

# The Wesleyan.

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## THE DESIRE OF NATIONS.

"I will shake all nations and the desire of all nations shall come."  
"In Bethlehem of Judea."  
"There went forth a decree from Caesar Augustus that all the world should be enrolled."  
*Margin of English Version.*

Once, on the Imperial Palatine,  
Those arches of its pride around,  
I strove that chamber to divine  
Where once Augustus might be found,  
Setting his signet to a scroll  
That all the nations should enroll.

'Twas but his whim: 'twas done, 'twas o'er;  
The purblind de-pot never knew  
That what he did forevermore  
Should sound the world-wide nations  
through;

That thus the Age of Cloud was closed,  
And Numa and his nymph deposed.  
As o'er the parlor's chequered board  
The ivory troops are moved at will,  
So Caesar sees his sov'reign word  
All lands with haste and motion fill:  
He dreams not that his own proud hand  
Moves at a mightier Lord's command.

He dreams not, he whose nod is death,  
Far off, the Syrian hills amid,  
There is a maid of Nazareth,  
In a poor joiner's cottage hid,  
For whom he sets the world astir;  
For Him that shall be born of her.

As stretch the spider's radiant twines,  
So, from his throne of power and pride,  
The highways spread in thousand lines  
To west and east, afar and wide;  
And at their master's beck—'tis done;  
Through all the world his herald's run.

Goes forth that edict near and far,  
Where scepter'd satraps own his way;  
Where Danube's fierce barbarians are,  
Where Rhone and Rhine pursue their  
way;

To Spain and Britain sound the call,  
To Parthian's East and Western Gaul.  
It shakes all nations, wonder-fraught:  
It works unseen Jehovah's will,  
For thus the peasant maid is brought  
From Nazareth to David's hill;  
And thus it comes—of David's stem  
The Christ was born in Bethlehem!

Uplift his cross—the idols fall;  
Descends the dove—the eagles fly;  
Another Caesar sounds his call  
To men and nations far and nigh,  
Proclaiming David's Son divine:  
Christ reigns upon the Palatine.

Hail, Prince of Peace! hail King of Kings!  
Who would not hail thy day of birth,  
Sunshine with healing in his wings,  
Light, love, and joy to all the earth!  
Once more let all men be enrolled,  
Thou the One Shepherd—in one fold.  
*Bishop Coxe.—In Independent*

## GRANVILLE FERRY CHURCH.

Very interesting services in connection with the dedication of the new Methodist Church at Granville Ferry, Annapolis County, were held on Sunday, 14th Decr. The Methodist denomination has held an important position at that place for about half a century. A little more than fifty years ago, Rev. Messrs. Williams, Pickles, Joll, DesBrisay and Banister were the Methodist preachers stationed in this Province. The circuits were very large, embracing two or three Counties. These five itinerant preachers, probably, travelled over ground now occupied by twenty or thirty ministers. At the time to which we refer there was no place of worship at Granville Ferry, as the settlement was small and no denomination was strong enough to think of erecting one; in fact there were few churches in Nova Scotia: those that existed belonged principally to the Episcopalians and Baptists. The ministrations of these faithful preachers were attended with gracious revivals, the services being held in the dwellings of the two or three Methodist families living in the vicinity. The interest of the Methodist cause increased so rapidly, and the necessity for a place of worship became so apparent, that an effort was put forth and an unused building purchased and removed to a site near the one on which the present edifice stands. This building being but about twenty by thirty ft. long, soon became too small for the rapidly increasing congregation. The village also began to expand and increase in population, and a larger house of worship was commenced. This building was thirty by forty feet, two storeys high. It required a

year or two to finish the outside—and before this was accomplished rough seats were arranged so that it could be used for worship. In the course of two or three years the interior was finished. This building for its time, was a creditable one, and, with its galleries, seated quite a large audience. Twenty-three years ago this building was enlarged by a piece, sixteen feet, being added to its length; a tower erected and a well-toned bell placed in it. With this end in view as little expense as possible has been of late years expended upon it, and about a year and a half ago the congregation decided to "arise and build." In September last the corner stone was laid; the building put up, and the outside and basement immediately completed. The old building was sold and the purchasers made three tenements of it. The latter part of this summer, work was again resumed and the interior of the auditorium finished.

## THE EDIFICE.

The building is thirty six by fifty-six feet, with tower fourteen by fourteen. The basement contains a Vestry for S. School, lectures, social meetings, etc., and two class rooms. The entrance is from the front, and the auditorium, which is thirty-six by forty-four feet, and capable of seating two hundred and fifty persons, is reached by stairs on either side of the pulpit. The platform for the use of the choir is in the rear of the pulpit, thus enabling the audience to face both the speaker and the singers. The pews are circular in form and the wood-work of the interior finished in ash with black walnut trimmings. Three handsome black walnut chairs in gothic style and upholstered with green repp are on the platform in the rear of a very handsome desk. The walls are laid off in block work and painted in imitation of stone. The altar, pulpit, stairs and aisles are carpeted, and three handsome chandeliers light the audience room splendidly. The edifice and its appendages cost \$4,404.00. It is one of the best built churches in the Province and presents a very handsome appearance.

## THE DEDICATORY SERVICE.

As the tones of the 11 a.m. bell died away, Rev. S. F. Huestis, President of the N. S. Conference, arose and said:

DEARLY BELOVED, the scriptures teach us that God is well pleased with those who build Temples to his name. We have heard how he filled the Temple of Solomon with his glory and how in the Second Temple he manifested himself still more gloriously. Let us not doubt that he will approve our purpose of dedicating this house for the performances of the several offices of religious worship, and let us now devoutly join in praise to Almighty God that this godly undertaking hath been so far completed; and in prayer for its further blessing upon all who shall hereafter worship in this place.

The hymn commencing as follows was then sung:

How pleasant how divinely fair,  
O Lord of Hosts, thy dwellings are.

Prayer was offered by Rev. A. W. Nicolson, ex-President of the N. S. Conference. After reading the lessons the President preached a very excellent discourse from the words found in Nehemiah 2 chap., 20 verse, and 6 chap., and 15 verse.

At the conclusion of the sermon, the 122 Psalm was read, the President and Ministers reading the verses alternately.

The Trustees of the church then came forward and said:

We present unto you this building, to be dedicated as a church for the worship and service of Almighty God.

The "Declaration" was then read by the President, and the congregation knelt and prayer was offered. An appropriate hymn and the benediction terminated the very interesting service.

At the opening of the afternoon service Rev. F. Beattie, resident Baptist

minister, led in prayer. Rev. C. Parker, of Bridgetown preached a very interesting discourse from second epistle of Paul to Timothy, 2nd chap. and the last clause of the 3rd verse. At the conclusion of the sermon, Rev. Mr. Beattie delivered an excellent address.

In the evening Rev. A. W. Nicolson preached an excellent sermon from Zachariah 4th chap. and the last clause of the 7th verse. At the close of the sermon, Rev. W. H. Heartz, Pastor of the Church, in a few earnest remarks tendered the thanks of the congregation, in connection with his own, to the ministers who had assisted him in a very interesting opening services about to close; to the strangers, of different denominations, present, and to the building committee on the successful completion of their labors. In the course of his remarks he paid a well deserved compliment to Mr. J. A. Brown, the Contractor, for the excellent workmanship and superior materials used in the construction of the church. It was built to the entire satisfaction of the Committee and Trustees.

The congregations at all the services were large. The choir discoursed excellent music; and we may here remark that the handsome organ used on the occasion was built by the Annapolis Organ Company, at Annapolis and kindly loaned for the occasion.

On Monday at 10 o'clock, a. m. the sale of the pews took place, and 46 of the 50 were sold for the handsome sum of \$3,355.00. In the evening quite a large number of the congregation met in the church to hear the statement of the Building Committee. After devotional exercises, Rev. Mr. Heartz read the items in connection with the cost of the church and the amount obtained from subscriptions, sale of pews, etc, which showed the whole indebtedness to be only \$404.00. Upwards of \$300. was soon subscribed, and two or three of the gentlemen present offered to take the four pews unsold and furnish the amount wanted, which was agreed to by the Trustees, and the church was, consequently, declared free of debt. We congratulate the Methodist congregation at Granville Ferry on the possession of such a splendid church and trust that they may long be spared to worship the God of their fathers in it.—*Wolfville Star.*

## CHRISTMAS OBSERVANCES.

The Saturnalia were observed in commemoration of the peaceful and happy period in which Saturn flourished, which the poets have celebrated as the Golden Age. Universal joy and harmony prevailed during the time of the celebration. No serious business was permitted; the schools were closed; war ceased; and all kinds of amusement and indulgence prevailed. License was unbounded. The lowest slaves had a temporary equality with their masters, who patiently bore every freedom of remark from their menials, and even submitted to the keenest sarcasms. One day only was at first devoted to the celebration of the festival, but Augustus gratified the people with two additional days of sport and festivity.

