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

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# HALIFAX, N.S., DECEMBER 16, 1876.

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A GREAT ENGLISH STATESMAN ON THE WAR QUESTION.

The Hon. John Bright, a Quaker by birth and education, holds, naturally, strong views against war of any kind, under any circumstances. His strong common sense; the amazing command of the Queen's English which he always displays in both written and oral addresses; his elevated, unselfish principles so long-tried and always consistent, -- these traits have given him extraordinary influence with the Nation. A speech which he delivered recently, has been remarked upon, with varying comment of course, by the leading English papers. We give an extract:

Now seeing what was paid for the Russian war, and seeing what an entire turned out with regard to the pretended objects which it was sup-posed likely to secure—for the poople of England did not go into war even in idea that some good was to followseeing how much we have lost and how great was the crime we committed is it the lofty position of Prime Minister of this nation-("hear, hear," and applause) - who should, by unadvised, unwise speaking, invite the nation to involve itself in any war-(hear)-that may be no less prolonged, that may cause equal loss and equal slaughter, and that undoubtedly will result in a total failure, as did the war which we had twenty years ago. (Loud applause, and a voice, "She is against war.") It is the same story now, just as it was in those days, that Russia is an aggressive Power, I am afraid almost all Powers. as opportunity offers, have been aggressive; but he would be a most ingenious calculator who could show that there was any Power in the wide world that during the last 100 years has been more aggressive than that Power of which we in this meeting form a humble and small party. It is said now, as it was said then, that Rassia was aggressive, that Russia intended to conquer Turkey, to capture and hold Constantinople. and to dominate alike over Europe and over Asia. There was not the slightest proof of it at all—the proof was the other way. At this moment you are told that Russia is aggressive; there is not the smallest proof of it. (Hear.) Russia from the beginning of these disturbances has made the most distinct and frank offers as to the terms on which the Russian Government and people believe that peace might be made to the enormous and permanent advantages of the Christian Subjects of the Porte. (Applause.) It is said now, as it was said then, that Turkey was the safe keeper of the Straits of Bosphorus and the Dardanelles-that is, the straits which leads from the Black Sea to the Mediterranear. The Port held those straits for 300 years, and would not allow any mercantile ship to pass through them; and it was only by the power of Russia, and by a treaty with Russia after the war with Russia, that these straits were opened to the navigation of the mercantile ships of the world. (Apylause.) No doubt the time will come and must come when these straits will be opened not only to mercantile ships but to the ships of the navies of all the nations of the

then, there is no proof of it now. Of

all the speakers in public, of all writers

in the press who have written against

her. Germany is a powerful country, and Austria is powerful, though less powerful than Germany. But both of them, having interests as direct and as clear as any interests that we can pretend to have, yet can be tranquil. They do not go into a passion; their Prime Ministers do not speak what I call rhodomontade and balderash. (Loud cheers.) They do not blow the trumpet and call the nations to arms for purely fancied causes like this, in which (I say it with as much sincerity as ever I have said anything in my life), in which we have not as much interest as would justify us in sending one single man to slaughter. ("Hear, hear," and cheers.) But I hope and I believe that out of this matter there will not be war.

THE Canadian Methodist Magazine does us the honour of copying our letters on Bermuda almost entirely We are sorry they were not more worthy of its pages. Written partly on shipboard, and at intervals of hurried travel, they were merely designed for cursory reading. Our thanks are also due to several journals which have kindly noticed

The prospectus of the Fifth Volume promises great things. Among the contents will be a steel portrait and sketch of the Rev. Gervase Smith, M. A.; a charming serial story, entitled "The Days of Wesley"; Sketches of the Heroes of Early Methodism. by the Editor; Papers by their pessionate moments without some Dr. Wm. Cooke, solving the mysterious problem of the Great Pyramid; Religious and Missionary Biography; valuable Essays and sketches by the leading minds not astounding there should be any man, much more that man should be in Popular Science; Articles on Practical and skilled writers of the Methodist Religion and the Higher Christian Life a page of choice music with each number. and many other valuable articles. This is the only Magazine in Canada giving steel engravings. This is a remarkable bill of fare for the low price of \$2.00. Methodist families, at least, should support this vigorous Connexional Monthly. The January number will be ready for Christmas.

> DIPTHERIA STILL.—This disease continues to carry off large numbers of victims, especially in some rural districts. We would like to see, in tabulated form, the relative success or failure of medical men in treating diptheria. It is very certain that some doctors can cure a large proportion of the cases for which they are called in. Is there a professional privilege by which this knowledge is retained to the disadvantage of human life? Or are inexperienced doctors unwilling to ask favors of this kind from others? The Witness of last week says, very justly :-

Diptheria is painfully prevalent in Halifax, as well as in the rural districts. If small-pox or Asiatic cholera were destroying a tenth of the victims of diptheria, the whole country would be in a panic. Somehow, there is almost a fatalistic helplessness in dealing with the prevailing scourge. Some doctors will declare that it is not contagious, and this prevents due care in isolating the sick. In some districts the feeling prevails that it is in-curable, and this leads to neglect in the use of the proper means. Families of eight or ten often lose six or seven members! Sometimes the old fall victims, but more commonly the young are affected. It is surely not creditable to the medical faculty that a disease so old, so well defined, and so easily studied, should still prove so unmanagable.

How Good DEEDS TRAVEL .- Nothng is more pleasing to the British people than the record of brave actions. Willie Francis is going the rounds of the English papers. We give one of the instances, the remarks taken, as world. (Cheers.) At that time it was | will be seen, at second-hand. It is said that England's interests were at from a prominent London newspaper. in the Levant. There was no proof of it the details from the WESLEYAN.

A Gentleman writes to the Spectator to narrate a case of heroism that occurred Russia in this matter and in favour of little boys were fishing from a wharf, Turkey and in favour of war, there is when one of them fell into the sea. The no one who is able to lay down accurated other, named William Francis, who had ly and distinctly any kind of proof that arrived at the mature age of nine years, the interests or honour of England were | jumped in after him, swam fifty yards in

with regard to this Great Eastern which began then to fall, caught hold of 1, 3. And once more, Peter speaking of springing from the earth; the mysterious are nearer to Russia are not afraid of rescue came. The little fellow said in amusingly boyish language: "I was almost gone myself, the water was so cold; but I am glad that I did what I did and saved him. I lost my fishing line, though, and my shoes and hat, and was afraid mother would scoid me, but she didn't." Sir Cooper Key, the Vice Admiral of the Fleet in those waters, presented him with three sovereigns, and is must all hope the little boy will receive, and live long to wear.

> A SERMON PREACHED BEFORE THE HALIFAX DISTRICT CON-VENTION IN NOV., BY REV J. S.

> > ACTS XIX. 2.

" Have ye received the Holy Ghost since ye believed.

The incident which is referred to in the beginning of this chapter, occurred in connexion with Paul's second visit to Ephesus Amongst the various classes and characters whom he found in that great centre of concourse, were certain disciples-probably Asiatic Jews-who. many years before, had heard the preaching of St. John, and had received his baptism, believing in the coming Christ whom he preached; but who, down to the time of Paul's visit, had obtained no further instruction in the Christian religion. Observing the indications of their defective piety, the Apostle put to them this question, preparatory to their more complete instruction in the mystery of god!iness. and their more efficient investiture with divine peace and power, such as the baptism of the Holy Ghost so soon secured

fruits meet for repentance. For twentysix wearisome years, impressed and convinced, they "vainly hoped and strove" for peace and power; until, at length, the day of liberty dawned, when, guided by the watchful providence of God, Paul came, and preached to them Jesus; and intensity of which is so vividly portrayed by the expression. "When he had laid his hands upon them," their darkness was dispersed: and "in might of power and light of truth divinely bright," the Holy Ghost came, transforming their hearts, and making them "mighty in signs and wonders," by his own Almighty energy.

to them.

And. brethren, is the fear unwarrant. able, that amongst those who name the name of Christ, there are many who serve only with the fear which hath torment, having never attained unto "the gospel hope, the sense of sins forgiven?" Or who, having known the joy of pardoning love, have lapsed therefrom : and now. have only, amid their heart aches, the remembrance of the "peaceful hours they once enjoyed," "when the candle of the Lord shined upon their head, and His secret was upon their tabernacle?"

I desire to speak to you of the Witness of the Holy Spirit to our pardon, as the present and abiding privilege of every believer in Jesus; and to note some of the evidences of the possession of this divine

1. That it is the privilege of the child of God, to have some inward conscious. ness of the divine pardon, few will deny. Under the Old Testament dispensation, which, in point of knowledge and advantage were so greatly inferior to the Gospel day; we find that the worthies who lived therein, had the most explicit assurance of the favor of their God. I need mention only the names of Abel, Enoch, Noah, Abraham, Jacob, David, amongst scores of others that might be cited, to recall to your memory, facts which abundantly confirm this statement. So also, in connection with the former times; we find alstake; interests in India and interests Other papers in England have copied most numberless inspired utterances, which in the most definite manner, declare the presession of the heart-knowledge of the favor of God,-such joyous and triumphant expressions as that of Isaiah, "O Lord I will praise thee, for though thou wast angry with me, &c," (Isa. 62:1,3). Coming to the New Testament, we find Paul declaring." Thereconcerned in the course we have taken the face of the tide and in a heavy rain, fore being justified by faith, &c. Rom. 5.

buried in the Father's heart, and in the to his name! I know it is done! very nature of the case, can never be | 2. The passages already quoted, and known to us, but at the Father's will, and the arguments advanced have rendered it through the medium of some spiritual unnecessary that I should do more than agency under His direction. "For what glance at the fact, that this divine assurman knoweth the things of a man, save ance is the privilege of every believer. the spirit of man which is in him? Even That it is the perogative of only a fatherefore, the Holy Ghost do not assure mere assumptions, repugnant to every syler's blood," we can never experience in. all of the doctrine, that it would seem alward peace or joy, but must go forward most like trifling with your time and paunder a burden of doubt and sorrow. But tience were I to tarry to discuss such that the believer does not so live in an. points. As truly as pardon, regeneration, pardon, both human experience, and the Word of God emphatically assert and confirm. Therefore, it is proven, that this assurance is given to us directly by

the Spirit of God. mann asset www. outlier And that such communication of this blessed fact is thus made directly and And, how great was that change in these immediately to the believer, is verified, by disciples, which resulted from this holy | the positive assertions of Scripture. "For anointing! If they were whom we have ye have not received the spirit of bon elapsed, since the "voice in the wildernes" | Now, a "Witness" is no inferential deawakened them to efforts to bring forth duction, however logical in its processes it is no conjecture, however well founded. It is a direct, implicit testimony, given with the greatest care and distinctness. And exactly according with this passage. is that in the epistle to the Galatians, "But when the fulness of the time was come, &c," Gal. 4: 4, 6. No language could then, at that prayer of faith and love, the have been chosen, to point out with greater plainness, that the testimony of God. to the fact of our forgiveness, is imparted to us, with unerring directness and precision, by the Holy Ghost Himself.

There is one other passage which I will quote in this connexion, because of its sealed with that Holy Spirit of promise, which is the earnest, &c. Eph. 1:13, 14. What language could more clearly declare the truth, of the immediate agency of the Spirit of God, attesting to the gracious reception of the Father?

I have thus sought to lead you into such examination of the Scripture, touching this matter, as will serve to show clearly, the meaning of the term "The Witness of the Spirit." You have seen be cut off from the fold, and there be no that this witness consists in a satisfactory persuasion and feeling, wrought by our withered joys, and wrecked hopes, and the Holy Ghost in the heart of the believer, of God's pardoning love; by which testimony, thus borne, our shy distrust is banished; our fears silenced; our painful anxieties removed, and our souls filled with a grateful sense of our unspeakable his people-no, not for a moment-while obligation to his redeeming love and good they are faithful to the conditions im-

It may be asked by some-" How do you explain this phenomenon? What philosophy have you to advance concerning it?" I can only reply that while, in our present state, we apprehend spiritual facts, in their effects, the mode is beyond required to believe. Nor is there anything abject in such submission of human reason, more than is required in regard to thousands of facts in physical nature. The

\*Vide, Dr. Bunting, on Justification

question. (Cheers.) The nations that his little comrade and held him till other the final appearing of the Saviour, says, margin at which the will meets and grasps "Whom having not seen ye love, &c. 1 the muscles of the body; connected with Peter, 1: 8, 9. The force of these facts all these is a line which marks the exand utterances, is very apparent; and tremest verge of our researches; and with they establish the position, that the true all our boasted vigor of intellect, we are believer is assured of his present in compelled to accept this for our quietus; terest in the pardoning grace of God; "It is so, because it is so." And, concernand that this certain knowledge is ob- ing the great doctrine of the Witness of tained by him, not merely by some logi- the Spirit, in its essence, it is not given going to try to get him a medal, which we cal process of reasoning, but by an into us to unravel the mystery. I cannot ward and heaven born communication, tell how the Holy Ghost cones in direct made immediately to his heart. But how and blessed contact with my poor fallen can such testimony be given, save by some | polluted Spirit, driving away my darksupernatural agency, directly controlled ness and sin, and shedding abroad his own by God? The act of pardon, is one which light and love; I do not know how he does is passed in heaven; it is a secret, deeply it, but I know it is done! Yes, all praise

so, the things of God, knoweth no man, vored few, and granted to these only at but the Spirit of God." (1 Co. 2. 11.) If, the very close of life, are so manifestly our conscience of its part in its Redeem. lable of the Word of God which treats at xious uncertainty as to his true state, but adoption, and sanctification are parts of experiences a delightful conviction of his the common salvation, so is this witness of the Spirit. Not because ye are possessed of extensive and profound knowledge; or are marked by shining moral virtues; or are singularly holy; or have hoary hairs; or are about to die; but

God hath sent forth the Spirit of His Son into your hearts. The words of Peter to Cornelius are peculiarly appropriate here, "Of a truth I perceive that God is no respecter of persons, &c." Acts. 10: 34. supposed them to be, twenty six years had dage again to fear, &c. Rom. 8: 15, 16. 35. In the beautiful language of the Tongue of Fire," this witness "is the common privilege of a common faith. In the heart now throbbing for the first time under the inspiration of spiritual life, it is the same cry, as in the heart of the aged saint, on whose face is falling the light of a better world than this. Each may say, "Abba Father! my Lord and my God!"

> 3. This gracious assurance of our acceptance with God, is the obiding priviege of every believer.

It is a serious matter, indeed, to yield to unfaithfulness, and thereby lose our sense of acceptance with God; but it is a far more serious matter, to ascribe the results of our own perverse departure from God, evident bearing upon the event recorded to the sovereign hidings of his face; as in the paragraph of which my text is a though in the mere exercise of His will, part. Eight years after this occurrence, he would ever withdraw from a faithful Paul wrote a letter from Rome, to this child the assurance of his favor. As consame Church; in which epistle, referring stantly as the Father loved the Son, and no doubt to this very circumstance, he as the Son loved his disciples, were they says:--" In whom ye also trusted after required to "continue" and "abide" in that we heard the word of truth, &c.,-" in his love. In the grace of conscious accepwhom also, after that ye believed, ye were tance, we are permitted to "stand," and to "rejoice in hope of the glory of God." It is our gracious perogative to "walk in the light;" and, as regards this blessed witness of the Spirt, abiding in Him, we shall not walk in darkness." I grant that seasons of providential distress may come, when "the fig tree shall not blossom, nor the fruit be in the vine. When the labor of the olive shall fail, and the field yield no meat; when the cattle shall herd in the stall;" yet even then, amid all ruined prospects, it is our wonderful privilege to "rejoice in the Lord, and joy in the God of our salvation."

