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Leslenan.

pledge which he faithfully kept to his death.

Then followed a season of remorse and

conviction for sin, which lasted till Octo-

could he find for his burdened soul. The

change in habits together with conviction

of the most terrible nature brought him

into a state of mind bordering on despair.

On the date above mentioned, however, he

S. F. HUESTIS, Publisher. T. WATSON SMITH, Editor. Published under the direction of the General Conference of the Methodist Church of Canada,

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SUBSCRIPTIONS may be paid to any Minister of the Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland Conferences.

For advertising rates see last page..

OUR EXCHANGES.

One thousand Congregational ministers of England and Wales are set down as total abstainers.

Mrs Valeria G. Stone, of Malden, Mass., has given to educational institutions, and for charitable purposes generally, gifts of money amounting to \$1, 52,250.

General Reffye, inventor of the mitrailleuse, which is used with such deadly effect in modern warfare, died a short time since, in Paris.

One of the largest farms in Rossbire, in the north of Scotland, carrying five the usand sheep, has just been deplenished in order that it may be turned into a deer forest.

Six cases of antiquities from the excavations at Babylon have arrived at the British Museum. They consist chiefly of inscribed tablets and small objects. With them is a Phoenician inscription.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has paid \$50,000 for claims growing out of the May's Landing accident on the West Jersey railroad. Mr. Grace, whose two daughters were killed, received \$5,000

By a vote of 96 to 50 the Free Presby-tery of Glasgow has refused to condemn the action of the Commission of the Assembly in suspending Prof. Robertson Smith.

The receipts on "Hospital Sunday" in London this year were \$155,500, which is an increase of \$20,000 over 1879, and is the largest amount ever received. All denominations contribute to this fund

A New York book trader in London has been causing a sensation among the London publishers by selling an American reprint of Endymion at tenpence. The price charged by the English publishers is thirty-one shillings.

At the re-opening of a church in Manchester, England, which had been closed for repairs, twenty-four women, who were unable to give money, contributed thirtyfive days of hard labor in cleansing the

The reading matter that finds its way into many Christian families counteracts the teachings of the pulpit, the lessons of the Sunday school and the influence of parental precept and example. And your family, brother, is one of these.—Nachville Advocate.

The Signal: "There are twelve saloons to every church in this country; twelve keepers to every minister. The church opens its doors two or three days in the week. The saloon grinds on with its mill of destruction, all the days of every week, all the months of every year."

Mr. Charles Wood, president of the English Church Union (Ritualistic); has sent a letter expressing the sympathy of the Union with the French religious or ders in the "persecution" they are suffering. He says that he represents twelve bishops, 2,500 dergymen, and 15,800 lay-

The following, cut from the Cape Argus of Nov. 9th, speaks for itself :- " A correspondent of a Queenstown paper writing a few days ago says that canteens are so numerous on the Tembu borders that, if some check be not put upon them, all the Kaffirs in the district will be brandy-mad. What with brandy and what with guns, our traders have to thank themselves entirely for the present state of affairs."

The writer of "Personal Notes" in The Christian World is much exercised in his mind because of the report that Sir Franeis Lycett has left £250,000, which after the death of his widow is to be appropriated to the building of Wesleyan Chapels. "Fine houses require fine furniture, and grand chapels require preachers and appurtenances of many kinds to match, if they are to be of any use. The legacy of a wealthy city knight may provide chapels, but it will strain the best energies of all Methodism to provide and maintain a ministry capable of turning these chapels to the best account." I don't think our friend need trouble himself. The Methodist Conference has proved itself equal to all the demands which a progressive age has hitherto made upon it, and will no doubt be found equally capable of utilising all the legacies Sir Francis Lycett has bequeathand for the advantage of Methodism .-

We have all heard of Justices' justice," and of "lawyers' law;" but The Church Times has its own code of both, and if facts are not in accordance with it, so much the worse for the facts. What will the readers of The Methodist think of this view of the relation of Dissenters to the State ?- "Whatever favours and connivances Dissenters may have forced the

Government to extend to them, they re-

main to this day branded by the law as anarchists and bad citizens." The London Times, commenting upon the prosecution of Dr. Buchanan in Philadelphia for forging medical diplomas, says that "our ancient universities have sinned quite as much as he in making dagrees a mere matter of money. Many thousands of men add M.A., D.D., or D.C.L., to their names without having answered a question, or shown any scholarship or nowledge over and above what is implied in B A. degree.'

"Why," asked a speaker the other evening, "has Ireland become so thoroughly popish, when, up to the 12th century she was so thoroughly Protestant?" The answer, given is this: "At the time of the Reformation in Eugland, Ireland was denied the right of having the Brole in her own tongue, in order that the Irish people might be led to cultivate English." present troubles there are a sad outcome of the short-sighted policy of the past .-

Some two hundred men, all of whom had been convicted and imprisoned for various terms, assembled one night recently at the little Wild-street Mission Chapel, London, for supper, under the presidency of Mr. Flowers, the Bow-street magistrate. Mr. Hatton read a statement of the work which was done among convicted thieves. Letters were read from oriminals who had been helped to a better way of life. Several speeches followed .-Watchman.

The form of Sir Francis Lycett will be readily missed in all our Courch gather-He was of average height, slimly and symmetrically formed; his hair, silver gray; his face, well lined with the traces of conflict, character and years; his voice, gentle: in attire, extremely neat, and he invariably carried in his coat button hole a small bouquet of choice flowers. His end was that of a good Christian.-W. O. S., in Christian Ad-

A Baptist minister who was a warm defender of close communion, emigrated after a while into the Episcopal commun ion, and immediately began to invite his old friends into the only true church. Whereupon one who had been for twentyseven years in the Episcopal ministry and left it, informed the enthusiastic convert that he had simply left " a walled up communion table" for a "barricaded pulpit;" and then Silence, like a poultice, came,

To heal the blows of sound.