The outcroppings of the freedom and license of the Saturnalia are visible in many forms in Christian observances. In Italy at the present day, masters and servants meet at a common Christmas table, and are seated together. And among the English aristocracy, at the time respecting which Scott sang of the Christmas tide, the "huge hall table"

"Bore them upon its surface broad  
No mark to part the squire and lord."

The Feasts of Foals and Asses in France and England were more of those "December liberties" born of the same stock. In those grotesque Saturnalia every thing serious was buried; inferiors personified their superiors, and sedate men became frolicsome. In a modified degree the idea has come down through Protestant England and Puritanical Scotland to modern days.

The most of our modern Christmas observances can be traced back to the old worship of Odin. The names have simply been changed, and the custom has received the rite of Christian baptism. The Christ-child with his gifts and marked attendants, is a product of the German antiquity. Mistletoe and holly, Yule log and Yule candle are classed in the same category. Decking the houses and temples with evergreens at Yule tide was a Druidical practice. Holly and mistletoe were the favorite hangings. The mistletoe was particularly venerated. Its berries of pearl were symbolic of purity, and were thus associated by them with the rites of marriage. Chapelets of the mystic flower were worn about the head, a practice to which the phrases "whispering under the mistletoe," and "kissing under the mistletoe," are allusions. Our pagan progenitors also kindled bonfires upon the hills during this festive season, and in their homes burned great logs and a mammoth candle. Hence the application of these observances to the Christmas tide.

The Christmas tree is also of German origin. Its pagan prototype was the Ygdrasil, a great tree whose roots were hidden deep in the ground, but whose top reached to Wallhalla, the old German paradise, where its leaves nourished the goat upon whose leaves milk fallen heroes restored themselves. During the Twelve Nights a fir tree to represent the Ygdrasil was decorated in honor of Berchta, the goddess of Spring. When Christianity was introduced in Germany Christmas usurped the customs of the Twelve Nights, and the tree of Berchta became the Christmas tree. So the evergreen tree, emblematic of spring time, became symbolic of an eternal spring. No longer the symbol of a heathenish principle, it has been bourne wherever German civilization has penetrated. Laden with rich varieties of golden fruit and radiant with light, the tree has taken root, and now lifts its gay branches under every sky, flourishing like amid Norwegian snows and beneath Italian suns, on the banks of the Neva and the Thames, the Hudson and the Rio Grande. Formerly the distribution of holiday presents occurred on St Nicholas Eve, the fifth of December, but in order to invest the festival with additional importance in the eyes of the children it was transferred to Christmas eve.

The English Christmas of the present time is hardly a shadow of its former merry, brilliant self, but doubtless its observance is far more rational and civilized than in the old days. It was but natural that the liberties of such a merry-making occasion should run into license, especially when the lower-class could plead the example of their superiors in vindication of their own riotous conduct. Hence we find at quite an early date proclamations and statutes regarding Christmas festivities, and denouncing penalties against the excesses of the occasion. There is nothing of this rude license now; a proper spirit of decorum prevails among the high and the low. The Christmas tree throws its mellow radiance over a quiet but enjoyable scene. The Yule-log, the wasail cup, the rude carol have disappeared. Even the traditional mistletoe, which had so much of romance and peevy amid its mystic leaves, no longer looks down upon covetous maidens coquetting the kisses of their present or prospective lovers.

One custom, however, still remains, and so long as it does there is not wanting a spicy flavor of the old time feasting and frolic. The favorite dish at the Christmas dinner is a soured boar's head, decorated with rosemary and prickled with holly, which is served up in great state. In former times "the bringing in of the boar's head" was attended with the most impressive ceremony. The custom originated, according to tradition, at Queen's College, Oxford, in commemoration of a student braver, who, while reading Aristotle in one of the walk of the park, was attacked by a wild boar, which he killed by ramming the Greek volume down the animal's throat. It is still observed among the Christmas festivities at Oxford, when the dish is brought in by one of the students who chants an old half-Latin ditty:—

"Caput ad bovero  
Rudens et ad domino.  
The boar's head in hand bring I  
With garlands gay and rosemary.  
I pray you all to sing merry,  
Quia in convivio."  
*National Repository for December*

## THE STAR IN THE EAST.

About two hundred and seventy-five years ago, in December of the year 1605, the great astronomer Kepler saw a strange sight in the heavens—a sight which occurs only once, or rather is repeated two or three times at one period, once in eight hundred years. It was the conjunction of the bright planets Jupiter and Saturn, close together at one point of the heavens. Five months later, in the following March, the wonder was repeated in a more wonderful way: Mars joined with Jupiter and Saturn, a fiery tryst in the fiery signs. The attention of the whole astronomical world was called to the sight; and this seemed to draw the notice to another sight—the appearing of a new star in the constellation of the Serpent. First seen in October, 1604, it grew more and more brilliant till it glowed like a planet; then its lustre waned, its white light turned to yellow, then to red, grew duller and dimmer, and finally, at the end of two years, had vanished altogether. These unusual occurrences led Prof. Kepler, who was as religious as he was scientific, to think that they might help to explain the strange star which the wise men saw in the east, and how it was that the star in the east led them to the King of the Jews; whether a conjunction of planets like this was the star in the east, or whether it led them to see, and recognize the real star of the east, as this conjunction accompanied the new star which Kepler saw in the same part of the heavens, a blazing, burning world. The conjunction could occur but once in eight hundred years; take twice eight hundred years, and it brings us to within one or two years of the date of Christ's birth, the exact date of which is unknown. Several great astronomers, since Kepler's day, have made the same calculations, and Prof. Pritchard of the Royal Astronomical Society, and Encke; and it rests on assured grounds, that about the time of Christ's birth in the month of May, occurred this conjunction of Jupiter and Saturn, rising about three hours before sunrise, and therefore seen in the east. Suppose these wise men of Persia, the Far East, seeing this wonderful sight in their clear skies, had started on their journey about the end of May; it would require at least seven months. The planets were observed to separate slowly till the end of July, when they slowly drew together again, and were in conjunction in September, when the wise men would have reached the nearer East on the border of the desert. At that time there can be no doubt that Jupiter would present to astronomers a very brilliant spectacle. It was then at its most brilliant apparition, for it was at its nearest approach both to the sun and the earth. The glorious spectacle continued almost unaltered for several days, when the planets again slowly separated, came to a halt, and then Jupiter again approached to a conjunction for the third time with Saturn, just at the time the Magi may be supposed to have entered the holy city. And, to complete the fascination of the tale, about half an hour after sunset the two planets might be seen from Jerusalem, hanging, as it were, in the meridian, and suspended over Bethlehem in the distance.—*Condensed from Upham.*

II. Mrs. Judith S. Grant, late missionary to Persia, is buried in the court of a church in Ooroomiah, which the Nestorians believe to have been the residence of the renowned Zoroaster, the great chief of the Persian religion. They say that Zoroaster was a disciple of Jeremiah, from whom he learned about the Messiah, and taught of him to his disciples. As their tradition is remarkably corroborated by Abulpharagus, I will quote his language: "Zoroaster taught the Persians concerning Christ. He declared that in the latter days a pure virgin should conceive, and that, as soon as the child was born, a star would appear blazing, even at noonday, with undiminished lustre. 'You, my sons,' exclaimed the venerable seer, 'will perceive its rising before any other nation. As soon as you see the star, follow it wheresoever it leads you and adore the mysterious child—offering your gifts to him with the profoundest humility. He is the Almighty Word which created the heavens.'"—*Memoir of Mrs. Judith S. Grant.*





THE WESLEYAN. FRIDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1879.

THE CHILD JESUS.

This issue of the Wesleyan will find its way into the hands of several thousands of its readers on the day set apart by the Christian world as that of the Saviour's birth. We can never, by study and contemplation, too fully comprehend the divine love, the infinite wisdom, and the surpassing wonder which are apparent in that scene at Bethlehem.

The closing prophecy of the Old Testament is peculiarly significant. It indicates that when the Messiah would come the heart of the fathers should be turned to the children, and the heart of the children to the fathers.

In every Christmas season there is a symbolical fulfilment of the ancient prophecy—the hearts of the parents are turned toward the children. As wise men brought their choice gifts of gold and frankincense and myrrh and presented them to the promised and promising babe, so, now, everywhere, throughout all Christian lands, do parents, in honor of that babe of Bethlehem, make this season the most joyous of the year, and crown its joys by presenting gifts to the growing children of the day.

The incidents connected with the incarnation are thrillingly wonderful. How strange that birth in poverty, and that cradle in a manger. How suggestive that there was no room for Mary the mother of Jesus in that wayside inn. How remarkable that no lodger of that crowded inn had offered his apartments to Joseph and his young wife on that December night.

The same Jesus comes again. He has been coming through the ages. He comes to us. He comes now. Are not our hearts like an inn? Do we not welcome and entertain many a guest? Jesus has stood at the door and knocked. Have our hearts been so filled with other guests that there has been no room for him in the heart? All round the world, at this season, and in almost every land, the imagination of mankind is stirred, the emotions are excited, and the heart beats quicker, because the mind of man has grasped the truth that God, in Christ the babe of Bethlehem, was manifest in the flesh.