God is faithful to His covenant engagements and promises. He will never leave posed upon them. It is true that by reason of mental disorder, the medium through which the Holy Ghost communicates to man, may become impaired or destroyed, so that such communication-at least, in this sense-shall be cut off. But apart from such cases, the truth of God our scrutiny. It is one of those doctrines teaches that, as regards the sense of diwhich we cannot comprehend, but are yet vine abandonment, "The Lord's hand is not shortened that it cannot save; neither his ear heavy that it cannot hear; but your iniquities have separated between you and your God, and your sins have hid his face attractions and repulsions which hold and from you, that He will not hear." Isa. govern the universe; the wind that "blow- 59: 1, 2. "The withdrawa' of the Divine, th where it listeth;" the blade of grass favour, is a chastisement for disobe

#### 'WESLEYAN' ALMANAC. DECEMBER, 1876.

Full Moon, 1 day, 6h, 49m, Morning. Last Quarter, 7. day, 10h, 7m, Afternoon. Now Moon, 15 day, 2h, 0m, Afternoon. First Quarter, 23 day, 7h, 27m, Afternoon. Full Moon, 30 day, 5h, 4 m, Afternoon.

5	Day of Week.	SUN			MOON.		
		Ris	es Set	Rises	Sout	hs Sets	HTTde Hal'x
1	Priday	7 22	4 17	4 25	m'rn	7 20	6 50
2	Saturday	7 23	4 16	5 32	0 31	8 37	7 35
3	SUNDA	7 24	4 16	6 50	1 37	9 42	8 20
4	Monday			8 16	2 42	10 34	9 9
. 5	Tuesday	7 25	4 16	9 34	3 48	11 10	9 59
6	Wednday	7 27	4 15	10 49	4 38	11 42	10 50
7	Thursday	7 28		m'rn	5 28	A. 7	11 45
8	Friday	7 29	4 15	0 3	6 5	0 27	A. 44
9	Saturday	7 30	4 15	1 14	7 0	0 46	1 46
Q	SUNDAY	7 31	4 15	2 23	7 44	1 5	2 52
11	Monday	7 32	4 15	3 33	8 29	1 25	4 1
12	Tuesday	7 33	4 15	4 44	9.17	. 50	5 3
13		7 34	4 15	5 51	10 5	2 19	5 56
14	l'hursday	7 34	4 15	6 55	10 56	2 57	6 44
15	Friday	7 35	4 16	7 56	11 49	3 42	7 29
16	Saturday	7 36	4 16	8 47	A. 41	4 35	8 7
17	SUNDAY	7 37	4 16	9 28	1 32	5 36	8 44
18	Monday	7 37	4 16	10 2	2 20	6 38	9 20
19	Tuesday	7 38	4 17	10 29	3 6	7 43	9 55
20	Wednday	7 38	4 17	10 51	3 49		10 9
21	Thursday	7 39	4 18	11 9	4 30		11 6
22	Friday	7 39	4 18	11 26	5 11		11 45
23	Saturday	7 40	4 19	11 44	5 52		m'rn
24	SUNDAY	7 40	4 19	A. 2	6 34	0 1	0 28
25	Monday	7 41	4 20	0 22	7 20	1 6	1 15
2C	Tuesday	7 41	4 21	0 47	8 9	2 18	2 11
27	Wednday	7 41	4 22	1 21	9 6	3 31	3 17
25 26 27 28 29	Thursday	7 42	4 23		10 8	4 51	4 27
29	Friday	7 42	4 23		11 14	6 9	5 29
30	Saturday	7 42	4 24		m'rn	7 22	6 27
31	SUNDAY	7 42	4 25	5 44	0 21	8 21	7 22

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

High water at Pictou and Lape 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, Newfeund-Land 20 minutes Earlier than at Halifax. At Charlottetown, 2 hours 54 minutes Later. At Westport, 2 hours 54 minutes Later. At Yarmouth, 2 hours 39 minutes Later.

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

(Continued from first page.)

4. It remains for me now, to consider witness within us.

That it is possible to pretend to this evidence on false grounds, is lamentably true; and as the matter is one of such transcendent importance, how ought we to take heed lest we be deceived! There are two particulars, in which we deem it important, that the testimony of the Holy Spirit should be distinguished from other impressions:

1-In the matter of the inward sugges' tion of promises of scripture merely, however powerfully they may be applied; or John 14. 23.) of pretended visions, or revelations made through the medium of dreams, or in any other way, however extraordinary. If these are attended by other evidences. which I shall presently notice, they are not to be utterly despised. But Satan the result of a multitude of business, or they may conceal some cheat or imposture of the devil.

2.—And, subject to the same qualification, mere tenderness of heart or elevation of spirit, are no proof of the presence of the divine testimony. Even in connecion with religious acts and exercises. I think it possible for such feelings to exist, and not only be no proof of the presence of the seal of the Holy Ghost; but to constitute no valid evidence of such ordinary operations of the Spirit of God, as ience. Such emotions are intimately allied to pecularities of mental organization. I read a pathetic passage in "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and I weep. I read the story of Joseph and his brethren, or of Jesus at the grave of Lazarus, and I weep. In the one case and in the other. my tears may owe their presence to the same cause, and that cause be one wholly dissociated from all operation of the divine spirit.

Our individual consciousness is sufficient proof of these unaccountable elevations and depressions of spirit, which we so frequently experience, in connection with the ordinary occurrences of life; emotions which run through all the gradations of sorrowful, sombre, passive, peaceful, ecstatic; and emotions, which we never dream of coupling with any pecudivine agency. And I think it cannot be reasonably denied, that like sensibilities do result from the relation subsisting between the truth of religion, and our inner natures,-feelings which owe their orgin, to causes not supernatural, but ordinary and normal. This being the case, the necessity will be very apparent, that all such experiences, as evidences of the operation of the Holy Spirit upon our heart should be accepted with extreme caution, dissected with incredulous severity, and probed to their utmost depth, with "the sword of the Spirit which is the word of God." Abiding such a test, we may admit them as links in the chain of evidence, by which we seek to prove our gracious state; and thank God for the addi-

tional comfort they impart. To the law, then, and to the testimony for proof. Our own natures may mislead -but this, never !

1. The divine witness is always preceded and attended by true sorrow for sin, showing us its evils, as assailing the character and government of God; causing us to laothe it, and to turn from it with call of our heart searching God, and buy possess.

obedience; such a repentance as drives the whole herd of sins before it, and will spare none. (2 Cor. 7: 10. 11.)

If then we have this repentance, the Spirit of God is leading us, and will not suffer us to be deceived; but if not, our cry of "Abba, Father!" is not from above, but is a delusion or cheat of Satan, or of our own deceitful beart; for, if I regard iniquity in my heart, the Lord will not hear me. (Psa. 66; 18.)

2. Attending this witness, love to God springs up in our hearts, as the result of the love of God, which the Holy Spirit sheds abroad within us. Love to God can never precede a sense of received forgive. ness. Between the love of God shed abroad within us by His Spirit, and the movement of our affections God ward, there is the same relation as between cause and effect. Love to God is the supreme element in religion, and cannot be felt until the heart is renewed in righteousness and true holiness. Such new creation is solely the work of the Holy Ghost: and when it is completed, he himself attests to the glorious fact, by this heavenly baptism of love; filling, quickening and invigorating all our powers; bringing all our affections to one grand centre, even Christ; lifting us with holy enthusiasm in his service, and by sweet constraint, impelling us for-3. 6; Rom. 5. 5.) And O, what a mighty | you back upon the past; while, upon your ing produces and seals! Do you ask backsliding, and of covenant blood dewhat it is to love God? It is to cling to spised. But with tender pity, and solemn him; to experience supreme delight in joy, we cry to you, come back! come back! communion with him; to long after him; there is forgiveness-plenteous redemption to mourn down to our hearts remotest for you! I have read of a tender bird, some of the evidences by which we may depths, at his slightest frown, and refuse assure ourselves, that we have this divine to be comforted until he do smile again upon us; it is to study him, to multiply our adoring glances toward him until we are "changed into the same image, from glory to glory." O, sirs! 'tis no calm. critical, judicious appreciation of his char- you down? His hands bearing the print

> 3. I need scarcely say, further, that this divine baptism will henceforth flow onward, in progressive conformity to God's holy image, and in practical obedience to all his commands. (Gal. 5. 22-25;

Therefore we press again the enquiry, are you free from the dominion of sin. so that with full choice of will, and energy of love, you run in the way of God's holiness? Such results were never pro- to do you good and make you happy? possesses the power to use the scriptures; duced by a phantasy or delusion; "but above and the witness within, bear united testimony, which may be received without suspicion, and without fear."

I am sure that you will all agree with

me, that the importance of this subject cannot be over-estimated. The times in which we live are peculiarly characterized by a tendency to superficiality in religion. which is more dangerous to its vitality. than were the inquisitoreal tortures, the bloody fields, and fiery stakes of three hundred years ago. It is fearfully possible to substitute mere sentiment for true even an unregenerate man might exper- heart-mety; and especially is this danger imminent, from the fact, that there is so much in the religion of Jesus, which appeals so powerfully to our esthetic nature, begetting feelings which may so easily be mistaken for the work of the Spirit; but the line of purely natural causes; and hence, to a large extent, the hold which Christianity has upon the masses of pleasure-loving, thoughtless, godless men and women. The cross is no longer a badge of shame, or an emblem of reproach. We welcome it to our dwellings; we call to our aid the highest culture of which art is capable, to render it attractive; we wreath it with beauty, until, instead of shrinking from it, we could wish to lie upon it, and almost to die upon it. We mould it in gold and precious stones, and hang it about our necks, but only as a sentiment. as an ornament of beauty. The cross dangles to-night, upon the breast of many a belle, upon whose conscience it shall lie, in all the weight of an eternal agony. O friends! Judgment day, brothers! Suffer me to declare the fear, that there is much of the religion in the world, which is profuse in outward observances, and full of tender sentimental thoughts about guardian angels, and departed spirits, and reclining in the sweet vales of Eden, and roaming by the banks of the river of life; but which is utterly barren of heart abhorrence of sin in every form, and of the love of, and pursuit after, holiness of life, and of practical. self denying obedience along the line of everyday (bristian duty. And if it be true. that it is a matter of infinite moment. that we live in the possession and practice of true heart religion; and, if it be true. that we are peculiarly in danger of ac centing some counterfeit of this religion. therein regarding ourselves as " rich, and increased with goods," and having " need

of nothing"-O! how should we heed the

full purpose of, and endeavor after, future of him "gold tried in the fire, that we may be rich;" and the "white raiment" of holiness "that we may be clothed," and that the shame of our "sinfulness do not appear;" and anoint our eyes with mighty prayer, that we may receive the Holy Ghost-that Spirit by whom alone we can be positively assured of the reality of our change, and whom the Father hath graciously promised, to bestow upon all who call upon him.

O brethren! God help us to be true and honest with ourselves! Him, we cannot deceive! To the closet, to the blood let us haste! Rest not for an hour, without this divine witness!

"Where the indubitable seal Which ascertains the Kingdom mine? The powerful stamp I long to feel, The signature of love divine! O! shed it in my heart abroad, Fulness of love, of heaven, of God!"

Have I to do with any who once rejoiced in the knowledge of sins forgiven, but have cast away this most precious pearl? I beg you light the candle, sweep the house, seek diligently until you find it Can you forget when the Lord commanded "lis loving-kindness upon you in the day time;" and when, "in the night, his song" was with you, and your "prayer was unto the God of your life?"

\* \* It may be that, although us above all transitory things; inspiring perishing with hunger, you fear to return. And here you are, in all the gloom of conscious wrath; remorse for the past threwward to work and speak and think for ing forward your thoughts upon the fuhim. (Ezek. 36. 25-27; 1 Cor. 6. 11; Titus. ture, and worse dread of the future casting change is that which this sacred anoint- soul, is the intolerable burden of wilful pursued by a hawk, fluttering into the bosom of a man in the field; who, seizing it with cruel hand, dashed it to the ground and destroyed its life.

Poor backslider! fly to Jesus! cast you away? His love looks out of his eye! Dash acter and works! There is warmth, fer- of the nails, are even now reached out to you! He will save thee; "he will rejoice over thee, with joy and with singing!"

Do I address any who have never yielded to the gracious call of God? To you, also, does the Spirit come-not to sealbut to lead you to repentance, to Jesus; and thus to fit you for his divine indwelling. O, reject him not!

Have you a friend at your side, in whose sympathy and love you can implicitly trust; whose joy is to lavish upon you commandments, having your fruit unto his kindest offices; whose very heaven is

Is there one far away this night, from and our dreams of visions, may be only where they are found, the witness from whom, for weary months you have been separated: and if the morrow's morn should bring to you the missive of greeting and love from afar, would you ignore the message, or lay it coldly aside, to await a convenient season? Where is the pressure of earthly toil that could debar you one moment from the glad perusal?

> Is there one in heaven, the tones of whose last, loving farewell still tremble upon your cars? And if. as you in sorrows "long for the touch of a vanished hand, and the sound of a voice that is still," you could hear that voice, speaking to you, in tender tone, from the "excellent glory," would you turn away in figid apathy, and labor to drown the angelia whisper, in a which and strife of your own

Hear me. To your friend at your side the movements of which are solely along you may refuse all sign of recognition and regard; the missive from afar you may cast aside, nor ever bestow upon it a glance or thought; to the voice from hearen you may cry, " Depart, depart! I know you not. I desire you not!" But when you have done all this, I charge you turn not aside from the warning: the pleadings of the Holy Ghost!

By the infinite love which sends him t your heart thrust him not away! By the misery of a life wrenched from divine gu dance and j.v. grieve him not! By the darkness of the hour of the death struggle. with "God is departed from me" for its bitterest woe, quench not the Spirit! By the remorse which forevermore shall harrow the lost soul in the world of wee. as he shall look back and remember that he might have been saved. I entreat you, my guilty but redeemed brother, do not dis pite to the Spirit of grace! Stay, thou insulted Spirit, stay!

THE BIBLE .- One of the first things recessary in order to acquire this relish for the book, is for every one to have a Bible of his own. This is essential, as in the course of lifetime the associations which clusters around such a ook; its promises-tried and proved --like old familiar faces : the marked passages, enabling one to follow the same h ught fr m Genesis to Revelaion, thereby throwing a flood of conentrated igit up n any one point, all combine to size to it a value which

"I DIE HAPPY." -it is said that in a member of the Methodist Church. From 0 his last hours, Bishop Butler, when conversing with his chaplain on those subjects which could then alone be in teresting, thus expressed his uneasiness: "Though I have tried to avoid sin and to please God to the utmost of my powers; yet from being conscious of my constant weakness, I am afraid to die." "My lord," said the chaplain, "you forget that Jesus Christ is a native village, but alas! contrary to all Saviour," "True," replied the bishop; "but how shall I know that He is a Saviour for me?" "My lord, it is written, " Him that cometh unto Me I will in no wise cast out." "True," said the bishop; " and I have read that Scripture a thousand times, but I never felt its full value till this moment, Stop ed her for the final conflict. Having there; for now I die happy!"

GOOD ADVICE. - Says the Watchman: "I have found in the class-room that the girls who have the most on the outside of their heads have the least inside. Last summer I heard a fashionable young lady read her graduateing essay, earnestly demanding 'a wider sphere for woman,' while her chest was so narrowed by artificial means that she could hardly read her essay. She evidently thought this whole world a 'pent-up Utica' that was confining her powers; but all the poor girl needed was sufficient strength and purpose of character to free herself from the thraldom of fashion, and go to work in an earnest way to bring nearer to Christ the world she had found so much out of order. Some of you, my dear girls, may be filled with infinite longing for a career. Let me tell vou that what our sex most needs at present is women who, unembarassed by fashionable drapery, can walk a few miles whithout being tired-women whose thinking powers are not injured, who find a 'career' in earnest doing of their master's work, however homely it may be."

# OBITUARY.

PHEBY CALLBECK.

