One reason why Christian children don't always turn out well is that they don't inherit grace. They have to be born of God as much as others. Another reason is because their parents make an empty profession, and the children are very quick to detect it. Another reason is that the father and mother are not united, and one often destroys by bad example all the good influences of the other. Then a great many parents don't know anything about training children. Some mothers wonder why it is that the children hate the Bible, and yet these mothers will punish them by sending them off into another room to read it, and they will grow up to hate it with a perfect batred. But these blessed heavenly truths have been put in such beautiful stories that the children, if properly presented, are always glad to hear the Bible read. They want the same food as we do, only cut up a little finer. Often a parent sets a bad example which the child follows, and not having strength of will, as his father has, he is ruined.

Then again, if parents treat God's commands lightly, it is likely to turn out there. And she wanted me, when I went that the children will treat their commands lightly. Children are imitators. If the father swears, the little boy thinks he can't be a man till he swears. And out on the lake and was drowned. His fawhat can the mother do to overcome the exil example? A thing that has helped a Christless shroud, and brought it back me is, resolving that I will give up any- to a heart broken mother, and she, in a thing that injures my child. And then few years, went down to the grave. The there is a great deal of infidelity in the mother, when the boy was impressed, in that hymn sung by that poor man, church. There are hundreds and thousands of people who don't believe children can be converted in early childhood. What we want is to begin early; bring to come to Christ. If he has ever been them to the Saviour in the morning of touched by the Spirit, don't stand in his

I have travelled considerably, and met a great many praying fathers and mothers, and wherever I have found them with their heart set on this one thing,-my family must be blessed, my children must be saved.-the answer has come, and one after another of the family has been brought into the fold.

Bishon Simpson says he was converted before he was four years old. He can't remember being converted, it was so early. I believe we ought to commence right down at the cradle, and when the y commence to lisp the name papa and mamma, let us teach them the name of Jesus. If we teach our children faithfully of the Lord Jesus, Christ will bless them ; they will grow up to be a blessing to us, the church and the world. If we, as parents, had faith to believe our children could be brought to the Saviour, do you think He would not put His hands on their heads and bless them? When a child is converted, instead of watching it, let us try to lead it. A great many say that the children who are converted don't hold out. It is not the fault of the church. It is the fault of the parents; it is because they haven't been looking after them: and if the children haven't Christian parents the church ought to take their place, and train them for God and for heaven. Mr. Spurgeon says the children in his church have held out better than any other class. But if the children are not looked after and instructed, they. of course, can't grow in grace. If the parents would look after them, the result would be wonderful. The children would not wander off into places of vice and crime as they are doing now. And there is no one to blame for it but ourselves. If we are only faithful, my dear friends, God will bless them.

Then there is another fault, I think with a great many parents. They go to Church, and if the minister says a hund. red good things and one poor thing. the parents will go home and magnify the poor thing, and talk about it right before the children. I think we ought not to take our children to hear any minister we haven't confidence in, and then we ought to uphold him. Oh, may God wake up the parents in this assembly tonight, and may we remember that God holds us responsible for the children He hasgiven! And if they are lost it will be our fault. It won't be His fault, it won't be because He is not ready and willing to bless them. He don't want our children to be lost. He don't want them to perish He wants them to lift the hallelujahs of heaven as eternal ages roll on, and if we are faithful. God is true to His promises and He will make good His word.

Then another mistake parents make They come to a meeting like this, and they see something that isn't just in accordance with their ideas, and they begin to criticise. Perhaps they have got a drunken son that has been in the Tabernacle. He is here to-night; he may have been impressed; that impression is al taken away, perhaps, by the father and mother. There is many a young man that is laughed out of serious thought by perhaps his own father or mother. heard only the other day of a man who came here night after night to these meetings. He is a terrible slave to strong drink, and his own mother has been ridi culing him for coming to these meetings. Three sons already have gone to ruin, and she has one more who is coming here, and that mother, that ought to be praying for him and holding him up to God in her arms, is laughing at him and making all manner of sport of these meetings. Oh, may the Spirit of God trouble her! A mother once told me a sad story. She in vited me to her beautiful home, and she said that when her boy was quite young he got interested at the Young Men's Christian Association meetings, and one day she found him out distributing tracts. and that touched her pride. She wanted him to move in better society, and she tried to keep him away from the Association, and, not succeding, she finally sent him to a boarding school. He soon fell into bad company, and at last she heard that he had got to drinking. She wrote to him, and then went to see him, and before she had been with him ten minutes she saw the cord that bound him to her had been severed. The boy ran away, and finally they heard from him in Chicago and his father set him up in business there, to try and find him. I found him, but never could get an opportunity to speak to him. Some time after, he went ther came on, found his body, wrapped in

stood in his way. Let me say, dear parents, if you have a child that is out of Christ, encourage him their days, and Christ will bless them. way, don't do anything to hinder that child from coming to Christ. If you do the day may come when you would give all the world to have him back. You may be taken away by death, or the child may be taken away by sin. Oh, let us be faithful with the children God has given us! Let us train them for eternity! After I am dead and gone I had rather have my children come to my grave and drop a tear there and say, "While father was alive he was more anxious about my eternal welfare than anything else." I had rather have my children rise up in the judgment and say I did all I could to bring them to the world of light. It is a thousand times worth more to leave them that legacy than it is thousands of dollars, to make the way down to hell easy.

Mothers, if you have a child that is wild and reckless; fathers, if you have a son that has wandered from God, let us bring him to-night to God in prayer! Let us have faith in prayer! And if any fathers here are out of Christ, don't let this night pass till you have cast your sins on the Lord Jesus Christ, and then erect a family altar, and begin to pray for the children God has given you, and then they shall be a blessing to you and the church. Oh, may God bless every parent here to-night! Make them realize the great responsibility that is resting upon them, that God is going to hold them responsible for the children he has given them! And if your children are lost. bear in mind it will be your fault. It will be because you have not been faithful. It will be because you have not offered the praver of faith, and have not furnished a godly example.

Mr. Moody read the following request for prayer, which had been sent him by a little girl only eight or ten years old: Will you pray for my mamma, that she may come home?" Her mamma has gone off and left her, and every night for a year that child had been praying that she might come back. Oh how touching, how sad, for a mother to desert her child in that way-leave her in a dark city like this! Oh may God touch that mother's heart. May God hear the prayer of that little child, and her heart be touched and she brought back to that little one! There is many child in Boston that has no mother to pray for her, or father to look after her; and if your children are all safe in the fold, wont you go out after those who are not? Shan't we be fathers and mother's to those who have no fathers and mothers to care for them? There are many wandering up and down the streets of this city: shall not our hearts go out for child whose mother has left her? Oh. may God save that mother and bring her back to this child !- Reported in the Boston Advertizer.

THE MUSIC OF THE SOUL.

Mr. Gough was in a church in strange city ouce, and the sexton showed into the same pew another person whose looks impressed Mr. Gough un favourably. The stranger had a face like mottled soap; his face twitched as if a sheet of lightning had run all over it. and every now and then his lips would twist and give utterance to a strange spasmodic sound. I got as far away from him as I could. Presently the hymn was given out, and the congregation rose to sing,

" Just as I am, without one plea,

But that Thy blood was shed for me. saw that the man knew the hymn, and said to myself, "He can't be so disagreeable after all." I got nearer. He would sing. It was awful, positively awful. I never heard anything like it. And occasionally he would make that strange noise with his lips. Then he'd commence again and sing faster to run ahead. They came to the next verse. He'd forgotten the first line, and while the organist was performing the interlude, he leaned toward me and whispered, "Would you be kind enough to give me the first line of the next verse ?" I did so:

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

"Just as I am, poor, wretched, blind." At that moment it seemed to me that In ver heard a Beethoven symphony in my life with as much music in it as whom Christianity had made happy in

BLUE glass will cure a Spitz dog hydro-Pound it up fine, and mix it with MRS. KEMBLE ON BYRON.

I now believe that there is a great deal of unreality in those sentiments to which the charm of his verses lent an appearance of truth and depth; in fact, his poetical feeling will sometimes stand the test of sober reflection quite as little as his grammar will that of a severe application of the rules of syntax. He has written immensely for mere effect, but all young people read him, and young people are not apt to analyze closely what they feel strongly, and judging by my own experience. I should think Byron had done more mischief than onewould like to be answerable for. When I said this the other day to my mother, she replied by referring to his Don Juan, supposing that I alluded to his profligacy; but it is not Don Juan only or chiefly that I think so mischievous, but Manfred, Cain, Lucifer, Childe Harold, and through them Byron's own spirit-the despondent defiant, questioning, murmuring, bitter, proud spirit, that acts powerfully and dangerously on young brains and throws poison into their natural fermentation.—Atlantic Monthly.

A NEW USE FOR GLYCERIN.-Physicians and dentist who use small mirrors to explore the throat and teeth, astronomers employing large mirrors out of doors, all who have occasion to use spy glasses in foggy weather, and especially those near sighted persons who cannot shave themselves without bringing their noses almost in contact with the looking glass, are doubtless aware that the luster of Mirrors becomes soon dimmed by the breath, by dew, and generally by water in a vaporous state. The way to prevent this troublesome fog is simply to whip the surface of the mirrors before using with a rag moistened with glycerin. By this substance, watery vapor is completely

Two Scotch lads, who knew little of natural history, but were familiar with King James Bible, and with the winged heads that pass for cherubs in painting and sculpture, went out shooting together. One of them shot a bird and the other ran to secure the trophy. Coming near where it had fallen, he found a white owl so sprawled in the grass as to present to his view only a head with staring eyes and a pair of wings attached. Instantly he shouted in dismay, "We're in for it now, Jock : we've shot a cherubim !"

OBITUARY.

MRS. BACHEL MCKENNY.

At Deer Island, N. B., January 13, Mrs. Rachel McKenny, in the 89th year of her age, exchanged mortality for life. Few lives have commanded such a wide respect | the fields, showing bim the trees, grass and affectionate admiration as the one and flowers, and from these natural objust closed. For nearly half a century this Christian woman endeavoured to live the life of a faithful disciple of Jesus Christ. The noble record of her religious career will testify how earnestly she sought to realize the lofty aim which she had set before her. A more complete and beautiful exhibition of the Christian character it has been the privilege of few to witness. In her lenghtened life we cannot but recognize the hand of a benign and gracious Providence. Surely her days were multiplied-that she might show forth his strength to this generation, and His power to everyone that is to come.

We note a few of the more prominent features which characterized this Christian woman and endeared her to all with whom she came in contact. Her religious life was marked by intense reality and unbroken consistency. In these qualities she became a much needed and beautiful example. Religion meant to her a living and vital principle reigning within, and bringing the disposition and inclinations of the soul into reconciliation and sympathy with the mind and will of Christ. Her conversation and subsequent religious experiences were the most delightful and conscious realities of her life. Her conception of the work and mission of the Christian religion was of the most elevated and scriptural character. Earnestly did she pray for a correct apprehension of its spirit, privileges and obligations, and her deep clear experience of Divine things evidenced from time to time how fully the redeeming relations of the Gospel had taken possession of her heart and mind. A faith like this-so simple and comprehensive, brought forth its fruits in her useful and exemplary life. As a result of the complete surrender of herself to Christ and the abiding exercise of a consecrated faith she entered upon higher and holier ground. This elevation in the spiritual life freed her from the many irregularities and inconsistencies of those who are living in a low state of grace, and gave to her a strength of faith and character which made her calm in the very presence of suffering and death.

Her interest and constant activity in the cause of Christ were distinguishing features in her Christian career. Her supreme desire was the advancement of the interests of true religion in the community where she resided. For this she prayed, labored and lived. Hor attachment to the sanctuary and the various means of sence too was always welcomed by congregations. When the community were unfavored with ministerial oversight this dear woman was ready to assume large responsibilities in order to spstain the social means of grace among the people. The deep and lively interest which she had taken in the spiritual well-being of the community for so many years remained undiminished to the very end.