A MERRY CHRISTMAS AND A HAPPY NEW YEAR TO ALL OUR READERS.

PASSING AWAY.

This issue of our paper is the closing number of another year, and of another volume. The last hours of the year 1879 are rapidly passing away. Such a season must, to the thoughtful mind, suggest the essential transitoriness, brevity, and decadence of the things of this life.

When we realize that another year is passing away we can scarcely fail to remember that for us, as individuals, there will come, ere long, the end of all earthly things. How are we affected by our connection with these things that perish with the using? When we look upon the picture that rises up before us, do we recognize, as its background, the eternal and invisible world? What to us are the real and permanent things; and what the things of lesser value, and of fading and falling interest?

How great the danger that we shall regard those things that we see as the things that are real and permanent. How many things appear to us to be immutable. We speak of the "everlasting hills," of the "unwasting sun," of the "unchanging natural laws." Those things that we can appreciate with the eye, and the ear, and the touch, we think to be real. But when one year is passing

away, and another year is coming, we may give ourselves to contemplative moods, and seek to test the relative value of the seen and the unseen, by those modes of measurement which we find in the oracles of God.

There is an important sense, of course, in which the things of this world are real and are important. But "passing away" is, nevertheless, written upon every thing of earth. The things that are invisible, that belong to the spiritual realm, that mould human character, that affect the destiny of man—the things that eye can not see, nor ear hear, nor hand touch—these are of transcendent importance, and of eternal interest. Do we estimate aright the fashion of this world which passeth away? Have we learned so to look upon those things as to be saved from bondage and fear and trembling concerning the future? How brief to all of us is the journey of life. How unexpectedly short is time to some of us. How thick through the coming changes. How many voices call to us, as another dying year is passing away, to prepare to meet our God.

WHO SLEW THEM?

The Order of the S. S. of Temperance was introduced into New Brunswick in April 1847. York Division, Number Two, was instituted on the fourteenth day of that month in Fredericton. A few months later another branch of that Order known as Brunswick Division, was organized there. The summer and autumn of that year were remarkable because of the ingathering, into those organizations, of many persons who had long been, more or less completely, the victims and the slaves of intemperance.

Many of those who had been wounded by strong drink, were induced to abandon the inebriating cup, and to secure enrolment in the membership of the youthful Order. Amongst this number was a young Englishman whom we will call George, who, at that time, was a resident of Fredericton, and who, also, was a somewhat notorious drunkard, and who, several times, had been brought to the gates of the grave in delirium tremens. George was then only about three and twenty years of age. He had unusually favourable, social, and educational advantages. He was attractive in manners. He was a general favourite in the circles in which he moved. No young man in the town had fairer prospects than might have been his. But he, so early, had become a drunkard. Earnest temperance workers secured his admission into Brunswick Division. The reclaimed youth determined now, apparently, with earnest purpose, to enter upon a career of sobriety, and honour, and usefulness. Month after month, all went well. Those days, for temperance workers, and for many a reformed man, were what we called palmy days.

On the first day of January, 1848, George followed the custom of the place in making New Year's calls. A young lady, at whose residence he had called that day, invited him to take a glass of wine. He declined, with thanks, stating that he had not drunk a drop for months, and intended to drink no more. The young lady did not press her invitation; but, wisely, commended him for his worthy purpose.

In a few minutes more George had called at the residence of another young lady. Here he was again invited to take a glass of wine. He again declined with apologies. This young lady, knowing his weakness, did not urge her temptation; but, like the former one, also complimented him upon his noble resolution, and expressed a hope that he would never fall.

Again, in a short time more, he had made another call, where, again, was a young lady acquaintance presiding over the drawing room, and over the wine cup. Here, also, he was asked to take the flowing wine. Here, likewise, he declined with thanks the proffered beverage. This young lady, however, with fascinating persuasiveness, pressed upon her guest the sparkling bowl. He still declined. "But," said she, "you will drink just one glass of wine with me—George, won't you?" so poured on the tempting drink. She handed it to the trail young man. Before the tremendous power of that terrible crisis, his resolution and his manliness gave way. George broke down; he ignobly fell; he drank the fatal wine.

Within fifteen minutes thereafter George was drinking brandy in a Regent Street bar-room. Within another fifteen minutes he was staggering in the crooked ways of the drunkard on the snowy streets. Within another hour the sad tidings of the downfall of George—the first known violation of the Sons of Temperance pledge in Fredericton—had made the ears of many a sorrowful listener tingle.

George was reinstated in his membership in the Order. But he quickly broke away again. He was again placed upon his feet in the brotherhood. Nothing, however, it appeared, could save him. The winter passed away. The spring time came. In the month of the following May, demoralized, and despairing, he, under the overmastering power of delirium tremens, plunged into the waters of the Nashwaaksis River, near Fredericton, and thus met the untimely fate of the suicide.

There was another one—a fair young heart whose life seemed bound up in him, and in his fate, who thereafter refused to be comforted, and who nevermore appeared to smile as she had hitherto been wont to do. In six months more her strength had failed, and her heart was broken, and we, with others, lowered the lifeless remains into the resting place of the dead, as, in the previous May, we had helped to perform the same sad office for her lover. We have never once, since then, seen a fair hand pass the wine cup to another, without thinking of those friends of our youth, and of their fate; and of how bitter a tragedy may grow out of a New Year's call, and a glass of wine.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

The situation in Europe, as the year 1879 is approaching its close, is far from being satisfactory. The whole continent is suffering from the effects of poor harvests, and unremunerative labour, and commercial depression generally. A few years ago the American cities consumed, to a large extent, the products of Europe. American gold was sent in immense quantities to pay for European products. Now a change has come. The United States and Canada have become much greater producers, relatively, than they were a few years ago. Their grain, their cattle, and other products, conveyed by quick-sailing steamers, can be landed on the shores of the old world, and can be put upon its markets at prices with which the old world producers can not successfully compete.

The martial attitude of Europe is one of its most deplorable features. Germany, France, Russia, Austria, Italy, and to a great extent England, are bristling with bayonets. The number of men who are taken from the plough, and the workshops, of those nations, amounts to several millions. Those millions of men are not only non-producers, but are a terrible burden upon the toiling tax-payers of those countries. When will those nations learn to have war no more? When will they see that the nations of Europe ought to be so united in a commercial, and political, Zollverein, or federation, that a war between any of those countries would be really a civil war, against which every civilized land should lift its voice in intelligent and emphatic denunciation?

When those mighty armies shall dwindle into a few skeleton brigades, and the millions who are now building fortresses, and gathering together the munitions of war, shall turn to the avocations of peaceful industry, then, indeed, to that continent that now almost trembles beneath the tread of its armed hosts, will better days have come.

ACADIAN MINES.

We visited the Acadian Mines on Saturday 13th inst. This locality is about two miles from Londonderry Station, on the Intercolonial Railway, and is in a picturesque valley of the Cobequid Mountains. It is the centre of the operations of the Acadian Mines Iron Manufacturing Company. A branch railway leads from Londonderry to the mines. The ore from which the iron is manufactured is of a very valuable quality, containing a large percentage of iron, and is taken from two mines, one at the east side of the village, and the other at the west side. The two superintendents, or "captains," of the mines are Cornish men, and brothers, namely, Captain John Bryant, and Captain Nicholas Bryant.

The buildings in which are the blast furnaces, puddling furnaces, rolling mills, etc., are very extensive. We had the pleasure of ascending, by the elevator, to the top of the blast furnaces, and of witnessing the depositing of ore, coal, coke, and limestone at the top of the furnace. We saw also the molten liquid drawn from the lower end of the furnace, and then cast into moulds, thus making what is called pig iron.

A few hundred feet from the buildings containing the blast furnaces are the spa-

rious structures containing the puddling furnaces, and rolling mills. Here we saw the pig iron melted; puddled; converted into balls about the size of a half bushel basket; then put through the rolling process; then drawn out between the wheels of various kinds, and sizes, into bars of round iron, varying in thickness from a quarter of an inch to six inches, and into bars of flat iron of the several usual kinds.

In June last, owing to the depression in the iron business, the Company suspended their works at the mines almost entirely. The recent advance in the price of iron, has led to a resumption of the business. And now the work is thoroughly manned, and the business is being carried on extensively, day and night. The blast furnace turns out about fifty tons of pig iron per day. From twenty-five to forty tons per day pass through the puddling furnaces, and the rolling mills.

A considerable quantity of the iron is sold, in its "pig iron" condition, for foundry purposes, in different parts of the Dominion. Some idea of the extent of the business of the Mines may be inferred from the fact that the Company pays the Intercolonial Railway an average of \$10,000 per month, all the year round, for freight of coal, and other materials, to Londonderry. This amount does not include charges for freight of iron from the works. The present population of Albion Mines village is about three thousand five hundred. At six hundred men are employed by the Company. During the last two years Mr. Jamme has been the chief manager of the works. He has the reputation of being not only thoroughly devoted to the interests of the stock holders of the Company, but of being highly esteemed by his many employees, and of being very popular in the community generally.