Died at Searltown, on the Bedeque circuit, on the 14th inst., Pheby Callbert, widow of the late William Callbeck Esq., Tryon, whose name will be held in the remembrance of those ministers who have labored on this circuit in years past, and who after having served his God, and his generation to ripe old age, passed away in the triumph of faith, to his happy home in heaven, but who still lives in the rememberance of his brethren who have survived him, as a pious and devout Christian, and in whose house the ministers of Christ always found a welcome and a happy home. Our departed sister in early i'e chose her father's God as her God. and gave her heart to the Lord, and followed her father's footsteps by joining the church in which he had been a member so many years, and through her Christian pilgrimage, adorned her profession by a life of steady persevering piety and devotedness to God, until her Lord and Master said it is enough come up higher. Our departed sister, was a woman of quiet mind and of few words, there was nothing in her religion of parade or show, and she thus pursued the noiseless tenor of her way, with untiring perseverance, delight, in the public ordinances of God's Louse on which she was a constant attendent until affliction confined her to her home. Thus through all the varied tracts of life she pursued and maintained her orward. course for fifty years, until a few months of her decease, she then rapidly declined Although not confined to her bed, until about a fortnight previous to her death her merciful Father saved her from extreme suffering. On the morning of the day on which she died, she was very happy in God, as a passed away in the glora us hope of her resurrection unto eternal life, through Jesus Christ our Lord. We therefore rejoice that our sister the haven hath gained,

Outflying the tempest and wind, He. rest she hath sooner obtained, And left her companions behind, Still tossed on a sea of distress, Hard toiling to gain the blessed shore, Where all is assurance and peace'

RICHARD HUDSON.

MRS. JANE BOND,

Late of Halifax, was born May 14, 1820. and died at Shubenacadie, Oct. 22, 1876. held fast her confidence steadfast until Privileged with pious parents, she was the end. Often during her last illness, early inclined to the service of God, but which was protracted and painful, she not until the year 1832, under the minis. longed to depart and be with Christ. She af a doten new Bibles never could try of the late Rev. W. Croswait, did she fell asleep in Jesus, Nov. 10th, aged 76 give her heart fully to Christ, and became years.

that period to the day of her death, she was through grace enabled to adorn the Saviour in all things. Though of retiring disposition, in lowliness of mind she daily endeavored to place her all on God's altar. For some time previous to her last illness, fears were entertained concerning her health, and her friends hoping a change of air would probably restore her, under medical advice she payed a visit to her expectations, she suddenly fell prostrate under disease. Her sufferings were both distressing and indiscribable, jet in the greatest paroxysms, amid wearisome days and restless nights, her confidence in God was never shaken. Her patient spirit was a marvel to all those who witnessed it. As the end approached, Divine grace strengthmaintained through her blameless life a cheerful trust in the merits of her Saviour she entered the valley of death with a perfect composure of spirit, and with a bless. ed hope of immortality. In the following month, Nov. 28th, her firstborn son, John Bond, peacefully closed his meek and unobtrusive service of faith and love, and entered upon the rest that remaineth for the people of God, aged 22 years, and whose remains now lay by the side of all that is mortal of his mother, in the burial ground at Lower Rawdon, there to await the morning of the general resurrection of the dead.

Kaye St., Halıfax.

Died, Jan. 7, 1876, at Aylesford West MRS. FOSTER, in the 95th year of her age It was my intention at the time of the removal of our departed friend, to furnish a brief notice of it for the WESLEYAN. I regret that a variety of engagements prevented me from doing it sooner, and though late, I feel it a duty to the memory of that venerable and devoted Christian mother, that the church should preserve some record of her.

From early youth she had the fear of God before her eyes, so that when any minister visited the place where she resided, she gladly formed one of the congregation; and being an excellent singer she rendered valuable aid in the service. About 45 years ago she received a divine change, under the ministry of the .... Desbrisay, and joined the church, and remained to the end of her life, a meek, humble but cheerful Christian. In the various relations of life, as a wife and mother, she exhibited the virtues and graces of true piety. [She trained up her children in the "nurture and admonition of the and daughter of the late Joseph Wood, of Lord," and had the pleasure of seeing everal of them identified with the church of her choice, and they now "Rise up and call her blessed."

> Through life she delighted to sing the songs of Zion, and in the house of God never thought of letting that part of Divine worship be performed by proxy, but would join heartily in singing to the praise and glory of God. When the writer of this, became acquainted with her on the Avlesford circuit, though she was, "In age and feebleness extreme," yet she would delight in repeating those hymns and revival pieces which had gladdened her in her early days, and would sing them with evident pleasure and strength of voice considering her advanced age. As a traveller to Zion she pursued her course with songs and joy upon her head to the last. She spake frequently of ber interest in her Saviour. No fears oppressed her, as she neared the "valley," but in a calm and peaceful manner, she passed away to join the anthems of the skies. J. S. ADDY.

# MRS. ANN CHISHOLM.

One by one the older members of our church here, are passing away. Admonishing each of us to be also ready-for when a few years are come then we too shall go the way whence we shall not return. Sister Chisholm was led to connect herself with the Methodist Church in Windso, January 1833, during a revival of religion under the faithful ministry and zealous labours of father Croscombe and Bro. McMurray. She was deeply convinced of her lost state through sin-and then earnestly sought and found redemption in the blood of Christ, even the forgiveness of sins. She obtained and ever enjoyed a clear evidence of her acceptance with God. Walking in the light of God's countenance, she became a willing worker in his church, and for some years discharged the duties of a class-leader, until infirmities detained ber from the public reans of grace. She was called to glorify God by patiently suffering his will, as well as by active service. For 13 years she was unable to attend the sanctuary services, but through all these years she JAMES. ENGLAND

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#### MORNING PRAYER.

When first thy eyes unveil, give thy soul leave
To do the live; our bodies but forerun
The spirit's duty. True hearts spread and heave
Unto their God, as flowers do to the sun.
Give Him thy first thoughts then; so shalt thou keep Him company all day, and in Him sleep.

Yet never sleep the sun up. Prayer should
Dawn with the day. There are set, awful hours
Twixt heaven and us. The manna was not good
After sun rising; for day sullies flowers. Rise to prevent the sun; sleep doth sins glut, And heaven's gate opens when this world's is shut. Walk with thy fellow-creatures; note the hush And whispers amongst them. There's not a

spring
Or leaf but hath his morning hymn. Each bush
And oak doth know "I am." Canst thou not Oh, leave thy cares and follies! go this way, And thou art sure to prosper all the day.

Serve God before the world; let Him not go Until thou hast a blessing; then resign The whole unto Him; and remember who Prevailed by wrestling ere the sun did shine. Pour oil upon the stones; weep for thy sin; Then journey on, and have an eye to heaven.

#### BEREAN NOTES.

REVIEW OF FOURTH QUARTER. GOLDEN TEXT :- " A little one shall become a thousand, and a small one a

in his time." Isa. 60. 22. The Golden Text is part of a prediction of the wonderful enlargement of the church, the true Israel of God, of which the literal nation of Israel was a type, by the conversion of the Gentiles. The church of the Gospel was truly a little one at the beginning of the history of the Acts. But it was to grow, and the small body was to become a strong people. The stages of its growth were under the supervision of the Lord, who at the right time, when the way had been properly prepared,

directed its several advance movements. the whole earth.

At the commencement of the quarter we resumed our lesson on the Early | ful Church was soon gathered, scorned church with Stephen's defence before the Sanhedrin, at whose bar we had left him standing accused of blasphemy, a capital crime under Jewish law. Up to that time the apostles had remained at Jerusalem, as, indeed, they did for several years afterward; and there is no record of any previous attempt to preach the Gospel outside of Jerusalem. Yet we cannot doubt that many Hellenists, who had been converted at Jerusalem, returned home, like Ananias of Damascus, and told the story of the cross to their brethren. There is a very ancient tradition that our Lord before his ascension commanded the apostles to reside at Jerusalem twelve years, and said, after twelve years go forth to the world. Whether it be well founded or not, that seems to be just what they did. They were the shepherds and overseers of the flock. Under their guidance the church at Jerusalem had become strong, and Jews of many countries had been converted. Of these Stephen was one, a man of great force of character, deep piety, and insight into the nature of Christianity transcending that of even

the apostles. Thus the cause grew. Chap. 6, 7. But we now reach a new era in its growth. Was the church to be a nationality, or a spiritual kingdom embracing all nations? Was Christianity to supersede Judaism, or to be merely one of its several sects? This was the real question which Stephen had debated in the synagogue with the Hellenists, who, unable to confute him, trumped up the accusation of blasphemy. His DEFENSE, only partly allowed to be made, was a confession of his faith in God, Moses, the law and the temple, show. ing that in Israel he saw the hand of God revealed, and the church of God called, 177 inches by 6 inches broad, coming taught, and established in Canaan. But every step of the divine proceedings was preparatory to a higher one; and he was doubtless meaning to assert that the Gos pel was higher than the Mosiac law. The end was reached before that : They stoned Stephen. Yet in the martyr's death Christ

was gloriously magnified. The hot zeal of a few Jews had found. as they thought, a way of crushing out speak. My tongue was covered with a the Gospel. So they followed the murder of Stephen with a terrible persecution un; der the deadership of Saul of Tarsus, which broke up and scattered the entire Pentecostal Church, leaving the apostles at Jerusalem to begin anew the gathering of its successor. But God knows how to make the wrath of man praise him; and out of this very persecution he brought the beginning or the spreading of the - Gaspel, for these dispersed disciples, where ever they went, carried with them the tidings of salvation. So Satan often over-

reaches himself. Thus Philip went to Samaria, and the whole city forsock their great sensation, Simon, the sorcerer, whom the greater Simon, surnamed Peter, pronquiced in the bond of iniquity, and many were converted. While Peter and John were preaching in many Samaritan villages, tar their way home, the same Philip was sent REMEDY," and at the end of two days she by an angel on a mission to the Ethiopian was much better. By continuing the conuch returning to his home from worship at Jerusalem, and left him with the precious knowledge of immediate salvation through faith in Christ. And the

eunuch became the apostle of his country. Thus the Gospel was carried into Africa. Philip then struck northward, preaching

in every town until be reached Cesarea. There were believers also in Damascus. Saul's conversion brought him into a blessed newness of life through the Jews whom he was persecuting, and set him upon the new work of preaching Christ, whose apostle he was afterward to be to the Gentiles. Three years later he returned to Jerusalem, and then, after fifteen days, went home to Tarsus, unquestienably there speaking the truth of

Churches were planted "throughout all Judea and Galilee and Samaria." how many we do not know. But Peter in a tour of visitation found them at Lydda and Joppa, where were displayed NEW PROOFS OF GOSPEL POWER, both in miracles and in conversions. The scattered disciples had also carried the Gospel into Phenice, Cyprus, and Antioch, beyond the bounds of Palestine; but thus far to JEWS ONLY.

strong nation: I the Lord will hasten it | The time had now come for a great step in advance. Many Jews and proselytes had been converted, but it was held that any Gentiles who would enter the church must first become proselytes. Peter is divinely sent to Cesarea with the Gospel to the Gentiles as Gentiles, and learns for the first time that the church is for the world, Gentiles and Jews alike, on simply believing on Jesus. Thus was Stephen's great principle practically applied. This is the platform of a true missionary church. Standing on this platform, a few disciples came to Antioch, where their brethren were preaching in the old way to And thus its growth will continue until Jews only, and preached Christ to the the Gospel shall have spread throughout Greeks. Such were the gracious fruits of the church in the world under the labors of Barnabas and Saul, that a powerand nicknamed, indeed, but mighty in

Soon after this Herod kills one apostle, and the rest flee for their lives; Peter finding a most gracious deliverance. Thenceforth they are apostles indeed, go ing forth into all the world. This was another stage; and still another was reached when the Antiochian Church was directed to set apart Barnabas and Saul for missionary work to the world. Chap. 13, 2.

The Lord's time, then, depends on the preparation of his church. He means the world to be converted: he has provided a Gospel for the world; he has sent out his church into the world; and he expects it to be filled with the Holy Ghost that it may save the world.

A BIG PREACHER .- All of us here in the West have heard more or less of "big preachers." It is a sort of provincialism to denote learned, eloquent and popular odism, Missions and D'Aut preachers, but the Memphis (Tenn.,) Appeal of a recent date tells us of a preacher in Arknasas who is a big preacher and no mistake. He is of the colored persuasion, a little more than seven feet in height and weighs a little over four hundred pounds. This preacher has ordered a pair of boots at the shop of a bootmaker in Memphis, and when Crispin took the measure of the clerical foot he found it to be 17 3 inches in length, 6 inches across the sole, 14 inches around the ball and 19 inches around the instep. The man is only twenty-six years old and may not be full grown yet, but is certainly "well grown for his age." If he bangs a bookboard and stamps as we have known some preachers to do, we ask to be excused for none-attendance at his services. A foot down on a pulpit floor with a weight of four hundred pounds, is no light matter.

SEE WHAT THE CLERGY SAY. Rev. R. H., Craig, Princetown, N. J., says-" Last summer, when I was in Canada, I caught a bad cold in my throat. It became so bad that often in the middle of my sermon my throat and tongue would become so dry I could hardly white parched crust, and my throat was much inflamed. An old lady of my congregation advised me to use the "Shos-HONEES REMEDY," which was then using. The first dose relieved me, and in a few days my throat was nearly well. I discontinued the use of it, but my throat not being entirely well, became worse again. I procured another supply, and I am tapby to say that my throat is entirely well, and the white crust has disappeared. I wish that every minister who suffers from sore throat would try the "GREAT SHOS-HONEES REMEDY.

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#### BIBLICAL LITERATURE.

Smith's Bible Dictionary, Farrar's Dicionary, Theological and Ecclesiastical Literature, Stanley's Sinai and Palestine, Thompson's Land and Book, Coneybeari & Howson's Life and Epistles of Paul, Wemer'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.

#### THEOLOGY.

dope's Theology, Wateon'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 Method 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 Na-ture and Supernatural, Young's Christ of History, R. Payne Smith's Prophecy a Preparation for Christ, Ecce Deus. MIDDIE

#### MENTAL D MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

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

## of Moral Philosophy.

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 Christianity, Stanley's Lectures on History of Jewish Church, Shedd's History of Chris tian Doctrine, Steven's History of Methmation, Moister on Missions, Dr. Smith's Old and New Testament History, Stanley's History of Early Christianity.

### HOMILETICS & PASTORAL THEOLOGY.

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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Cox's History of Greece, Gibbon's Decline and fall of Roman Empire, Merivales General History of Rome, Hallam's Middle Ages, Howe's England, Macaulays England, Robertson's Charles the Fifth, Motley's Dutch Republic, Motley's United Netherlands, Bancroft's United States, Prescott's Mexico.

# BIOCRAPHY.

Augustin's Confessions, Tyerman's Life of Wesley, Stanley's Life and Letters of Thomas Arnold, Brooke's Life and Letters of F. W. Robertson, Memoir of Francis Wayland, Southey's Cowper, Boswell's Life of Johnson, Arthur's Gideon Ousely Thomas Jackson's Life and Times, Coley Life of Collins.

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50 Half Do. Do. DITTO 10 Half Ditto Oolong TEA 25 Caddies Fine Breakfast DITTO 20 Half Chests Souchong, 5 DO Hoyaon 10 Pans Muscovado MOLASSES 25 Bbls Jamaca COFFEE 20 Do Crushed SUGAR 10 Do Granulated & Pulverized DITTO Hhds. & Bbls, Vacuum Pan & Porto Rico SUGAR

Boxes, 1 boxes & 1 boxes. London and Muscatel RAISINS Bbls CURRANTS, Velencia RAISINS

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Barrels Mixed Ditto. rancy Biscuits, Crackers, Pilot Bread Cheese, Brown, mottled & fancy & Spices, Canned Fruits. Sardines, Brown, mottled & fancy Sor Marmalade, Canned Oysters, Vegetables, Jellies, Meats, Soups, Lobsters and Salmon, Buckets, Brooms, &c., &c.