Her attachment to the ministers of the Gospel of every denomination was constant and sincere. The brethren who have labored in this field cherish towards this now sainted woman, the most tender and affectionate remembrances. Constantly she spoke of the consolation and spiritual advantages which their labours had brought to her from time to time When they were removed from the island to other stations she felt the loss most keenly, and the separation was not without many prayers and tears. The time came however when this "mother in Israel" must die. Her complete resignation in her last affliction and triumphant end deserve a place in this imperfect memorial. During the brief but severe illness which ended her life, she was perfectly reconciled to the Father's will. Much of her time was spent in praising God for his great goodness in the past and for the good hope he had given to her for the future. She anticipated the end without the least fear or hesitation. As the shadows of life's declining day were thickening around her she spoke assuredly of a world where the flow of years bring neither weariness or decay, To one who visited her shortly before the end, she said-"I am almost over." At times it seemed as if her countenance was lit up with a radiance from the upper world. Somewhat suddenly the end came. The poor frail tabernacle by one rude shock was dissolved. To the bereaved family and the sorrowing friends there came the ever welcome and comforting voice from heaven saying," Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth. Yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labours and their works do follow them." Surely the "Righteous shall be had in ever lasting remembrance."

MRS. DUNCAN MCKENZIE.

Born A. D. 1831. Died A. D. 1877. Almost from her earliest childhood she appeared to have not only the fear but the love of God in her heart. Her brother John, now one of our honored ministers, first recollects her as taking him out inte ects, teaching him something of the Di vine goodness. At this time she could not have been more than six years old.

As far as can be learned, no one ever saw her in a passion. As a daughter she was truthful. docile and obedient. As a wife loving and confiding. As a mother tender and forbearing. "Her children rise up and call her blessed, her husband also and he praiseth her. Many daughters have done virtuously, but thou excellest them all." As a friend she was true and faithful, forgetful of her own comfort and careful for the comfort of others. Charitable in her own judgments she sought to excuse the errors of any whe being absent were made the subjects of

Although in her early youth she gave many proofs of genuine piety, she did not make a public profession of her faith until she was nearly twenty years of age. If her life before had been blameless, after her open avowal of Christ it was spotless and pure. She never gave the enemies of religion an opportunity for reproach. She loved her own church, its members, and especially its ministers, she loved all the followers of Jesus for his name sake.

For many years the desire of her heart was to see a house of God erected in the locality of her birth. Her prayers were answered and her wishes realized, when on Christmas eve last she was permitted with others to unite in the dedication of a neat and comfortable sanctuary, situated but a few yards from the home of her childhood. Her illness was tedious, but not painful. For many months she failed visibly before our eyes. It was not until a day or two before her dissolution that she realized how near her end was, for she had hoped that the Lord would permit her still to live. The patience with which she had borne her affliction was more than equalled by the resignation with which sbe accepted her Master's will, when it was revealed to her that her work was done. Her peace had long been assured, and now with words of kindly counsel she bids farewell to loving friends. The night before her death, as her pastor stood at her bedside repeating the words of Jesus. "I will come again, and receive you unto myself"-she replied "I long for his coming." At the last she passed away peacefully and quietly, the rod and staff upon which she had leaned in life, supporting her in death. /

grace was deep and abiding. Her pre- Sydney, C.B., March 1877.

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We want, we want a preacher for our church of Rumbletown, A nable saint, quite worthy of a halo or

a crown ; A man who will adorn the place where men of weight have stood, And fasten in a close embrace our divers brotherhood.

We want a classic scholar, well learned in ancient lore-One who can quote the fathers, and count

the ages o'er, One who keeps pace with modern thought

with science and with art. And one who in the pulpit displays some depth of heart. We want a Bible student, mild, patient,

apt to teach. One who'll compel the people to go and hear him preach; Above all vain ambition, above all greed of gain.

needs both few and simple, and style of living plain, We'd like to have a writer of essays and

reviews. A man of some position, who'd turn it to

His wife must be a singer, able to speak Conduct the ladies' meetings, and visit by

the day. We want a faithful pastor, who'll exercise hia care

the church and Sunday-school by calling everywhere. If any of his fold are sick, he must divine the fact;

If any stray from duty's path, he must rebuke the act.

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of course, he'll speak-Some weddings, and some funerals; engagements such as these,

Might keep a man quite busy, nor leave bim too much ease. As to his disposition, it must be the very

To hospitality inclined, he'll ne'er refuse a guest : if he suits in other things besides

those mentioned here, We're ready to make out his call, with eighty pounds a-year!

HEALTH OF COUNTRY HOMES

The House.—The only probable source of danger to health in a farmhouse lies in the condition of the cellar, or of the space which separates the lowest floor from the ground. If there be a cellar, observe whether it is dry and free from standing water or deeaying vegetable matter (allowed to accumulate there through the negli-

The Well.—If the water is clear and sweet, and free from any unpleasant odor, one may pretty safely assume that no harm is to be anticipated from this source. Farmers are often in the habit, however, of hanging meat in the well for the purpose of keeping it cool. A pretty severe epidemic (in 1874) of diarrhea, in a boarding house at one of the healthiest Long Island summer resorts, was traced to the existence of a decomposing shoulder of mutton at the bottom of the well, into which it had accidentally fallen.

The Privy.—There is little or no danger from contamination of the air by the contents of the privy. The real danger lies in the diffusion of these contents through the soil and their contamination of the water of the we'l. To avoid such a possibility, the privy should be placed at least 60 or 70 feet from the well, and-if the direction to the natural drainage currents be known -in such a position that the contents of the privy will drain away from the well. Better yet, let the privy be so constructed that its offensive contents shall simply lie upon the surface of the ground, and let there be easy access to it from behind, so that fresh earth may be frequently added, and the entire accumulation removed, say once a week.

The Slops.—How common is it for the kitchen authorities in a farm-house to throw the slops upon the ground, just outside the kitchen door, and perhaps within six feet of the well. I have known of a boarding-house epidemic of diarrhœa which could be traced to no other source than the contamination of the well-water by a shallow pool of sunexposed, foul-smelling slops. A cement. ed cistern should be built about 75 or 100 feet from the house, and at a distance from the well, and to this all the kitchen slops, vegetable waste, &c., should be conducted through a suitable pipe or conduit. From the cistern these matters may be fed to the pigs, or thrown upon the ground at a proper distance from the house.

The Ice. - The ice may be so loaded with foul vegetable matter as to give rise to quite severe disturbances of the bowels and stomach. If it be found free from imbedded impurities, and if when melted, it be free from an unpleasant odor, one may safely assume that no danger is to be anticipated from this source. An interesting epidemic of bowel troubles were traced to

impure ice last summer at Rve Beach. Drainage.—This is a more difficult subject to investigate, and one concerning which I hardly dare venture any remarks in this place. In a general way, however, the statement may be made that pools of standing water, or marshy flats near brooks or streams (except, perhaps, at the seaside), are not desirable neighbors. This is especially the case if the house in which you live is situated in a hollow (as in some mountain valley, however elevated it may be above the sea), where the air does not freely circulate. The prevalence of typhoid fever in some of the Vermont and New York mountain valleys, especially in early Autumn, is probably to be explained by the existence of just such conditions. In the case of a large hotel, the investigation should be practically the same as in the case of a farm-house. The difficulties in the way of such an investigation will be found, however, to be much greater, and it would probably be better in such a case to secure the assistance of some physician or engineer, who is familiar with the subject .-New York Tribune.

PRAYER.

Among the forms of insect life there is little creature known to naturalists which can gather around itself a sufficiency of atmospheric air, and so clothed, it descends into the bottom of the pool; and you may see the little diver moving about dry, and at his ease, protected by his crystal vesture, though the water all be stagnant and bitter. Prayer is such a .protector; a transparant vesture-the world sees it not; a real defence, it keeps out the world. By means of it the believer can gather so much of heavenly atmosphere around him, and with it descend gence of servants). If the house is into the patrid depths of this contaminatbuilt upon the ground, the lower floor ing world, that for a season no evil will should be at least 18 inches above the | touch him, and he knows when to ascend ground, and the sides should be so open for a new supply. Communion with God that the air can circulate freely through | k pt Daniel pure in Babylon.—Dr James

> A GREAT ERROR.—The error is great in supposing that the mind is making no progress and acquiring no knowledge when it is not conversing with books; and it is one of the errors of bookish men. There are pauses amid study, and even pauses of seeming idleness, in which a process goes on which may be likened to the digestion of food. In those seasons of repose the powers are gathering their strength for new efforts, as land which lies fallow, and recovers itself for tillage. -Dr. J. W. Alexander.

A GREAT FAITH.-Bishop Hall, commenting on the New Testament story of the Syrophenician woman, remarks: "O woman say I, great is thy humility, great is thy patience; but, O woman, says my Saviour, great is thy faith. He sees the root, we the stock. Nothing but faith could thus temper the heart, thus strengthen the soul, thus charm the tongue."

READ CAREFULLY.

SAMUEL OSBORN, Sophiasburg, says-I was affected with Dyspepsia for nearly four years, my lungs becoming affected towards the last. I was induced to try the "Shoshonees Remedy." After using three or four bottles I felt much better, and gained strength rapidly, my health improved steadily and rapidly, and when I had taken three or four bottles more, I was quite restored to hea!th and strength, and have experienced better health than for forty years before. I had been under the treatment of a number of physicians before, but never received any material aid until I used your remedy.'

A. McKay, Truro, N. S., says "he was very bad with Liver Complaint, but used "Shoshonees Remedy," and in a the month was as well as he had ever been in his life. I am now in business and wish you to send me three dozen by steamer.

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REV. JOHN SCOTT says-"Mr. Mc-Kenzie Botting suffered from an attack of rheumatism, and was unable to move without help; but after taking a few bottles of the "Shoshonees" was able to walk as well as ever." Price of the Remedy in pint bottles \$1; Pills 25 cents a box.

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Yours very respectfully,

MRS. ISBAEL CHAMBERS.



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SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1877.

A NEW DIFFICULTY IN METHO. DISM; AND ITS CAUSES.

This very significant paragraph we copy from a London Methodist paper: We are informed that for the supplies in the necessity of circuits which have arisen in the year, not only has the "President's List of Reserve" been exhausted but that students in the Theological Institution have to be drawn from thence before their three years of instruction and training in it have been completed. This is matter of regret, and could only be resorted to in cases of absolute necessity. We hope the time is not distant when all accepted candidates for the Wesleyan ministry will have full three years' preparatory instruction and training in our Theological Institution.

It will at once strike the reader that the drying up of streams which have been overflowing their banks for a hundred years, must be owing to some strong and apparent law; or, in language less metaphorical, Methodism in England must be undergoing some changes which affect its vital interests to a considerable, perhaps serious, extent. In other churches the discussion of this question is nothing new; with us it has never come to the surface until within a few years. Ever since we can remember, leading men and newspapers of different denominations have been anxiously looking about them for material out of which to construct a ministry. Methodism, in England at least, had no necessity for any such solicitude. At every Conference Candidates were rejected by the score. After selecting the choicest of young men offering for the ministry, the number absolutely required were sent to circuits; a large margin was usually liar features of the old class-leader. left in the President's hands as "a list | Many of these preachers never had of reserve;" the remaining unsuccesful young men were affectionately counseled to continue in local work. The number rejected was almost equal to those received. During the past few years we have noticed a gradual but very perceptible deline in the supply offering for the ministry of English Methodism, and correspondingly a thinning of the ranks which annually presented themselves for foreign mission work. This we consider as rather alarming. It may require many years to reduce Methodism to a level with some other churches as regards the supply of men necessary to keep up its ministerial strength; but that day must come, unless the connexion re-- turn vigorously to the old methods of creating and nourishing the streams which, flowing into the ministry, are essential to its volume and power.