We were somewhat startled on arriving at the head-quarters of this extensive manufacturing and business industry, to find posters announcing that the price for tickets of admission to a lecture, on that evening had been fixed at twenty-five cents each, and forty cents for reserved seats. We were even more astonished to find, on going to the hall, that it was filled, at those rates.

Our energetic and successful minister there, Rev. R. B. Mack, had his Anniversary Missionary Sermon preached on the last Sabbath. The financial results were highly satisfactory.

THE RELIEF AND EXTENSION FUND.

The circuit lists are now coming in rapidly. The Halifax South Circuit list shows a total of \$999.50. The Anlofer Circuit list, Conference of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, shows a total of \$15.37. There are upwards of 600 circuits yet to be heard from.

The Treasurers have received since former acknowledgements, from Charlottetown, per Rev. H. P. Cowperthwaite, \$200.00; from Halifax South, per Rev. S. B. Dunn, \$304.00.

The cash receipts to date are within a fraction of \$2000.

CHRISTIAN WORK BY AND FOR RAILROAD MEN, OR CHRISTIAN MEN AT WORK.

The International (Y. M. C. A.) Committee have just issued an interesting document in the shape of a Report of the recent Conference of Railroad Young Men's Christian Associations held at Altoona, Pa. 116 Christian Railroad men from all grades in the service were present.

Papers approving and advocating the work were read, from Messrs. C. Vanderbilt of the New York Central; F. R. Myers and R. F. Smith of the Penna System of Roads, and other prominent R. R. Managers. The aim of the International Committee has been to organize Christian Railroad Men, at the leading R. R. Centres, and to open Reading Rooms, placing them, and the social and religious work conducted in them under the charge of competent Christian men called Railroad Secretaries.

There were present at Altoona, Secretaries and Delegates from New York, Chicago, Cleveland and Columbus, Indianapolis, Louisville, Detroit and other Railroad centres.

Full reports were made of the methods and usefulness of the work, and this pamphlet gives account of seventy of these organizations of Christian Railroad men.

No one who reflects upon the vast interests represented by the Railroads of the country can fail to be interested in the details of this useful work which contemplates the benefit and best welfare of the vast army of men engaged upon these lines of traffic.

So strongly does this work commend itself wherever it is wisely prosecuted, that in almost every instance were Railroad Secretaries are employed the Railroad Companies and Officials co-operate in the support, and in the maintenance of the social and religious work of which they have charge.

We would call attention to the advertisement of the Rural New Yorker in another column, which is a 16-page illustrated agricultural weekly.

Every subscriber to that paper will receive a package of the plants and seeds of the great Seed Distribution.

A full illustrated description of the seeds and plants will be sent to all who apply for a sample copy to the Rural New Yorker, New York City. Below we give a condensed list of the seeds and plants that are offered:

FIRST—The Cuthbert Raspberry—Two Plants E. P. Hoe, says of it, "As far as I can now judge, it seems to me the most valuable Raspberry, and I have planted five times as many of this variety as of all others put together."

Judge Parry says, "The Cuthbert is far ahead of all others in abundance of fruit, size of berry and hardness."

T. S. Fore says, "No Raspberry can be more highly recommended for general purposes."

SECOND—The Telephone Pea. The new English Pea. At present held in England at \$30 per bushel at wholesale.

THIRD—Moll's Ennobled Oats. Mr. Moll of England, is the introducer of this variety. On the farm of the Rural New Yorker it yielded last season at the rate of 86 bushels per acre.

FOURTH—Albes Sibirica—One of the hardiest and most beautiful evergreens known.

FIFTH—Seeds of Magnolia, Soulangiana, Lemoine, Acuminata, Fraseri, Glauca and Umbellata.

SIXTH—Seeds from Seedlings of the new Iris Kempteri. Hardy.

SEVENTH—Seeds of the splendid Pipe Vine—Aristolochia Sipho. Hardy.

EIGHTH—Seeds of the Man Root, Ipomoea leptophylla. Hardy.

NINTH—Seeds of Bebb's New Azaleas—bearing the largest flowers of any of the Columbines.

TENTH—Hybrid Peonies. New beautiful hybrids.

N. B.—The above rare collections of seeds are estimated to be worth \$2,000. Many of them cannot at present be purchased.

EVERY PERSON, engaged in growing fruits or flowers, should take a paper exclusively devoted to these subjects, as is Purdy's Fruit Recorder, and Cottage Gardener, a monthly of 16 pages, at \$1.00 per year, published in that great Flower City and fruit section, Rochester, N. Y., but controlled and edited by A. M. Purdy, of Putney, N. Y., a life-long fruit grower and florist, and now having over one hundred acres into fruits, flowers, etc., and editing his paper from a practical daily experience, and years of close observation and study. Send to him, at Putney, N. Y., for a specimen copy. It will speak for itself. Or by sending on the subscription price \$1.00 you get the full volume for 1880, and either of the following premiums, post paid, now or next spring, as you may choose: The three last numbers for 1879, or Purdy's 64-page Small Fruit work, or either his beautiful Fruit or Flower piece, 13x16 inches, or four assorted pot grown roses, or four assorted geraniums, or ten papers assorted choice flower seed, or one strong root of the most beautiful, hardy, and fragrant Honey-suckle grown—the H. leana, or 25 strawberry plants of the best sorts grown for this latitude, or six assorted hardy raspberry plants, or six best hardy gooseberries.

In the North American Review for January, M. Ferdinand de Lesseps examines the different schemes that have been proposed for the construction of a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien, connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. He pronounces the Nicaragua Canal project to be inadequate, and insists upon the necessity of a canal having one level of water from ocean to ocean. The Nicaragua route is in the first place too long, being two hundred and ninety-five kilometers; then, its twenty-one locks would make navigation so slow that there would be practically no saving of time, and great steamships could more profitably go round Cape Horn. Even were the Nicaragua Canal to be constructed, M. de Lesseps holds that it could never be anything else than a channel for inferior navigation; it could never accommodate the large vessels which now carry the world's commerce. The second article is by Francis Parkman, who reviews the arguments adduced in favor of woman-suffrage by five advocates of that measure in the November number of the Review. When the great mass of woman-kind demands the right of suffrage, it will be accorded, says Mr. Parkman; but with all the agitation of this question during several decades, the female sex is still content to be represented in political affairs by their male relatives. Nevertheless, woman may exert a very great power in the commonwealth. If they are used in body and mind, impart this soundness to a numerous offspring and train them to a sense of responsibility and duty, there are no national evils that we cannot overcome. Mr. Froude, in the latter half of his article "Romanism and the Irish Race in the United States," recounts the history of English rule in Ireland. The history, according to him, is a succession of disasters on the part of the successive English governments. The one Englishman whose policy might have resulted in good both to England and to Ireland, was Oliver Cromwell. If the Irish people had been subject to such a succession of disasters, generations, they would have been exterminated. He follows the example of South Hill and Lord, and he says that Henry James, Jr., contains an account of the life and letters of the eminent French noble, Comte de Bore, one of the most interesting figures in the annals of the aristocracy. The author analyzes with a rare scientific and constitutional of "Sainte Beuve," examining the remarkable combination of qualities possessed by him, namely, a poet, a scholar, a philosopher, and an intense sympathy with human life. An article by Prof. Alexander Winchell on "The Metaphysics of Science" goes to demonstrate the existence of a realm of thought deeper than the data of physical science, and on which the principles of science are dependent.

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attention to the advertisement... New Yorker in another... a 16-page illustrated...

for all their validity. Science may pronounce... purely phenomenal; but when it assumes...

CHURCH BELLS.—We are in receipt of the B-B Catalogue of the Plymmer Manufacturing Company...

THE BEST READING.—As a source of profitable entertainment for the family no paper exceeds in interest the Youth's Companion...

The following is a part of the contents of THE PREACHER AND HOMILETIC MONTHLY for Dec. No. 5...

POSTAL CARDS.

ST JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., Nov. 28, 79. Our Sabbath School anniversary was held last Sabbath, Nov. 23rd.

HILLSBURG, Dec. 20, 79. MR. EDITOR.—I did not expect to send another card so soon after that of last week.

ACADIAN MINES, Dec. 22, 79. We were favoured a short time since by a visit from our esteemed editor.

St. John, N.B., Dec. 20, 79. MR. EDITOR.—At the request of Rev. Mr. Weddall, I write to let you know the amount subscribed by Carleton Church...

AVONDALE, Dec. 19, 79. Rev. G. O. Huestis, of Burlington, lectured for us on Thursday evening, the 18th inst.

POINT DE BUTE, Dec. 20, 79. We were made the recipient of a splendid Ulster Travelling coat, by some of our thoughtful and warm-hearted Methodist friends...

CORRESPONDENCE.

TERMINAL EXAMINATIONS OF THE COLLEGE AND ACADEMIES, SACKVILLE.

It was our privilege for the first time, to attend the examinations in a connection with the above institutions on Monday and Tuesday last.

As the examinations (Oral) were in progress, and I was listening to the various classes as they were tested as to the attainments they had made in the various branches of their studies...