Halifax, N. S., Dee

STOCK 1876. 1876. FALL We are showing this Season a Large and Choice Strok of

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# BROTHERS

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WESLEYAN. The only Methodist Paper published in the Maritime Provinces.

PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE POSTAGE PREPAID.

Having a large and increasing circulation in Nova scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland and Bermuda, 48 an ADVERTISING MEDIUM IT HAS NO EQUAL in these Provinces.

Rev. S. ROSE, Methodist Book Room Toronto is Agent for this paper. All Wesleyan Ministers are Agents. SATURDAY. DECEMBER 16, 1876

MOULDING AND FASHIONING.

The extent to which man is influenced in character and destiny by his stronger fellowmen, is never clearly seen in this world. Like all other things, character yields to association. From the light which plays about it, the flower takes its colours, and from the soil its fragrance. Man is more susceptible than the flower. Every strong act of example, every such word, helps to fix a character and habits in the observer or listener. With mature minds this is generally the case: but with youthful minds it is so invariably.

Hence it becomes a question of awful importance-What are the agencies and processes at work to-day in moulding the character of this generation? A question more personal is this.-What are the means at work in my own case, and in my family, for giving shape to-disposition, habits of thought and purposes?

Our companionship has a powerful influence over the the mind. Evil communications corrupt (even) good manners. The most lovely verdure yields in time to a change of climate, to a blast of impure air, or a protracted drought. Sapless, dreary, sullen is the landscape which comes under a fierce, untempered sunshine. But more potent and deadly are the effects of evil companionship upon pure minds. How many who would shield the bodies of their children from the contagion of disease at any sacrifice, thoughtlessly vield their souls to the pollutions of evil playmates. By every reasonable of public amusement. O No doubt very test the characters ought to be tried and proved which are to aid in shaping others for time and eternity.

Our preaching is doing a mighty work in fashioning this generation. There are varieties of character produced by this agency, though generally the tendency is in a good direction. One class of doctrines, perpetually insisted upon. make men stern, reserved, haughty in their religious habits. Another class mould the hearer into the affable, hopeful, bouyant christian. And yet a third may shape the mind to a querulous, sceptical, ever-doubting turn of thought. There is something more than the Kingdom of Heaven hereafter to be gained by hearing; that kingdom here and within us, even the kingdom of righteousness, peace and sunshine is to be obtained under the word. What is the mental and spiritual influence of the sanctury in which you worship? The minister he is to sit under will help much to give complexion to the life of your boy. Enquire into it. Our reading is perhaps the most pow-

erful agency at work in this land and generation toward moulding dispositions and producing habits of thought and life. The table in the sitting-room is the real index to the families' character. That table is not less a very important factor in the families' growth and destiny. Is it covered with cheap novels; sensational newspapers, which carry tales of blood and violence and crime? One need not he sitate to prophecy what the children shall be. Fond to excess of excitement and adventure; or, familiar with the very worst passions which play upon the stage of action, they will go out with false hopes and ambitions, with unjust views of the world in which they are to move. Is the table empty? You have there an ignorant household, or at best, one saved through common sense and the grace of God, which cometh to the poor as to the rich. Is the table adorned with sound literature, with books of safe moral teaching, even though they may be light reading in part; with newspapers and magazines, whose managers would blush to record a vile word, and go far to maintain a good reputatiou have ruled successfully, so shall these

It cannot be a question of a few cents as to what weekly messenger shall come in to teach my family! It is a question of morals, of life, of principle and not of money. Yet Christians will look at the cents and not at their children.

CANADA FOR THE CANADIANS .- Engish mails which were carried from Portland over United States territory to Western Canada, now go by the Intercolonial. So thoroughly is the work performed that trains are keeping splendid time, connecting and reaching Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, &c., some hours in advance of the time mails were ordinarily delivered.

THE Berean Series of Sabbath-school Lessons, promises to be excellent for 1877. The Book Room sends out some thousands of these. Orders should be in at once to secure January numbers in time. No Sabbath-school can afford to dispense with such admirable aids. They follow a system in teaching, and they bring every available light to throw on each lesson. Sabbath School Papers, also, should be ordered at once.

REV. JOHN BREWSTER and the Bishop of Lincoln are likely to hand their names together down to posterity. We have just received the sixth edition of Mr. B.'s letter to his Lordship, and a most spicy letter it is. Would our readers like to see it in the WESLEYAN? If the audience will but signify that desire we will bring it out in all its sparkling proportions.

THAT awful Brooklyn theatre catastrophe! New York is in mourning over the destruction, by fire, of one of its most popular theatres, which became the foneral pyre of over three hundred human beings. The descriptions given of the scene, as body after body was brought out, is heart rending. A large class mourned for Abrabam Lincoln the more because he was shot in a place many will sigh the more deeply that these citizens died in a similar way and place. The churches called their memters together to pray that the city might have profit by the sorrowful event, and the friends of the dead have the grace of resignation. solace is prayer!

A friend writes in regard to the lar guage used by the "Messenger." as quoted by us last week, that the Holy Spirit was dishonoured, in his judgment. An offence to Christians of sincere faith would be nothing to this. It is very certain that the work of the Spirit may be hindered by harsh and irreverent expressions on the part of the Churches. Our correspondent says :-

"The place the Apostles were sitting in was filled with sound, but according to the Messenger it was filled with the Spirit. The disciples were filled with the Holy Ghost, but according to the Messenger they were surrounded with an all pervading spiritual influence." When, to represent the unlimited energy imparted to Christ, he is said to receive the Spirit without measure, the biessed One is figured as standing on dry land, after his baptism, while a material something is poured on him till he is covered with it over head and ears, for "in every case of the descent of the Spirit those upon whom he fell were submerged." Such are the gross material ideas, and perversion of plain scripture bound up in the advocacy of the ceremony of baptismal immersion.

# ANOTHER FABRICATION.

Houlton, ME., Dec. 7, 1876. DEAR BRO. NICOLSON.-The following s from the Houlton Times. It does not read Methodistic, and I don't believe a word of it. It may have happened in another church, but not in a Methodist. If it is true, say nothing about it, but if untrue let us see it denied. I send it to you, because its a piece of Methodist news from the Dominion and seems to disgrace Dominion Methodism.

Your etc., J. MORSE. Strife, contention and batred are unbecoming and deplorable anywhere, but nowhere so superlatively so as in the temple consecrated to the service of the Prince of Peace among those who profess to follow His teachings and example. Noth. ing more shocking in this direction has happened lately than the absurd and sacreligious performance which took place in a Methodist church at Nottingham, Manitoba, on a recent Sunday. A feud had rent asunder the congregation, and each fraction called a new minister. One of them took possession of the pulpit, and the other sat behind the chancel rail. The for themselves and their readers? That the man in the pulpit gave out one hymn, and the man behind the rail another, and both house is a kingdom and the centre-table were sung simultaneousuly by the rival

As kings in righteousness factions. The man behind the railing gave out his text and the man in the pulpit began to read a chapter from the Bible. The chapter came to an end before the sermon, and a hymn was interjected; but the preacher went on from point to point without being worried in the least. At the close of the service, a deacon explained that it had been enacted " under legal advice, and to further the cause of Christ," which was simply adding blasphemy to all the rest.

Bro.' Morse (a N. Brunswicker by birth, brought to God while the Editor was in charge of the Woodstock Circuit, and now an honoured Minister in the M. E. Church,) is naturally jealous of our national and Ecclesiastical reputation. We can assure him that foolish paragraphs like the above are circulated only where Methodism is either not understood or held with contempt. No intelligent, charitable paper would give currency to such nonsense. We have no "deacons" in the Methodism of the church of Canada, and espescially no Ministers who would so far degrade themselves.

Obituary notices, designed for the inside columns of the paper, must be sent to this office not later than Friday. to ensure insertion the following week. The first impression goes to press on Saturday night, and all outside matter -1st, 4th, 5th and 8th pages-are finished by Wednesday night. Otherwise we could not overtake mails in remote country districts by Sunday.

the Halifax District repeats its Convention, to begin in Wolfvilleson Jan. 2nd of the new year. It is to be hoped all members of the District will assemble. Brethren from other districts will be heartily welcomed. A fine opportunity for entering devoutly and hopefully upon a year of work and holy living.

From Japan there are encouraging reports is respect to our Mission, Mr. Eby, one of the Missionaries who went out in the autumn, writes that Dr. Mc-Donald preaches fluently in the language of the country, and is regarded by the natives as a correct speaker. When in Toronto several months ago our senior secretary showed us a Manuscript sermon written by this brother in Japanese,—a marvel of neatness and artistic finish. It is gratifying to learn that, on competent authority, his parchments are not only elegant but systematic in the linguistic sense. Dr. Wood has the credit of having selected Mr. McDonald for foreign work while as yet the world knew little of his real promise. He is a man of fine physique, with a head outwardly as beautiful and well proportioned as the mind it contains. Real piety and childlike simplicity of manner are said to be special noble laborer are now several associates, conviction of sin." Revs. Caleb Parter so well adapted to their situation that and I. E. Thurlow. Providence seems to have held our gaurdianship.

# NEWS FROM OUR CHURCHES.

Our New Brunswick Church news this week was lelayed by late delivery of the mails.

# NOVA SCOTIA.

CHRISTMAS TREE .- The Ladies of the Dartmouth congregation purpose having "Christmas Tree." in the Basement of the Church, on Thursday next, the 21st inst., (afternoon and evening), for the sale of useful and fancy seasonable articles and refreshments. Our Dartmouth friends are determined on making use of every effort to procure funds for the enlargement and beautifying of their church, and should certainly receive the co-operation and assistance of the members of our city congregations in their laudable undertakings. The alterations to the edifice are going forward speedily, and when completed the church will be an ornament to the town and a credit to Methodism there, and we believe from this will date the advancement of our cause in Dartmouth, until the circuit shall take a first place amongst the independent circuits of our Conference.

The Cumberland District holds a Conention in Nappan on the 3rd and 4th of January. This will be a blessed season. We will hope for a full account of the

Let prayer be offened for Rev. William Sargeant of Hillsburgh, N. S. This excellent brother is unable to continue his circuit work from ill health. The President is to send a supply if he can find one. Brother Sergeant is greatly beloved and

will have universal sympathy. Missionary meetings at Pembroke, Brooklyn, and Arcadia (Yarmouth) were held last week. Also at the Providence and Wesley Churches in town about the same time. \$500 were subscribed at Providence and an equal sum at Milton. A good attendance and excellent speeches

Mr. Shenton from Liverpoot, several lav speakers and the ministers in charge, took

Our Methodist congregations in Cumberland County, in common with others are passing through severe affliction. The following extract from a local paper will give some idea of the distress:

DIPTHERIA.-This most fatal disease is making its appearance in various sections of the county. Some deaths have occured at Shinimicas. At Oxford eleven children have died. The most afflicted family is that of Mr. George L. Purdy, from which three loved ones have been taken, and Mr. Purdy is now ill with the disease himself. The other deaths there which we have not already noticed are those of Wm. Mc'ntosh's two children, and children of Messrs. George King, L. Hannon and Robert Paton.

At Barrington, a change has been made in the Sabbath services to great advantage. Rev. F. W. Pickles, finding his health insufficient for three services, made the evening service at Barrington Head, a social one, for prayer, praise, exhortation, &c. The result is that while it was difficult to bring a congregation together from a distance, the church is now full, and a blessed influence pervades the meetings. Other places might find it advantages to adopt a similar course.

At Annapolis a most interesting missionary meeting was held on Tuesday evening. Peter Bonnell, Esq., High Sheriff in the chair. His opening address was a graphic representation of the work of God in Annapolis for 60 years. Two Methodist ministers, he said, had been refused It will be seen by announcement that | burial in that village, and were interred at a distance. Rev. Richard Smith, the pastor, Mr. Brettle, Chairman of the District, and Messrs. Weldon and Sponagle rendered good service at the meeting. Collections and subscriptions in advance.

> Rev. I. E. Thurlow delivered an instrucitve lecture at Kentville, on Monday evening, subject-"The British Empire." The "Star" says the address was "patriotic and eloquent." A Sunday school entertainment in Kentville seems to have given great satisfaction.

PROGRAMME OF EXERCISES, IN CONNECTION WITH THE PROPOSED HALIFAX DISTRICT CONVENTION IN

WOLFVILLE.

Meetings to commence in the Methodist Church, on Tuesday night, Jan. 2nd, at 7½ o'clock p.m., with preparatory Prayer Meeting.

WEDNESDAY 1st Session .- Address by the Chairman. After which a discussion of the following Topic, viz. :- " How may we most practically respond to the obligations, under

which, as Christians, we are placed, to promote the Revival of Religion?" Revs. James England and Wm. Purvis 2nd Session-at 2 p.m. Subject :- "The Claims and Penalties of God's law, the With this divinely appointed means for producing

Evening, at 7½ o'clock—Sermon by Rev Mission in that country under peculiar | E. B. Moore, and address by Rev. S. F.

> Thursday, Jan. 4, 91 o'clock a.m. Subject:-Prayer Meetings as an agency in forwarding the work of God, and how to conduct them. Revs. S. F. Huestis and T. W. Smith.

Afternoon-Entire Consecration to God the price of spiritual peace and power Revs. J. McMurray and R. Brecken.

Evening-The Young for Christ!" Addresses by Revs. G. Shore, Rev. W. H. Heartz and Jas. Strothard.

GONE TO REST AND REWARD

BY HON. C. YOUNG, LL.D., CHARLOTTE-TOWN, P. E. I.

Our beloved brother, Rev. A. S. Des Brisay was born in St. Andrews, N. B. in the month of December, 1840. He was the son of the late Rev. Albert DesBrisay, of pious memory; and was the grandson of the late Rev. Theophilus DesBrisay, the first Rector of the Episcopal Church in P. E. Island. His sainted mother was Miss Margaret Mc Leod, who was a sister of the Rev. Dr.

Few men have been blessed with such parents as our deceased brother; both of them being true and devoted servants of the Lord. In the fire of affliction and much bodily suffering, they glorified God; and his mother, who had been bed-ridden for many years, and endured constant and terrible pain, said, one day, in the midst of it,-" If the lifting up of my finger would alter my circumstances, I would not raise it."

At the early age of eleven years, our young friend was led to give his heart to Jesus; and it may truly be said of him, that he ever afterward retained a sense of the divine power. His maternal Aunt, in writing of him, says :-"What I particularly remember of his early childhood, were his babits of obedience to his parents, also his knowledge of Bible history, even before h are reported. Mr. Christie, (Presbyterian,) | could read—his mother having, by re-

lation of Scripture incidents, awakened great interest in his mind in this respect—and when he was about six or eight years old, I well recond seeing him often rush in from his play to the Bible, and, standing with his elbow on the table, and his head on his hand, be all intent in reading its pages. He was particularly interested in the lives of Joseph, Sampson, David, &c.

