

The Wesleyan,

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

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WESLEYAN BOOK ROOM,
125 GRANVILLE STREET,
HALIFAX, N.S.

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No MAN is truly prosperous whose immortality is forfeited. No man is rich to whom the grave brings eternal bankruptcy. No man is happy on whose path there rests but a momentary glimmer of light shining out between clouds that are closing over him in darkness for ever.

A DUTCHMAN, summoned to identify a stolen bag, being asked if the bag had any ear marks, replied, "The only ear-mark that I saw was his tail cut off."

It is a great mercy to enjoy the Gospel of peace, but a greater to enjoy the peace of the Gospel.

INEBRIATES' HOME.

At the request of E. Lloyd, Esq., Honorary Secretary of the Inebriates' Home, we cheerfully publish the following statement in reference to that valuable institution:

Perhaps no philanthropic institution as its inauguration has been accorded more general sympathy or generous support than the Inebriates' Home, arising no doubt from the sad fact that there are few persons who have not, more or less, been affected by the increasing and terrible evil to meet which these institutions have been founded, in the hope of in some measure alleviating; but whilst the Directors have to express their thankfulness for the very cheerful and in many cases voluntary offerings thus far made, they regret to add that pressure from without renders the continuance of such aid most essential.

In order, therefore, that the friends of the institution may, by a knowledge of some of our requirements, be enabled the more readily to assist, the Board would indicate two or three modes by which this may be accomplished.

1st. Books are much wanted; the necessarily isolated condition of the Home, the inmates being debarred from daily intercourse with the world, renders a library a necessity. To the proprietors of city newspapers we are already much indebted for the gratuitous supply of their journals.

2nd. Clothing. Patients often enter the Home, it can be readily conceived, in a state rendering a complete change of apparel absolutely necessary.

Of course, it will be understood to whom this applies, as there are patients whose circumstances and position enable them to pay, and provide themselves with all they require, and to whom, also, the 3rd and 4th requirements are not applicable.

3rd. Employment.—On leaving the institution the want of this is often fatal to the establishment of the patient in the benefit derived by his sojourn at the Home, acting adversely on his self-respect by the impression that he is denied employment on account of habits the slur connected with which he had vainly hoped had been extirpated in the Home. The directors have occasionally endeavored to procure employment for parties quitting the establishment, but have not been very successful. If, therefore, they could be assisted by friends making known to them any kind of employment they could give, it would be a great boon, and also if work of such particular tradesmen as were at the home could be afforded, whilst there, it would still further assist the patients and institution.

4th. Donations of a special character, say, for so many weeks' support of a non-paying patient, the number of which asking for admission is a cause of anxiety to the directors, who have not the heart to refuse it even if they had not the funds to support.

5th. Personal interest in the inmates, both whilst at the Home and subsequently on leaving. When it is borne in mind that, with few exceptions, each inmate is the embodiment of the sorrow and blighted hopes of many a once happy family, now looking with intense feeling to the Home as a last hope, it would indeed be a grave error to imagine that all cause for anxiety, much less of sympathy, ceased

upon the patient's entrance into the Institution. It is here that the contest with the potent enemy of a powerless victim, a contest ending in victory or irremediable ruin is to be carried on. Toward the attainment of the former it is one essential that the patient feel himself in a home, a real Home, cared for by loving and sympathizing friends, evidencing their interest in a way that shall dispel all mistrust or thought of reproach, and recall memories of happier days and homes of which they were once the inmates, and thus a new impulse be given that will greatly tend to the quickening of the long dormant (if not lost) will-power, without which their case is hopeless. Earnest invitations are, therefore, extended to clergymen and religious and benevolent friends to visit and aid the Directors in this particular, and which will, of course, be done with due regard to that privacy with which it has been deemed necessary to surround the Home, and thereby prevent any public reference to the inmates.

If you have not renewed your subscription, do not wait for the agent to call. Post Office Order for two dollars will cost but two cents. We conduct the paper on prepayment principles, which is best for all concerned.

Will our agents please send early notice as to the subscribers on their lists? We wish to know definitely from all before this month expires.

AMONG OUR EXCHANGES.

The Irish correspondent of the Nashville "Advocate" gives this humorous touch of native genius.

The visit of a bishop to a rural parish is an occasion of great importance. The entire people turned out to see and pay homage to the magnate of the church. Sometimes the Muses are wooed to give effect to the welcome. On the occasion when a bishop visited one of those parishes the following hymn was sung. It must have charmed the Bishop, and he must also have admired the genuine poeticizing of the verses:

Why skip ye so, ye little hills,
And wherefore do ye hop?
Is it because ye do expect
To see the Lord Bishop-op?

Why hop ye so, ye little hills,
And wherefore do ye skip?
Is it because ye do expect
To see the Lord Bishop-op?

Why hop ye so, ye little hills,
And why do ye jump up?
Is it because ye long to see
His Grace, the Lord Bishop-op?

Why jump ye so, ye little hills,
And wherefore do ye leap?
Is it because ye eager are
To see the Lord Bishop-op?

Verily, there was commotion in that parish on that occasion. Nature felt the presence of the dignitary, and cut many gleeful capers.

The same paper says of Commodore Vanderbilt—that princely supporter of the Educational Institution known by his name:

Here is a waif floated hither in a letter from Baltimore: "Well, says the Commodore to the Vanderbilt University people, 'I won't stand on trifles; make it another hundred thousand, then.'"

THE Montreal "Witness" refers thus to the sermons of a recent Sabbath:

ST. JAMES STREET METHODIST.—Both the sermons in this edifice yesterday contained some home thrusts. In the morning Rev. M. Longley made an attack upon the gorgeousness of ladies' Sabbath costumes and asserted that the jewellery worn was sufficient in value to carry the Gospel to the whole of the unconverted hindoos. In the evening, Rev. Mr. Gaetz, in referring to places of temptation, specialized the theatre—"they might call it an Academy of Music if they liked." He graphically pictured the emotions of an innocent young woman on first visiting the theatre—her nervous agitation showed by her biting the points out of the fingers of her gloves when those shameless creatures, the ballet dancers, came on the stage, and compared the human heart to a fenced field; each giving way to temptation as the removal of a nail of the fence till at last the wall was down, there was nothing to prevent the entrance of the pig into the garden, and the ruin was complete.

REV. J. WATERHOUSE has written to the Newcastle (N.B.) "Advocate." A closing paragraph in his letter says:—
Now I think I must stop just here, for

if I allow my pen to broach another subject it will run too far. I cannot say, Messrs. Editors, that I like the air of England as well as I did the air of New Brunswick. It is so moist, so heavy, that sometimes it seems to press me down and chill me. But the probability is—that I shall settle here now for the rest of my life.

The editor of the "Advocate" has this note in regard to Mr. W.:

We publish to-day a letter from the Rev. J. Waterhouse, which will be read with interest by his many friends in this quarter. In a private note the Rev. gentleman says that he has taken charge of the Ilkley Circuit, the health of the Superintendent having broken down. Ilkley is a rising town in the neighborhood of Leeds, noted for its salubrious atmosphere and health giving waters, and during the summer months is thronged with invalids and aristocratic visitors. Mr. Waterhouse has the best wishes of the Miramichi people in his new sphere of ministerial labour.

A DOMESTIC SCENE.

Child.—Mother I want a piece of cake.
Mother.—I haven't got any; it's all gone.

Child.—I know there's some in the cupboard; I saw it when you opened the door.

Mother.—Well, you don't need any more. Cake hurts children.

Child.—No it don't (*Whining*). I do want a piece. Mother mayn't I have a piece?

Mother.—Be still; I can't get up now. I'm busy.

Child.—(*crying aloud*).—I want a piece of cake!

Mother.—Be still I say. I shan't give you a bit if you don't leave off crying.

Child.—(*still crying*).—I want a piece of cake? I want a piece of cake!

Mother.—(*rising hastily, and reaching a piece*).—There take that; and hold your tongue. Eat it up quick. There's Ben coming. Don't tell him you have had some cake.

(*Ben enters*.)
Child.—I've had a piece of cake, Ben; you can't have any.

Ben.—Yes, I will. Mother give me a piece.

Mother.—(*very cross*).—There, take that! It seems as if I never could keep a piece of anything in the house. (*To the child*.) You'll see, sir, if I give you any another time.