All the examinations were pronounced by the visitors to be excellent, some of the classes doing remarkably well. Those having, however, more directly the studies bearing upon ministerial work attracted our closest attention...

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

PROVINCIAL. The Dominion Parliament will meet on the first Thursday in February.

MASSACHUSETTS GENL HOSPITAL, Boston, Dec. 13, 1879. DEAR BRO. CURRIE.—Since being in this institution, I have received scarcely a letter from home except such as were of a domestic or business character.

Overwhelming evidence of their power over all other pastes. It is everywhere commended by Physicians, Dentists and the People.

as fifteen submit to the knife, all unconscious however through that God given boon ether (not chloroform, the word is hardly heard in these parts) but ether, said to be harmless as water, and under the influence of which you know as little as the sleepers in the graveyard.

YARMOUTH, N.S., Dec. 8th, 1879. MY DEAR BRO. LEWIS.—In the last week's Herald there was a notice referring to your long sickness, and saying that you were now fully convalescent...

You have been brought to feel deeply afflicted in your distress—and long continuance of the same, this is just what we all are subject to each of us.

I wish particularly to transmit here with my warmest and sincere sympathy for you in all your suffering and sorrow, and also to your beloved companion, Mrs. Lewis who is with you, (so I am told).

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Overwhelming evidence of their power over all other pastes. It is everywhere commended by Physicians, Dentists and the People.

LAME BACK WEAK BACK. DR. J. C. WELLS' CAPSULE POLIUS FLASQUE. Overwhelming evidence of their power over all other pastes.

WEEKLY CALENDAR. 1879. SUNS. Moon High Water. Clock. Dec. Rises. Sets. Rises. Hal. St. J. Slow.

PHASES OF THE MOON. Full Moon 28th, 11h. 51m. a.m., N. W. Last Quarter 5th, 2h. 34m. a.m.

BORN. On the 16th November, at the Methodist Parsonage, Greenwood, New Brunswick, the son of Rev. S. Lister, of a daughter.

MARRIED. On December 11th, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. R. McArthur, Mr. Daniel J. McMillan of Greenhill, to Miss Susan D. Crocoll, of Greenhill.

DIED. At the residence of John H. Mann, Moncton, on the 23rd inst. of diptheria the young lady, Elizabeth, aged 7 years, and on the 18th, Lucy C. Creighton, in the 16th year of her age, beloved children of Capt. James M. Allen, Maitland, Hauts Co.

PREACHERS' PLAN HALIFAX. SUNDAY, December 28th, 1879. 11 a.m. Brunswick St. 7 p.m. Rev. W. H. Evans. Rev. S. F. Huestis.

Lachine & Cornwall Canals. NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS. SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Timber for Lock Gates," will be received at this office until the arrival of the Eastern and Western Mills on MONDAY the 29th day of DECEMBER instant.

Sent Free Musical Herald. A Journal of 28 pages for Teachers, Students and all Lovers of Music. The foremost Writers in all departments of musical culture, including Voice, Piano, Organ, Violin, Viola, Cello, Contrabass, Choral Music, both Sacred and Secular, Harmony, Theory &c. have been selected to edit a journal indispensable to a thorough musical education.

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS. Published weekly, except on Sundays and Public Holidays. Price 10 cents per copy. Single copies 5 cents.

Persons sending for books in this list will please take notice that any book of which an copies may remain on our shelves, may be ordered at a discount of 10 per cent, if a few weeks are required.

METHODIST BOOK-ROOM, 125 GRANVILLE STREET.

List of Books for December 1879.

- (CONTINUED.) In the Far East Illustrated 60 Italian Child, The 75 Irish Stories 60 International Readings and Recitations 50 Joseph Whiston's 175 John Wesley, (Dr. Samuel) Works 175 Jews (The) in Relation to the Church and the World—a course of Lectures by Prof. Cairns and others 150 John Knox 110 John Wesley, (Dr. Samuel) Works 175 John Wesley's Friends 175 John Wesley, (Dr. Samuel) Works 175 Jehovah Magnified 60 Kingley, Chas. Memory of, 2 vols. slightly abridged—reduced from 10 75 King and Commonwealth. The Story of the Great Rebellion—2nd edition 100 Kingdom of Judah, by author of Wide World 125 Knight of the Nineteenth Century—Rev. F. P. Rose 90 Karl Knapp 90 Line of the Prince Consort. Martin's 60 Living on Preaching—Phillips Brooks 75 Living on Preaching—Bishop Simpson 70 Love Entangled. Dr. Stone 150 Laura Linwood, or the Price of an Ancestral Inheritance 150 Lapsal but not Lost by author of Sandberg's Cottage Family 150 Lost in the Savon 175 Lighthouse, The—a Tale 150 Love of the Poets 110 Love of the Real. B. G. L. Illustrated 100 Leisure Hours with London Dialects 80 Living Epistles—Rev. E. H. Dewar 100 Liturgy of Methodist Church of Canada 60 Little Saints in Golden Feet 90 Light on the Cross 90 Long Life and Peace. Memoir of M. S. Shaw 75 Little Women—Miss Austin 90 Little Women Married 90 Life's Embellish 90 Look at the Reg'd Sale 90 Last Look (The) A Tale of the Spanish Revolution 90 LIBRARY OF HISTORY AND TRAVEL. Mingo Parks Lake and Travels 100 Drake and Damper's Voyage Round the World 100 Cook's Voyages Round the World 100 Bruce's Travels in Abyssinia 100 The Arabian Nights—1877-78 100 Anson's Voyage Round the World 100 The Martyr of the Bounty 70 cents Macaulay's History of England—5 vols. 450 Selections from 275 Selected Essays and Miscellaneous Writings 110 Life and Letters 200 Memoirs of Gen. W. T. Sherman, by himself—3 vols. 325 Methodist History of Abel Stevens, B.D., in Macedonia 450 History of the Eastern Church, in Eastern Britain—America—T. W. Smith 1 vol. 150 Memoirs of Female Sovereigns 150 More Wonders than One—Sir David Brewster 135 Martyr's of Savile 135 Ministry of the World, W. M. Taylor, D.D. 120 Modern Prophets and other Sketches 150 Model Preacher—W. Taylor 125 Molt's Prayer, the Irish Scripture Reader 110 Modern Speaker and Lecturer 110 Missionary Stories, Moxter 110 Moral Philosophy, Outline of—Dugald Stewart 110 Men of Faith—Wiseman 100 Methodist Hymn Book and its Associations 100 Mothers' Recompense—Grace Angular 100 Melancthon—Philip—W. H. Rule, D.D. 90 Marlborough, Life of 90 Miller, Rev. W. E., Mem. of 90 Methodist Mother, Rev. W. H. Withrow 90 Methodist Hyman's Book (New) and its Writers 90 Miscellaneous Chambers 60 Martyr of Brentwood, a Tale, or Three Hundred Years Ago 50 Merchant of Harlequin, a Tale of King Philip's Reign in the Netherlands 60 METHODIST FAMILY LIBRARY Royal 32 mo. 1 The Journal of Mr. John Nelson. Written by himself 30c 2 The Experience and Spiritual Letters of Mrs. Hester Ann Rogers 30c 3 Sincere Devotion: Exemplified in the Life of Mrs. Martin—By the Rev. B. Field 30c 4 The Life of Mr. Silas Todd. Written by himself 30c 5 A Memoir of Mr. William Carvosso. Sixty Years a Methodist Class Leader. Written by himself 30c 6 The Life of Mrs. Mary Fletcher. Edited by the Rev. Henry Moore 30c 7 The Life of the Rev. John Fletcher. By the Rev. Joseph Benson 30c 8 Prayer: Secret, Social, and Extrovert, being a Treatise on Secret and Social Prayer. By the Rev. B. Treffry, etc.; also, a Hymn to Extrovert Prayer. By the Rev. Joseph Wood 30c 9 Memoirs of the Rev. David Stoner. By Dr. Hannah and Mr. W. Dawson 30c 10 Memoirs of the Life, Character, and Labors of the Rev. John Smith. By the Rev. Richard Treffry, Jr. 30c 11 Entire Sanctification Attainable in this Life: being John Wesley's "Plain Account of Christian Perfection," and John Fletcher's "Practical Application of the Doctrine to the Doctrine to Various Classes of Christians." 30c 12 A Memoir of Joseph B. Shrewsbury. By his Father the Rev. W. J. Shrewsbury. 30c 13 The Christian Minister in Earnest: A Memoir of the Rev. William Bramwell, containing Extracts from his Correspondence. By Rev. Thomas Harris 30c 14 The Life of the Rev. John Wesley, A.M. By the Rev. Richard Watson 40c 15 The Life of Dr. Adam Clarke. By J. W. Eberhart, M.A. 45c 16 The Life of Rev. Thomas Coke. By J.W. Eberhart, M.A. 45c 17 The Life of Dr. Robert Newton. By the Rev. Thomas Jackson 45c 18 The Tongue of Fire; or, the True Power of Christianity. By the Rev. W. Arthur, M.A. 30c Norsemen in the West, or America before Columbus—Ballantyne 150 Now and Forever: by Madeline Leslie 150 Napier's History of the Peninsular War 1807-19 110 Nestleton Magna—A story of Yorkshire 100 Methodist—J. W. Eberhart's Sketches of Northern Lights, Past and Present 110 Methodist Sermons 110 New Testament Idea of Hell 100 Noble Dames of Ancient Story 100 Napoleon, Life of 90 Nelson, Life of 90 To be read and Persons sending for books in this list will please take notice that any book of which an copies may remain on our shelves, may be ordered at a discount of 10 per cent, if a few weeks are required.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

LESSON II.—JANUARY 11, 1880.