Has it ever occured to the intelligent student of Methodism that the decline in ministerial supply has corresponded with the growth of prejudice against local

Philosophical minds, looking upon the marvel of Methodistic progress, have attributed it to two causes:—The itinerancy and the employment of lay, local agencies. They might safely have added another,—the practical, simple, common-sense nature of its doctrines and discipline, adapting its modes and requirements always to the condition of things which hinders the common and bring them to the acceptance of affairs of life. Our present consideraitalicised above.

there are causes underlying the abuneffective means, indeed, we can see, through their colleges and theological enormously high. Seldom can one Hymn-book, be determined upon."

halls. By bringing a thorough education within the reach of the poorest student, every disposition of gratitude and loyalty is excited in the breasts of those who owe to Methodism the advantage of culture and position. This is one aim toward which our Educational Committee is working. To keep at home, by offering them equal advantages in our Dominion, the numerous candidates for the ministry who are perpetually pressing toward American colleges, our officials ask for help to equip and endow their institutions and give deserving young men all the help they really require. While a rich church pours her wealth into the treasury of several Colleges and Theologi. cal schools, to an extent which enables these to offer what is practically a free education to aspiring students, and while a godly supervision is exercised over young men so situated, inciting them to usefulness, the ministry will be well sustained. Ministerial supply in England, how

ever, has been dependent upon a very different source. True, the element of help in education has been at work there; but not primarily. A principle has been fostered in the Methodism of England which gave always a powerful impetus to its operations, namely that in every human being brought to Christ there were elements of usefulness-that every converted soul had a mission to the lost and fallen sons and daughters of Adam. Hence, in each young man brought into the class the leader saw a preacher in embryo. The youth was closely watched: his peculiar gifts noted and encouraged. Barons in English history have played important parts as King-makers; and the Class-leaders of Methodism have, in the same sense, made the Ministers of our Church. How lovingly, tenderly, prudently, the sage religious adviser has strengthened the better gifts and rebuked the objectionable habits of his young disciple, many ministers of this day can tell. Among the cherished photographs in the cabinets of men occupying our pulpits may be found, we confidently warrant, the loved, famiany teacher in theology, rtheoric, elocution, except the class-leader. They walked, read, preached together; and when one probationer had been fairly launched on the ministerial sea, our old foster-father would set himself in quest of another. Thus English Methodism became a home-training college for young men. The array of names on Circuit Plans was something to create wonder. It was not unusual to find a score or two of local preachers with half as many "exhorters" under the superintendency of a single minister. With such forces, the Ministry had never any lack. But slowly a little sacerdotal leaven began to work among the congregations. Preachers were not looked upon with the same favor as of old. Sammy Hick John fire:and Billy Dawson disappeared from among men. We seldom hear of any royal local preachers to-day.

How this has been brought about, and its particular application to our own condition of things, we must leave for another article.

St. John-which we visited last week-is progressing, notwithstanding commercial distresses which have shaken that city and New Brunswick generally, to a considerable degree. Its architecture has improved greatly the Victoria Hotel, and some of its people from studying abstruse subjects, Churches and School-houses, can be found in the Lower Provinces. But the self evident in religion as in other | more than this does the general improvement everywhere impress the tion, however, is confined entirely to mind of a stranger after an absence of the proposition involved in the sentence | a decade. From the city to Portland, which was, years ago, a most uninvit-In modern American Methodism ing space of emptiness and broken buildings, there are now blocks of dant supply for the ministry which we clean, presentable dwellings and shops. do not ful'y understand. One very King Street gives one of the finest chances for architectural display to be which is productive of great results, found anywhere. It is exceedingly and to which as the next best to the wide, and would show a lining of old met hed we of Canada would do handsome shop-fronts to excellent adwell to pay some attention. Beyond vantage. It might be made-and the border, our brethren are offering doubtless will some day-a little young men pendil inducements "Broadway." Rents, seemingly, are

see a placard of "To Let" in the windows; the tenement blocks are well occupied; while the population continues to crowd the better classes into the suburbs, which are becoming fine villages of picturesque appearance.

Altogether we conclude that, with the turn of the commercial tide, increasing prosperity must come to these very energetic and ambitious citizens. St. John is well prepared to take all advantage of the new and better current of trade

The scene of the late fire on Prince Wm. Street is a very sad one. An immense pile of ruins, rendered the more dreary by their distressing associations, is all that one can say in this descrip-

METHODISM IN ST. JOHN holds its own well in the great inter-denominational contest. Naturally where energy shows itself in other departments among a population, religious zeal also is manifest. The pulpits generally in St. John are well and ably mannedperhaps as well as in any city of the same population on this continent. It is therefore cause of great gratification to find that our Methodist supply is quite as acceptable as any. Not only in their own churches, where naturally they would find many admirers, but also outside, our Brethren are all greatly respected. This is really gratifying.

It is a curious coincidence that the President of the Council and the Speaker of the Assembly in P. E. Island, as well as the Speaker of the Legislature in NovaScotia, are Metho dists. Usually Methodists are supposed to have training toward expressing themselves in public; but they seem to be qualified as Speakers in other ways as well. The Prenier of New Brunswick is also a Methodist. As will be seen by extracts elsewhere, the new illustrious Chief Magistrate of the U. States is s devout member of the same denomination.

We had the opportunity of hearing Wendell Phillips in St. John on "Daniel O'Connell" last Saturday night. He is a great thinker and a fine speaker. His lecture was calculated to do more harm than good, however. In treating upon the disabilities of the Irish people years ago, his strong language would awaken animosities which were buried long ago among our people, and ought never to have a resurrection. Besides, O'Connell, though a very extraordinary man, was not all that Mr. Phillips pictured him. Still it is something to have heard the old Trojan of anti-slavery notoriety and to have listened to so accomplished an

THE ST. JOHN FIRE.—THE CORONER'S JURY'S VERDICT.—The following is the verdict of the jury in the case of the St,

"We find that Edwin D. Watts, Le-Baron Akerley, George Budd. Samuel Lister and Samuel Conboy, came to their death by the falling of a portion of the north wall, roof and upper floors of a buil d ing in Prince William steet, in the City and County of St. John, occupied as a dry goods store by Watts & Turner, which buried them beneath the ruins. We find that the falling of the walls of this and other buildings adjoining occurred during the progress of a fire, existing in Prince William street at that time, in the Ennis &Gardner, Burpee, and Beard and Venning buildings, and that an explosion occurred in the Burpee building immediately before these walls fell. In view of the manner which these walls and buildings fell during the progress of the fire, as well as the mode by which some of during the last twelve years. Nothing them were heated, the jury strongly resuperior to the new Market House commend that the City Council immediately take into consideration the necessity of appointing an inspector whose special duty it shall be to superintend the construction and manner of heating buildings

> In one clause of an explanatory communication, published last week, from Rev. J. Lathern, on the Hymnal, forming the pivot of the whole, the sense was unfortunately obscured by a wrong phrase: When the Hymnal was "completed, a thought was cherished that in a very subsidiary and general way it might constitute a contribution towards the movement for securing a Hymn Book for the Methodist Church of Canada-unless a new arrangement of Hymns were determined upon." Instead of "unless," which destroys the sense, it should read: in case a new arrangement of hymns, and not the "Collection of 1779, in the new Wesleyan

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

CROWDED OUT .- Our Sabbath school lesson we are obliged to omit this week, as the matter could only appear outside, and that was quite full without it. Several letters also will appear in

THE BALMORAL COMPLAINT CASE.

The following letter is all that is needed in confirmation of that harrowing relation of trial in last weeks WES-LEYAN. We will cheerfully receive help, and forward it safely for this good man, acknowledging amounts, or otherwise, as may be desired. The public need no further appeal.

Campbellton, March 19, 1877. DEAR MR. NICOLSON,-The letter which appeared in the last WESLEYAN from Bro. Blackwell, is strictly true. I think he has eight children, and only one able to get his own living. Bro. B. was a Primitive Methodist minister for 25 years before he came to this country. You can imagine what such a man with such a family can do on a farm only an acre of which was cleared when he took posses-Yours, &c.,

A horrible case of suicide or murder is reported from Welford, forty miles north of Moncton. A man named Kingan ran away from New York, having failed heavily in business, and after coming by Halifax, proceeded by the Intercolonial to the place mentioned, where he was found on the railway track, dreadfully mutilated. A verdict was given accordingly. His body has peen sent home.

The Nova Scotian Government are to confer with that of New Brunswick on Maritime union. If we may judge from indications in the debates, the latter authorities will not be averse to talking about the subject. P. E. Island seems clearly opposed to the movement.

Will our good brethren listen to us? During the past week a few obituary communications have reached us, each of which would fill a column and half of the first proportions still continuing. Some WESLEYAN—three times as lengthy as any obituary John Wesley ever wrote upon his gifted and favourite preachers. We are obliged to cut these down; but it is not a pleasant task to do that which the original writers could do so much better. Any Christian who cannot be sufficiently described in one-third of a column, must be altogether extraordinary. Of course our deceased ministers are exceptions.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Rev. G. F. Day has been assisted by Mr. Grierson at Burlington for some time. There is promise of good at the services. Several have been added to the church at

On Monday evening, 12th inst., the friends of the good cause met at Mr. Geo. Purdy's, Bear River, and contributed a handsome donation towards the minister's support.

The annual Sabbath school concert at Amherst, on Tuesday evening was very largely attended and presented a great variety of exercises.

A donation in the vestry of the Hantsport Methodist Church last week was a very enjoyable affair. Proceeds something over \$80. Owing to the bad state of the roads and weather, there were none of the friends from Falmouth present. They now propose to have one at the Falmouth

There is a blessed revival in progress at Kay St. Church, Halifax. We are inform. ed that never in the history of the congregation was so much of the divine influence experienced as on last Moaday evening. Several families, as well as solitary individuals, have professed religion.

Weymouth reports a very encouraging state of things. Thirty persons have been added to the classes. Mr. Brettle-Chairman-visited the Circuit in February, preached, baptized three candidates and received six into full membership. Three classes meet regularly at the Bay. There have been two good donations toward the minister's support.

A temperance meeting in the Grafton Street School-room on Tuesday night gave great satisfaction, and did. doubtless. much good.

NEW BRUNSWICK & P. E. ISLAND

On Friday evening last the members of the Upper Sackville Bible Class met at the house of Mr. S. Albert Fawcett, and presented their teacher, Rev. George Steel, with an address of thanks and \$18. The members have, during its existence, prepared their lessons with great care.

In Cape Traverse, a part of the Tryon Circuit, there is a work of grace in progress, and the interest seems not to be aba-

ting. Over twenty souls have indicated their desire to serve the Lord, the most of whom have professed faith in Christ

The Lord is powerfully blessing us at Tray Creek, a part of my Circuit. About 30 have risen for prayers, and a large number have found peace through believ. ing. Praise God.

Yours truly,

W. J. KIRBY.

Bro. McKeown of Fredericton is away on a brief vocation to the United States His departure was made the more ear and graceful by the considerate aid friends towards his expenses on the way. We wish him bon voyage.

CORRESPONDENCE

CHURCH EXTENSION FUND.

SECOND LETTER.

MR. EDITOR,—In my last communication the subject of help in Parsonage provision was discussed, and its advantage clearly suggested. In this letter it is intended to indicate the probable advantages of a fund, such as proposed, in church building and the extinction of church debt. We have no data in our own Conference and though report of similar funds elsewhere have been sought for, none have so far come to hand. We can therefore only strive to show what may be done in the way of stimulating effort among congregations to secure confortable, commodious and suitable places of worship free of debt and properly

It is to be deplored that a very considerable amount of debt still lies uncancelled upon many churches in the Conference. This debt wherever found lessens the resources and weakens the energies of the people. It is a burden felt by every one The spiritual exercises of the church suffer depression by it. The Missionary zeal is dampened. It is a dead weight upon pew and pulpit. It hinders and retards christian enterprise and effort.