(*Another room*.)
Child.—I've had a piece of cake.
Younger Sister.—Oh, I want some too.

Child.—Well, you bawl, and mother'll give a bit. I did.

ANNIVERSARY SERMON.

In the German street church, last evening, Rev. H. Sprague preached a sermon especially prepared for the benefit of the children of the Sabbath school in connection with the church. The congregation was large, and the children occupied the gallery. The sermon a practical one, was so simple in style as to be readily comprehended by the youngest of his auditors, yet contained many beautiful thoughts, which were profitable to older persons. Selecting Gen. 29th chap., 20th verse, containing the story of Jacob's service for seven years for Rachel, he said that the sketches of life in their time which come to us are but fragmentary, during the ages, customs and habits of life have been constantly changing; but amidst all this the great human heart still beats the same, the same story is still told through all time, and this touching story comes to us from the patriarchal times as if one of modern life. Happy is the young man who, amidst the evils of life away from home, has green in his heart, a mother's love or a Rachel to keep him pure. The principle in the text is, that when the heart is interested in any work it is not tedious, irksome or unpleasant. Books which treat of the constitution of the heart tell us that there are three distinct faculties—intellect, sensibility and will power; one of these faculties can scarcely be exercised without the other being in some way aroused. Truth may engage the intellect, but when it arouses the feeling then the will become engaged and a power is exercised which, without these would have little impression. It matters little what one's work is if the heart is bound up in it. See a mother with a patient unwearied attention by the bedside

of a sick child, every varying breath closely watched. It is this that takes a man away from the comforts of a home to toil in a gold mine, or do drudgery, which at home he would not look upon, that some benefit may arise from it to him or his. Apply this feeling to any duty, that of Christ upon you, not looking upon it as any tedious unpleasant work, for he does not lay any burden upon you, but says: "Take my yoke upon you, and ye shall find rest unto your souls; for my yoke is easy and my burden is light." He will give you strength to do any duty. He sets for you. Young men should have no reluctance to coming into Christ's service. It is a noble work; it not necessary to exhibit any tumultuous feeling, but to have your heart so imbued with love for Him that your whole life is an earnest endeavor to do his work.

The children of the school sang the following hymns very well, assisted by the choir, showing the evident good result from the training of their late Asst. Supt., Mr. Schofield. The hymns were chosen from the *Canadian Organ*: "Jesus, blessed Jesus;" "The Children's Saviour;" "Sun of my Soul," and a chant, "Lord is it I." The baptism of a child took place before the sermon.—*St. John Tel.*

EXAMINATIONS, N. B. CONFERENCE.

MR. EDITOR.—For the information of Probationers and others in the New Brunswick & Prince Edward Island Conference, allow me to state that the Examinations will not take place, till the last week in April or the first week in May. Of the exact time due notice will be given through the *WESLEYAN*. Persons who intend to present themselves as candidates for admission to the ministry, must be prepared to appear before the Board of Examiners at the same time.

Brethren who accepted the task of preparing questions will greatly oblige the Secretary of the Board, by forwarding them to him at their earliest convenience, as the time fixed upon for so doing is already past.

C. H. PAISLEY,
Sec. Board Examiners
Florenceville, Jan. 11th, 1876

WESLEYAN CITY MISSION.

The annual meeting of the Halifax Wesley City Mission was held on Friday evening, 14th inst., in the Grafton St. school house. The Rev. John Read presided. The meeting was opened by singing and prayer, by the Rev. Mr. Angwin, of Dartmouth. After some remarks by the chairman, the secretary, D. Henry Starr, Esq., read the annual report, which was of a very encouraging nature. A great part of the missionary's time is taken up with work in the suburbs of the city, which consists of organizing and sustaining religious services, Sabbath schools, temperance meetings and Bands of Hope. The mission has three stations, viz. Tower Road (south), Beech-street (west), Agricola street (north), Charles-street and Coburg Road having become regular churches presided over by ministers. The Treasurer's account showed a balance to the debit of the Society of \$37. The missionary, Mr. M. Theakston, was then called upon. He explained the kind of work City Missionaries had to perform. He related several pleasing incidents connected with his labors, spoke of intoxicating drink as being the greatest obstacle he had to contend with. He exhibited photographs of a genuine City Arab, and a young woman who had fallen into habits of intemperance—representatives of the class amongst whom City Missionaries chiefly labour. Both of these have been reclaimed through this mission.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The Halifax *Chronicle* has purchased for itself a new suit of clothes.
Shipbuilding is looking up a little at Digby.
Several coasting accidents have happened in Halifax during the last week.
Six men escaped from the Halifax Penitentiary last week, but they were all recaptured.
The difficulty between the proprietors and miners at Springfield has been settled by mutual concessions.

A woman and her daughter were severely burned in Dartmouth last week, by the explosion of a paraffine lamp.

The woodshed of the Palmerston House, Pugwash, caught fire the other night, but the flames were kept from spreading.

Word has been received of the loss of two Liverpool vessels, the barque "Josephine," and the brig "John T. Tupper."

A son of Capt. Ambrose, of Meteghan, was choked to death recently by a piece of apple.

Last Thursday, a man named Thomas, living near Pugwash, was shot dead on the road by a man named Betts, who it is thought was insane.

There were eighteen prisoners in the Halifax police station, last Sunday morning, and sixteen of them were there for being drunk and disorderly.

The old practical joke of pulling a chair from under a person in the act of sitting down upon it, was played in Halifax by a sailor on a brother tar, the result was the man's spine was severely injured.

Owing to the spreading of the rails about three miles East of Windsor Junction, on Monday, a freight train consisting of about eight cars was thrown off the track, no lives were lost however.

A Halifax letter carrier has been suspended for taking letters to his own house and leaving them there, instead of the houses of the persons to whom they were addressed. Over 2,000 letters were found in a closet.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Legislature will meet about the 7th of February.

Rev. Dr. Spurden, chaplain of the N. B. House of Assembly, died in Fredericton last week.

There are two demands for subsidies for railways in this Province, amounting to near \$500,000.

Rev. A. B. Earle is conducting very successful evangelistic services in St. John.

The Rev. R. J. Cameron, of St. Andrew's Church, St. John, has resigned on account of want of harmony in the church.

The school meetings in Gloucester county are causing considerable excitement, but fortunately there has been no serious trouble.

UPPER PROVINCES.

Judge Brady died in Montreal last week.

Mr. Ouinet is to be Chief Superintendent of Education in Quebec.

J. McDougall's machine shop, Montreal, has been heavily damaged by fire.

The epizootic has broken out among the horses at Winnipeg.

Parliament is to meet on the 10th February.

The Manitoba Legislature was to meet on the 18th of this month.

The Dominion Government is considering the Oka difficulty.

An insolvent jeweller has been arrested in Montreal for concealing a large amount of goods from his English creditors.

A man in Ottawa named Murphy has stabbed his wife in the throat, and she is not expected to recover.

On New Year's Day, in certain parts of Ontario, not content with ploughing, the people turned their attention to tapping maples.

True bills have been found against ex-Alderman Clements and a man named Fraser, for being accessory to the murder of Jane Gilmour.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sir A. Rotschild is dead.
Varley the Evangelist is reported seriously ill.

Lord Northbrook has resigned the post of Viceroy of India.

Queen Victoria is expected to pay a visit to Coburg about the 10th April.

A terrible hurricane, causing heavy loss is reported from Algeria.

The Marquis of Ripon, the recent Catholic convert, has presented the Pope with ten thousand pounds.

A man, his wife and two children fell through the ice while crossing the Hudson river, on the 13th inst., and were drowned.

Twelve merchant's of Russia have been transported to Siberia for supplying Turkey with arms.

Labour difficulties are reported among both the weavers and colliers in different parts of England and Wales.

Bismarck has personally drafted an additional clause to the penal code, to cover cases similar to Thomas's.

LePage has been found guilty of the murder of Josie Langmaid, at Concord, N. H., and sentenced to be hung in one year's time.

The Massachusetts Temperance Alliance has adopted a resolution requesting the Centennial Commissioners of that state to protest against the sale of intoxicating liquors on the Centennial grounds at Philadelphia.

WESLEYAN ALMANAC, JANUARY, 1876.

First Quarter, 4th day, 11h. 9m. morning
Full Moon, 11th day, 2h. 9m. morning
Last Quarter, 18th day, 4h. 55m. morning
New Moon, 26th day, 9h. 27m. afternoon.