THE FLIGHT INTO EGYPT.—Matt. 2: 13-23

TIME.—In the winter of B. C. 5, January or February, when Christ was a few weeks old.

PLACES.—Bethlehem of Judah, Nazareth in Galilee, and Egypt, probably the town of Madaïna, a few miles north-west of Cairo. It is near Leontopolis, where, later, the Jewish temple of Onias stood.

PERSONS.—Herod the Great; Joseph, Mary, and the child Jesus; and Herod Archelaus, son of Herod the Great, and succeeding to his dominions.

RULERS.—Augustus Caesar, emperor of Rome, 234 years; Herod the Great, 37th and last year as king of Judea, &c.; and Herod Archelaus his son, first year.

CONTEMPORARY HISTORY.—The census (Luke 2: 1) still in progress. Herod falls sick and dies at Jericho, April 1, B. C. 4, aged 70 years, five days after he had executed his own son Antipater. Archelaus his son succeeded as king, April 2. Riot and massacre of the Jews in the temple at the passover, April 19.

THE CONNECTION.

The wise men had returned to their own far East country. Mary and Joseph had before this gone to Jerusalem, and presented the child in the temple, according to the law, when he was forty days old, and returned to Bethlehem. It is quite possible that Joseph had, during his protracted stay in his paternal town, reasons for concluding to make it the place of his future residence.

EXPLANATORY.

13. When they. The wise men of the East. Behold. How long after the departure of the Magi, it is unknown, but it must have been very soon. The (an) angel of the Lord. When the word of God announces the manifestation of angels, bearing warning, consolations, messages of wisdom, the heart receives the doctrine, even against the cautious of sceptical reason. The long line of heavenly visitants shines in unsullied brightness as high above the beliefs of an early age as the stars are above the vapors and the dust of earth. While patriarchs, prophets, and apostles show all the deficiencies of their own period, and are stained with human passions, the angelic beings, judged by the most fastidious requirements of these latter ages, are without spot or blemish. Flee into Egypt. In Egypt the fugitives were safe. It was, moreover, almost another Judea. Of the five quarters of Alexandria, with 300,000 free citizens, Jews occupied more than two. They had a temple of their own at Leontopolis, in the Delta, for about 160 years, though they preferred to go up to that at Jerusalem; the Greek translation of the Bible, which had already widely taken the place of the Hebrew original, had been made in Egypt. Nor would it be difficult for Joseph to find support, as the different classes of Jewish workmen in Egypt were associated in guilds, which maintained those out of employment. Egypt. As near as a Roman Province, and independent of Herod, and much inhabited by Jews, was an easy and convenient refuge. Until I bring thee word. What thou shalt do (vers. 19-22). All things were not revealed to Joseph at once, and thus his faith was exercised, as was Abraham's. For Herod. Will seek to destroy. Herod was wicked enough to kill any number of his fellow men that he himself might reign. It was a vain policy. All wickedness is useless. No permanent good, no solid advantage, was ever secured but by good and righteous means.—Christ came to die, and not to reign, or but to reign by dying. Herod's wish did, therefore, but subserve the real purposes of God.

14. When he arose. In the morning. Note the prompt and wise obedience of one who trusted in the Lord. He took the young child and his mother. The form adopted here, as in the preceding verse, is significantly reverential. In a narrative of common life the natural expression would have been "his wife and the young child." By night. Let it be discovered. Departed into Egypt. It is left to Apocryphal legends, immortalized by the genius of Italian art, to tell us how, on the way, the dragons came and bowed to him, the lions and leopards adored him, the roses of Jericho blossomed wherever his footsteps trod, the palm-trees at his command bent down to give them dates, the robbers were overawed by his majesty (and owed their preservation to Demas, one of the band, who was afterwards the penitent thief of the crucifixion), and the journey was miraculously shortened. They tell us further, how at his entrance into the country, all the idols of the land of Egypt fell from their pedestals, with a sudden crash, and lay shattered and broken upon their faces, and how many wonderful cures of leprosy and demonic possession were wrought by his word. All this wealth and prodigality of superfluous, aimless, and unmeaning miracle furnishes a strong contrast to the truthful simplicity of the Gospel narrative. St. Matthew neither tells us where the holy family abode in Egypt, nor how long their exile continued; but ancient legends say that they remained two years absent from Palestine, and lived at Madaïna, a few miles north-east of Cairo, where a fountain was long shown of which Jesus had made the water fresh, and an ancient system under which they had rested.

15. Until the death of Herod. On the first day of the following April. How long they remained after this, is uncertain. Fulfilled which was spoken by the Lord. Showing that the prophets were inspired, and what inspiration is: namely, it is the Lord speaking through men. By the prophet. Hos 2: 1. Out of Egypt called my son. It is evident that in their primary intention these words do not refer to the child Jesus, but to the children of Israel collectively, regarded as God's dear son, and the calling out of

bondage is their deliverance from the house of bondage there, and from the yoke of their Egyptian taskmasters. But the words of Scripture being words of God, and, therefore, deep words, which take their stand at the heart of things, look many ways, may have one fulfilment, and then another, and another, and at last a crowning fulfilment. So that the words of Hosea were so overruled by the Holy Ghost, that while they looked back to one signal mercy of God, they looked on to a far greater mercy, but one of exactly the same kind, with an inner as well as an outer resemblance. The Words of Hosea were not accommodated to Christ, but were most truly fulfilled by him—a double fulfilment, one more glorious than the first.

16. When he saw that he was in ched. Filled, filled in the plot. With anxiety, in a rage. Slew all the children; i. e., male children. The population of Bethlehem could hardly have been more than 2,000, and the number of children under two years of age in that number would be between 20 and 30. It was an act of every way in harmony with Herod's character. Tormented with incurable disease, and yet more incurable suspicion; so fiendish in his enmity that he gave orders for the execution of many of the leading men of Judea immediately upon his own death, that there might at least be some genuine mourning at his funeral; adding, as his last act, the death of yet another son, Antipater, to those of the two sons of Mariamne (so that Augustus was reported to have said that it was better to be "Herod's swine than son")—it might well be that he gave such a command as this among the cruel and reckless acts of the last months of his life. The coats thereof. The borders, i. e., the country in the immediate vicinity. Two years old and under. So as to include the infant Jesus. The time of the wise men. When they had seen the star, which was probably within a year; at least, not before the announcement to Mary. "But ere thy over-run the limits of space and time alike."

17. Spoken by Jeremy. Jeremiah, chap. 31: 15.

18. Rama. A small town in the tribe of Benjamin, and six miles north of Jerusalem. It was the birth-place and burial place of Samuel, and the spot where Saul was anointed king. 1 Sam 1: 19, 20; 2: 11; 8: 4; 19: 18; 55: 1. Not far distant from Ramath, yet south of Jerusalem and in the more immediate vicinity of Bethlehem, was the tomb of Rachel and the supposed place of her burial. (Gen 35: 18-20; 48: 7) The passage in Jeremiah refers originally to an even, which occurred very soon after the prophecy was delivered. Jerusalem was captured by Nebuchadnezzar the king of Babylon; Zedekiah, the king of Judea, was taken captive, all his sons were put to death before his face, his eyes were then put out, and he was carried in chains to Babylon; the walls of Jerusalem were broken down, and the chiefs of the city were carried away into captivity; and Jeremiah himself was taken in chains as far north as Ramath, the first station where the captives with their guards would rendezvous, where he was released. (Jer. 39: 40; 1-6. 2 Kings 5.) It was in reference to the event that the prophecy in Jer. 31: 15 was uttered. The figure was a typical prophecy of the grief in Bethlehem. Rachel was the ancestress of the tribe of Benjamin, which was always identified in fortune with Judah. She well represents the mothers of Bethlehem, near to which she died in childbirth, and was buried. The sound of her lamentations is carried beyond Jerusalem and heard at Ramath. "Divine prophecies," says Lord Bacon, "being of the nature of their Author, with whom a thousand years are as one day, are not punctual if fulfilled at once, but have springing and germinating accomplishment throughout many ages;" and Dr. Wordsworth adds, "have, at length, their summer blossom and autumnal ripeness in Christ."