To pay debt upon Church property in the ordinary way and with the ruling rates of interest, is, after energies have already been severely taxed, always a tedious and often a hopeless task. More than once in the past few years has it appeared that in the struggle to meet the annual tax for interest the principal of the debt has remained unredeemed, its times it has been slightly lessened, but that only under pressure, and at the expense of something more than self-denial on the part of those most deeply interested

It will therefore readily be granted that any way by which the burdens might be lessened, or plan by which, with some degree of ease and certainty, they might be ultimately removed would be of incalculable advantage to the congregations and consequently to the circuits in which they are situated and to the connexion at large. This could be accomplished by a fund from which might be loaned to need trusts, and upon well defined conditions. such sums of money as would relieve them of the burden of interest they now

Suppose a church, the income of which from pew rents is some fifty dollars in excess of its incidental expenses, to be in debt \$500. Then the balance of income which might be devoted to payment of debt would be only \$15. This amount funded or paid upon the principal would extinguish the debt in between twentyfive and thirty years, or not until the building needed a large expenditure of money for painting and repairs. On the other hand if a fund under the control of a Committee could advance the money to be repaid in annual instalments, the whole amount, after providing for a small premium to meet necessary expenses, would be paid in eleven years, or by adding five dollars extra effort per year in ten years, the period which would seem to be most advantageous to the Church and to the

Such a fund would be productive of the spirit of self-dependence in the erection and fitting up of churches. One often sees in the columns of the WESLEYAN appeals for help, and one learns from time to time of direct application to our more wealthy and liberal friends for assistance in the erection of churches in the country districts. It adds nothing to the self respect and self dependence of a people to take alms at the hands of others. The plan proposed would preserve all that is now endangered by the conduct referred to, and would enable a people to say of their neat sanctuary with commencable pride, "This is the result of our own endeavors." At the same time the relief given to those so constantly applied to for assistance would enable them to devise and carry out other schemes of christian usefulness and benevolence.

The wise administration of such a fund would prevent the repetition of such sights as now occasionally pain our eyes and hearts. Here and there we meet with large edifices, half finished, encumbered with debt, and occupied by only small congregations, the last the result of the other attendant circumstances. Wise building, having due consideration of size, cost, location and other matters, is absolutely necessary, and much might be done to prevent the recurrence of such errors as the erection of large, costly, and suitable structures in localities where is the ordinary course of work and results comparatively small congregations case

only be looked for. These are but a few hints. Let the thoughtful of the church carry the subject further, and it will be found that under present circumstances a Church Extension Fund is required for the rapid and successful developement of Methedism in Nova Scotia.

Jos. G. ANGWIN.

ten days of my fo great p much deep regr ed Bro. tated to g of person medical bath, the of hearin Moore, a of the preachin Circuit. it was wi people present s needful cuit. and zubjectit ces. his s get this ning of

edly to h at the pa they fe family. recovery. at the re-Esq., pre dred a Allison eloquent felt for h terious they hop while the pray for In con

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FUN

REGARDING AVONDALE.

ed Bro. J. Strothard, had been necessi-

tated to go down to Halifax in consequence

of personal affiiction, in order to seek

medical advice. On the morning of Sab-

Moore, and in the afternoon and evening

of the same day, I had the privilege of

preaching to our friends in the Avondale

Circuit. On Bro. Strothard's return home.

it was with much sorrow that his beloved

people ascertained, that such was his

needful that he should retire from his cir-

cuit, and as this unexpected affiction was

subjecting him to too much extra expen-

ces, his sympathizing friends did not for-

get this matter, consequently, on the evening of the 8th inst. there was unexpect-

edly to himself, a gathering of his friends

at the parsonage to express the interest they felt for their beloved pastor and

family. After having spent some time in

conversation, chiefly in hopeful expecta-

tions respecting Bro. Strothard's speedy

recovery, and return to his beloved work,

at the request of the company, W. Allison, Esq., presented him on behalf his church

and congregation then present, One Hun-

dred and Twenty-five Dollars. Mr.

Allison in this presentation made some

eloquent and touching remarks, assuring

Bro. Strothard of the deep sympathy all

felt for himself and family, in this mys-

terious permissive Providence, which as

they hoped, would but for a time depriv

him of continuing in his loved work. That

faithful labours, they would continue to

In concluding his admirable address, he

wished Bro. S. to distinctly understand, that this mere expression of their sympa-

their wish that not one dollar of the offer-

meeting his old friends on that occasion,

remarked that he was not at all astonish-

ed that the affliction of his respected Bro.

further of human aid was necessary to

lent lady, the presence and expressions

had called forth such expressions of sym-

pray for his speedy recovery.

have indicated ord, the most th in Christ.

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. J. KIRBY.

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very consid ies uncancell e Conference. ssens the reergies of the by every one e church suf-Missionary dead weight nders and reid effort.

property in the ruling energies have d, always a s task. More ears has it apto meet the principal of redeemed, ite nuing. Somelessened, but nd at the ex-

ductive of the the erection One often WESLEYAN ns from time to our more or assistance n the country the self rea people to others. The ve all that is luct referred ple to say of commeneable our own enme the relief y applied to bem to devise of christian

f such a fund on of such pain our eyes ere we meet shed, encumpied by only the result of ances. Wise ration of size, tters, is absonight be done such errors stly, and unties where in and results egations can

nts. Let the arry the sube found that ces a Church for the rapid nt of Methe-

after noon a great number of the members of our own church and congregation, MR. EDITOR,—It was my privilege some and other churches assembled at the en days ago to visit Avondale, the scene | Parsonage to take their last fond lingerof my former labours. While it gave us ing look at their beloved Pastor and great pleasure to meet numerous and friend.

much loved friends, it was a matter of At 2 o'clock the Rev. Mr. Brettle from. deep regret to find that our much respect. Digby gave out the Hymn, commencing, Hear what the voice from Heaven proclaims, For all the faithful dead;

Sweet is the memory of their name, And soft their dying bed.

hath, the 5th inst., I had the opportunity After which the Rev. Mr. Robinson from Weymouth led in prayer. of hearing an excellent sermon from Bro.

The funeral cortege then proceeded to the church, where a large congregation had assembled to hear the sermon to be preached in improvement of the event. The shell containing the remains of our dear departed Bro., was placed before the present state of health, that an entire rest for three months was necessary. As it was congregation, so that, though dead, he might preach his last sad sermon, calling upon the people to "redeem the time."

The service, which proved to be a very hallowed one, commenced by the singing of the 71st Hymn, given out by the Rev. Mr. Smith from Annapolis, which was sung with very great fervour, when the congregation, led by Bro. Smith, bowed in solemn prayer before God; and while prayer with holy eloquence was being offered to God through the Divine Mediator, answers of peace and comfortable assurance descended upon us.

The Rev. Mr. Sponagle from Granville Ferry, then read the 15th chapter of Corr., after which the hymn " How happy every child of grace, who knows his sins forgiven, was sung.'

The Rev. Mr. Brettle then delivered a most excellent discourse from the 14, 15, 16 verses of the 11th chapter of Hebrews. "For they that say such things declare plainly that they seek a country, &c. The sermon was listened to with intense while they regretted the privation of his interest, and at the close the few remarks made by the Rev. gentleman specially referring to the deceased, were most appropriate, not overdrawn on the one hand, not under-estimating on the other. Having introduced Mr. Sargeant into the ministry and had some acquaintance with thies, was solely for the supply of his nis family, he felt free to say what he did. personal wants in his affliction, and it was

At the close of the sermon a hymn or melody, a favorite with the deceased, was ing should go to meet any circuit exsung by the choir with beautiful effect, The writer, who was privileged with led by Bro. Vroom, who is a very Sankey amongst us here. A few earnest and telling remarks were here made by Bro. Smith, having special reference to his last visit to the deceased, the day before he died. Another hymn was sung, when the pathy from the Avondale people; it was Rev. Mr. Cox, (Baptist,) brought the serjust like them. He was sure if anything vice to a close, by an appropriate and most stirring prayer. An opportunity cheer and comfort our Bro. and his excelwas then given, to any who might wish to see the corpse, after which it was de-

there." Next day up the Nashwaak, at night at a Mr. White's camp, again the Word of God sounded upon willing ears. Next morning family worship over, after grateful expressions for our visit, I was presented with four dollars toward the mission in which I am engaged. Finding that an adjoining party "Dinnered in" we drove five miles to meet them. Dishes laid aside, Bro. Kirby led them in Holy song, and then we all bowed around the camp fire and lifted the heart to Him, who is just the same in the forest as in the city full. That night we were in old camp on the Hayden, and here where two years before I had heard Bro. Campbell preach an excellent discourse, Bro. Kirby lifted up his voice and spake earnestly for Christ. Next morning we came to the Napudgoggin Portage. I looked along the road with which in these years of travel I have become so well acquainted, thought of the scores up at the forks, that I would deem it a privilege to visit, but Sabbath was just at hand. I had been away for a fortnight, neither newspaper nor letter had crossed my track, and I felt that duty pointed to Boiestown.

I have a few other camps yet to visit ere the melting snows compel a narrower sphere. Let the Church think of more than two thousand men here away from most of the opportunities of Christianity during most of the year, and I think the feeling will grow stronger, "Something must be done."

If these letters have been at all interesting to your readers, they may thank Father Daniel for the suggestion, "give your experience to the public." If dull and prosy, blame the rendering of the writer, for I tell you the subject is grand.

Yours truly,

W. WESLEY COLPITTS.

NEWS IN BRIEF. NOVA SCOTIA.

William Haliburton, forth son of Mr. A. F Haliburton, of Baddeck, C. B., and second officer of the barque "J. T. Smith," was killed at sea, on the passage to Barbadoes, on the 3rd of January. While on the topsail yard, furling the ship's sail, he fell to the deck and injured himself so severely that he died in half an hour.

has been put up at the Moose River Diggings, south of the Higgins Settlement, Musquodoboit, and the holders of quartz from several cuttings thereabouts are beginning to realize something for their labors.

The ladies connected with Sea Side, Beacon Lodge, I. O. G. T., Beaver River' Yarmouth Co., have organzed "the Beaver Anti-tobacco League," which promises to be

The inhabitants of Kentville are jubilant over the decision of the Exhib mittee to hold the next Provincial Exhibition

rived at Barbadoes. Insured in Yarmouth Parrsboro' can almost boast a centenarian. Mrs. Mary Newcomb was laid away to her rest on the 27th ult., aged 98 years. Aged,

The barque "Sarah," of Yarmouth, is probably a total wreck in Solway Firth. She s insured for nineteen thousand dollars in

A bar of gold weighing about 60 ounces is the result of two or three day's crushing of quartz from Andrew Barton's leads, Tangier. The proprietors of the Cariboo gold mine at doboit have realized \$4,000 over expenses by their operations during the past

Private despatches state that the herring fishery at Bay of Islands and the fisheries at Boone Bay are failures. There was an unusually large number engaged in the work this season, and most of the fishers were

An aged colored woman, named Elizabeth Connix, whose age is given at one hundred and five years, died at Halifax, on Friday night last. She was formerly a slave in "Old Virginny," and came to Halifax in 1814. After living here in service some years she married a Preston man, named Connix, who died 37 years ago. She has been the mother of 19 children, only three of whom survive

The Windsor "Mail" says the county towns do not afford sufficient accommodation for the many people who would like to attend the Provincial Exhibitions, and thinks the capital of the Province the proper place for them. Unless they are held in Halifax, says the "Mail, the Provincial Exhibitions must degenerate into mere local affairs, and will lose all outside interest to the people through-

Capt. McLeod, arrived at Liverpool, G. B., on the 13th inst., from Norfolk, Va., making the passage in 20 days.