Table with columns for Day of Week, SUN, MOON, and other astronomical data.

THE TIDES.—The column of the Moon's Southern gives the time of high water at Parrisboro, Cornwallis, Horton, Hansport, Windsor, Newport and New.

High water at Plover and Cape Tormentine, 2 hrs and 11 minutes LATER than at Halifax.

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

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

If you have not renewed your subscription, do not wait for the agent to call. Post Office Order for two dollars will cost but two cents.

THE VOICE OF SCRIPTURE ON BAPTISM.

MR. EDITOR.—It seems to be impossible to bind down the "Messenger" to the Divine Word, in the exposition of the doctrine of Baptisms, and to the acceptance of that Word as its own interpreter.

There is baptism in water, and there is baptism with the Holy Spirit, perfectly distinct, but sustaining a precise relation to each other.

Among Christians the complete sufficiency of the Divine Word should be tenaciously held.

tament. Pedobaptists should press on Baptists the necessity of an explicit declaration that they own the Old Testament Scriptures to be a rule of faith and practice to Christians.

The Old Testament, in being shut out of doors, when it speaks with authority, is treated with more respect than the New, which is invited, with a smiling countenance, to come in, only to be placed in the rack and tortured to compel it to speak like a Baptist, and cry out immersion, immersion.

Observe (2) into what we are baptized. It is into Jesus Christ. We have here set forth, by the graphic pen of inspiration that incorporation with Christ, which makes him and his people one, in consequence of which he bears our responsibilities, and we enjoy all the blessings flowing from his fulfillment of all righteousness.

Observe (3) the change of state which originates in our union to Christ, by the baptism of the Holy Spirit.

you out of your grave. The word baptize requires me to put you under the water, and to this the command limits me. Baptism is a positive ordinance, and I must do precisely what I am commanded, no less, no more.

that the baptised are buried because they are dead. They have been already immersed into death; there must be another plunge to represent the burial.

But is there here no allusion to baptism with water? Yes! The language is borrowed from that ordinance. The Apostle's proposition is that real Christians have been baptised into Christ.

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CIRCUIT INTELLIGENCE.

CHURCH OPENING AT SALISBURY, N.B. MR. EDITOR.—Our new church at Salisbury was opened for divine service on Sunday, Jan. 2nd, according to announcement made through your columns of the 25th ult.

Notwithstanding the unfavorable state of the weather and roads the congregations were large.

and builder to perform his work well and with satisfaction to us all. Brother J. Y. McMurray's assistance as architect, and his constant attention to the execution of his designs has been of very great value and is happily appreciated.

Now, Mr. Editor, the last of all is the Lord was, and is with us. We are experiencing now some measure of revival blessing. Of this I will write you when the work is further advanced.

STELLARTON.—Some of our people have been out of work for three months, and the prospect in the Black Diamond Mines will not resume work for two or three months to come.

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Having a large and increasing circulation in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland and Bermuda, it is an ADVERTISING MEDIUM IT HAS NO EQUAL in those Provinces.

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

SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1876. EDITORIAL DIFFICULTIES AND DILEMMAS.

A correspondent asks, Why special prayer should be asked for editors; and what peculiar difficulties lie in their path which do not obstruct the way of common men?

We can but answer for our own, which is not an ordinary position by any means. The duties of this office are complicated, and become increasingly so with advancing years.

But unfortunately it is all contradictory and confusing. Five or six writers recommend for the paper a good quota of poetry; ten or twelve others applaud us for avoiding the sentimental effusions to a considerable degree.

Another element in those letters is the sympathetic and prayerful. This we cannot stand! We have no protection against it. It goes straightway home to the heart and unmans us.

But the fair, deliberate charges of those letters, is what we allude to principally. Three hundred writers a week, and most of these English, either by birth or descent, must suggest to any reflective mind a considerable degree of pen-pugilism.

On the whole we do not suffer to the extent that some imagine who have been sending us their condolences. Editors learn a kind of patience which common mortals cannot cultivate.

Mr. Sommerville writes explicitly in this issue. His subject is one of the greatest importance. Do the Baptists believe in the Old Testament, as of equal obligation with the new, in all that relates to doctrine and morality?

It is difficult to avoid giving special notice betimes to discourses which we have the privilege of hearing in this highly-favoured city. There is this hindrance:—all are so excellent that one seldom exceeds the others in merit.

The considerations of Christ's greatness and man's responsibility were presented in an outline which left the impression that those great thoughts, intelligently illustrated, are really awful.

What do our young people mean? Have our readers noticed the marriage lists in our columns for the last few weeks? We have seen nothing like them for bulk—excepting our acknowledgments of Wesleyan subscriptions.

Our readers will remember the sensation following a chance of creed in the case of Dr. Heworth of New York. From Unitarianism he passed over to Congregationalism—adopting fully the doctrines of Christ's Divinity and the personality of the Holy Spirit.

A sensible experiment, we are really glad to note, is being made by some of our town and city churches. They are inviting a class of Ministers who have made a good record in rural work, but in city responsibility are yet untried.

Two things we have to say of Mr. Milner's lecture:—It was a contradiction of all the educational principles of the Congregational Church in England—its traditions and its history; and it did not represent the ministerial and religious opinion of Halifax on the subject of School-boards.

"I would like to see an editorial from your pen from Job ii. 10.—What? Shall we receive good at the hand of God, and shall we not receive evil?"

The above is an extract from a letter which reached us last week. We are not sure that the passage would read just as it does if it were left to translators of the present day.

Elijah fled at the threat of a woman. Jeremiah wished that his "head were a fountain of tears." Prophets are but men—"men of like passions with us"—creatures of impulsions, doubt, dread and apprehension.

Blessed are they who linger patiently till the clouds break and the sunlight flashes abroad. We stood near Niagara some months ago. It was such a day as a tourist might covet for the occasion.

The Missionary Notices for January have reached us from the Mission Rooms. They report subscriptions coming in towards the debt.

SERMONS TO YOUNG MEN.—The course of sermons specially addressed to young men in Brunswick St. Church on successive Sunday evenings are, we are glad to know, exciting a profound and prayerful interest.

The venerable Judge is disposed to spend his closing days in usefulness. This tractate shows no little vigor of scriptural style, and very little sympathy with that class of thinkers who differ from what is called the orthodox.

REV. G. O. H. wishes it to be understood that John Shaw (not Shrew) as we printed a week or two ago, entered the ministry at the time specified. That Mr. Black was converted in 1779 (not 1776), and that Mr. Snowball's name should have been entered as having become a ministerial candidate in 1818.

PERIODICALS.—Sunday school papers, such as British Workman, Band of Hope, &c., do not arrive from England till late in each month. Subscribers may always depend on having them as soon as they reach us.

WANTED.—Information as to the Journal of Conference of E. B. America. Who has it? Please write at once.

THE Second Annual Convention of Sunday-school workers in the County of Halifax, will be held in St. James' Church, Dartmouth, on the 31st inst., at 7.30, p.m.

MISSION ROOMS, METHODIST CHURCH OF CANADA.—Toronto Jan 13th 1876.—MY DEAR BRO.—It is strange that your correspondent, in making out the names of ministers who have been taken into the work in the Eastern Provinces, should have omitted so distinguished a name as Dr. Matthew Richey.

Subjects for discussion:—"How to increase the Teaching Power of the Sunday-school."—"The Sunday-school and the Family."—"Quarterly Review and how to conduct them."

Last Autumn, while travelling to the Cobourg Central, Miss Board, we met the "Jubilee Singers"—a company of intelligent young coloured people, of both sexes, who treated our company to a few of their quaint songs.

The building itself is a noble structure, solid in its walls, graceful in appearance, and convenient in all its arrangements. Its east front is 143 feet long; its south front 128 feet; it is six stories high, including basement and cellar.

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PERIODICALS.—Sunday school papers, such as British Workman, Band of Hope, &c., do not arrive from England till late in each month. Subscribers may always depend on having them as soon as they reach us.

WANTED.—Information as to the Journal of Conference of E. B. America. Who has it? Please write at once.

THE Second Annual Convention of Sunday-school workers in the County of Halifax, will be held in St. James' Church, Dartmouth, on the 31st inst., at 7.30, p.m.