In the year 1855, he lost by death his only sister, a devoted Christian: and soon after the family removed to Charlottetown, P. E. I. In 1857 death again visited the household, by taking away the father and husband. Albert, now at the age of seventeen, became the stay and support of his bereaved and afflicted mother, and by his kind attentions and dutiful behaviour, helped to bear her up, under her load of extraordinary personal suffering. In the year 1862, God called his mother Albert had been a clerk in the cham-

bers of the writer for the period of seven years, who hereby testifies to the amiability of his disposition, and to his fidelity in the performance of his duties; during that period, in 1863. he was wonderfully revived in his spirit by attending a series of services that were held in Charlottetown; and being now free, to a certain extent, from family ties, and having had, for some time. a desire to enter the ministry, he offered himself for the work, and in July of that year he was received on probation, and was appointed to Barrington, N. S., under the superintendence of the Rev. Mr. Brettle, to whom he became greatly attached, and ever afterward attributed much of his future usefulness in our ministry to the effective teaching and example of that worthy gentlemen. Companionship with such a man, evidently increased his spirituality. God was pleased to bless their united labors on that circuit with numerous conversions. His subsequent circuits were Horton, Bermuda, Sum. merside, Musquodoboit, Windsor and Bridgetown, where he met his unexpected and premature death on the 4th October last, being only thirty-six room

On all these circuits he was in labors most abundant, endeavoring with un. tiring energy, and with unceasing exertion, far beyond his strength, to win souls for Christ. He did not labor in vain, nor did he spend his strength for nought. He was scarcely ever free from bodily suffering, yet he rose, after sleepless nights, "superior to his pain." and accomplished an amount of physical and mental work, from which many a stronger man would have shrunk, His pulpit and platform exercise manifested intense study and deep research, and his pastoral visitations and genial sympathy endeared him to the people of his various charges. He was an able preacher, an excellent lecturer, and a good writer. Many of his pieces of prose and poetry, published in the WRSLEYAN, displayed marked ability. He was quite a successful debater—being a close and logical reasoner, and was eminent in controversy for the truth. He was educated at Sackville, and his classical and other attainments did honor to the Institutions of learning there. He was ever anxious that the people, placed under his spiritual care, should be consistent in their profession as Christians, and strongly—too strongly, some thought set his face against innovations, introduced by some of the more youthful members of his flock, in social meetings and Sabbath School entertainments. He fearlessly lifted up his voice of warning against worldly amusements being sanctioned, or participated in, by professors of religion.

He married Miss Eliza Davison, of Horton, and she, with two infant daughters, are left to survive him. He died in full possession of all his faculties, trusting fully in the merits of his Redeemer. He is now "forever with the Lord," having many bright stars in the crown of his rejoicing; and with his parents, two brothers and one sister, form a united family in the upper, the better, and the brighter world.

We need only add, that his ceath is universally regretted by all denominations of Christians, he having in his time evinced such a catholic and unselfish spirit.

ists in England w hing public exhibitand craft, and sec doing, have faller determination of expose the tricker been successful, at to light not a few deceits. Some of common and vu one wonder at th which must chara tronize the exhibit itual phenomena. of law will not trickery, and som sore trouble with ments impending midable legal expe tom. It was high teracting influen imposition has spi bers in its ranks nent positions in high social stand be heard on ap Courts, and it rer ther the sentence the exposure and fallen upon the m in any Court of I

DISASTER India is very ne ways, and any any part of that to be felt somew The sad event swept into eterni people, and deso large portion of a has for the time to draw attentio tions of the T cause of this Ind have been a terrifi with a wave fron to the height of the dwellings of terrible onward s sudden recoil, w havoe in the property. The l able to extend re ed survivors, and will be no fami Diffe or mines or injured.

The spectacle tablishment in violation of law attention. At of London, pro wardens; a su verse to the In fectual to stop incense, and issued, and the is silenced ard nonsense of the He writes to as he may not his way plain open to him t in that be case does not pathy, for he violator of the mild and righ will not put English Chur concealment, ial, but the in sible error w minately spre on the outwa their withdra the spread of sus, and the ness through

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ists in England who are intent in makhag public exhibitions of their skill and craft, and securing money by so doing, have fallen into trouble. The determination of a few gentlemen to expose the trickery of the trade has been successful, and they have brought to light not a few of their shams and deceits. Some of these are of the most common and vulgar type, and make one wonder at the verdant simplicity which must characterize those who patronize the exhibitions of so-called spiritual phenomena. But the stern hand of law will not allow such barefaced trickery, and some of these men are in sore trouble with fines and imprisonments impending; together with formidable legal expenses and loss of custom. It was high time for some counteracting influence to appear. The imposition has spread widely, and numbers in its ranks not a few men of eminent positions in science, and some of high social standing. The cases are to be heard on appeal in the Superior

OUR ENGLISH LITETER

PROPETION OF SPIRITUALISTS.

#### DISASTER IN BENGAL.

in any Court of Law.

Courts, and it remains to be seen whe-

fallen upon the men cannot be reversed

India is very near to England in many ways, and any calamity occurring in any part of that vast territory is sure to be felt somewhat keenly at home. The sad event in Bengal which has swept into eternity many thousands of people, and desolating and wrecking a large portion of an important province, has for the time been almost sufficient to draw attention from the complications of the Turkish question. The cause of this Indian calamity appears to have been a terrific cyclone, accompanied with a wave from the sea, which rising to the height of fifteen feet swept over the dwellings of the people, and in its terrible onward sweep, and then in its sudden recoil, wrought all the fearful havoc in the destruction of life and property. The Indian Government was able to extend relief to the impoverished survivors, and it is hoped that there will be no famine in the territory, as ring errease not irreparably injured.

## RITUALISTS IN TROUBLE.

The spectacle of clergymen of the Establishment in silence and disgrace for violation of law, is now attracting much attention. At St. Vedast's in the city of London, protests from the churchwardens; a suit at law a decision adverse to the Incumbent, were all ineffectual to stop the antics of ritual and incense, and at length an injunction is issued, and the offender, with his curate is silenced and prohibited from further nonsense of that kind in his own church. his way plain to resign, there is only open to him the path of suffering, and in that he is inclined to walk. His case does not call up much public sympathy, for he has been an open defiant concealment, less parade and ceremonial, but the insidious doctrine and plausible error will be all the more deterthe spread of the "truth as it is in Jesus, and the diffusion of scriptural holiness throughout the land."

# THE LATE MR. GEORGE MOORE

of London, was widely known by all the Churches of God, and his deep fervent piety, unbounded generosity and zeal, will long be lovingly remembered. He was a Christian merchant, and had attained his high position in one of the first houses in the city by his industry and unsullied character. His death resulted from a sad accident, and was very sudden. His loss will be keenly felt by the many charitable and philanthropic institutions with which he was connected, but his works will not only follow him, but they will endure on earth a blessing to thousands.

# LORD SALISBURY

is the representative of Great Britain at the Conference upon Turkish affairs, and we feel that he is a better and abler man than some who are high in favour with Lord Beaconsfield (the late Benjamin Disraeli, as some public men will term his Lordship,) and who might possibly have been chosen for the important mission. Russia has put in clearly what it demands, and it is difficult to see how they are to be reached and yet maintain that territorial and upon. Yet the prospect of peace is as people's liberality. It is expected that the hopeful as when we last wrote, and we the more considerate Catholics to come to the wait the issue of the Conference anxiously but not despondingly. Nov. 27, 1876.

#### LETTER FROM MONTREAL

DEAR MR. EDITOR,-The autumn here has been exceptionally dry, clear and mild. At DEER AL. EDITOR,—The spirituallength, however, the

NAVIGATION OF THE ST. LAWRENCE has closed for the season, but the land is not vet covered with snow. There are but few cities in the Dominion in which winter makes so great a change as in Montreal. The river craft, the ocean-sailing and steam ships entirely disapnear. In summer vessels crowd the wharves, discharge their commercial treasure from Europe, and return thither with freights of almost equal value. In winter the spacious river, and the extended wharves are solitary, bare and icy, a dreary scene. Multitudes of laborers are discharged. Many of them repair until the spring to the country, in which fuel. food and house rent are cheap. Others find occasional jobs during the cold weather. but with many of them aud their families the winter is a hard time. The laboring class has been greatly benefitted by vast sums expended on the island of Montreal for the enlargement of the Lachine canal, the water works of the eity, and the railway to Ottawa. Thus the local retail trade has been greatly assisted during the recent depression of business. When those works shall be completed they will give to Montreal increased importance as the commercial emporium of the country, and promote its continued enlargement for many years to come.

#### TRADE IN GENERAL

ther the sentence will be inflicted, but has not revived either so quickly, or so much the exposure and contempt which has as had been expected. The failure of merchants has continued to the present. A few men by unwarranted, and unsuccessful speculation have brought shame on themselves and suffering on their families. However notorious and deplorable these cases are, they seem to be unheeded by some, who persist in thronging the sinner's, dark and downward road nntil their reputation and peace are destroyed. It is still true that those who will be rich, by the sacrifice of honesty, honour and a good conscience fall into temptation and a snare. For the upright and prudent man of business it is to be hoped better times are THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

held its annual meeting on the 28th ult., at which a full and satisfactory report was submitted. This is one of the most active of the city organizations. The Reading Room and Library, attract large numbers during the day and in the evening. Members hold religious services in various places every week. They evangelise also among the firemen and sailors, visit the sick, and hold a service in the hospital on every Sunday for convalescent patients. This service has been the means of much comfort and encouragement. One hundred and seventy members were added during the year. The Association now numbers about one thousand. Who can say how much good it has done, or how much evil it has prevented? It is entitled to the approval and the support of all who have at of young men. You, sir, have already notic- of the Scriptures, and the conversion of maned the special sermon to this class, preached kind. Their labor is not in vain. A few are less you had beheld it. Surely seed so good, as he may not preach, and does not see spring up and bring forth much fruit even to work in the earth? Let us give Him thanks, days. He is now able to speak, and his reperfection. For this indeed unceasing prayer should be made. Whilst the good and the zealous are unremitting in their holy toil. some men of the world seem to be bent on resisting all calls to a higher life. These violator of the law, and his sentence is have lately introduced to the public the mild and righteous. But prosecutions athletic games as practised by the old Greeks will not put down Ritualism in the and Romans. The spectators of these trials of English Church. They will necessitate | skill, strength and endurance were not always numerous. Sometimes they made such intolerable uproar and noise as to disgust the promoters of these amusements. Montreal is minately spread, as the law takes hold | too much of a Christian city to be pleased on the outward symbols, and compels with the pastimes of the old heathen lately their withdrawal. The remedy lies in offered to its patronage. It is believed they will not be repeated. It is sad that there should be among us in this blessed day of religious carnestness, and Christian love, any who would fain go back to those times and sports of which the early Christians who were once familiar with them became "ashamed," when they received the truth as it is in Jesus. What can fathers expect of their sons who were led to scenes so brutal and debasing? If thus they sow the wind ere long they may surely expect to reap the whirlwind.

> THE MONTREAL GENERAL HOSPITAL is one of the best institutions in the city. Its directors are Protestants, but the management is in no degree sectarian, its superior advantages are equally accessible to all. The funds are mostly derived from voluntary sub-

scriptions. It has been upwards of fifty years in operation. Many more Catholics than others become its patients. Last year the number of the former was 13,389, and of the latter 4,132. It has lately transpired that the Protestants smbscribed last year \$14.-617 and by legacies donated to the hospital \$7,841, whilst less than \$1000 was given by Roman Catholics. The Catholic beneficiaries are three times more than the Protestant, and their co-religionists do not subscribe one-twentieth of the amount given by Protestants, who are but a minority of the population. This seems another fact in support of the belief that in independent integrity of Turkish power | those cases wherein the Catholic Church canwhich the Earl appears to have resolved | not rule, the priests do not encourage their

publication of the above statement will induce

help of an institution which many of their own

THE SCHOOL FOR DEAF MUTES

limited house accommodation hitherto. The male pupils are taught several trades as well as the branches of a common school educacation. Much of the work they turn out compares advantageously with that done in the best shops elsewhere. At the annual meeting a few days ago, it was officially announced that Mr. Henry Mackay has purchased a piece of ground on which will be erected a suitable buildings for the schooling, boarding and training of fifty deaf mutes, at a cost of fifty thousand dollars, and will present them free to the trustees. This will be a noble gift, the memory of which will be perpetuated by incorporating the name of the generous donor with that of the institution.

This letter may well comprise a brief ac-

MISSIONARY ANNIVERSARY

of the St. James Street Church, which was stooped to pick up a sledge, with the intenclosed by a successful social service last eve-

The preachers on Sunday, 3rd inst., were the Rev. Dr. Douglas, the Rev. John Potts, and, in Douglas church, the clerical treasurer of the parent society, the Rev. A. Sutherand. The congregations were large. The sermon by Dr. Douglas was masterly. It quite sustained the reputation of the preacher, who has but few equals in the pulpit when he puts forth his strength. The audience at Mr. Potts sermon was one of the largest ever assembled in that church. His subject was the Cross of Christ. The schools gathered at the central church in the afternoon. Their singing was admirable. The collection at the close was in advance of last year. The platform meeting on Monday was a great success Hon. J. Ferrier occupied the chair until he was obliged to leave to proceed to Quebec. to take his place in the Legislative Council. It was one of the largest week-day meetings of late years. The chief speakers were Mr. Sutherland, whose eloquent and appropriate address was well received, as indeed deserved to be. Mr. Potts who was quite at home in discoursing to his former hearers in that church; and the Rev. Mr. Beaudry, missionary to the French Canadians in and near Montreal. He stated his position, and his prospects of being useful, and called for an effort to erect a church for him and his people. This will probably be the next thing o be done. The other Methodist ministers of the city have published their opinion that that the time has come when the erection of a church edifice for the French Canadians who are in increasing numbers seeking for religious instruction from the Methodist missionaries, is an imperative necessity. Should this movement go on and prosper it will be another marvel to be added to many others, which prove that the Lord is doing a great work in

The social last evening was crowded. The choir performed a few pieces in excellent Addresses were followed by subscriptions to the mission fund. There seemed to be more givers than in former years, whilst friends who were absent thoughtfully sent in their names and the unreduced amount of their annual subscriptions. The list is not yet completed. There can be no doubt that the proceeds of this anniversary will be fully equal to those of last year which was more han four thousand dollars.

CONCAUSION. Never before were so many people exerting heart the conversion and Christian usefulness | themselves to promote a saving knowledge in St. James street church, by the Rev. L. ligion at present. They are prone to look Gaetz, but you could hardly give an adequate much on the worldliness of some, and open impression of his immense congregation un- sins of others, until they are almost ready to say that error, impenitence and irreligion are as prevalent as ever. But is not this an injurto mind His promises, His povidence, his power. Is there any thing too hard for God? Behold the Lord's hand is not shortened that it cannot save, neither His ear heavy that it cannot hear." The duty and the privilege the hour is to "HAVE FAITH IN GOD."

Yours truly,

# NEWS IN BRIEF.

# NOVA SCOTIA.

The "Berwick Star" says: "Mr. T. R. Nichols, well and favourably known in this county, died at Cornwallis on Saturday last. His remains were taken to Aylesford on Tuesday, and buried with Masonic Honors. He

was a member of Kentville Lodge. The last "Gazette" contains the appointment of John P. Frecker, Esq., of this city, and John H. Copp, of Apple River Cumberland, and George King, Port Philip, same

county, as Justices of the Peace. The Boston "Herald" reports the death, in the Hospital of that city, of a girl who gave her name as Mary Kennedy, and said she be-longed to Halifax. She had been a waiter

girl in one of the hotels. At the Annapolis farmer's dinner, in sponse to the toast of "the banking interests,"
Mr. Thomas S. Whitman said he had, during the past year, discounted over two millien dollars worth of paper for the farmers of the Annapolis Valley and only lost \$38.

The exporting of potatoes from Halifax to New York and Philadelphia commended during September last, and up to the present time over 50,000 bushels have been taken-40,450 to New York, and 11,965 to Philadelphia. There are at present several vessels

oading for the same ports. A Frenchman named Pettipas, who burglariously entered a store at Memramcook, N. B., on Sunday, 3rd inst., and stole some money and goods, was arrested at Truro and sent back for trial. He has already served a term in the Penitentiary.

Miss Jane Goldsmith, who had been for ome years an inmate of the Home for the Aged, Halifax, died at that institution last week. The lady was a grand niece of the

The Liverpool "Times" says a young man named John McKay had his hand cut off by a saw in Sutherlands's Mill, Clyde River, Shelburne County, on Thursday night, last week. A man named Robert Gilbert, of Blandford, has been missing for some days, and it is

feared that he has committed suicide. Stephen McNeil's liquor shop at St. Peter's, C. B., was lately burned down. Incendiarism people prefer, as its expenses last year were \$8000 in excess of its income.