A ghost has recently been haunting the vicinity of the Three Mile House, but was laid one night last week by a party of young men. They ran at the ghost when he vanished, but in the very unghostly way of taking to his heels. He left some property in the shape of a sheet, a shoe, a pistol. a pair of horns and a lantern behind him.

stockholders of \$65 per share on the paid up capital of \$25, or about 260 per cent.

A man named Langille has been missing from his home, in Hammonds Plains, for some days, and fears are entertained that he has met with foul play, as he was supposed to have had a considerable sum of money

A few evenings ago a boy, named Michael Power, met with a painful accident at the Halifax Industrial School. He was riding a horse out of the stable door, when he struck his head against the post and was badly cut.

A young man named James Annis, of Caledonia, Queen's County, while walking to church on a recent Sunday morning, was attacked with fits, to which he had been subject for some years. He fell by the road side with his face in about six inches of water, and was drowned.

A young man named Verge, from Port Mouton, had a portion of a diseased rib. in the region of the heart, removed by Dr. Andrews, of Brookfield, Queen's County. The patient is doing well. Dr. Andrews was a student to Dr. Parker, of Halifax.

Recently, while a little girl, daughter of Mr. Jacob Jones, of Brighton, Digby Co., was playing near a fire-place, her dress caught fire from a spark, and before it could be extinguished, she was so severely burned about the body that she is not expected to re-

Mr. Charles McLean's barn, at Pictou Island, with all its contents, was destroyed by fire on the 19th ult.

Mrs. Ellen McLeod died at Mount Thom, Pictou; on the 23rd ult., aged 102 years. The steamer "Northern Light," arrived at Pictou on 14th, from Georgetown, in less than four hours. She reports ice much scattered in the Gulf, owing to the late storms. By breaking up the ice she was able to get above the lighthouse, considerably nearer town than on any trip since her first.

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

The Methodists of Coldbrook intend to erect a church the It is to be 30x50 feet, in the Gothic style of architecture, and the seating capacity will be for 200 persons. G. G. Gilbert, Esq., has kindly presented them with the land.

The work on the N. B. Railway bridge, at Aroostook, is being rapidly pushed forward by Mr. M. Burpee. The piers and abutments will be finished in a few days. About sixty men are engaged on the work.

The Floods which came down the brooks and river into the Belleisle Bay, through Springfield, King's County, have carried away three bridges on the main road, and made the road in several places almost im-

The Legislature of New Brunswick was prorogued on Friday. The great feature of the Session (which has been brief) was the Municipal Incorporation Act.

It is said that Thomas Ellis, charged with defrauding the National Park Bank, New York, of \$66,000, will shortly obtain his re-

A young man by the name of Melvin Eddy, belonging to Bathurst, was drowned at Woodstock on the 13th inst., while skating. He was serving his time as a blacksmith with Messrs. Loane Bros. The remains have not yet been found.

St. John and Fredericton have so far contributed nearly \$3,000 towards the Halifax Presbyterian Theological Hall.

The schr., "Nettie" of St. Andrews, N.B., from New York for St. John, is ashore on Ward's Island, full of water. The "Nettie" is a schooner of 118 tons, built at St. Andrews, N. B., in 1870. She was owned by Mr. George F. Stickney, of that place.

The barque "Mary S. Gibson" made the passage from Hampton Roads to St. John, N. n 72 hours.

On Friday, 16th inst., Mr. James Riley died at Portland at the advanced age of 101 Mr. Riely belonged to a very long-lived family, his brother who died in that city, some years ago, having reached the age of 102. This brother (John Riley) is still remembered on account of his eccentricities. For many years previous to his death, he had his tombstone, with his age and date of his death inscribed on it, lying in his lot, in the Church of England burial ground; but as he lived many years beyond that specified on the tombstone, it was rendered useless for the purposes intended by the eccentric owner. He was buried, however, in a coffin he had made many years before his death, and which he intended for himself. The old gentleman, whose death we record, had more of these eccentricities, but lived a quiet, peaceful life. He was a native of Dunmanway, County Cork, Ireland.

Mr. Thomas Taylor, a resident of Petitcodiac, on Monday week, received a severe wound on the head by the falling of a limb from a tree. He was alone, and after some hours managed to get out to the main road, where he was passed by several parties who thought he was under the influence of liquor and had been fighting. After some hours he was carried to his own house, a distance of one and a half miles, and cared for by Dr. cDonald. Little hopes are entertained of

nis recovery. Vr. S. T. Connie, of the firm of Connic & Williams, St. Stephen, fell and broke his leg in two places, while descending the stairs, from the office of J. K. Laffin, Esq., on Tuesday 13th inst. He is doing as well as can be expected.

In consequence of the recent rains, the ice on many parts of the St. John river is bad, and many accidents are heard of. Mr. James Pindar, Nackawick, on Saturday last, on his way to Fredericton with a span of horses, fell through the ice, where after struggling for a long time, he was pulled out quite exhausted.

On Monday 12th inst., Mr. Henry Morris, of Harvey Albert County, while at work in the woods was severely injured by a tree which fell upon him. It is feared that his injuries will prove fatal.

A correspondent of the "Chatham Advance" writing from Blackville under date 9th inst., gives the following details of a fatal accident that lately befell a resident of that place: While Hiram A. Uuderhill, accompanied by his father, Nathaniel Underhill, and Thomas Henchie, were engaged in lumbering operations on the Dungarvin river, on the 18th inst., they were in the act of loading their sleds with logs, having put two on the sled, and were lifting up the third, Windsor, has declared its annual dividend to baving got it nearly on the top of the other two, when Hiram's handspike slipped and he fell on his face, the log falling back on him and striking him on the back of the head, and killing him instantly.

The N. Y. "Sup" of the 13th says :-Thomas Connolly of St. John, N. B., who staggered into the Twenty-second street police station on Sunday, and was unable to give an account of his multilated condition, was dving in Bellevue Hospital last evening. He said that the wounds were the result of a free fight in Cherry street, where several persons turned upon him, knocked him down, and jumped on his head and body. He was intoxiUPPER PROVINCES.

The Grand Trunk Railway Company, invite tenders for the delivery of 23,000 tons coal at Montreal and 14,000 tons at Portland. According to Mayor Beaudry's inauguration recently, the drunkenness in Montreal

is fifty per cent, on the decrease. During a mission just ended at St. Patrick's Church, Montreal, 900 took the abstainer's pledge, -600 males and 300 females.

The Niagara annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church will be held this year in the town of St. Thomas, commencing on the 18th of April. The sessions will continue about a week. Rather over a hundred clergyman are expected to be present.

Detective Fahey has returned to New ord, and has received information that Macduff, the absconding clerk of the lumber firm of Gilmour & Co., Montreal is secreted

A Rochester paper states that Alden, the. young man who has recently convicted of shooting Jefferson, a night watchman, of Hamilton and whose capital sentence was about two months ago commuted to imprisonment for life, died in the penitentiary at Kingston on the 5th of the present month.

Another of the veterans of 1812-15 passed away a day or two ago in the person of Mr. John Ingelhart. of Trafalgar. After the war he settled down on what was then an uncleared farm near the front of the township, and on it he has resided ever since. His death, which took place at the advanced age of 86, has removed one of the landmarks of the neighbourhood, and left a vacancy in a very wide-spread family connection in and around the village of Palermo.

The Bord of Health of Montreal, has resol ved to enforce more strictness as to drains and house ventilation. Persons who object to vaccination are now crying out agains

placarding houses with post card. The body of another dead child has been found in Montreal, no clue to the partics

connected with it.

The effect of efforts of Redemptionist Fathers of Montreal has been a large amount of restitution by defaulting clerks and other

The total funded debt of Montreal is \$11, 282,986, against which are assets representing an expenditure of \$12,391,036; also a floating debt of \$375, 811, which is more than offset by outstanding taxes, &c. The revenue of the year was \$1,544,216, and the expendituge last year \$1,537, 984, leaving an unexpended balance of \$26,000 to go towards a deficit of \$109,000 of the previous year.

Winnipeg .- A radical change has been made in the administration of the Department of the Interior here, all purchase of supplies for the Indians under the existing ceaties having been taken out of the hands of Commissioner Provencher and entrusted to

Work on the Fort Francis Canal will recommence on the 1st of April. Sifty men are now in the woods getting out timber, and twenty-five more advertised for.

The ice on Red River, in the vicinity of the Lower Fort, is this year only from fourteen to sixteen inches thick. Last session its depth was 5ft. 6in. An early opening of navigation is consequently looked for.

The Messrs. McIvor, of Greenwood, report that their threshing machines has put through this season 35,000 bushels of grain. They also report, in their opinion, that of all B., in 80 hours; and the barque "Etta | the grain they have threshed, what will aver-Stewart" from Sandy Hook to St. John, N.B., | age 35 bushels to the acre, barley 50 bushels nd oats 75 bushels. Of wheat threshed as high as 50 bushels to the acre. The best wheat will be kept for seed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Fred Douglass has been appointed Marshal of the District of Columbia. worth ten or twelve thousand dollars a year.

There is great suffering among mechanics and laborers in the mining districts of Pennsylvania. Many families are on the verge of starvation. Public meetings have been called.

The rinderpest is at Grimsby, and the foot and mouth disease in Flintshire, Wales, and two more countries.

Snow from ten to twelve feet deep a Pesth. Thermometer at St. Petersburg 20 degrees below zero.

A despatch from Berlin says the minister of War justifies the increased expenditure by pointing to the growth of the French army, and the recent movement of troops on the frontier; also to the growth and improvement of the Russian army.

Ravages of insects in vine-growing countries report poverty and distress.

Ex-Secretary Morrill has been appointed Collector, of Customs at Portland, Me A fire in Franklin Street, New York, burn-

ed out Townsend & Co., dry goods, an I other merchants. Loss, \$100,000. The Vanderbilt will dispute has been ami-

An Egyptian man-of-war cruising in the Gulf of Suez, to break up slave trade, took fire and was entirely destroyed. There were 420 men on board, 400 of whom were saved. including all Europeans.

Stanley, writing from Ujiji, Aug. 13th. 1876, announces that he has completely sur veyed Lake Tanganyika.

The German Parliament is engaged in an animated debate over the Budget, which r quires seventeen millions more than last year. The exchange Bank of Canandaigua, New

Yord, has failed : liabilities \$140,000 to >200

000: assets \$70,000 to \$100,000.