MISSION ROOMS, METHODIST CHURCH OF CANADA.—Toronto Jan 13th 1876.—MY DEAR BRO.—It is strange that your correspondent, in making out the names of ministers who have been taken into the work in the Eastern Provinces, should have omitted so distinguished a name as Dr. Matthew Richey.

Subjects for discussion:—"How to increase the Teaching Power of the Sunday-school."—"The Sunday-school and the Family."—"Quarterly Review and how to conduct them."

LETTER FROM ONTARIO.

JANUARY 11, 1876.

DEAR MR. EDITOR.—Our winter is wearing on, the year has turned. We are on the down grade to Conference. Missionary Anniversaries are for the most part held—Educational meetings are coming up before us—Third Quarterly meetings are nearing, and 1876 has speedily lost his Juvenile jollity, and begins to wear the aspect of age.

Our Provincial Legislature is in Session. Your correspondent, however, has not kept posted upon its general proceedings. The ladies of our fair Capital thronged the galleries of the Parliament House, to witness the reception of a Ministerial petition in favor of prohibition, signed by themselves and fellow countrywomen.

RAILROADS.

London, to day, is putting on her most gala attire in celebration of the completion of a new line of railroad, which has long been a pet scheme with her citizens. A line running Northward a hundred miles into those rich and fertile agricultural townships, known as the Haron tract. Speaking upon these matters brings to the mind of your correspondent the subject of the Canada Pacific Railroad Scheme.

of our country enterprise.

From this act to the state of every where with crowns and tiaras, seems to night encourage Sabbath School his presence the next evening away, pleading standing on our city church vernal—there and urging we it be offered to unexpected attention and has been with him throter; and each claims upon him while the fault man recently his anxieties, the clanging of gregation. S well as himself the Confer, no a position with dens, and st home. Your mit himself to be the success knows some that as it ma rising men of plenty of ex to manufactu dential chair

LITIGATION. It was Etod would be of In the terri situal inhabi thous of Pre met,an, divide M, Gen a doper h. It was is where the g ulion was sup here it was pra Methodism the station it so much nation has shown it malcontents have M. N. C. ove to and given a call to occupy its pulpit, are now on trial be our land. The act ists in stepping in stances, is open to It is reported that has invited an e William Stephens know not what fo for the rumour, but made, the cong eg will find in Mr. S. a whatworthy English prime of life, posses oratory, and abo either for the pulp platform. And w Curry in his stea yourself, Mr. Edit ocean breezes for Our Centenary wi occupant. His a Centenary, Hamilt son; J. B. Howard Mary's; that Jno. who has a splendid lar church ready fo to Chatham; and into the adjoining Street has invited Metropolitan exp of Bellville, W. Ba that, following the to Conference, a circuits will take p new districts be o many of us whose t with this year, ba enough, and not c covering to secure June with some any next sphere of labo have told you of a dist S. S. Conventi early in December of the President.

(Our correspond by this, how readi turns round, and will take a differ rate. Are we to r dents language as to us, direct? If of maneuvering, ne is dry enough, ne Wzs.)

character, the offices, and the work of Christ, and the way of salvation by Him, constantly appeals to the Old Test. Expect no assistance from me in

of our country for want of some great enterprise.

THE CHURCH.

From this aspect of our times we turn to the state of the Church. Here we meet everywhere with activity, zeal, enterprise...

LITIGATION AND INVITATIONS.

It was now to be expected that union would be affected without some friction. In the heart of our Province is a prettily situated enterprising town of some four thousand inhabitants, called Galt...

Yours, &c.

H. R. R. S.

(Our correspondent will have learned, by this, how readily the Itinerant wheel turns round, and that appointments will take a different shape, East at any rate.)

P. E. ISLAND.

Mr. Editor.—Dear Brother:—We pine not in our wintry isolation on this island, yet we sometimes feel a thought we would like to hear more frequently of the welfare of our friends on the other side of the Straits of Northumberland.

You will be gratified to learn that this circuit Cornwall, &c., on which you were laboring fourteen years ago still shows signs of improvement.

At the head of the circuit, Cornwall, we have recently enlarged, remodeled and beautified our place of worship. Twelve additional pews have been added to the previous number, making a most commodious and beautiful sanctuary for the congregation.

The President of the conference gave us an admirable sermon on the prophecy of dying Jacob respecting the Shiloh.

The pastor of the church in the afternoon called attention to the "holiness," that becometh the House of the Lord. In the evening a very loving brotherly discourse was given by the Rev. Mr. Duncanson, Presbyterian minister from Charlottetown.

The WESLEYAN is very popular here, but owing to the stringency of the money market, new subscribers come in very slowly.

Cornwall, Jan. 1876.

LETTER FROM MONTREAL.

DEAR MR. EDITOR.—One has more than the usual confidence in wishing you "a happy new year," after reading the intelligence contained in your issue of the 1st inst., relative to the progressive and even satisfactory state of the Eastern Book and Publishing Concern.

Yours, &c.

H. R. R. S.

(Our correspondent will have learned, by this, how readily the Itinerant wheel turns round, and that appointments will take a different shape, East at any rate.)

an enthusiasm never before exceeded. It was perhaps at its highest pitch when a new year's greeting from the late pastor, Rev. Mr. Potts, now of Toronto, which had been transmitted by telegraph, was announced.

The number of schools including that at Lachine and St. Lambert's is 18. Teachers and officers 335. The number of scholars is 2,600. The increase on the year is 55. Two hundred and eighty-five of the scholars meet in class.

The system of Methodist Sunday schools in Montreal is every way admirable. The catechisms of the church are used. Holy Scripture is largely committed to memory. The exercises are varied both for pleasure and profit.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH in this province is fast becoming wholly Ultramontane. It was not so a few years ago.

He has been proceeding less demonstratively of late than formerly, but not less successfully. A few days since the French Sabbath school in this city held its anniversary.

From these and similar causes unusual dissatisfaction exists. Adherents of the ascendant church are favoured, all others are frowned upon.

THE WEEK OF PRAYER for 1876 was well observed here. The places and the number of the meetings at noon and in the evening of each day were judiciously arranged and efficiently sustained.

The facts above referred to have led to the formation of

THE PROTESTANT DEFENCE ALLIANCE OF CANADA.

A public meeting was convened by the Rev. L. Borland and G. Young, Esq., to consider what ought to be done, to redress the wrongs already inflicted, and to raise up an impassable barrier against any further encroachments that may be attempted against Christian freedom and the much prized liberty of Britons.

At the first meeting of the committee of the alliance, it was resolved to retain two eminent lawyers, and instruct them to institute proceedings against the parties responsible for the demolition of the church at Oka; as well as to seek to recover damages by legal process from the municipal council of Arthabaska for the unprovoked destruction of the dwelling house of a Protestant citizen.

There is no doubt but the Catholics are irate because of the labours and successes of the

REV. MR. CHINIQUY.

He has been proceeding less demonstratively of late than formerly, but not less successfully. A few days since the French Sabbath school in this city held its anniversary.

The facts above referred to have led to the formation of

ferent communions for united prayer, and praise and intercession. So close is the resemblance of one Christian to another, that a stranger could not determine the denomination of any one by anything he might say or do in the devotional exercises in which he led.

Some appear to have thought there was less of holy excitement and pentecostal power in these united devotional exercises for the present year, than in those of the past.

At the evening meeting in Zion church a collection was taken in aid of Christian effort now being made in Turkey by the London Evangelical Alliance.

WENTWORTH.—An interesting "social" was held at Wentworth on the 13th inst., which realized upwards of \$40 in aid of circuit receipts.

St. JOHN, N. B., is enjoying a most gracious season, under the agency of Rev. Mr. Earl, Evangelist.

WINDSOR, N. S., has a visitation of the Holy Spirit also. Union services were continued after the week of prayer, resulting in numerous conversions.

St. MARGARET'S BAY, 19th Jan. 1876.—Mr. Editor: Sir, we are rejoicing in the midst of a gracious revival of God's grace.

AN interesting letter from Windsor comes in just as we go press. Will appear next week.

PREACHER'S PLAN, HALIFAX. SUNDAY, JANUARY 23rd.

Table with 2 columns: Time and Location. Includes services at Brunswick St., Grafton St., Kaye St., Charles St., Beech St., Cobourg St., Dartmouth, and Mount Hope.

MARKET PRICES.