The new winter boat, the "Northern has pursued its laudable objects with very Island, had to put back for repairs, something fornia. having gone wrong with her condensing ap-

> A man named Langill, employed by the Intercolonial Railway as a car inspector at Spring Hill Junction, had his arm badly rushed recenlty, by the wheels of a coal car. He was injured so badly as to render amputation necessary.

At 3 a.m., Sunday last, a fire was discover ed in an unoccupied house near the skate factory at Dartmouth. The house was owned by Mr. John Regan. Before the engines were on the spot, the fire had gone beyond control, and the building was totally destroyed. The origin of the fire is not known.

At Baddeck, C. B., a few days ago, Mr. D. J. McCurdy, son of Mr. David McCurdy, M. P. P., was seriously injured in the head by a broadaxe which fell from a beam.

Mr. Marshall, an overseer, at the Cole Harbor Dyke, fell dead on the grounds. Deceased is reported to have said that he felt cold, and that he would exercise himself a little. He he fell to the ground. Persons who were near him, endeavored lo raise him up, when he was found to be quite dead. Heart disease is believed to have been the cause of death. Mr. Marshall was well known, and much respected. He was formerly employed on the Nova Scotia Railway.

A small boy at Kentville playfully discharg ed a loaded gun at his grandfather. The old gentleman was in a stooping position; 60 shots went through his coat collar and hat, and the remainder (how many?) entered the back of his neck. He will recover.

NEW BRUNSWICK & P. E. ISLAND

The Chignecto "Post" says :- "The Rev. J. L. Stewart, the religious Editor of the News," it is reported is about to retire from journalism entirely for the ministry

All the mills on the St. Croix have been shut down for the season. Sussex has a splendid new public hall, and

Brass Band. Valuable ore, believed to contain considerable gold, has been found on Mr. Wm. Carson's farm at South Bay.

The trial of Charles H. Wright, in St. John. on a charge of bigamy, resulted in a verdict of guilty. The prisoner was released on \$4,500 bail to await judgment on points reserved for argument before the Court.

Capt. Charles Powell, of the schooner Alice Myrick," who was arrested in Charlottetown, for alleged willfully casting away of his vessel near the North Cape, was discharged from custody. The Ocean Marine Insurance Campany, of Halifax, were the underwriters on the part of the vessel. The captain was dismissed for want of evidence to incriminate him.

At Summerside, P. E. I., on Sunday, 3rd inst., a lamp in the Methodist Church fell and the cil took fire. There was a general rush for the door, but fortunately nobody was hurt. The fire was quickly extinguished.

The Young Men's Christian Association of St. John has arranged to bring from Boston. the Mrs. H. M. Smith and Myron W. Whitney Concert Party, to give two concerts in the Academy or music, shortly before Christ-

The new barquentine "Augustina Cazada, now lying at York Point, of which a descripvessels, if not the first, built at St. John upon a direct order from a continental market, and Via G. T. R. and intercolonial freight has Capt. Pablo Roldos, of Barcelona, deserves been reduced five cents per barrel. reat credit for his enterprise. He is well satisfied with his vessel, and seems to think that she will be the means of bringing other

George Berryman, of St John, son of Dr. John Berryman, injured a few weeks ago, cast into a field so wide and promising will jous mistake? Hath not God wrought a great has improved greatly within the past few covery in a shorttime is confidently expected.

It will be three weeks yet before George Doody, the man stabbed a week ago, will be able to come out. The Examination of Spears. which was postponed till Monday next, will have to be postponed on this account.

The prospects are that the N. B. Railway will be completed to Grand Falls inside of the coming year.

Sneak thieves abound in Woodstock, and have stolen valuable robes from carriages in

front of the churches. Five little girls in Woodstock arranged a bazaar and held it last week, being well pat-

ronized. The proceeds they intend to distribute among the worthy destitute of the While Master Frank McKay was at work

on a schooner one day last week with his fa-ther, a Mr. McKay of South Milltown street, Calais, a bolt which the latter was driving leaped up and penetrated one of Frank's eyes, injuring it so severely, that he is likely to lose the sight of it entirely.

Mr. Henry Braithwaite, who was supposed have been lost in the woods, returned safely on Friday, having about \$70 worth of furs as the result of his trip. He had been on the Miramichi, and had his camp at Miramichi Lake. For five weeks he did not hear the sound of a human voice. He met with a good many cariboo, but beaver, otter, mink and sable, fur-bearing animals, were all that he was after.

On Saturday night, a Frenchman named Pettideau broke into Mr. Owen Sherry's store, Memramcook, and rigged himsel out complete in a new suit of clothes, with boots, overcoat, cap, gloves, &c., He also helped himself to about \$150 of money lying in a desk, but fortunately overlooked \$300 more.

A Commission has been appointed by the Government to examine into certain irregularities in the conduct of Justice Sylvain Heroert, of Botsford, and also into the Clerk of the Peace's office, Dorchester. The Com-missioners are Hon. Messrs Crawford and Young.

A man named Peter M'Kinnon, working in the employ of Mr. Daniel M'Laughlan on the upper waters of the Renous river, met with an uncommon accident recently, the dislocation of the cap of one knee sideways. After a good deal of effort Dr. Freeman succeeded, with the aid of chloroform, in reducing it.

The following gentlemen are announced as candidates for the seat in Legislative Council of P. E. Island vacated by the Hon. Arthur McEwen :- Dr. McNeill, W. S. McNeill, Edward Henry, and A. B. McKenzie. The election takes place on Thursday, 21st inst.

Twenty vessels cleared from Charlottetown last week with produce and oats, some to St. John's, N. F., others to ports in the United

A number of young men have lately left Light," while on her way to Prince Edward P. E. Island to seek their fortunes in Cali-

> The penitentiary has an unusually large number of inmates at present, there being 136 males and 23 females confined there.

The Fredricton "Reporter" says :- " The lady preacher, Mrs. Hunt Morgan, had crowded and delighted audiences in the Free Baptist Church on Snnday last, where she preached morning and evening.

The extraordinary large number of over 200 dogs have been reported by the Portland police, and summonses are to be issued at

### UPPER PROVINCES.

News has been received that the condition of the Lieut-Governor of Quebec is extremely critical. The last rites of the Church have been administered to him.

The old post-office, Montreal, has been sold at auction for \$117,000.

Rev. C. A. Boudiet, Presbyterian, Montreal, on Sunday week preached a powerful sermon in opposition to the introduction of polities in any shape in the pulpit.

A cable despatch this afternoon contains the announcement that the Anglo-American treaty regarding the extradition question, has been rearranged. All criminal refugees will be delivered up by both Governments.

A terrible crime has come to light at Toronto. It is in effect that a man, whose name is not given, seduced and murdered a girl named Elizabeth Johnston.

Petitions are in circulation through Montreal against the Bill now before the Local Legislature to enable the Sisters of Providence to embark in all the industries they

There were one hundred and three interments in the Montreal cemetery last week; 3 Protestants 35 Catholics fell victims to the

At a meeting of a Council of the Montreal Board of Trade, the question of freights as relating to the trade of this city was discussed, and it was determined to bring up the

whole matter at the next quarterly meeting. A dozen representative engine drivers from the West arrived in Montreal last week for the purpose of having an interview with the Grand Trunk Railway officials concerning the proposed reduction of wages. The drivers returned to work again after making their minds known, and purpose waiting to see

what effect the interview will have. Returns prepared by the License Commissioners throughout Ontario show a large majority of applicants for leave to sell liquor were Conservatives. A number declined entertaining political opinions.

Ontario Legislature is called for business n the 3rd January.

Archbishop Lynch has published a letter epudiating the course of the "Irish-Canadian" newspaper. His Grace says the Catholic body, as such, have no accredited organ in the Province. No Associations of persons or journals has any right to dictate on subjects affecting Catholic interests without consult. ing the prelates of the church, who are the natural guardians of these interests.

Bond, Bros, brokers, Montreal, have gone into insolvency. Their liabilities will reach nearly three millions, and the estate is expected to realize twenty cents on the dol

The railroad winter freight question is now attracting considerable attention and increased rates operate disadvantageously on the prestion has already been given, is one of the first ent depressed business. It is expected that

Messrs. Bourgin & Lamontange, Montreal have taken action to recover \$41,591 from the Montreal, Ottawa and Western Railway, which sum judgment has been rendered for

in concection with the right of way claims. The Dominion Telegraph Company are bringing on the completion of their line be-tween Motreal and Highgate Springs, whereby they will have direct connection with American lines and Direct Cable.

# MISCELLANEOUS.

In a speech delivered on Saturday, Bismarck is reported to have declared that if Russia threatened to be victorious in the impending war, England would interfere without making a formal declaration of war; and he believed England would occupy Egypt should Turkish territory be violated by Russian forces.

Nearly all the Turkish troops have left Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Porte having determined not to resist the occupation of those Provinces by Austria in case of war.

The extradition treaty with the United States has been re-arranged, Brent, the Lousville forger, has been arrested. E. D. Winslow, the Boston forger, and Gray, the New York forger, have fled.

The Eastern advices report a panic in Roumania; a manifesto by the Czar for promulgation; heavy movements of Turkish troops, and the Plenipotentiaries have held a preliminary meeting at Constantinople.

The United States Consul at Santiago has been summarily dismissed for plotting Tweed's escape from the United States steamer 'Franklin." At the Brooklyn Theatre, 5th inst., a large

audience was witnessing the "Two orphans," the theatre took fire and was burned to the ground; two hundred and eighty five bodies have been recovered, including Murdoch and Burroughs, two of the actors. The city is in mourning. Sir. Bartle Frere has been appointed Gov-

ernor of the Cape of Good Hope. The Affghans are said to be contemplating

an invasion of Turkestan, and with this object have concentrated 10,600 well equipped troops at Herat.

There has been a great fire in the city of Yeddo. It was one of the most destructive which has taken place for many years. The foreign settlement was partially destroyed. It is the intention of the British Treasury

to undertake the prosecution of Dr. Slade, the American medium.

Mr. D. Parker Snow, of Dundee, is organizing a "people's expedition" to sail for the North Pole in the Spring.

Mrs. Irene House, who lately murdered her husband, a divorce lawyer of New York, has been taken to an insane asylum a hope-

Congress was opened Tuesday-week, and the President's message was delievered on Wednesday. The Message was shorter than is usual with such documents. The House of Representatives has elected Samuel J. Randall, Speaker.



BY REV. R. W. ALLEN.

American Methodism dates nearly with the commencement of the American Republic. Its first sermon was preached in New York in 1766, in a private room, to six persons, by Philip Embury, a preacher from Ireland. During the next seven years, to 1773, the year in which the first Methodist Conference was held, and the first full statistics of the church reported, its entire membership only numbered 1,169. In 1776, when the national Independence was declared, it reported 4,921 and 24 preachers—a small beginning, indeed-so that its history only covers about the same period of they reported before the division in our national history.

During the decade following 1776, the work of the heroic itinerants had extended greatly, and the numbers of the Church had increased to 20,680 in 1786. This was a trying period for the Church. Evangelistic labor was nearly war. Still the ministers and members were active in doing all they could for the infant Church. During this period, an important event transpired: the organization of the Church, by which it became the "Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States." This took place at Baltimore, at the first General Conference of the Church. which commenced Dec. 24, 1784. Up to this time the ministers and members considered themselves as acting under the direction of Mr. Wesley--now they became a regularly organized, indepen-

dent Church. The next decade was greater in results, and at its close in 1796, the Church reported a membership of 56,674. In 1790, Methodism was introduced into New England by Jesse Lee, one of the Methodist itinerants, who preached his first sermon in Boston, under a venerable elm, on the common, in July 1790. The Church, greatly feeling the need of an institution for the better training of its young and rising ministry, established a college in Abington, Maryland, called "Cokesbury College." One of its principal objects was to "benefit our young men who are called to preach, that they may receive a measure of that improvement which is highly expedient as a preparation for public service." The buildings of the institution, unfortunately, were soon destroyed by fire During the year 1789, an important event took place. At a conference held in New York, an arrangement was made to recognize the Federal Government in a formal manner. In accordance with this arrangement, the Bishops of the Church waited on George Washington, then President of the United States, and Bishop Asbury read their address " with great self-possession," it is said, " and in an impressive manner." Washington's reply was one of his happiest efforts in public address. The scene must have been one of extraordinary interest, being the first recognition of the kind the government had received from the American church. The Methodist Book Concern was commenced in the same year in Philadelphia, on a borrowed capital of \$600. and is now supposed to be as large as any, if not the largest, publishing house in the world.

During the next decade, to 1806, the Church made rapid progress in New England, and had reached far into the Western country, and had divided its work into seven Conferences, with a membership of 130,567, an increase of 74,106. Great success is reported in all parts of the work for the next decadal period, so that in 1816, a membership of 214,235 is reported, an increase of 140,135. In 1826, the close of the next period, its numerical strengh advance of 146,565.

first number of Zion's Herald was issued in Boston, being the first weekly publithe Church was started at New Market. New Hampshire, and subsequently removed to Wilbraham, Mass., now known as the "Wesleyan Academy." n 1819, the Missionary Society of the Church was organized.

The records at the close of another

650,102, an increase of 289,303. In 1831, the first collegiate institution of the Church was established in Middleton, Conn., now known as the Wesleyan University." During this period the anti-slavery discussion commenced, in which the Church took an active part, and continued to do so till the emancipation of the slaves.

The next decade takes us over a period-1844-when the Church was divided on account of slavery, and notwithstanding nearly the entire membership in the slaveholding states left and organized themselves into a Church known as the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, with a membership of about 600,000, the records report in 1846, 644.299 members, only 5,804 less

In 1856, its membership had reached 800,327, an increase in the period of 150,224. During the next decade, to 1866, its numbers had swelled to 1,032,-184, an advance of 231,857. In 1875, the latest official report of the statistics suspended during the Revolutionary of the Church, there were 1,580,559 members, an increase for the nine years

of the republic, and nearly the first

century of the Church, the more prominent items of her statistics stand as follows: Number of Annual Conferences, 82; intinerant preachers, 10,923; 12,-881; members, 1,580,559; church edifices, 15.683; value of churches, \$71. 358, 234; parsonages, 5,017; value of parsonages, \$9,731,628; Sunday schools, 19,287; teachers and scholars, 1,613, 350; twenty-seven colleges and Universities, with 5,090 students, valued, including buildings, apparatus, and endowment, \$4,543,260; sixty-nine Academic institutions, including Female Colleges, with 14,100 students; estimated value of property, \$2,000,000; five Theological institutions; has a Board of Education, holding in trust \$100,000, the interest of which is devoted to educationa! purposes; published twelve official and eight unofficial weekly newspapers, five monthlies and one Quarterly Review, and a list of books embracing as large a number, it is believed, as is contained in the list of any other publishing house in the country. Its principal societies are the Sunday School Union, Tract, Freedmen's Aid, Church Extension, Board of Education, and Missionary Society. which embraces in its foreign department missions in China, India, Denmark, Norway, Germany, Switzerland, Bulgaria, Italy, Japan, South America, Africa and Mexico. There is also a Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, a very efficient organization.

Methodism in the United States nu-

merically stands as follows:							
	Itimnerant ministers.	Local preachers.	Lay members.				
Methodist Episcopal,	10,923	12.881	1,580,559				
" South	3,485	5,356	712,765				
Colored Meth. Episcopal		638	80,000				
African Meth. Episcopal		1,450	200,000				
" " Zion	1,200	800	225,000				
Evangelical Association	835	503	95,258				
United Brethren	967	1,709	131,852				
The Methodist Church	775	507	55,183				
Methodist Protestant	650	200	54,319				
American Wesleyan	250	190	20,000				
Free Methodists	90	80	6,000				
Primitive Methodists	20	25	2,800				
Independent Methodists	<sub>&gt;1.</sub> 23	1. 411	9,500				
Total,	20,453	24,384	3,173,229				

It is believed that the above pepresents a Methodist population of about eight millions.