Letters from the Turkish province report a great slackening of the promised reformed The Christian population are everywhere molested, especially in A menia. The A: menian patriarch finding the representations

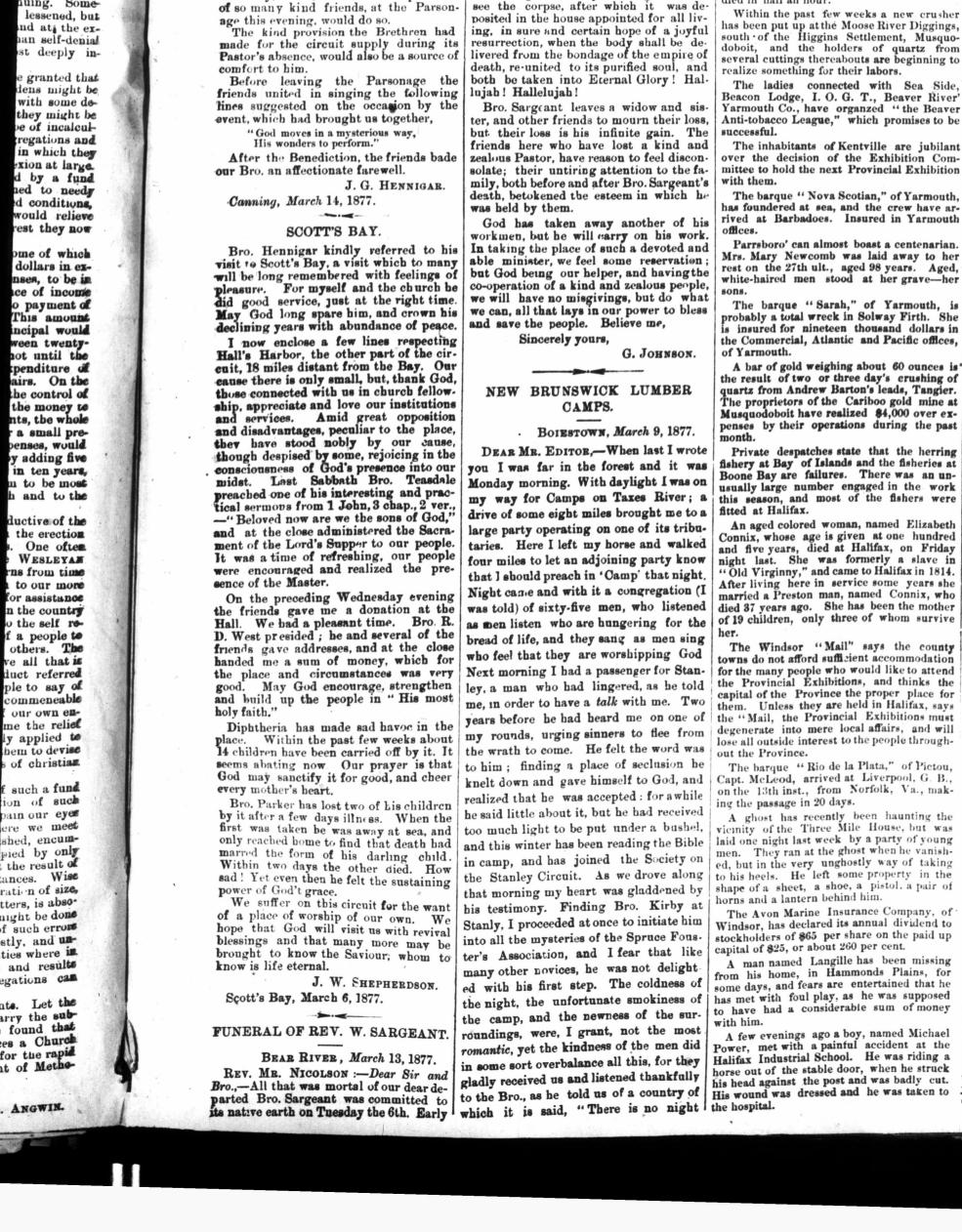
Turkey objects to Montenegro's demands especially the cession of territory.

A difficulty has arisen between Servia and the Porte relative to the evacuation of the position on the Dvina frontier.

A Vienna correspondent of the London 'Times" says; Information that negotiations now proceedings turn on the signing of an International protocol is now confirmed from so many sides it can no longer be doubt.

Public opinion in Russia regards a solution of questions pending between Montenegra and Turkey as a necessary preliminary to any arrangement between the Powers.

The " Times" Belgrade correspondent learns of immense armaments in the interior of Russia. One million men will be in arms by the 16th March.



Last Quarter, 6day, 5h, 47m, Afternoon. New Moon, 14day, 10h, 39m, Afternoon. First Quarter, 22day, 8h, 55m, Morning.

| - | Week. | | | Rises Souths Sets. | | | 2 2 | | |
|-----|----------|--------|------|--------------------|-------|--------|-------|--|--|
| K | | Rises | Sets | Rises | South | ns Set | HTC | | |
| 1 | Thursda | y 6 41 | 5 44 | 8 45 | 1 23 | 7 16 | 8 46 | | |
| - 2 | Friday | 6 40 | 5 45 | 10 1 | 2 10 | 7 35 | 9 26 | | |
| 3 | Saturday | 6 38 | 5 46 | 11 15 | 2 59 | 7 57 | 10 5 | | |
| 4 | | | 5 48 | m'rn | 3 49 | 8 23 | 10 41 | | |
| 5 | | | 5 49 | 0 28 | 4 4I | 8 54 | 11 5 | | |
| 6 | | | 5 50 | 1 34 | 5 33 | 9 32 | 11 53 | | |
| 7 | | | 5 52 | 2 34 | 6 26 | 10 18 | A. 37 | | |
| 8 | | | 5 53 | 3 24 | 7 18 | 11 12 | 1 31 | | |
| 9 | | 6 27 | 5 54 | 4 5 | 8 9 | A. 13 | 2 54 | | |
| 10 | | | 5 56 | 4 39 | 8 58 | 1 17 | 4 37 | | |
| 11 | | | 5 57 | 5 5 | 9 43 | 2 21 | 5 58 | | |
| 12 | | 6 22 | 5 58 | 5 29 | 10 27 | 3 25 | 6 51 | | |
| 13 | | | 5 59 | 5 46 | 11 8 | 4 30 | 7 28 | | |
| 14 | | | 6 1 | 6 3 | 11 48 | 5 33 | 8 1 | | |
| 15 | | | 6 2 | 6 20 | A. 29 | 6 38 | 8 29 | | |
| 16 | | 6 14 | 6 3 | 6 38 | 1 11 | 7 44 | 9 55 | | |
| 17 | Saturday | 6 12 | 6 5 | 6 58 | 1 56 | 8 54 | 9 24 | | |
| 18 | SUNDAY | | 6 6 | 7 21 | 2 42 | 10 3 | 9 55 | | |
| 19 | Monday | 6 9 | 6 7 | 7 51 | 3 34 | 11 17 | 10 26 | | |
| 20 | Tuesday | 6 7 | 6 8 | 8 31 | 4 30 | m'rn | 10 59 | | |
| 21 | Wednday | | 6 10 | 9 22 | 5 30 | 0 29 | 11 36 | | |
| 22 | Thursday | | 6 11 | 10 31 | 6 31 | 1 38 | m'rn | | |
| 23 | Friday | 6 1 | 6 12 | 11 42 | 7 33 | 2 31 | 0 27 | | |
| 24 | Saturday | | 6 13 | A. 59 | 8 31 | 3 24 | 1 38 | | |
| 25 | SUNDAY | | 6 15 | 2 23 | 9 27 | 4 1 | 3 10 | | |
| - | | | | | 1 | | 4 50 | | |

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

28 Wedn.day | 5 52 6 18 6 18 11 57 5 15 | 6 56 29 Thursday | 5 50 6 20 7 85 m'rn | 5 36 7 40 30 Friday | 5 48 6 21 8 50 0 46 5 57 8 19 31 Saturday | 5 46 6 22 10 6 1 36 6 22 8 58

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

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

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

THE WORLD'S POPULATION.

The present population of the world is somewhere between fourteen and fifteen hundred millions, the latest and perhaps most trustworthy estimate, that of Drs. Behur and Wagner, placing it about midway between the limits we have mentioned. The impossibility of estimating the number more closely will be apparent when it is remembered that only in a comparitively small part of the world have careful censuses, or indeed censuses of any kind, ever been made. A systematic enumeration of the inhabitants of India a year ago discovered that the population of that great empire had previously been underestimated by upwards of 25 000,000, or as many nearly as the population of England, Scotland, and Wales. The census returns of Europe are tolerably complete, the leading States standing in the following order in point of num-

| Russia | 1870 | 71.731,000 |
|-----------------|------|----------------|
| Germany | 1876 | 42.723,000 |
| Austro-Hungary. | 1876 | 37,700,000 |
| France | 1872 | 36,103,00c |
| Great Britain | 1876 | 33,450,000 |
| Italy | 1875 | 27,482,000 |
| Span | 1870 | 16,552,000 |
| European Turkey | | 8,500,000 |
| Belgium | 1874 | 5,337,000 |
| Roumania | 1873 | 5.073,000 |
| | | |

Sweden and Portugal slightly exceed 4.000.000 inhabitants each; the Netherlands fall a little short of that number; Switzerland fails to reach 3,000,-000; while Denmark and Norway fall somewhat below 2.000,000. Greece and Servia fall short of a million and a-half each, and the smaller States together add less than half a million more. The aggregate portion of Europe is thus a little over 309,000,000, giving a density of 82 to the square mile.

The population of Asia, according to the same authorities, is about 824,500,-000, or 48 to the square mile. The most populous nation is China, with over 400,000,000 people. British India has about half as many; Japan over 33,000,000; Turkey in Asia about 13,-500,000, ; Asiatic Russia about 15,000,-000. Africa has a population close upon 200,000,000, America about 85, 520,000; Australia and Polynesia less than 5,000,000. The density of the African population is $17\frac{1}{8}$ to the square mile; of America, $5\frac{1}{2}$; of Australia and

Polynesia, about $1\frac{1}{3}$ to the square mile. There are ten cities in the world that have a population of a million or more, namely: London. with 3,490,000; Paris, 1.852 000; New York (with Brooklyn), 1,596,000; Constantinople, 1,075,000; Berlin 1,045,000; Vienna, 1,001,000; and Canton, Seangtan, Shanchowfu, and Siangfu, in China, with 1,000,000 each. There are twenty-nine cities with 500,000 or more each; and 215 with 100,000 or more people. - Scientific

EARTH is far from being heaven as yet. But it has many heavenly things in it. It has sweet little children. It has pureminded maidens. It has brave young men. It has myriads of poor people who

is that it is undergone for the sake of others. It has thousands and tens of thousands of homes and hearts where the stranger is welcome to the warmest seat at the fire, simply because he is a stranger. Ministering angels who appear oftentimes as silently and mysteriously as if they literally came from heaven on the scenes of suffering where they are needed, and when, now and again, evil breaks out in lurid burning flames, humanity instinctively rushes to the rescue, feels the scorching pain on her own breast, and almost quenches the flames from the clouds of her indignation, or from the fountains of her tears .- Dr. Dale.

WEDDING FEES.

Many years ago, a New York minister was sitting in the office of a lawyer who was one of his members, chatting on various subjects, and as the pastor happened to speak of the hard times, and the dilatoriness of the church in paying his small salary, the lawyer re-

" Now I hardly agree with you, pastor, in your assertion that ministers are paid less for their work than any other class of professional men. They have a great deal given to them in one way or another, donation parties, Christmas presents, &c. Then the item of wedding fees alone, which you seldom hear them speak about, but which must amount to quite a sum. several hundred dollars in the course of the year, brings them in a good

"Do you think so?" said the clergyman. "Now to come right down to dots, what do you suppose is the average fee that I receive?

"I should say twenty dollars was a low estimate," said the lawyer. "Here in New York I have often known persons to give one hundred dollars and a fifty dollar fee is quite common, but considering the fact that you marry a good many of the poor, or those who are only moderately well off, as well as the rich, I should think, as I said, that twenty dollars was a pretty low aver-

"That calculation is rather large," said the minister, "but still I cannot tell exactly, as I have not reckoned up what I have received this last year."

"No, I presume not," said the lawyer. "I have noticed that Ministers don't generally know how much they have received, when the sum is pretty large, but I rather think they would if the sum was a small one. But I will tell you what I will do. I will give you ten dollars for half your next fee, and don't believe I shall lose anything by it either. Do you accept that'?'

The minister hesitated a moment and then said, "Yes, well, yes; I'll accept that-ten dollars for half thenext fee.'

He soon bade him good morning and went home to his dinner. While he was at the table the bell rang, and the servant came in saying a man at the door wished to see him a moment. He found a rough-looking farmer standing

there, who accosted him thus: "Good morning, Dr. A., I came in to see if you could just tie me up, this morning. Sal and I have been talking about it a good while, and we've come to the conclusion that 'taint any use to

wait any longer." "Oh yes," said the Doctor, "walk in, walk in. Where did you want to be married?"