Reported weekly by J. W. POTTS, Commission Merchant, St. John, N.B., and WATSON EATON, Halifax, N.S.

Table with 3 columns: Commodity, Halifax, and St. John. Lists prices for various goods like Butter, Eggs, Potatoes, etc.

WINTER CARE OF STOCK.

The time to make preparations for the comfort of animals during the winter months is immediately. Farmers who were able to make warm, substantial stables for their stock, have, of course, already attended to that, but there are thousands who must make the old stables, sheds and pig-stys answer until they have accumulated a little more, and such must resort to less expensive methods of excluding the cold air, and saving the amount of food necessary to preserve their animals in good condition.

Every grain growing farmer, has, of course, his straw stack, and straw is an excellent non-conductor of heat. Stables with only an outside siding, can easily be lined with old boards, and the space between the lining and outside stuffed with straw. In this way a stable can be made as warm as in a close clapboarded barn. If boards are scarce it will not be necessary to nail the lining close together, only, close enough to keep the straw in place.

Cattle should not be left under open sheds, or to crouch under the leeward side of straw stacks. If you have nothing better than open sheds for your cattle, try nailing up two tiers of old boards in front, filling in between with straw, line the closed sides and ends, and tie up your cattle so they may not look one another.

We have known sheep provided with very comfortable quarters in a low shed covered with straw and banked up around with the same material, being left open in front. If sheep are kept dry they will endure quite a low degree of cold without detriment to their health. But when exposed to cold rains, and their wool is filled with water, they part rapidly with flesh and strength.

Other animals, swine, poultry, &c., will make liberal returns for a little labor judiciously expended in making their habitations warm and dry. It is poor economy to allow swine to wade or wallow in mud. They should be liberally supplied with bedding, which should be promptly removed when saturated with filth. It will make good manure, but is poor material for even eggs to make their beds on.

If straw should be scarce, earth and sods can be used to good advantage in excluding the cold. Farmers frequently bank up around their dwellings with earth, but how seldom do they use the abundant material to bank up around their barns and sheds, yet it would undoubtedly be quite as efficacious in the one case as in the other. Sods might also be used as covering for temporary sheep sheds in the absence of better material. In banking up around a barn, the bank should be raised high enough to cover the sill so as to exclude the air, that often finds entrance between wall and sill. If only left during cold weather, it will do but little injury to the siding.

GREASY HEELS.

The treatment adapted to this attack consists in internal as well as external medication. Give your animal a drench composed of raw linseed oil; twelve ounces; calomel and tartar emetic, of each one drachm; iodide of sulphur and potassium, of each one drachm. Mix these thoroughly together in a smooth-necked bottle or drenching horn, and give every fifth day for three times, and stop for one week, and give again in the same manner, and stop. Give one drachm of powdered sulphur, blood-root, sulphate of iron in the food, slightly dampened every night. Cleanse the heels well twice a day with strong ley, made by dissolving sal-soda in boiling water. This being done, if there is any proud flesh perceptible, touch over it, by means of a camel's hair brush, a caustic composed of nitrate of silver, one drachm, cold water, one ounce. In fifteen minutes after, wash the heels over with sulphuric acid, two fluid drachms, mixed into two quarts of cold water. When the parts are thoroughly dried, which will be in twenty minutes, press the heel with an ointment composed of oil of glycerine, three ounces, crude carbonic acid and iodide of sulphur, of each two ounces, well mixed together. This, no doubt, will, if properly applied, be found efficacious in removing this trouble you complain of, but will have to be followed for some time in order to produce the desired effect. Feed on green and vegetable during treatment.—Turk, Field and Farm.

WINTERING BEES IN A HOTBED.

H. P. Simmons gives, in the Bee Keeper's Magazine, the following:

"In the first place select a nice, dry piece of ground where the water will run off freely if possible, and if a little sandy so much the better. Dig a hole 12 feet long 6 feet wide, and 2 1/2 feet deep. Make a long frame by setting posts at each corner, and one in the middle of each side; nail a board around the outside of the posts, the back about six inches higher than the front, with a slope toward the south. The top of the frame should be kept a few inches above the level of the ground, and the earth banked up nearly to the top of the frame, and sloped off on all sides to prevent the water from getting in. Then line the inside of the frames with boards, and put in a board bottom, which should be nailed to pieces of three-inch joist. This will keep the boards from the earth on the sides and bottom, thus preventing the frame from becoming damp.

In the front and back near the top bore two holes about an inch in diameter, and nail a piece of wire cloth over each hole on the inside of the frame, and put a handful of straw against the outside to keep out the severe cold. Cover the whole with hotbed sash made tight so that the water cannot enter the frame, and cover the sash with mats made of straw or old carpet and then with dry boards, making the whole perfectly dry and airy.

A board should be laid on the top of the ground under the front edge of the sash to carry the water, running from the sash, away from the frame. I allowed them to fly in the frame three times during winter, by taking the covers from the sash on a bright sunny day a little before noon, and shaded the frame again about 3 o'clock, to cause them to go to their hives again.

"Do not cover the sash to shade them, but set up mats or boards in such a way as to keep the sun out, but not to make it dark, and they will immediately enter the hives. They should not be allowed to fly too often—three or four times during the winter is quite sufficient.

"I wintered some in Climax hives, and some in the old box hives which I bought from a neighbor too late to transfer. Those in the climax hives came out bright and dry, while those in the other hives did not do so well, the combs in the lower part of the hives being quite mouldy, which I think was caused in part by there being no bottom boards, which the climax hives had.

"I closed all entrances except the bottom one in front, which I left well open, but closed it sufficiently to prevent mice from getting in.

"This is my method, and if any of your readers think it worth trying, I hope they will report the results in the Spring, and if they made any alterations in their plan from the above to give it to the Magazine for the benefit of its readers."

SUFFOCATION BY OIL LAMPS.

At Bakersfield, on Christmas night, two young ladies named Brady came near losing their lives from suffocation by gas generated from a kerosene lamp. One of the girls worked at the house of H. J. Arlington, and her sister was staying over night with her. Some time during the night one of them got up to get something to relieve a toothache, and when she went back to bed she turned her lamp down instead of putting it out. In the morning when Mr. Armstrong called the girls he could get no answer, and he called a second and a third time. The last time he pounded on the door and made so much noise that one of the girls was awakened and she though weak managed to open the door. Her sister was unconscious, and was aroused with difficulty. It was a narrow escape for them; and this case should be a warning to people who are in the habit of turning down kerosene lamps. St. Alban's paper.

REMARKS.

Suffocation is not the only danger from turning down wicks of coal oil lamps. The coal oil consumed fills the air full of carbon or lamp black, which soils everything in the room, besides being drawn into the lungs and lodging in the eyes and nose. Another more serious evil is the danger from explosion. When the lamp is turned down, the cap becomes hot because the draft is interrupted, and vapor of the oil takes fire from the wick followed by explosion of the lamp. Several very destructive fires have been traced to this cause. The lamp should be put out by blowing across the top of chimney. It is not economy to turn down a coal oil lamp. More oil is consumed than when in full blast. In the use of coal, oil, gas, gasoline, or tallow dips, eternal vigilance is the price of safety. It would be a very desirable thing for teachers in the common school to give a few practical lectures on the nature of coal and gas, how to manage fires, and how to treat the drowned and faint. If ten lives are saved in one year by such an education, it is worth the trouble.—Mont. Wit.

OBITUARY.

DEAR EDITOR.—When good men die, it becomes a duty towards the good work in which their lives are spent, and towards all goodness, to apprehend the loss. EDWARD FORD died January 6th, 1876, aged 52 years. So reads the breast-plate on a new coffin. He was a true soldier, a valiant man of God. It matters little "what were his last words," or what was the meaning of his countenance when death said "go," and God "come." Life is more than death, and a life of goodness acted better and more significant than words in dying. Pain as death tears among life's laws, why make a very black face and a very wild eye, and fill the tongue with sadness; but what is that to the good man? What is that in his story? Life is the probation—not death. For those loving ones that have shared in the progress of such a life it may be desirable that there should be some strong word from weak lips as the spirit sees in prospect and passes to its vision; but not important.

Edward Ford was for many years a class leader and a local preacher. What is he doing now?

"I don't net unto thee is given, A life that bears immortal fruit. In such great offices as suit, The full-grown energies of heaven."