# CARLYLE ON DARWIN.

Carlyle is now very feeble, through age. but his memory is still marvellous, and the flow of his talk-doubtless the most eloquent of the age-is unabated. Take this for a sample; "About thirty years ago a book was published here called 'The Vestiges of Creation.' It ran quietly through five editions; men read it with had increased to 360,800 members, an bated breath, in silence, and marvelled at its awlacity, It waslike a pinch of snuff and now whole waggon-loads of it are On the 9th of January, 1823, the thrown down in the public highways, and atheistic sneezing has become the fashion So-called literary and scientific classes in cation of Methodism in the world. In | England now proudly give themselves to 1817, the first academic institution of protoplasm, origin of species, and the like. to prove that God did not build the universe. Thave known three generations of the Darwins : grandfather, father, and son -atheists all. The brother of the famous haturalist, a quiet man who lives not far from here, told me that among his grand. with this legend: "Omnia ex conchis; were ever purchased before at such a "Twas the Being who made you steal softly ten years 1836, given a membership everything from a clam shell! I saw the cheap rate.

naturalist not many months ago; told him that I had read his 'Origin of Species.' and other books; that he had by no means satisfied me that men were descended from monkeys but had gone far towards persuading me that, he and his so-called scientific brethren had brought the present generation of Englishmen very near to monkeys. A good sort of man is this Darwin, and well-meaning, but with very little intellect. Ah, it is a sad and terrible thing to see nigh a whole generation of men and women, professing to be cultivated, looking around in a purblined fashion, and finding no God in this universe. I suppose it is a reaction from the reign of cant and hollow pretence, professing to believe what in fact they do not believe. And this is what we have got to: All things from frog spawn; the gospel of dirt the order of the day. The older I grow-and I now stand upon the brink of eternity-the more comes back to me the sentence in the Catechism. which I learned when a child, and the fuller and deeper its meaning becomes-'What is the great end of man' 'To glorify God, and enjoy him for evec.' No gospel of dirt, teaching that men have decended from frogs through monkeys, can ever set that aside." It is really wonderful to hear the old man's talk, for he pours his whole soul into his conversation. Its key, as you know, is a Scotch monotone: Now, at the close of the first century but at times he rises to the height of fiery energy, and almost of overwhelming eloquence.-Cor. Hartford Courant.

> HALL'S Journal of Health advises over stout people not to seek to reduce flesh by drinking vinegar or smoking, but to maintain as perfect a digestion as possible and avoid fat-making foods, such as starch in the shape of potatoes, flour, bread, and rice. Spirits, malt liquors, and sweets are to be abjured. The gluten of wheat is the best food. It will sustain life in full vigor, but it will not add an ounce of fat to the

HE guided by paths that I could not see,
By ways that I have not known, [plain
The crooked was straight, and the rough made As I followed the Lord alone. I praise him still for the pleasant palms. And the water-springs by the way: For the glowing pillars of flame by night,

And the sheltering clouds by day.

PRAYING AND DOING .- "Bless th poor children who haven't got any beds to-night," prayed a little boy, just before he lay down on his warm cot, on a cold, windy night. As he rose from his knees his mother said. "You have just asked God to bless the poor little children, what will you do to bless them?" The boy thought a moment. "Why, if I had a hundred cakes, enough for all the family, I would give them some." But you have no cakes; what then are, you willing to do?" When I get money enough to buy all the things I want, and have some over, I'll give them some." "But you haven't half enough money to buy all you want, and perhaps never will have; what will you do to bless the poor now?" "I'll give them some bread." "You have no bread the bread is mine." "Then I could earn money, and buy a loaf myself." "Take things as they are now. You know what you have that is your own: what are you willing to give to help the poor?" The boy thought again. "I'll give them half my money. I have seven pennies; Till give them four." "Wouldn't that be right?"

A TRUE GENTLEMAN.-Lord Macaulay was a true gentleman, thoughtful for others, eager to give all the happiness in his power, and scrupulously careful to avoid wounding the feelings of his associates. Few men in society created so much happiness, none occasioned less pain. His wit never left a They laughed and they cried in their innocent sting behind, like Johnson's, or Swift's, And shouted for "papa" to come quick and see or Brougham's. His overlooking kind. What presents old Santa Claus brought in the ness of heart reached even the lower (Just the things that they wanted) and left before classes of people. One day, in a walk, he was caught in a heavy shower, and turned for shelter into an ale-bouse. A While claw little Willie climbed up on his knee, company of hop-pickers came in, who were wearied with a walk of many miles. They ordered a pot of ale, as English workmen are apt to do, but learning, when about to drink, its high 'Then we dot up, and prayed dust as well as we price; said they could not offord so And Dod answered our prayers; now wasn't be much. Macaulay immediately put down dood in the money for them. Some more of the And knew just what presents my children would party soon came in, and Macauley ordered a new tankard to be brought. He left when the rain was over, folfathers effect's he found a scal engraven lowed, he says, by more blessings than

#### ANNIE AND WILLIE'S PRAYER

BY MRS SOPHIA P. SNOW.

"Twas the eve before Christmas; "Good night" had been said, Annie and Willie had crept into bed; There were tears on their pillows and tears

their eyes,
And each little bosom was heaving with sighs,
For to-night their stern father's command had been given
That they should retire precisely at seven

Instead of at eight for they troubled him mor. With questions unheard of than ever before; He had told them he thought this delusion a sin, No such a being as "Santa Claus" ever had been, And he hoped after this, he should never more

How he scrambled down chimneys with presents And this was the reason that two little heads. So restlessly tossed on their soft downy beds.

Eight, nine, and the clock on the steeple tolled Not a word had been spoken by either till then; When Willie's sad face from the blanket did peep, And whispered, "Dear Annie, is you fast asleep?" "Why, no, brother Willie," a sweet voice replies.
"I've tried it in vain. but I can't shut my eyes; For somehow, it makes me so sorry because Dear papa has said there is no 'Santa Claus;' Now we know there is and it can't be denied. For he came every year before mamma died, But then, I've been thinking that she used to pray, And God would hear everything mamma would

And perhaps she asked him to send Santa Claus here, With the sacks full of presents he brought every

year"
"Well why tant we pray dest as mama did then,
And ask him to send him with pesents aden!"
"I've been thinking so, too," and without a word Four bare little feet bounded out on the floor, And four little knees the soft carpet pressed,

And two tiny hands were clasped to each breast. Now, Willie, you know we must firmly believe. That the presents we ask for we are bound to You must wait just as still till I say the 'Amen,' And by that you will know that your turn has

come then. Dear Jesus, look down on my brother and me, And grant us the favor we are asking of Thee, I want a wax dolly, a tea set and ring, And an ebony work box that shuts on a spring: Bless papa dear Jesus, and cause him to see That Santa Claus loves us far better than he: Don't let him get fretful and angry again, At dear brother Willie, and Annie. Amen!"
"Peas Desus, 'et Santa Taus tuin down to-night, And bing us some pesents before it is 'ight; I want he should give me a nice little sed, With bight shiny unners, and all painted yed; A box full of tandy, a book, and a toy—
Amen,—and then, Jesus, I'll be a dood boy."

Their prayers being ended they raised up their heads
And with light hearts and cheerful again sought They were soon lost in slumber both peaceful and deep
And with faries in dreamland were roaming in

Eight, nine, and the little French clock had Ere the father had thought of his children again; He seems now to hear Annie's half suppressed sighs, And to see the big tears stand in Willie's blue

"I was harsh with my darlings," he mentally said,
"And should not have sent them so early to bed; But then I was troubled—my feelings found vent For Bank stock to-day has gone down ten pe

But of course they have forgotten their troubles ere this. And that I denied them the thrice asked for kiss, But just to make sure I'll steal up to their door, For I never spoke harsh to my darlings before. So saying, he softly ascended the stairs. And arrived at the door to hear both of

prayers. His Annie's "bless papa," draws forth the And Willie's grave promise falls sweet on his ears "Strange, strange I'd forgotten," said he with a sigh "How I longed when a child to have Christman

I'll atone for my harshness," he inwardly said, By answering their prayers before I sleep in my bed."

Then he turned to the stair, and softly went down. Threw off velvet slippers and silk dressing gown; Donned hat, coat and boots, and was out in the

street,
A millionaire facing the cold driving sleet,
Nor stopped he until he had bought everything,
From the box full of candy to the tiny gold ring. ndeed he kept adding so much to his store, That the various presents outnumbered a score; And with Aunt Mary's aid in the nursery 'twrs stowed. Miss Dolly was seated beneath a pine tree,

By the side of a table spread out for tea A work box well filled in the centre was laid, And on it the ring for which Annie had prayed; A soldier in uniform stood by a sled, With bright shining runners, and all painted red; There were balls, dogs and horses, books pleasing

to see, and birds of all colors were perchal in the tree, While Santa Claus laughing stood up in the top, As if getting ready more presents to drop. And as the fould father the picture surveyed, He thought for his trouble he had amply been

And he said to himself as he brushed off a tear. "I'm happier to-night than I've been for a year, I've enjoyed more true pleasure than ever before,—
What care I if bank stocks fall ten per cent. more: Hereaster I'll make it a rule, I believe, To have Santa Claus visit us each Christmas eve. So thinking he gently extinguished the light, And tripped down the stairs to retire for the night:

As soon as the beams of the bright morning sun Put the darkness to flight, and the stars, one by Four little blue eyes out of sleep opened wide,

And at the same moment the presents espied:
Then out of their beds they sprang with a bound,
And the very gifts played for were all of them

And now," added Annie, in a voice soft and low, You'll believe there's a Santa Claus, papa, I Determined no secret between them should be, And told in soft whispers how Annie had said,

That their blessed mamma so long ago dead, Used to kneel down and pray by the side of her And that God, up in Heaven, had answered her prayer!

Well, well, let him think so, the dear little elf, 'Twould be cruel to tell him I did it myself."

Blind father! who caused year proud heart to And the hasty words poken so soon to repent?

stairs, And made you His agent to antheir prayers.

WITTY RETORT.-When China becam open to the preaching of the Gospel and the circulation of the beriptares, the friends and supporters of the British and Foreign Bible Society, of whom the Re-J. A. James, of Birmingham, was one the most active, devised a plan for sending one million copies of the New Testame into the country. A special fund was an cordingly raised for this purpose, and scheme was effectually worked out missionaries exerting themselves noth, circulate the precious boon, which was doubt the means of shedding spiritu light on many a gloomy district, Be this act of Christian benevolence did no pass unchallenged by the Romish priest hood, Cardinal Wiseman declaring, in on of his sermons, that "no apprehensing need be felt about the circulation of this million of Testaments, as the Chine bootmakers and shoemakers were using them up as waste paper in their respective manufactures." When Dr. Beaumon heard of this strange utterence, he with remarked, "Then are the feet of people shod with the preparation of the Gospel of peace!"-Moister's Missioner Anecdotes."

We find the following in the New Yor Observer. Cannot youch for its truth:

The whole number of Popes to Pius IX is 257. Of these 104 have been Romans and 103 natives of other parts of half, I Frenchmen. 9 Greeks. 7 Germans, 5 Ani atics, 3 Africans, 2 Dalmatians, 3 Spanards, 1 Hebrew, 1 Thracian, 1 Dutchman 1 Portuguese, 1 Candiot and 1 Englishman

# MEASURING CORN IN BULK

Multiply the length, width and height together by inches, and divide that product by 3,888. This will give the number of bushels in the crib or waggon bor, For example, the crib that is twenty feet long. four feet wide, and eight feet high holds 284 49 bushels. And such a crib is 240 inches long, 48 inches wide, and % inches high, containing 1,105,920 inches. Divide that by 3,888, and it will give 284 4-9 bush.

Again, if your waggon bed is 11 feet ong, 3 feet wide, and 17 inches deep, multiply I32 inches long, 36 inches wide, 36 inches deep together, and it will make 80,784 inches. Divide by 3,888, and the bed will hold 20 7-9 bushels.

Every farmer should keep a book which to paste agricultural scraps. Every one, in reading a paper, will see a number of things which he will wish to remember. He will perhaps see suggestions, the value of which he will desire to test, or hints which he will want to be governed by in future operations. And yet, after reading the paper, he will probably never see it again. In such a case all the valuable articles will be lost. To prevent such a loss every reader should clip from the papers such articles as he desires to preserve, and remember and paste them in a scrap book. Such a book, at the end of a year or two, will be interesting and valua-

# WINDOW PLANTS.

A writer for the "Scientific Farmer, w no profess to know all about it, says that according to the temperature required for the healthy growth of different plants they may be divided into two classes, namely: Those that grow well at an ares age temperature of 50 degrees, that is ranging from 40 degrees to 60 degrees, and those that require a higher temperature, an average of 60 degrees, ranging from 50 degrees to 70 degrees.

The first class will include geraniums, carnations, centaureas, camelias, azaleas, abutilons, callas, sweet alysium, English vies, smilax, mignionette, byacinths, primulas, stevias, petunias, verbenas, lobelias and roses. In the second class are begonias, bouvardies, epiphyllums, cacti, fuchsias, gloxinias, German ivies, beliotrope. pilgas, zorrenias, and roses. Roses are included in both lists, as they will suceeed under either conditions. Selected

# COFFEE BAG RUGS.

A very pretty style of rugs may be made of even such homely materials as coffee bags. Choose those of even texture, and have them washed and ironed smoothly, or as some will prefer, buy the same mate rial by the yard, which will be still better as it will be clean and with the original stiffening. The rug must be cut of the desired size, allowing for the fringe, and then worked in cross strich with coarse Germantown wool, just as one would work on Java canvas. Some rugs are very bandsome when done with a Persian pattern; and, if preferred, the designs may be made very gargeous by introducing an applique centre of scarlet, erimson, blue, or green coth or flamet, button hole stitched to hold it down. The edge is fringed out in the u-nal way, being secured by the button hole edge. The more it a worked, the bandsomer it will be-MoDECEMBER 1

THE EMPT

John Holman and in sad trouble. Their home is so place that I am when the greater s dwelling, they sent I always shrink

home in trouble. entering where I k wrung. Yet I nev ing, but go at once the black night at in distress.

They met me threw his arms ar his head heavily sobbed like a chil ressed him. I kno John is, and he w in his sorrow than noble and sensitiv thought of hims thought would hav ings; but, in the friendship, he took

came more deeply John's wife met my hand without seemed stronger t her wan, pale face, her half-neglected intense sorrow that eves, teld the un was in her heart.

They took me towards the cradle beside their bed.

They said nothi the side of the cra they with their each other, I with It was very still, though it was a su

Then the wothe

the sheet from the it softly below the rested beside one a The bluggeryes, anni their tint to the lie The soft white for was smoothed from by its side on the sad, half joyous, the mouth, were all t

was gone. We did not sp looked till the whi in the midst of ou attempt to go av father and mother to each other, wer cradle, and gazing

dead with long, dr

The deep silence as I was the one the outer edge of me first to speak. how the words of what you want They have an unea and seem midway and the divine, s them they are no only God's words other place than words of the L "Suffer little chi Me." I softly rej

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"those were the w when we watched was breathing-hea cloud was over h knew that his en nearly one olclock was very still. W ing the Lerd s children to come he is going," we other, as we set Just then the cloc was a long-drawn was still. Our dar We knelt beside and there gave the peaceful departure that was in it. how glad we had l our boy-how we his first breath to ed for grace and he first and deepest so deep. A little whi door from the stree long white ribbin bound it, my heart s name, till a bro

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CORN IN BULK.

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AG RUGS.

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A special fund was ac

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

THE EMPTY CRADLE.

John Holman and his young wife are a sad trouble. Their baby is dead. Their home is so sweet and pleasant a place that I am often there, and so when the greater sorrow darkened their dwelling, they sent for me,

I always shrink when going to a home in trouble. I have a dread of entering where I know my heart will be grung. Yet I never yield to the feeling, but go at once, as one goes out into the black night at the call of a friend

They met me at the door. John threw his arms around my neck, leant his head heavily on my shoulder, and friendship, he took me to his heart and done it. It must be, and it is well. came more deeply than ever into mine.

eyes, told the unmeasured grief that hearts. was in her heart.