"Right here," said the farmer, if you're willin'. Sal's in the wagon and I'll bring her in."

So he brought in a blooming country maid, and the minister, who had doffed his gown and slipped on his best Sunday-go-to-meeting coat, made them one, in his most impressive style. After the ceremony and the congratulations, the farmer said:

"About the fee, pastor, we hain't got much money, but I thought your children might be fond of pets, so I told Sal I would just bring one of our pups." Saying which he tipped up a small box, and out rolled a little white pup upon the piano.

The minister could scarcely contain his mirth, but thanked the bridegroom and told him the children would be glad of it, and bade him a pleasant good-morning. He finished his dinner. then, putting the pup carefully back into the box, started with it under his arm for the lawyer's office.

His friend was quite surprised to see him so soon again, but the pastor rehelp poor people, myriads of toilers of the land and sea—the very zest of whose labor leved his curiosity by saying:

your offer this morning that I should have to come so soon to claim it, and I hardly think I should have accepted it so quickly, had I known I was to marry a couple to-day, and receive such an unusual and unexpected fee. Generally there is not so much difference in them, but this was a perfect surprise to me.'

"No backing out, now," said the lawyer, "that bargain was fair and square, and you must hold to it. Here's your ten dollars; hand over the fee!'

The minister demurred a moment. told him he should beware how he made such rash promises again; but finally, unfastening the cover of the box, said: "All right, I'll stand by the bargain," tumbled out the pup upon the lawyer's desk, and with the blandest smile upon his face, waving his hand and bowing politely, he said, Here is the fee-which half will you

The blank look of amazement and disgust which overspread the countenance of the lawyer as he looked at the roll of puppiness, was amusing to see.

"You dont mean it, that you married a couple and that was your fee?" "Indeed it was," said the minister, and the farmer who precented it thought he was doing a handsome

Then, with a hearty laugh, the lawver handed him the gold piece, and told him that he thought he had nothing more to say in regard to the enriching of ministers by wedding fees .- Stand-

CHILDREN' CORNER.

NOW I LAY ME DOWN TO SLEEP.

" Now I lay me down to sleep, I pray the Lord my soul to keep"-So the baby learned her prayer, Kneeling by her mother's chair; In her little bed gown white, Said it over every night; Learning in ber childish way. How a little child could pray.

" Now I lay me down to sleep"-Said the child a maiden grown; Thinking, with a backward glance. How the happy past had flown, Since, beside ner mother's knee, With a child's humility, She had said her simple prayer, Feeling safe in Jesus' care.

"I pray the Lord my soul to keep"-Yet the words were careless said : Lightly had the hand of Time Laid his fingers on her head : On life's golden afternoon Gay the bells and sweet the tune, And upon her wedding day She had half forgot to pray.

" Now I lay me down to sleep"-How the words come back again. With a measure that was born Half of pleasure, half of pain; Kneeling by a cradle bed, With a hand upon each head, Rose the old prayer, soft and slow, As a brooklet in its flow.

All alone, with bended head, She has nothing but her dead Yet with heart so full of care, Still her lips repeat the prayer; Restat last! O, storm-tossed soul! Safe beyond the breakers' roll; He, the Lord, her soul shall keep, Now she lays her down to sleep. -M. R. H., in Church Journal.

A CRADLE HYMN.

The sun in the yellow West. Behind the mountain steep, Has gone to his cloudy rest: Now sleep, My baby, sleep!

Sleep. The silver moon rides high Through the blue air so deep; And chill is the darkening sky Now sleep, My baby, sleep!

The stars, with eyes so bright, Through their far curtains peep, To twinkle o'er the night: Now sleep, My baby, sleep!

Sleep.
All beasts and birds are still; No shivering mortals creep O'er shadow'y vale or hill: Now sleep, My baby, sleep!

Through tree tops on the wing, The winds of evening sweep, A lul!aby to sing: Now sleep, My baby, sleep!

WORSHIP AT FRANK HOLMAN'S.

I have never told you about the family worship in Frank Holman's home. To me it is very beautiful.

I have a very sunny feeling toward Frank's household. He was one of the young men who grew up in our establishment, and when he consulted me about his early marriage on a small salary, I advised him not to delay it, mily worship?"

"I had no idea when I accepted but to take the sweet girl of his choice into such a home as he could provide her. I had no fears of the result, and the years as they have passed have made me more than satisfied that my bachelor advice was good. The years have given them the inevitable cares and sorrows, but they have been also years of perpetual comfort and joy.

> A little family has grown up around them, and more than once as we have sat together, they have been good enough to tell me of their gladness that I encouraged them to make a venture which has been so full of blessing. Christians themselves of a bright cheery character, they have made from the beginning a Christian family, and the family worship has been the center of its life. As they have told me, they began their married life in prayer, and from the first the family altar was set up. Its incense has not ceased to send up its fragrant column to God. It has been a privilege, very sweet to me, often to be with them at the evening sacri-

They have their family worship early in the evening, usually as soon a possible after Frank comes home at night from business. They tell me that it sometimes is inconvenient, and occasionally is interrupted, but these occasions are so comparitively rare that they do not seriously trouble them. Old friends understand the habits of the household, and expect to find them engaged at that hour, and as I have had occasion to know, so far from feeling disappointed, have rather sought the opportunity of being present at a scene full of touching meaning.

Frank and his wife always sit side by side. I have been present at the family worship in other households, where this seemed to be made of no account; but as soon as Frank takes the Bible or hymn-book in his hand, and seats himself for the service, Fanny takes her place by his side. I have never asked them why, but I understand it well. They have an instinct that, at this hour, when the idea of family life comes peculiarly into visible form, the husband and wife should be close beside each other.

The children, there are three of them now-take their places on either side, and they nestle as closely as possible to father and mother. In other families I have seen them scattered over the room. and at a distance, but not here. My eyes have sometimes filled as I have looked upon the picture of that family group, a group indeed, when little Willie-named after me-was resting his curly head upon his father's knee, and little Mary-named after my brother John's wife—close by her mother's side, and slyly holding her hand, was looking intently into her father's face. They are both uproarious little folks: Willie, brimful of fun and frolic, making things rather lively at times; and Mary, her father's "Tomboy," as he delights to call her, is not far behind her brother in childlike noise and play. But when family worship comes, they sit in a quietness which I confess has surprised me.

I asked Fanny how this came about. how it was that these little folks, at just this one hour, seemed so transformed.

"I do not know," she said, "except it be that they have never had any other idea than that when we take our place, at this service they are to be reverently quiet."

"I notice," said I, "that you always have the baby in your arms at family worship, even when the nurse is in the room."

"Oh yes; I always do that when it is at all possible, and you know that this little fellow makes a considerable part of the family."

"He is a restless baby usually; does he never disturb your devotions?"

"Very seldom; I may say never when he is well. It is very curious to see how very early the fact that he must be quiet at this time seems to fix itself in a baby's mind. I can not tell you why, but almost at once they seem to know that this hour is different from every other hour of the day, and they adapt themselves to it long before they can at all understand its meaning."

"Do you take the babies when they are very young in your arms at the fa-

" Always, and almost as soon as I myself am able to sit by my husband's side. I suppose, indeed, that that is the secret of it all—the children have herer known anything else than to be still and attentive at this time."

I did not need to ask any other ques tions. I saw it all "Ah," I thought. " wise little wife and mother! Howfar. reaching and true that intuition of thine! Would that more mothers had caught a little of its inspiration!" Illustrated Christian Weekly.

THE ROBIN'S VISIT.

Once a robin flew into a pretty room: and just as he went in, the wind banged the window-blinds shut, so he could not get out again.

At first he did not mind, but flew about and lit on the bright picture frames, and wished his pretty wife were with him to enjoy the pleasant place. Then he rested on the back of a small chair, and then he saw another

"O-ho !" sang he to himself,-' here is some one else. I must speak to him : " Whew ! Mr. Robin, glad to meet you. My name is Cock Robin; What do you call this place ?"

But the other robin did not answer He only opened his mouth and jerked his head from side to side just as Mr. 'Cock Robin did. You see the other robin lived in the looking-glass, and could not speak.

"A rude fellow !" chirped Mr. Cock Robin to himself. " Not worth talking to! Ah! yonder are some fine cherries! I'll eat some."

The cherries were in a bowl on the table. Mr. Cock Robin helped himself. Then he decided to try the other bird

" My friend," sang he softly, as he caught the stem of a fine cherry in his beak, and flew to the chair again, "here is a fine cherry for you ;- O! O!"

Well might Mr. Cock Robin say O!" for there stood the other robin on just such a chair, offering him a cherry in the most polite manner!

" Thanks !" said Mr. Cock Robin. ' But, my deaf and dumb friend, as we each have one, we need not stand on

So both began to eat.

" He is a fine sociable fellow, after all," said Mr. Cock Robin.

The door opened, and in came a little girl.

"What's that?" cried Cock Robin faintly to himself. The girl clapped her hands for joy,

and ran toward him. Up flew Mr. Cock Robin in a great fright. He whisked past the lookingglass, and saw that the other robin was badly scared also. Then he tried to fly out of a closed window where there were no blinds; but he only dashed against some very hard kind of air that hurt his sides. If he had been like you he would have known that it was

window-glass, and not hard air. "Poor birdie!" said the little girl, as she threw open the window, "You shall go out if you want to."

In an instant, Ar. Cock Robin was flying through the sunlight to his lit-

tle wife. "Where have you been?" chirped she, as he reached the nest.

"O, I've been on a visit," said Mr. Cock Robin-and he told her all about

Soon Mrs. Cock Robin said, softly, 'I should like to see that other one. Was he very handsome, my dear?"

" Handsome !" cried Mr. Robin, sharply. "Handsome! Not all, my dear—a very homely bird, indeed! Yes, ma'am-very homely, and deaf as a

" How dreadful !" sighed Mrs. Cock Robin.—Morning Star.

THE RIVER PEDLER.

As he stood on the bank, looking accross the misty gulf, uncertain what to do, he heard a dog bark. The sound came from the water's edge below, and only a few rods up the creek.

The moonlight slanted down the slope, and showed him some sort of craft by the shore. At the farther end of it, a warm glow-ruddier than the moonlight, and confined to a small space-shone upon the bank and the water. The thing looked to Jacob like some gigantic lightning-bug.

he approac isible, cookin little stove u deck, or cabin Jacob stop bank; afraid silenced the.

" Want any "Yes," said A pleasant was wafted up

the man was "Come d. " Won't the

" Not with thing from th " From the "The Ark.

Noah ; but tha Haven't ye he and his Ark something in "What is scending the h

"My line of fancy goods, to anything from to a side-com the river, com Hush your noi Ripper seen

any rate, he bu aboard. "If ye ain't Longshore, "s

and make you can, while I turn." As he resum noticed that he

height, but very wrinkled, seriou mouth about w of self-conceit. "I didn't ca said Jacob. "Then what

I'm a peddle peddler's cart the railroads n stores and wo here, and final don't make m man is, or wha the same thir bigger'n a ped on much the s and in much t about the same about the same what they wa

Jacob sat do ly waited for a Sam Longsho kept on talking

"I go from the shores; I where big boa where there's a great reade There aint ma thought over sions about.

And the pu mouth showe having come siens.

- "I don't te

anything," 1 Jacob, who "If I hear o and read it, my judgemen again if it's next custome eustômer fo I know just There's a mone and I've studi just how to ap know a bener cious man, woman of go minute I set proach 'em a benevolent make him wa somebody of articles. If itiveness, [there never w

barrains be

again. Take

by my husband's ed, that that is the nildren have never than to be still ime."

k any other ques-Ah," I thought. other! How far. hat intuition o ore mothers had inspiration !"_ eekly.