19. When Herod was dead. He died within a few weeks after this. See on ver. 15. An angel. See on verse 13.

20. Arise, &c. The stay in Egypt is variously estimated. Elliott thinks that not over a fortnight elapsed between the flight into Egypt and the death of Herod. Greswell allows seven months; other writers make it still longer. For they are dead. A general expression, or inadequate plural, perhaps quoted from Exod. 14: 19. It may include Herod and his wicked son Antipater, who was killed five days before his father.

21. He arose. Another instance of prompt and cheerful obedience. The land of Israel. A general term for the Holy Land—Palestine.

22. Archelaus. On the death of Herod the Great, his kingdom was divided between his three sons, Archelaus, Antipas, and Philip. To Archelaus fell Judea, Samaria, and Idumea. His proper title was ethnarch. Reign in Judea. The term used in the first clause, in the original, that Archelaus was king, or reigned in singly power. And it is objected that this is not exactly correct, for that Archelaus never was king. The case is this: As soon as his father was dead, Archelaus directed to the soldiers a letter from the deceased king, in which he thanked them for their fidelity and services, and requested them to continue faithful to his son Archelaus, who was to be his successor. Herod's will was at the same time publicly read, and Archelaus was hailed as king. This is surely sufficient authority for the statement. And although, in fact, Archelaus abstained from formally assuming the regal title, as it was necessary that the will of his father should be first confirmed by Augustus, and although eventually he only obtained from Rome the inferior title of ethnarch—yet it appears from Josephus, that his own subjects did not trouble themselves with these reserves and limitations, but continued to style him "king" from the time they hailed him by that title. Afraid to go thither. The character of Archelaus was as cruel and treacherous as that of his father; and within a few months after his accession he sent in his horsemen to disperse a

multitude who slew not less than 3,000 men. Nine years later the oppression of Archelaus became so intolerable that both Jews and Samaritans complained of him to the Emperor, and he was deposed, and banished to Gaul. Into the parts of Galilee. Galilee, the northern province of Palestine, was the best and safest place for bringing up the child Jesus. Herod Antipas, the tetrarch, though not a good man, was a person of mild disposition as compared with Archelaus, with whom he was on terms of hostility that there was not the least likelihood that he would, even if demanded, give up the infant Christ into his power. This is the Herod named throughout the Gospels (except in Matt. 2: 2). Nazareth. Nazareth is twenty miles east of the Mediterranean, and sixteen miles west of the Sea of Galilee; distant only two miles from Esdrælon. Fifteen gently-rounded hills "seen as if they had met to form an enclosure" for this peaceful oasis; they rise round it like the edge of a shell to guard it from intrusion. From its very position this unwalled town seemed to covet obscurity and seclusion. The modern Nazareth is one of the better class of Eastern villages, and has a population of three or four thousand. All the inhabitants of Galilee were looked on with contempt by their wealthier and more cultured neighbours of Judæa; but Nazareth suffered under special opprobrium. That it might be fulfilled. God so willed it, irrespective of Joseph's design of settling there. Spoken by the prophets. Nazareth. The name "Nazareth" denoted one exceedingly despised. The reference is not to any particular passage, but to various predictions of the Messiah as the lowly and despised one. Isa 49: 7; 53: 1-9.

23. When he saw that he was in ched. Filled, filled in the plot. With anxiety, in a rage. Slew all the children; i. e., male children. The population of Bethlehem could hardly have been more than 2,000, and the number of children under two years of age in that number would be between 20 and 30. It was an act of every way in harmony with Herod's character. Tormented with incurable disease, and yet more incurable suspicion; so fiendish in his enmity that he gave orders for the execution of many of the leading men of Judea immediately upon his own death, that there might at least be some genuine mourning at his funeral; adding, as his last act, the death of yet another son, Antipater, to those of the two sons of Mariamne (so that Augustus was reported to have said that it was better to be "Herod's swine than son")—it might well be that he gave such a command as this among the cruel and reckless acts of the last months of his life. The coats thereof. The borders, i. e., the country in the immediate vicinity. Two years old and under. So as to include the infant Jesus. The time of the wise men. When they had seen the star, which was probably within a year; at least, not before the announcement to Mary. "But ere thy over-run the limits of space and time alike."

A CHRISTMAS HYMN.

Saviour now in highest glory,  
Seated on thy Father's throne;  
Help us as we sing the story,  
That thy wondrous grace made known,  
When in meekness,  
Thou didst come from glory down.  
Holy Spirit! give thy blessing,  
Show us all the Saviour's love,  
Who the Father's love professing,  
Yet descended from above,  
Veiled, in meekness,  
That his strength we all might prove.  
Father! breathe thy benediction,  
Let us see thee in thy Son;  
Let us know thy great salvation  
God and man in Christ made one.  
With the Father,  
First the glorious work began.  
Father, Son and Holy Spirit,  
One in purpose as in name;  
Only one in grace and merit,  
To-day as yesterday, the same.  
All the Godhead,  
Meeting in the blessed Lamb!  
Bending lowly by the manger,  
We would bring thee gifts to-day;  
Gladly had the infant stranger,  
At his feet our homage lay.  
Blessed Jesus!  
Take our hearts, we humbly pray.

CHRISTMAS

STORY FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

LAZY FRITZ AND HIS CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

Little Fritz was a lazy fellow, and everything he had to do seemed too much for him. He would almost begin to perspire beforehand as soon as he heard there was any work to be done. Consequently, he learned very slowly, and was one of the dullest scholars in the school. I do not know what would have become of him if his parents had not had several servants in the family, for Fritz would scarcely do anything at all for himself. He even thought it was too much to comb his own hair. If ever a button hole seemed a little bit too small for his buttons, or his coat seemed to get on a little harder than usual, or his boots got a little dry by being wet the day before, he invariably made a loud complaint about it, and got somebody to fix them for him. Even at the table, he grumbled if the food was not prepared just as he wanted; and, if his piece of beef seemed to be a little tough, he would scarcely touch it until somebody had cut it for him. Many a time he had been told by his parents and teacher that, if he continued his lazy habits in that way he would not be a successful man. But still this same lazy Fritz expected his fine clothing and his handsome presents just as much as any of his brothers and sisters, and no sooner was Christmas talked about than his eyes began to brighten up, of course, he expected, if not the best, at least one of the best presents that were made. Every year great calculation was made on old Uncle Jonas's Christmas presents, for he was a kind-hearted old man, who had no children of his own, and took great pleasure in making handsome Christmas presents to his nephews and nieces.

On December 24th, 1863, a large express wagon drove up in the yard, and it was almost dark with Christmas presents from old uncle Jonas. Fritz's father knew what the express wagon was there for just as soon as he saw it, but he determined that none of the children should see the presents until that night, when was Christmas eve, when they would all be together, with the names of the owners on them, either hanging on the Christmas-tree or placed on the table near by. The children made guesses as to what uncle Jonas had sent to them, but Fritz was so lazy that he soon got tired of guessing what

was for him, and he allowed his brothers and sisters to continue that kind of work to their heart's content, while he lolled on the sofa and a most fast asleep. By and by as the evening came on, he seemed to be quite as wide awake as any of the rest, for at eight o'clock, they were all to enter the Christmas-room together, when they would see the Christmas-tree, lighted up with many tapers, and all the presents ranged in order. At last the time came, and all stood around the illuminated tree by which Fritz's mother sat and called out the different names, handing the presents to first one and then another. Fritz, who was leaning up against the door, wondered why his name was not called off; but after a while, sure enough, his mother called out his name, but Fritz was at a loss to see what it was he was going to get.

His mother said to him: "I am sorry Fritz, that I cannot hand you your present; here it is beneath the Christmas-tree; it is this heavy box, which you must carry yourself, for I am sure that I cannot carry it to you."

Fritz thought to himself: "Now that is really too bad. Just see what bright, shining presents my brothers and sisters have, and what a miserable old box this is for me!"

However, he thought, perhaps, there was a fine suit of clothing in it, or something else that was very nice, and he slowly went to the box, and dragged it over to a corner, and began to try to open it. It was covered over with canvas, which was sewed so closely that it was not an easy matter to undo it. But he had a sharp knife in his pocket and when he could not pull a stitch out, he would cut the canvas, and at last, got the box out of it. But he now seemed only a little nearer than he was before to finding out what was in the box. After a good deal of trouble, he got the box open, and behold! inside of it was still another box, which was nailed very tight. He was now perspiring as if he had been at work half a day in the field, and got out of patience many a time with Uncle Jonas and all his Christmas gifts.

However, he took courage, and determined to persevere until he found out what was in the box. After getting the top off, he found a large bundle, which was tied and strapped all around. He cut the straps and strings, pulled off the thick paper, and found inside of that another box. And so he kept on finding boxes, though with great labor, until he came to the tenth one.

"Now," said he, "I shall stop this business; it is too much for the patience of Job, and my fingers are all bleeding from this hard work. I wish Uncle Jonas had kept his boxes to himself, for the whole lot isn't worth its weight in saw dust."

Will you give it up?" said Fritz's mother.

That I will with all my heart; and I hope that Uncle Jonas will keep his presents to himself after this.

"Then is there anybody else that will keep on undoing the boxes till he gets the last one?"