They took me into their room and towards the cradle that was standing beside their bed.

They said nothing, but he went to the side of the cradle and stood there, they with their arms clasped round each other, I with mine over them both. It was very still, and seemed cold, though it was a summer's day without.

Then the mother very gently raised the sheet from the little face and laid it softly below the dimpled hands that rested beside one another on the breast. the blusses, sunken just a little, gave their tint to the lids that lay over them: the soft white forehead, the hair that was smoothed from it and lay in curls by its side on the pillow, the smile, half sad, half joyous, that lingered round the mouth, were all there. But our boy

We did not speak; we only stood and ooked till the white form folded away in the midst of our tears. We did not attempt to go away. By-and-by the father and mother, nestled side by side to each other, were bending over the cradle, and gazing into the face of the dead with long, dreamy, wistful looks.

The deep silence must be broken, and, as I was the one who was standing on | not?" the outer edge of the sorrow, it was for me first to speak. Did you ever notice how the words of the Bible seem just what you want at such a moment? They have an unearthliness about them, and seem midway between the human and the divine, so that while you use them they are not your words at all, only God's words which come from another place than this world. So the words of the Lord Jesus came up, "Suffer little children to come anto Me." I softly repeated them, adding,

"and he has gone to Jesus." Then came deep sobs and the tears fell like rain-drops. "Yes," said John, "those were the words that came to us when we watched his ebbing life. He was breathing heavily, and the strange cloud was over his face, so that we knew that his end was near. It was nearly one o'clock in the day. The city was very still. We seemed to be hearing the Lerd saying, 'Suffer little children to come unto Me. 'And now he is going," we whispered one to the other, as we act alone with our boy. Just then the clock struck one. There was a long-drawn breath, and then all g must be cut of the was still. Our darling was gone aways ig for the Trange, and We knelt beside the cradle, and then and there gave thanks to God for the peaceful departure and the blessed hope that was in it. We told the Master how glad we had been over the gift of our boy-how we had given him from his first breath to God. How we prayed for grace and help to bear this one first and deepest sorrow! It was very deep. A little while ago, I came in the door from the street, and as I saw the semer it will be-Me long white ribbin with the black that bound it, my heart in its agony called his name, till w broke with disappoint-

is well, we know that it is well, with the

So John talked, and I did not interrupt him. We lingered there beside the cradle, and spoke of the nearness of heaven and its reality; more real and near than ever before to them. We spoke of Christ's love for little children. and how He is the same unforgetful Saviour that He was when He was on earth, and how safe the boy was with Him. We talked till it seemed as if the little form before us had grown angelic. We seemed to forget almost that it was there at all, since the boy was so safe and happy with Christ our

We spoke of God's wisdom and goodness. We did not attempt to explain the bereavement,-the explanasobbed like a child. I folded and ca- tion lay too far out of our sight : we did ressed him. I know how manly a man not attempt to picture to ourselves any John is, and he was more manly then possible sorrow or trouble in our boy's in his sorrow than ever before. A less life, or say that, had he lived, he might noble and sensitive soul would have have gone astray. We only tried to thought of himself, and his self- grasp the hand of the Heavenly thought would have restrained his feel. Father in the dark, and to say, He ings; but, in the all confidence of his knows all. He loves us, and He has

We did not sit down. We lingered John's wife met me calmly and wrung by the cradle till God and heaven seemmy hand without a word. The woman | ed very near. Then at last I folded seemed stronger than the man. But back the sheet—it seemed better for me her wan, pale face, her swollen eyelids, to do it—over the little hands and face. her half-neglected hair, and the look of and we went away, not all sorrowful. intense sorrow that cried from her blue but with a sort of gladness in our

For long after the funeral the empty cradle was kept undisturbed. John and his wife regarded it as the most precious thing in the house. As they looked on it they often wept, and were reminded of the "better land" whether their dear babe had gone. - Selected.

THE BOY WHO KEPT HIS WORD.

One day I heard the softest little tap-a-tap at the door, low as though made by a kitten's paw, and when I opened it, a beautiful little boy, with brown eyes, red lips, and rich olive complexion, stood there perspiring, and holding his old battered hat in his sunburnt hands.

"Would you lend me a wheel-barrow to take some walnuts home? I will bring it right back this evening," said he respectfully, and he appeared like a dear little gentleman.

"Be sure, my little man, I want to accommodate you," said I laying my hand on his moist brow, and turning ARGUMENTS PRO. & CON. his sweet face fairly up to view, " how do I know that you are an honest little stranger. Your eyes and face look very honest, but sometimes a boy's acts belie his truthful face. Yes, I'l lend you the wheel-barrow, and take your word for it that you'll bring it back this evening. But you look so tired and sweaty that I believe you'd like one of my nice cookies, would you

"Yes ma'am, thank you," said he; and then I put the sideboards on the wheel-barrow and ran it out at the gate for him, and helped him lift a sack of nuts into it. In the evening, as we sat at tea, I heard the wheel-barrow coming up the dusty road with a creaking ' wheek, whack," and I felt rejoiced to know that my little stranger was a boy who could be trusted.

" I did bring it home now, didn't I?" said he, puffing along.

"Thank you," said I. "It does me good to meet a boy who regards his word as something sacred, because I think an honest boy will make an honest man." and I shook hands with the little fellow and told him to sit down and rest

He took off his hat and sat down, saying, "I can't stay long, because I have to get the cow for mother, and we keep her in Mr. Irving's pasture."

I learned who the child was-that he was the new blacksmith's son, and that he had a little brother and sister at home, and that "Sissy Zoa" was the darlingest baby in the world. talked to him about keeping his word always, regarding it as something sacred - of building up a character for truthfulness; and for a few moments I talked little boy-talk as hard as I could. His big eyes watched me closely -he understood and appropriated every word I said. I gave him a cookie to eat then, and one for after he got nome, and one apiece for the ltttle brother and sister, and told him to mind what his mother had said about getting the cow, and that I believed he was rested and had better go now: but whenever he wanted any favors thereafter I would not be afraid to trust

Oh, he walked off so royally! just as rich and honorable, and he took strides like a young Goliah! And I! I felt good to meet with a specimen of manly integrity in such a little lump of a boy. I felt a deep interest in the child, and resolved to watch him, and ment because it got - answer. But it | do him all the good I could.

ESTABLISHED 1861.

PARKS' COTTON WARP. WHITE, BLUE, RED, ORANGE AND GREEN

THE COTTCN WARP made by us for the past fifteen years having proved so very satisfactory to consumers, we feel justified in recommending it to all who use the article as the BEST IN QUALITY and actually the CHEAPEST in the market.

We warrant every buudle to be full length and weight and to be numbered correctly-

Our name address is on the label.

For Sale by all dealers.

WM. PARKS' & SON, N. Brunswick Cotton Milis. St. John, N.B.

CUSTOM TAILORING!

H. G. LAURILLIARD,

19 HOLLIS STREET.

HALIFAX N. S.,

Agency for New York Fashions April 1, 1876

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St. Georges St, Annapolis Royal. M. PORTER - - . PROPRIETOR.

THE above Hotel is pleasantly situated, one door East of St. Luke's Church and five minutes walk from Steamboat Wharf, Railway Station and Post Office. Good accommodation for permanent and Transient Boarders. Terms-30 cents per meal or \$1.00 per day. Permanent Board from \$3 to \$5 per week.

Aug. 28, 1876.

THE "PEOPLE'S HARMONY.

A SELFCTION of short and pleasing PART SONGS and GLEES in four parts. Suitable for Singing Classes, Choir or social practice; in sheets containing three pieces each, at four cents per sheet.

Numbers one to eight now ready. An edition of the first six numbers (containing Eighteen PIECES) in covers, for 25 cents.

Printed for the Proprietor by LAMBORN COCK, London. Music selected and arranged by

ARNOLD DOANE,
69 Birmingham St., Halifax, N.S.
To whom applications may be made.
Nov. 11—1m.

FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale a Two Story Dwell-Barn, Woodshed, half acre of land, and thirty grafted fruit trees.

TERMS EASK. Hantsport, N. S., August 22nd, 1876. J. S. HUNTLEY.

BAPTISMAL IMMERSION NOT OF GOD.

REPRINT OF ARTICLES on Basism which appeared in the "Messenger," "Witness" and "Wesleyan."

Edited by W. SOMMERVILLE, A.M. W. Cornwallis.

For Sale by Messrs. A. & W. Mackinlay, Gran-

KING'S COUNTY DUCE DEPOT

Nov. 22-3i

TOR parties wishing to sell BUTTER, EGGS, CHEESE, APPLES, CIDER, PORK, POTATOES, HAY, OATS, POULTRY, or any kind of farm produce—This is the best place in Halifax to

And to parties wishing to purchase any of the above articles—the KING'S COUNTY PRODUCE DEFOT, 138 and 140 Barrington Street, Halifax, is the best place to send their orders, which will always be promptly atterded to by the Agent.

JOSEPH H. BENT. Oct 20-6 ins.

WOODILL'S GERMAN

MANUFACTURED BY FRED. B. WOODILL,

FOR W. M. D. PEARMAN, Factory, 122 Upper Water Street

For making Bread, Biscuits, Buns, Tea Cakes, Pastry, &c., Far lighter, sweeter, and more wholesome than by any other process, and at a great saving of Time, "cuble and Expense.

KEROSENE OIL.

100 Casks Canadian. 200 Cases American, high test. For sale by R. I HART.

a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit an terms free. TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine arch 8, 1 vr. SEND 25 cts to G. P. ROWELL & Co., New York, for Pamphlet of 100 pages, containing lists of thenewspapers, and estimates showing cost of ad-eressing.

MENEELY &COMPANY BELL FOUNDERS,

WEST TROY, New York.

Fifty years established. Church Bells and Chimes; Academy, Factory Bells, &c. Improved Patent Mountings. Catalogues free. No agencies. sept. 1—iy

SUGAR.

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

\$55 TO \$77 a Week to Agents. Sample aug 26 ly Augusta, Main

British Shoe Store.

NEW GOODS JUST RECEIVED.

Men's Heavy Grain Lace Boots,

We are making all kinds of domestic

BOOTS AND SHOES. In MEN'S WOMEN'S LOF'S and CHILD'S, which are FAR SUPERIOR TO THE SAME CLASS OF IMPORTED, which we sell on slight advance on cost.

W. C. BRENNAN & CO.

This standard article is compound-

ed with the greatest care. Its effects are as wonderful and as

satisfactory as ever. It restores gray or faded hair to its youthful color.

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CONDENSED CERTIFICATES. NATIONAL HOTEL, Washington, D.C., Dec. 2, 1874.

Lessra Helphenstine & Bentley ; Gents: I very cheerfully state that I used Dur-ang's Rheumatic Remedy with decided benefits. A.H. STEPHENS,

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Victoria Steam Confectionery Works, Waterloo St., St. John N.B., II. P. KERR J R. WOODBURN. (dec. 15)

11 a. m.

J. B. Morrow, Esq.

#### PREACHER'S PLAN, HALLEAX AND DARTMOUTH, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 17TH.

Brunswick St. 11 a.m. Rev. A. W Nicolson Rev. E. R. Brunyate 7 p.m. Grafton St. 11 a.m. Rev. W. H. Heartz. Rev. W. Parvis 7p.m. Kave St 11 a.m. Rev. E. R. Brunvate Rev. G. Shore 7 p.m. 11 a.m. Rev. D. W. Johnson. Rev. W. H. Heartz. 7 p.m. Cobourg St. Rev. W. Purvis. Rev. D. W. John-on. Mr. F. Hutchings. BEECH STREET. 3,30 p.m.

#### MARRIED.

7 p.m.

Rev. G. Shore

At the residence of the bride's uncle Mr. Hill, Mill Villiage, Queens Co., N.S., by the Rev. J. S. Addy, Mr. Charles W. Doggett, of White Point, Queen's Co., to Ellen Marth. Mullins, of Mill Village.

On Dcc. 7th, at Shubenacadie, by Rev. Eben. England, Annie McQuarrie, of Port Easton, to Daniel Logan, of Urbania. At Short Beach, Yarmouth Co., Dec. 1st, by

Rev. W. H. Evans, Mr. Ralph Churchill, of Free-port, Digby Co., and Emma daughter of Mr. John Rose, Short Beach. At the house of the brides father in Guysboro',

by the Rev. James Buckley, Miss Maria Elizabeth Wheaton, to Mr. George Daniel Myers, of Coal Harbor, in the County of Guysboro'.

At Spun's Cove, Lancaster, St. John Co., N.B., 5th Oct., by Rev. John J. Phinney., Jas. Irvine, of the above place to Louisa Maria Ferrtes, of St. Andrews, N.B. At Fairville, St. John Co, N.B., 6th Nov., by the same, Jno. Linton, Esq., Kingston, Kings Co., to Diana McIntosh, of the Town of Portland, St.

At the residence of the bride's mother, Mosquito Cove, St. John County, 5th Dec. by the same, William Baker, to Wilhelmina, fourth daughter of the late Thomas Stout, of the above place

At the Parsonage, Windsor, on the 6th inst., by the Rev. S. F. Huestis, Mr. Elisha Baxter, of Wentworth, Hants, Co., and Mrs Jane Bates, for-

On the 12th December, by the Rev. Henry Pope senr Mr. Lawson, P. Corkum, to Miss Ellen Gray, both of Halifax.

#### DIED.

At Upper Cape Botsford, W.C., William Allen, Esq., aged 75. The deceased was a worthy man, and was a class leader for a number of years at Upper Cape.

Suddenly, at Windsor, on Sunday morning, of diphtheria, Mary Ellen, only and beloved child of James T. and Emma Cowen, aged 6 years.

At Catalina, N. F, Nov. 3, Geo. Danlton, 66 years. Nov. 12, Thomas Steeds, 77 years. Nov. 14, Joseph Reed, 45 years. Nov. 18, Able E. Clouter. 1 month. Nov. 22, Walter H. Knight, 7 months.

Among the exhibitors of the Centennial Exhibition may be mentioned the well-known Organ manufacturers of Brattleboro, Vt., Messrs. J. Estey & Co. The 'prominent absence' of such a firm from the "list of awards" has doubtless occasioned many questions as to the reason. The explanation is simple indeed. They did not compete. They simply exhibited their instruments on their own intrinsic merits, with no efforts to obtain recognition except from the public.

We cannot too highly commend such a course, as compared with some exhibitors, whose sole aim seemed to be not to give the public pleasure in examining their wares, but to obtain the bronze

Enquiry elicits the fact that Estey & Co. are the largest manufacturers and the heaviest exporters of their class, one-half of the entire amount of organs shipped to Europe markets being from

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MME. LUCCA,—" I am surprised at their full,
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y	Do. Rolls	.24 to .27	.24 to	.25
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ıt	Tallow, per lb		.00 to	.00
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1-	Eggs, per doz	.20 to .23	.22 to	.25
e	Lard, per lb	7	.14 to	.16
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3	Potatoes per bush	45 to .60	.40 to	.50
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n	Do. dairy	,9 to .11	.09 to	.10
of	Source to midne institut	1.75 to 2 10	1.70 to	2.00
1-	do. grey	2.00 to 2.50	2.25 to	2.50
it.	Lambskins each	.40 to .50	.80 to	.90
of	Turnips	.25 to .30	.60 to	.80
	Chickens, pr pair	.35 to40	.30 to	.45
l-	.Turkey, per lb	.11 to .14	.12 to	.13
of	Geese, each	.40 to .60	.45 to	.60
-	Pucks, per pair	.50 to 60	.60 to	.70
f	Beans, green, per bush		.30 to	.40
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