S VISIT.

o a pretty room; the wind bangbut, so he could

mind, but flew bright picture his pretty wife oy the pleasant on the back of he saw another

to himself,-I must speak Robin, glad to Cock Robin lace ?"

did not answer. uth and jerked ide just as Mr see the other king-glass, and

chirped Mr. " Not worth der are some some."

a bowl on the helped himself. the other bird

be softly, as he e cherry in his ir again, "here -0!0!" ck Robin sav

he other robin offering him a e manner! . Cock Robin.

b friend, as we not stand on

fellow, after

d in came a

Cock Robin

ands for joy,

in in a great

the lookingher robin was he tried to where there only dashed nd of air that ad been like that it was d air.

be little girl, dow, "You

k Robin was ht to his lit-

n?' chirped

," said Mr. er all about

said, softly, t other one. y dear ?" Mr. Robin, Not all, my ndeed! Yes, deaf as a

ed Mrs. Cock

LER.

looking actain what to The sound e below, ard

ome sort of farther end er than the to a small nk and the o Jacob like

at, occupied by a man and a The dog leaped on the deck, and tept up a furious tarking at the boy he approached. The man was soon sible, cooking something at a curious little stove under a projection of the deck, or cabin roof, over the bow.

Jacob stopped at the top of the bank; afraid of the dog. The man silenced the barking, and called to

"Want anything in my line?" "Yes." said Jacob.

A pleasant odor from the cooking was wafted up to him, and he saw that the man was frying fish.

"Won't the dog bite me?"

"Not without you go to take something from the Ark."

"From the what?"

"The Ark. I aint exac'ly Father Noah; but that's the name of my craft. Haven't ve heard of Sam Longshore and his Ark? I thought you wanted something in my line of business."

scending the bank.

"My line of business? Dry goods, fancy goods, tin-ware, brooms, books,anything frome one of my patent stoves to a side-comb,—the best variety on the river, come aboard and examine. Hush your noise, Ripper!"

Ripper seemed to be the dog. At any rate, he hushed, and Jacob stepped

"If ye ain't in a hurry," said Mr. Longshore, "set down on the rail there, and make yourself comfortable as ye can, while I give this fish another

As he resumed his cooking. Jacob noticed that he was a man of medium height, but very spare, with a narrow, wrinkled, serious face, small eyes, and a mouth about which there was a pucker of self-conceit.

"I didn't care to buy anything,"

"Then what do you want? You see, I'm a peddler. I used to drive a peddler's cart in York State; then as the railroads made trade better for the alimentiveness that is excited as your of Moral Philosophy. man is, or what he does,—it's all about the same thing. My Ark aint much bigger'n a peddler's cart, and I carry on much the same sort of trade in it, and in much the same way. Folks are about the same everywhere, and I want about the same kind of truck; I know what they want, and try to furnish

Jacob sat down on the rail and meekly waited for a chance to puc in a word. Sam Longshore turned his fish and kept on talking.

"I go from village to village along the shores; I go up shaller streams, where big boats can't; my boat can run where there's a good heavy dew. I'm a great reader, and a great thinker. There aint many subjects that I baint thought over and come to my conclusions about.

And the pucker about the peddler's mouth showed that he was confident of having come to pretty correct conclu-

"I don't take anybody's word for anything," he went on, interrupting Jacob, who was beginning to speak. "If I hear of a book I want, I buy it, and read it, and weigh it according to my judgement, and put it by to read it again if it's worth it, or sell it to the next customer. I can always find a eustomer for a thing I don't want. I know just how to deal with folks. There's a monstrous sight in phrenology, and I've studied the science till I know just how to apply it to my business. I know a benevolent man, or an avaricious man, or a vain woman, or a woman of good sense and taste, the proach 'em accordingly. I excite the benevolent man's benevolence, and make him want to make presents to somebody of all my most valuable articles. If a man has large acquisitiveness, I let him understand that there never was such a chance for good bargains before, and never will be

to be a little box of a on a few touches of flattery here and JOB PRINTING there,-none to hurt,-and make 'em think there's nothing in the world so becoming to their style of beauty as some of my fancy articles. Then when I fall in with large causability and caution and good perceptive faculties. I come right down to hard pan-talk We are now prepared to execute all plain sense, show my best goods, and tell how things are made, and interest my customers that way. There's everything in knowing what organs to excite The last war might have been avoided just as well as not. But the trouble was, the two parties excited the wrong organs in each other. They went to fighting; and fighting always excites combativeness. Whereas they "Come down here, then," said the ought to have tried to excite each others benevolence."

Weary and woe-begone as he was, Jacob was almost moved to smile at the wiry tone of voice, the quirks of the head and puckers of the mouth, with which the peddler, who was so much of a philosopher laid down these shrewd observations and rules of life.

"Now, I know just what organs I am exciting in you," Longshore went on, pouring out a cup of coffee, butter-"What is that?" said Jacob, de- ing his fried fish, and arranging his little supper on the top of a box used as a table. "I am exciting your alimenitiveness' (learned as he was, he got some of the words wrong), "your hope, and your comparison. Your alimenitiveness—that is your desire for food-suggests to you that fried perch, fresh caught from the river, with a little salt and butter, and a cup of Sam Longshore's coffee to wash it down, would taste good. The second organ is in a lively state, and makes you hope that I will offer you some. Your comparison—which I notice is very large-sets you to comparing me with other peddlers, my Ark with their wagons, and my idees with their idees. I'm going to gratify your alimenitiveness, and offer you one of these fish."

The philosophic peddler held out the dish to-Jacob, adding, with a shrewd twinkle of the eye and a comical twist of the neck:

"Have I hit your case right?" "I can't eat now, thank you!" said

"Ah! then it ins't so much your stores and worse for me, I came out alidrinkitiveness. There is no such here, and finally took to the river. It word in the books, but I think there don't make much difference where a ought to be one to make the distinction between hunger and thirst. In some persons alimenitiveness is small, while alidrinkitiveness is large and active. Have a cup of coffee."

> Jacob drank, and also ate a fried perch, which he held in his fingers. His body was nourished and his heart warmed. Then, getting control of his feelings enough to speak without sobbing, he told his story .- From " His Own Master," by J. T. Trowbridge, in St Nicholas for March.

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Smith's Bible Dictionary, Farrar's Dictionary, Theological and Ecclesiastical Literature, Stanley's Sinai and Palestine Thompson's Land and Book, Coneybear & Howson's Life and Epistles of Paul, We mer's New Testament Grammar, Trench's Synonyms of New Testament, Lange on Genesis, Alexander on Isaiah, Stuart on Proverbs, Delitzsh on Job, Lange on New Testament, Tholuck on the Sermon on the Mount, Trench on the Parables, Trench on the Miracles.

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Jope's Theology, Waton's Institutes Fernley Lectures, Treffry's Sonship of Christ, Butler's Analogy, Chalmer's Natural Theology, Fairbairn's Typology of the Scriptures, McCosh on the Metuod of the Divine Government, Rawlinson's Historical Evidences, Liddon's Bampton Lectures on the Divinity of Christ, Farrar's History of Free Thought, Bushnell's Nature and Supernatural, Young's Christ of History, R. Payne Smith's Prophecy a Preparation for Christ, Ecce Deus.

MENTAL AND MORIAL PHILOSOPHY.

Noah Porter's Human Intellect, Hamilton's Metaphysics, McCosh's Defense of Fundamental Truth, Wayland's Elements

CHURCH HISTORY

Neander's History of the Church, Shaff's History of the Apostolic Church, Schaff's History, Smith's Table of Church History, Milman's History of Latin Chris tianity, Stanley's Lectures on History of Jewish Church, Shedd's History of Christian Doctrine, Steven's History of Methodism, Missions and D'Aubigne's veformation, Moister on Missions, Dr. Smith's Old and New Testament History, Stanley's History of Early Christianity.

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Farrar's Life of Christ, Robert Hall's Sermons, Thomas Arnold's Sermons, Wesley's Sermons, Robertson's Sermons, Bushnell's Sermons, Fish's Masterpieces of Pulpit Eloquence, Spencer's 'Pastors' Sketches.

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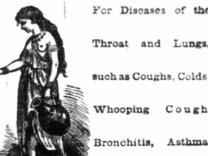
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MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's father, on the 8th inst . by the Rev. T. J. Deinstadt, William Louther, Esq., of Carleton, to Miss Elizabeth J. eldest daughter of George Bell, Esq., of Cape Traverse, P.E.I.

At the residence of C. R. Clarke, Esq., Sum merside, on the 8th inst., by the Rev. C. Hamilton, Hector McKay, to Mary Ann Wood, both of Tryon, P.E.I.

At the same place on the 13th inst., by the same, W. B. Nathan Trenholm, to Mary McLean Morrison, both of Lot 15 P.E.I. On the 4th inst., by Rev. G. W. Fisher, Mr.

John Cole, Johnston, Queen's Co., to Miss Eliza B. Durham, Wickham, Queens Co. N.B. On the 8th by the same, Mr. Christopher Parker, Stanley, York Co., to Miss Emily Jane Durost, Cambridge, Queens Co., N.B.

At the residence of John Colpitts, Esq., Uncle of the bride on the 10th inst., by the Rev. J. F. Betts, Miss Mary Gifford, to Mr. Geo. Leman, both of Coverdale, A. C.

By accident, Jane, wife of Mr Thomas Muir, English Settlement, Kings Co., N.B., aged 16 yrs. and 3 months. February 16th, at Port Medway, Mrs Sarah Ann

Clements in the 78 year of his age. Her end was peace. At the residence of Mr Benjamin Newcomb,

Horton Landing, Kings. Co. March 13th James H. Tupper, Esq., of Berwick ged 60 years. At Westfield Kings Co. N.B., on 10th inst., Mr. John Greer, in the 51 year of his age, leaving a widow and eleven chil .en to mourn their sad

At Liverpool, N.S., 7th inst. Annie DeWolf. wife of Ja es E. Spurr, daughter of the late John Campbell and widow of the late Rev. Samuel

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|)., | ., rough, per lb | .04 | ,05 | .4 | to | .5 |
| | Beef, per lb | .06 to | $.08\frac{1}{2}$ | .04 | to | .06 |
| | Eggs, per doz | .14 to | | .20 | to | .22 |
| - 1 | Lard, per lb | .15 to | | .14 | to | .16 |
| | Oats, per bush | .50 to | | .40 | to | .50 |
| 1 | Potatoes per bush | .50 to | .60 | .50 | to | .70 |
| | Cheese, factory, per lb | .15 to | .16 | .14 | to | .15 |
| | Do. dairy | .14 to | | .08 | _ | .10 |
| | Buckwheat meal | 1.75 to | | | | 2.25 |
| - 1 | do. grey " | 2.00 to | 2.50 | 2.25 | to | 2.50 |
| 1 | Lambskins each | | | .75 | to | 1.00 |
| - 1 | Turnips | .25 to | .30 | .60 | to | -80 |
| | Chickens, pr pair | .35 to | .40 | .35 | to | .50 |
| | Turkey, per lb | .16 to | .17 | .13 | to | .15 |
| | Geese, each | | | 45 | to | .60 |
| | Ducks, per pair | | | .60 | to | .70 |
| \mathbf{R} | Beans, green, per bush | .60 to | .75 | 1.80 | to | 2.00 |
| - | Parsnips, pr bush | '75 to | .80 | .40 | _ | |
| | Carrots,pr bush | 60 to | | .40 | to | .50 |
| s | Yarn, per lb | .40 to | .50 | - | _ | |
| | Partridges, per pair | | | - | - | |
| | Apples, per bbl | | | 2.50 | to | 3.00 |
| | Lamb pelts | .40 to | .50 | - | - | |
| | Rabbits, per pair | .25 to | .30 | - | _ | |
| , | Piums, prbush | | | 1 | | |
| | Hay, per ton | 15.00 to | 16.00 | , — | _ | |
| | | | | | | |

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