He was loved widely and warmly. To know him was to love him. He will be missed just accordingly. But who would call him back? I tell you, sir, there was something about the man that spoke of immortality; his looks were as far from sordid as possible. If Darwin himself had such a face, his theories would never have occurred to him even among probabilities. Love beamed in him, and transfigured him. Talking with him a few weeks ago, we were deeply impressed with his spiritual beauty, and thought to ourselves, and went home and said, he is a Christian hero indeed, a rare soul. I hope I learned a lesson from him: not his words; his life was better. How often can this be said? And yet he gained these graces in such fullness—they were derived as we must derive them—from "the Father of lights"—through our lamb-like Lord. Praise Him! "And what is possible in a man is possible in a race." This death is a fearful bereavement to tender hearts—whom God help.

OCULUS.

P. S. His death occurred at the deceased's home, New Glasgow Road, P. E. I.

NAPOLION'S HAPPIEST DAY.—When Napoleon was in the height of his prosperity, and surrounded by a brilliant company of the marshalls and courtiers of the empire, he was asked what day he considered the happiest of his life. When all expected that he would name the occasion of some glorious victory, or some great political triumph, or some august celebration, or other signal recognition of his genius and power, he answered without a moment's hesitation, "The happiest day of my life was the day of my first communion." At a reply so unforeseen there was a general silence; when he added, as if to himself, "I was then an innocent child."

HOME should be led to minister more directly to the Sabbath-school teacher's work. Interweave the two so that each may help the other and the two will be invincible. At family worship read and comment on the "Home Readings" for each day. Usually they begin with the lesson of the week. As each new passage comes up on successive days, its relation to the lesson is discussed. This necessitates careful survey of both the lesson and the scripture read, and were no further study bestowed, considerable familiarity with the next Sunday's work would thus be acquired. If to this we add conversations at study centering about the lesson, we will find home helping the school and the school helping the home.

At one of our neighbors' houses was a very bright little girl. It chanced once that they had as a guest a minister, and an esteemed friend. Little Annie watched him closely, and finally sat down beside him and began to draw on her slate. "What are you doing, Annie?" asked the clergyman. "I'm making your picture," said the child. So the gentleman sat very still, and she worked away earnestly for a while. Then she stopped and compared her work with the original, shook her little head. "I don't like it much," she said. "Taint a good deal like you, I dess I'll put a tail to it and call it a dog."

"SIR," said an old Scotchwoman to an Aberdeen minister, "I dinna ken a part of your sermon yesterday." "Indeed? what was it?" "You said the Apostle used the figure of circumlocution, and I dinna ken what it means." "Is that all?" said the minister. "It's very plain. The figure of circumlocution is merely a periphrastic mode of diction." "O, ho, is that all?" said the good woman. "What a pair fool I were not to understand that!"

The second trial of the "big gun"—otherwise called the 81-ton gun—which took place recently in the presence of a distinguished and scientific company, was a complete success. The experiments were under the direction of the Committee of Explosives and the various officers of the Royal Arsenal. There were six rounds fired, the last being with 240 pounds of two-inch powder, with a 1247-pound shot, and recorded velocity in the instrument-room of 1513 feet per second, and a pressure of twenty-three tons.

Twenty-five cents worth of turnip seed has caused half a dozen years of litigation and an expense of many thousand dollars. About six years ago a gentleman of New Jersey claimed damages from a firm for selling him seed which was represented to be a variety which would produce early turnips. The seed cost twenty-five cents. The turnips proved to be a late variety, and of poor quality. The purchaser brought a suit, and recovered \$89 in justice's court. The defendants, on the ground that no fraud was intended, took the case on appeal to the Court of Common Pleas, where the decision of the lower court was affirmed. The defendants were still dissatisfied with the opinion, and took the case on certiorari to the Supreme Court, which two years ago gave a decision sustaining the latter court. The case was next heard of in the Court of Errors and Appeals, where a decision was rendered at the last term in favor of the plaintiffs. The case has excited considerable interest among lawyers.

A certain minister having been much addicted to drink, his presbytery had to interfere and get the minister to sign the pledge. This the minister did, and promised he would never again take a drink under any pretence whatever. The minister certainly kept his word, but the result was that the sudden reaction proved too much for him, and he became so ill that the doctor had to be sent for. The doctor knew the habits of the man well and informed the minister that he must just begin and take his to-day again. This the minister said he could not do, as he had taken the pledge in presence of his presbytery. The doctor replied that he might get a bottle or two quietly, and that nobody but himself (the minister) and the housekeeper would know anything about it. "Man," said the minister, "my housekeeper is worse than all the presbytery put together, so that would not do." However, it was arranged that the doctor was to bring in the whiskey and sugar, and that the minister was to make up the toddy in the bed-room with hot water that he got for shaving purposes in the morning. The result was the minister got speedily well; and one day, on going out the doctor said to the minister's housekeeper, "Weel, Margaret, your maister is quite himself again." "There's nae doot about that, sir," she replied, "he's quite well in body; but there is something gane far wrang wi' his upper story." "What's wrang there, Margaret?" asked the doctor. "Weel, sir, I dinna ken, but he asks for shaving water six or seven times a day."

The Princess Louise—so say the English papers—is absorbed in her art studies all day long. She is a most accomplished needle-woman, not only in copying, but in designing. At a glance she can tell Florentine lace from Venetian, Spanish from Belgium—say, can name the century it was made in and the possible district from whence it comes. The cunningest old Jew dealer has no chance of passing off an imitation upon her, for her quick eye tells her before the hand touches the sham, and she can teach him more about the matter than he knows himself. As to tapestries, the princess is learned not only in design, but in colors, in threads, in silks, in dyes, and in all the details of reproduction, not one feature of which escapes her eye.

HARD ON EDITORS.—Soon after Chief Justice Chase assumed the gubernatorial chair in Ohio, he issued his proclamation appointing a Thanksgiving day. To make sure of being orthodox, the Governor composed his proclamation almost entirely of passages from the Bible, which he did not designate as quotations, presuming that every one would recognize them, and admire the fitness of the words as well as his taste of selection. The proclamation meeting the eye of a democratic editor, he pounced at once upon it, and declared that he had read it before—couldn't exactly say where—but he would take his oath that it was a downright plagiarism from beginning to end. That would have been a pretty good, fair joke; but the next day the republican editor came out violently in defence of the Governor, pronounced the charge libellous, and challenged any man living to produce one single line of the proclamation that had appeared in print before.

THE SONG OF THE SHIRT.—An anecdote which Mark Lemon loved to tell, related to the period when Tom Hood became a contributor to Punch. Looking over his letters one morning, he opened an envelope inclosing a poem which the writer said had been rejected by three contemporaries. If not thought available for Punch, he begged the editor, whom he knew but slightly, to consign it to the waste-paper basket, as the author was "sick at the sight of it." The poem was entitled "The Song of the Shirt." The work was altogether different from anything that had ever appeared in Punch and was considered so much out of keeping with the spirit of the periodical that at the weekly meeting its publication was opposed by several members of the staff. Mark Lemon was so firmly impressed not only with the beauty of the work, but with its suitability for the paper, that he stood by his first decision and published it. By a letter of Tom Hood's to Mark Lemon, which we have for the moment mislaid, it appears that the question of illustrating the poem was entertained and discussed. The lines, however, were published without illustration, except that humorous border of grotesque figures which made up "Punch's Procession" on Dec. 16, 1843. "The Song of the Shirt" trebled the sale of the paper and created a profound sensation throughout Great Britain.—London Society.

During the last fiscal year the whole amount of coin manufactured at the mints of the United States was \$9,191,778 pieces having the value of \$43,854,708. The cost of making this coinage was \$889,730.

THE VIPER AND THE LEECH.

"Strange!" said a Viper to a Leech. How differently by men we're rated; Tell me, my neighbor, I beseech, Why you are sought, and I am hated." "You," said the Leech, in prompt reply. "If fame be not a false deity for men deem their enemy, why am I Am cherished as their benefactor?" "What mighty difference they see. That you should be the more inviting," The Viper answered, "puzzles me; Since both alike are fond of biting!" "We both are biters, to be sure," The Leech replied; "but let me mention, You bite to kill, and I to cure; The difference lies in the intention."

MORAL.

To those who pain us with intent To do us good, we should be grateful; While those on spite and mischief bent, We well may shun as base and hateful. —John G. Saxe

NEVER GIVE UP.