There was silence for a moment, when Ernest volunteered to commence on the labour. He went to work with a will, patiently took off the top of the box, and found another one inside. But he did not get discouraged, and found the box inside of the other until he had unpacked four, and now he came to a little one no larger than a good sized inkstand. "This must be the last one," said he. So taking off the top of that he found something inside of it wrapped up in a piece of white satin.

When Fritz saw this, he began to feel sorry that he had not kept on; but it was too late. He had given up the job, and whatever there was inside of that piece of satin must be for his brother, and not for himself. Ernest unrolled the piece of satin, and found a little gold box with a lock and key. As the key was hanging to it, he unlocked it, and when the top flew open, he saw nothing in it but a piece of paper.

"Only a piece of paper!" exclaimed Fritz; I have got ten times more paper than that in my portfolio."

"Never mind," said Ernest, "perhaps there is something written on the paper."

So Ernest took the piece of paper, ran to his mother, and asked her to read aloud what was on it. The words were these:

Whoever is willing to labor hard, At last shall be given his just reward. Then under these words were:

"He who has been the first to take this slip of paper in his hand may present it to Mr. Justman, the proprietor of the large livery stable in the adjoining town of C—. When Mr. Justman receives it, he will please deliver to the person the small black pony which has been placed in his keeping until he received the note. He will also deliver with the horse the new saddle, bridle and martingale which he has in his keeping."

Ernest was now almost beside himself with joy, and poor lazy Fritz was so sorry that he did not continue his labour that the tears began to stream down his face. You can imagine better than I can describe his feelings, and how well he saw the extent of his loss by his own indolence.

The next afternoon Ernest took up into the yard upon a beautiful black pony, and everybody who saw it wondered how it got there. So the gift was given more than expected, and he was industrious, and a most successful business man.

SCRIPTURAL ENIGMA.

No. 6.—41 LETTERS.

- 17, 28, 9, 39, 3, 11 a musical wind instrument known to the Jews.
- 19, 8, 29, 25 a religious observance.
- 33, 10, 39, 11, 18, 32, 3, 5 a species of bean much used in cooking in the East.
- 1, 3, 11, 39, 37, 39, 44 a village east of Jerusalem, on the road to Jericho.
- 22, 8, 25, 26, 34, 14 a measure.
- 43, 6, 39, 4, 10, 16 a vessel used in the service of the temple.
- 13, 39, 7, 34, 42 a town of Galilee noted as the residence of the witch whom Saul consulted on the eve of the battle in which he perished.
- 1, 41, 24, 44, 2 the name of a precious stone, of a green color.
- 40, 25, 42, 24, 26 an aromatic gum which exudes from a tree known in Arabic and Abyssinia.
- 14, 8, 39, 39, 31, miraculous food.
- 43, 20, 35, 38, 36 a measure derived from the length of the lower arm and supposed to be about eighteen inches.
- 8, 21, 37, 35, 31, 5, 36, 27, 42 a substance which in ancient times was manufactured into vases or boxes used to hold perfumes.
- 37, 29, 8, 12, 15, 32 brother of Job distinguished for his swiftness in running.

The whole is a part of the sermon on the Mount.

Answers have been received to Enigma No. 4, as follows:—

- Aaron, Jonah, Philippi, Elisha, Rose, Nisan, Tyre, Lois, Eshah, Wheat, Thyme, Hornet. They that sow in tears shall reap in joy—Psalm 126: 5.
- By J. S. Harding, Liverpool, N. S.; Nettie E. H. T., Apolauqua, N. B.; E. Windsor, A. Tuttle and E. Black, River Philip; Meade P. Harrington, Liverpool; H. L. Vroom, Clementport; Arthur L. Robinson, Metton; J. M. M., Halifax; Mitchell Street, Halifax.

TO VENTILATE A ROOM.—To ventilate a room without draught, make a hole through the wall to the outer air, in a corner of the room just above the skirting. Through the hole put one arm of a tube three inches in diameter, and bent at right angles. The arm of the tube reaching to the outer air should be in length equal to the thickness of the wall, and the other arm should be two feet long, standing vertically in the corner of the room if desired, it can be covered with paper of the same pattern as that on the wall. A tube of the diameter given above is sufficient to ventilate a room of moderate size.

A FEW HINTS TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—If the covers of sofas and chairs are dirty they may be cleansed without being removed, by first washing them over with a flannel; then before they are dry, sponge them over with a strong solution of salt and water, in which a small quantity of gall has been mixed. The windows of the room should be open so as to secure a perfect drying, and the freshness of the articles will in this way be restored. Floor cloths may be cleaned with a mixture of magnesia, only milk warm followed by warm water, in the same manner that carpets are cleansed. They should be rubbed with dry flannel until nearly dried, then again wet over with a sponge dipped in milk, and immediately dried and rubbed with a flannel till the plush is restored. This is a process much to be preferred to that of rubbing the cloth with wax, which leaves it sticky and liable to retain dust and dirt for a long time. Very hot water should never be used in cleaning floor cloths, as it brings off the paint. Cleaning mirrors and polished steel articles is an easy operation, when rightly understood. The greatest care should be taken in cleaning a mirror to use only the softest articles, lest the glass should be scratched. It should first be dusted with a feather brush, then washed over with a sponge dipped in spirits to remove the fly spots; after this it should be dusted with the powder blue in a thin muslin bag, and finely polished with an old silk handkerchief. Polished steel articles, if rubbed every morning with leather, will not become dull or rusty; but if rust has been suffered to gather it must be immediately removed by covering the steel with sweet oil, and allowing it to remain for two days; then sprinkle it over with finely powdered unslaked lime, and rub it with polishing leather.

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For Scrofula and all venereal diseases, Eruptions, Bores, or St. Anthony's Fire, Eruptions and Eruptive diseases of the skin, Ulcerations of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Lungs, Pimples, Itch, Boils, Blisters, Tumors, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Erysipelas, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pain in the Bones, Side and Head, Female Weakness, Sterility, Leucorrhoea, and all diseases from internal ulceration, and all diseases, Syphilitic and Mercurial in cases, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, General Debility, and for Purifying the Blood.

This Sarsaparilla is a combination of vegetable alteratives—Stillingia, Mandrake, Yellow Dock—with the Iodides of Potassium and Iron, and is the most efficacious medicine yet known for the diseases it is intended to cure.

Its ingredients are so skillfully combined, that the full alterative effect of each is assured, and while it is so mild as to be harmless even to children, it is still so effectual as to purge out from the system those impurities and corruptions which develop into loathsome diseases.

The reputation it enjoys is derived from its cures, and the confidence which prominent physicians in every country possess in it, proves their experience of its usefulness.

Contaminated blood, its virtues have accumulated, and are constantly being renewed, and as many of these cases are publicly known, they furnish convincing evidence of the superiority of this Sarsaparilla over every other alterative medicine. So generally is its superiority known to any other medicine known, that we need do no more than to assure the public that the best qualities it has ever possessed are strictly maintained.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass., Sold by ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

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IT ASSISTS DIGESTION and assimilation. IT VITALIZES THE BLOOD, supplying such ingredients as may be required.

IT RESTORES TONE to the nerves. IT GIVES POWER of endurance and of concentration to the mind.

IT PROMOTES VIGOR in the organs which depend for health on the involuntary muscular action, viz: the Liver, Lungs, Heart, Stomach, and Genitals.

And unless afflicted with some disease involving ABSOLUTE ORGANIC LOSS, it will sustain the system until it reaches the age allotted to man by a beneficent Creator.

NO PERSON will be disappointed in the effect of FELLOWS' HYPOPHOSPHITES, who rightly follows the directions.

FELLOWS' HYPOPHOSPHITES. The experiments which perfected this preparation occupied many months, and were instituted with a view to curing that insidious disease, TUBERCULAR CONSUMPTION.

and in order to supply the deficiencies in Hypophosphites already in use, for although their nature was correct as to theory, their preparations were, owing to their imperfect organization, found wanting in practice.

While they caused the formation of fat and generated heat, they did not improve the blood. The tonic effect upon the nerves and muscles was, also unobtainable, and, owing to their diluted state, involving large doses, they were also too expensive.

The desiderata sought by Mr. Fellows, were: A convenient, palatable remedy; Unalterable by time; Harmless, though used continuously, yet might be discontinued at any time without any ill effect.

Which would induce an appetite; Strengthen digestion; Promote assimilation; Create healthy blood; Strengthen the nerves and muscles; Enable the subject to successfully combat disease; And sufficiently economical for all.

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Table with columns for Name, Amount, and Date. Includes entries for Robert Winters, E. Bent, Esqr, Simon Ritey 2nd, etc.

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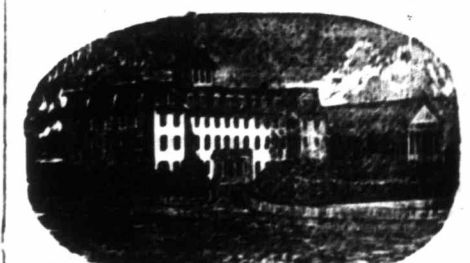
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