Never give up! It is wiser and better Always to hope than once to despair; Fling off the load of doubt's cankering fetter, And break the dark spell of tyrannical Never give up! or the burden may sink you; Providence kindly has mingled the cup; And in all trials or troubles bethink you, The watchword of life must be, "Never give up!" Never give up! There are chances and changes Helping the hopeful a hundred to one; And, through the chaos, high Wisdom's arrangements Ever succeed, if you'll only hope on. Never give up! for the wisest is boldest, Knowing that Providence mingles the cup; And of all maxims, the best, as the oldest, Is the true watchword of "Never give up!" Never give up! Though the grape shot may rattle, Or the full thunderclou over you burst; Stand like a rock, and the storm or the battle Little shall harm you, though doing their worst. Never give up, if adversity presses, Providence wisely has mingled the cup; And the best counsel in all your distress, Is the stout watchword of "Never give up!"

AN EXAMPLE.

The following story is told of the late Dr. Hook, Dean of Chester. His great interest in the working classes was shown, among other acts, by his signing the temperance pledge in order to save a man whom he saw to be giving way to drinking. Telling the story in his own words, in speaking of the time when he was Dean of Leeds, he said: "I had in my parish at Leeds a man who earned 18s a week; out of this he used to give 7s to his wife, and to spend the rest in drink, but for all that he was a good sort of man. I went to him and said: "Now, suppose you abstain altogether for six months." "Well, if I will, will you, sir?" was his reply. "Yes, I said, 'I will.'" "What!" said he, "from beer, from spirits, and from wine?" "Yes." "And how shall I know if you keep your promise?" "Why, you ask my missus and I'll ask yours." "It was agreed between us for six months at first; and afterwards we renewed the promise. He never resumed the bad habit he had left off, and is now a prosperous and happy man in business at St. Petersburg, and I am Dean of Chester."

MY TIME IS NOT MY OWN.

"Go with me to the matinee, this afternoon?" once asked a fashionable city salesman of a new clerk. "I cannot." "Why?" "My time is not my own; it belongs to another." "To whom?" "To the firm, by whom I have been instructed not to leave without permission." The next Sabbath afternoon the same salesman said to this clerk. "Will you go to ride with us this evening?" "I cannot." "Why?" "My time is not my own; it belongs to another." "To whom?" "To Him who has said, 'Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy.'" Some years passed, and that clerk lay upon his bed of death. His honesty and fidelity had raised him to a creditable position in business and in society, and ere his sickness, life lay fair before him. "Are you reconciled to your situation?" asked an attendant. "Yes, reconciled; I have endeavored to do the work that God has allotted me; in His fear. He has directed me thus far; I am in His hands, and my time is not my own."—Working Church.

The grain of bird's-eye walnut frequently forms curious outlines, which by a little stretch of the imagination can be made to appear like real animals or inanimate objects. On the panel of a desk in the Merchants' Exchange, in San Francisco, the grain in the wood, which is bird's-eye walnut, bears a close resemblance to a chaotic sea of flame, in the midst of which a shaggy head appears. The features are those of a middle aged man, and bear a look of despair.

MARK AND TOTTIE

It was Saturday mid-summer sunlit bright on a the hills, and crept in white gold over the white-borah Hunter's tide herself sat just beneath a huge back-clothes beside her, assorting a variety pausing now and then or sow on a button, to herself the white py wife and mother, bright and her heat the endless duties the hands very busy. Out in the garden the elm trees, with tulips and sunflowers bees made homely little Totty were playing like a pair of parrots. And presently the Mark leading his chickens. "Mother," he said down to the wood strawberries? "I'll put the briars can't see I'll take good care may we go?" Debbie smiled. Mark ran off for after considerable gung succeed in getting chubby feet. Then on the dresser and gte, and off they start. "Now, Mark, take sister," called his go near the pond, soon, for I think before night." And the midsummer slowly. The sun glimmered amid branches, the bees hives, and lens can barn-yard; and the stronger tossed the till the air was heavy perfume. Debbie softly to herself, and stealthily across the disappeared at last. Her work was done, she rose and put her "What can make thought, looking out the sky well-nigh great black thur rapidly up before the frightened, caught throwing it over her door and ran down calling her children there came no and the roar of the gath angry booming of th She searched and were nowhere to frantic with anxiety, and met her husband from his labor at the "Oh, Nathan," said dren are gone—lost shall we do?" He turned without Newfoundland dog him. "Gyp," he said, gone; come, we must followed by the pool. As they reached broke upon them clouds rolled up in lightning blazed a direction, while from hill to hill, and shrieked amid of demons. And began to pour down sheets. Poor Debbie in agony. "Oh, my children poor little Totty, her?" The father hurried Gyp, on and on, very heart of the children's app. "Gyp," said the his dog again, "children? Come, good. "And Gyp, with

MARK AND TOTTIE'S WONDERFUL ESCAPE.

It was Saturday afternoon! The mid-summer sunlight lay warm and bright on the green New England hills, and crept in waves of glimmering gold over the white, sanded floor of Deborah Hunter's tidy kitchen.

Out in the garden, in the shade of the elm trees, where the flaunting tulips and sunflowers bloomed, and the bees made homely music, Mark and little Totty were playing, and chattering like a pair of parrots.

And presently they came toddling in Mark leading his chubby little sister by the hand.

"Mother," he said, "may we go down to the wood and gather some strawberries? Rather likes 'em with cream, you know! Please let us, mother! I'll put Totty's shoes on, so the briars can't scratch her feet, and I'll take good care of her. Mother, may we go?"

Debbie smiled and nodded, and Mark ran off for Totty's shoes, and after considerable grunting and tugging succeeded in getting them on her chubby feet.

"Now, Mark, take good care of your sister," called his mother, "and don't go near the pond. And come back soon, for I think we shall have rain before night."

And the midsummer afternoon waned slowly. The sunshine danced and glimmered amid the green elm-branches, the bees hummed about their hives, and hens cackled lazily in the barn-yard; and the breeze growing stronger tossed the purple lilac-boughs till the air was heavy with their sweet perfume.

Debbie worked on, singing softly to herself, and the sunlight crept stealthily across the sanded floor and disappeared at last beyond the doors. Her work was done; all the little garments ready for the coming Sabbath. She rose and put her basket aside.

"What can make them stay so?" she thought, looking out again, and finding the sky well-nigh overcast, and the great black thunder-cloud rolling rapidly up before the rising wind.

The poor mother, now thoroughly frightened, caught up a shawl, and throwing it over her head, closed the door and ran down toward the wood, calling her children as she ran. But there came no answer, no sound but the roar of the gathering storm and the angry booming of the thunder.

She searched and called in vain; they were nowhere to be seen, and, half frantic with anxiety, she ran back again and met her husband just returned from his labor at the door.

"Oh, Nathan," she cried, "the children are gone—lost in the wood. What shall we do?"

He turned without a word to the huge Newfoundland dog that stood behind him.

"Gyp," he said, "the children are gone; come, we must find them!"

And Gyp trotted soberly after him, followed by the poor, distracted mother. As they reached the wood the storm broke upon them in all its fury. The clouds rolled up in great masses, blotting out the waning daylight, and the lightning blazed and flamed in every direction, while the thunder rattled from hill to hill, and the winds tore and shrieked amid the trees like a pack of demons.

And presently the rain began to pour down in great drenching sheets. Poor Deborah wrung her hands in agony.

"Oh, my children!" she cried; "my poor little Totty, what will become of her?"

The father hurried on, followed by Gyp, on and on, till they were in the very heart of the wood. But no trace of the children appeared.

"Gyp," said the father, turning to his dog again, "can't you find the children? Come, good dog, try!"

"And Gyp, with his nose to the

ground, went off like an arrow. The parents followed, heedless of the pelting storm. On and on, into the heart of the wood and round to the shore of the pond! There the poor fellow stopped, with a peculiar, mournful cry.

The father and mother hastened up. There, in the yielding earth, were little footprints, the unmistakable impress of Totty's chubby shoes, and broken flowers, and presently, away out upon the yellow, angry waters of the pond, they espied Mark's little cap.

As she recognized it the poor mother uttered a piteous cry.

"Oh, my precious babies! They are gone—they are drowned!" "Yes," replied the father hoarsely, "they are gone! I must get help and drag the pond. My poor wife, you had better come home."

But Deborah shook her head, and crouched down upon the shore of the yellow pond. And there she sat, with the pitiless storm beating on her unsheltered head, waiting and watching in the very patience of despair.

Her husband went for help, and his neighbors responded to his call. They hurried to the spot by scores, and the pond was dragged, but the bodies of the children could not be found. Again and again they repeated their efforts, but with a like result.

The storm had spent its fury, the thunders rattled far away in the distance, and through the rifts in the black clouds a full summer moon poured down its silver light. The men stood round the yellow circlet of water regarding each other in silent perplexity, when far away came the sound of a tremulous cry. The father listened intently. It came again—a long and mournful cry.

"Tis Gyp," he said, dashing off in the direction of the sound; "he's found 'em!" Debbie and her neighbors followed through the dripping moonlit forest. As they neared the spot the dog heard them coming, and the howl changed into a joyful bark. He came bounding out to meet them from beneath a little coppice thickly roofed with vines.

There they were, side by side on the reeking moss, little Totty fast asleep, with her curly head pillowed on Mark's arm. Mark was wide awake, his eyes as bright as diamonds.

The moment he caught sight of his mother, he burst into tears.

"Poor mother," he cried out, "I was a naughty boy to make you suffer so; but I didn't mean to do it. We met Tom Saunders in the wood, and he told us there was some jolly strawberries down by the pond, and I thought we'd get 'em to please father. But Totty walked so slow, the storm was up by the time we got there. But I got the strawberries, and bouncing big fellows they are. Here they are, father; I held on to 'em. By the time I got my basket full the wind was blowing great guns, and Totty began to cry. I took her in my arms and tried to run, and the wind took my cap off and whirled it plump into the middle of the pond. Oh, my buttons, but it did rain! The drops hit my head like bullets! But I hugged Totty tight, and ran and ran, but somehow I couldn't run right; the storm had turned me round. I saw this place at last and we crept in, and poor Totty soon cried herself to sleep, and I dozed a bit too, for the first thing I knew, here was Gyp putting his cold nose on my cheek."

They journeyed homeward through the glittering summer woods, and as they reached the cottage the Sabbath morn was breaking, fair, and sweet and holy—the type of that eternal morn which is to come: the east, one blaze of gold and purple, birds twittering on every spray, lambskins bleating from the green hill-tops. God's blessed peace resting on all things like a benediction.

The grateful parents bore their little ones in, and Debbie bustled about preparing hot drinks and dry garments.

"And now," said she, when everything was done, and Totty lay asleep in her father's arms, her brown, chubby feet peeping from beneath her snowy frock—"now husband, we'll get 'em to bed, and let 'em have a good sleep; poor little dears, they need it."

She led the way into the bed-chamber, and turned to arrange the little trundle-bed; and she recoiled with a look of surprise and horror.

The white pillows and dainty coverlets were one mass of charred and sulphurous ashes; and one corner of the room was all torn and splintered. In their absence the lightning shaft had struck their dwelling, expending its deadly fury on the pillows where the little heads of their children would have lain had they been at home. There had been death and danger, and out in the wild night safety and deliverance. God's providence had saved them.

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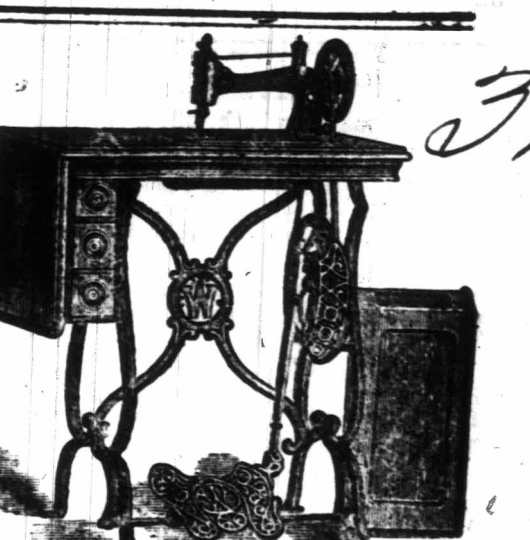
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Receipts for "WESLEYAN," for week ending January 19th, 1876.

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2.—When sending money for subscribers, say whether old or new, and if new, write out their Post Office addresses, plainly. 3.—See that your remittances are duly acknowledged. A delay of one or two weeks may be caused by the business of this office. After that, enquire, if they do not appear.

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DIED. At Home's Station, P. E. I., Mrs. Sillock, in the 25th year of her age, much respected by a large circle of friends. Died at Martin Settlement, Shelburne Co., Oct. 31st. Jeremiah Mullins, aged 31 years. On Dec. 7th, at Jordan River, Eliza J. Pentz, aged 62 years. On Jan. 5th at Jordan Falls, Freeman Nickerson, aged 47 years. A. Wallace, Nov. Scotia, January 13th, 1876, after a lingering illness of "Stomach Disease" which she bore with exemplary resignation to the Divine Will, Catherine, beloved wife of James Tait, and youngest daughter of William Sinclair, Dunnet, Caithness, Scotland, in the 49th year of her age. She leaves an affectionate husband and 7 children to mourn their loss.—(Scottish papers please copy).

On the 19th inst., at her residence, Newport, field Owen Oryin, the honored mother of Dr. Allison, President of Mt. Allison College, W. H. Allison, M. P. P., and W. Allison, of Avondale. Greatly revered in life, her death was the death of the Christian.

On the 14th inst., on the 13th inst., trusting in the merits of Christ, Mrs. Susan Harris, wife of Mr. R. Leard Harris, in the 63rd year of her age.

MARRIED. On the 12th inst., at the Methodist Parsonage, Aylesford, by the Rev. John S. Addy, Mr. Fair, field Owen Oryin, to Miss Mary Ann Kirkpatrick, both of Aylesford.

On the 14th ult., by the Rev. James Strothard, at the residence of the bride, Mr. William Burgess, to Mrs. Annette Sanford, all of Belmont.

On the 11th inst., by the same, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Charles Chambers, of Brooklyn, to Miss Sophia, only daughter of Robt. Allison, Esq., of Oakland.

At Lockport, on the 13th inst., by the Rev. W. Sargent, Mr. John Hardy to Miss Catherine More both of the above named place.

On the 11th inst., at Millstream, by the Rev. W. W. Lodge, Mr. David Grigg, to Miss Sarah Ann McKnight, all of Studholm, King's Co., N. B.

On the 11th inst., by the same, at the residence of the bride's father, Jas. Myles Esq., Mr. George Grigg, of Snider Mt., to Miss Eliza Myles, of Springfield, all of King's Co., N. B.

At Margate, P. E. I., Dec. 29th, by the Rev. H. Clarke, William B. Dennis, to Jane Glydon, both of Margate.

At the Methodist Parsonage, Jan. 1st, by the same, James C. Collins of Charlottetown, to Mrs. Bell, widow of the late Capt. Bell, of Stanley, P. E. I.

Dec. 29th, by the Rev. J. Charlton Berrie, Miss Mary McFarlane, to Mr. George Crockett, Junr., of Little York, at the residence of James McFarlane Esq., St. Peter's road, P. E. I.

By the Rev. G. O. Huestis, at Cornwall, on the 3rd of December, Mr. Charles Easter, to Miss Emeline Patrick, both of Wiltshire.

Also, by the same, at the Parsonage, on Dec. 30th, Mr. Artemas Warren, to Miss Annie Jewel, both of North River.

By the same, at North Wiltshire, on the 6th January, Mr. Thomas Edwards, to Miss Mary Jane Large, both of the above named places.

At the residence of the bride's father, Bridgewater, N. S., on the 12th inst., by the Rev. R. Smith, Bishop, H. Porter, Esq., draggite, formerly of Cornwallis, King's Co., to Clara L., only daughter of Hiram Morgan, Esq.

On the 12th inst., at the Methodist Parsonage, Digby, by Rev. E. Brette, Stephen Warren Raynold, of Digby, to Miss Annie Pine, of Annapolis.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

The officers of the Ladies Church Aid Society of Sackville thankfully acknowledge the following contributions, from the 17th of Dec. up to the 10 January:—

- Mrs. J. V. Troop, St. John, N.B. \$2.00
- A Friend, Bass River, N.B. 1.00
- Rev. John Prince, St. Stephen, N.B. 1.00
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