F resbuterian The najority of the Presbyterian Church a Dunkirk, N.Y., adhere to the Rev. Mr Adams, who was deposed by the Presbyte: 7 of Buffalo for heresy. The question a to which party in the Church the property belongs goes to the Supreme Court of he State for decision. Meanwhile the friends of Mr. Adams, the deposed minister, took possession of the church, camped in it during the night, opened it next day for service, when a brother of Mr. Adams, a Congregational minister, preached, and after preaching held an election for three elders, and then ordained them as elders in that church.

The New Zealand Wesleyan suggests that if the statistics of Sanday-schools published in connection with the recent Sunday-school Centennial, are no nearer to the truth than those assigned to New Zeeland, the whole table is worse than useless, and explains thus: "The teachers of this colony are set down at 1,101, and the scholars at 9,947, being a total of 11,048; whereas our last census returns state that in 1878 there were 62.273 persons in our Sunday-schools, or nearly six times the number given us in connection with the recent centenary celebration. - Our own Church alone returns more than is set down to the credit of the whole of New Zeuland, its teachers being 1,339 and its scholars 12,209."

A correspondent of The Rock complains of the extent to which the time of ladies is now-a-days taken up with public engagements of a religious or charitable character, to the detriment of home comfort and the neglect of home daties. " socalled Christian work is overdone. The home family circle is now a thing of the past. Our wives and daughters spend their evenings at the mission hall, or at the soldiers' institute, or at some church service, leaving husbands, fathers and brothers to do the best they can." I hope little public house to get what he called his they are not quite so bad as that; but morning's 'steadying cup,' when he there is some ground for such a complaint. A word of caution to our fair drink that glass of ale, you will be in hell friends on this head is not ill timed. The in six weeks." He put down the glass true order is, home duties first, church work second. However it may be in other took up the glass again, and in still more circles, I rejoice to know that many solemn tones the warning was repeated in Methodist ladies manage to blend the the exact words. He dashed the glass for the spiritual good of the community two into such perfect harmony that no with its contents on the ground, never two into such perfect harmony that cause again to be taken up. He got some one heart cries and long suffering efforts of a currents, flowing towards two contents and long suffering efforts of a currents, flowing towards two contents and long suffering efforts of a currents, flowing towards two contents and long suffering efforts of a currents. of complaint. - Meth. Table Talk.

THE SECRET OF POWER.

In parallel columns our English Methodist exchanges speak of the death of Mark Firth, of Sheffield, and of William Thompson, of London. The latter was a classleader and evangelist, who is thus describ-

In Regent's-park, on Hampstead heath, in the vicinity of Haverstock-hill, the tall, manly form of William Thompson will be seen no more; neither will his strong round voice. exhorting sinners to repentance, be beard. William Thompson, who was a native of Addingham, Yorkshire, for about six years bad been a class-leader at the Prince of Wales-road Wesleyan Chapel, and had gathered together probably the largest class in English Methodism, numbering as it did at Midsummer last 120 fully accredital members, with 30 "on trial." Mr. Thompson was a remarkable man in many respects. Standing 6:t. 4 in. high, and having a massive, well pro voice, his presence was imposing and commanding. Impelled with the conviction that it was his outy to proclaim, Gospel truths to those who never darkened the minister in the highways and bye-ways of he was to be found expounding the Scriptures in Regent's park at holiday times on Hampstead heath, and in the evenings of Sunday he might have been seen leading a band of Christian workers through hill, exhorting all men to " repent and be converted." His appeals to the conscivery poor and wretched in the locality in which he ministered will his loss be felt. As a revivalist, the reputation of Mr. Thompson soon spread, and his services from all sin? was the reply. All, all inebriate Asylum, and no better authority were frequently solicited for other parts of the metropolis than those already menonce more the answer. We knelt down, ting curse following them according beauty discountered.

An abstract from a stetch of his character and work, read at fune al, will remind its readers of the sys of Wesley, while it will stimulate to the exercise of believing prayer and the search for that holiness which is the secret of Christian power.

"Mr. Wilham Taompson was born at Addingham, near likley, on April 26th, 1824, and closed his earthly course at 16, Abbey Gardens, St. John's Wood, on October 19th, 1880. He was brought up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord by a pious and devoted mother, who knew well how to enforce obedience upon ber children, and she secured from them during their early years the most prompt and full submission to her discipline. Her son William revered her memory, and the holy is fluence of the mother's life and character never wnolly left the son. Her words were also prophetic of her son's subsequent life:- 'My William will be a fisher of souls.' The early manhood, however, of William was spent in sin and in struggles against his own conscience and home training, and he went into sad lengths of sin and shame, of which in after Christian life he could never speak without horror, or reflect upon without terror. He was a leader in all kinds of horse-play and profanity. He joined the Royal Horse Guards (blue) where he continued for five or six years. After he lett the army he continued for a considerable period a victim to strong drink and a companion of gamblers. Many prayers were offered for him by converted friends and relatives of his earlier years, and notably by a younger brother Joseph, who had many a night wrestled with God in earnest prayer for "Bill," and yet the produgal wandered the downward road. At length a dear relative said to his Yorkshire friends, 'I feel very anxious about Bill. I fear he won't last long if ne goes on as he is (for at that time he seldom went home sober a single night), we must have a prayer-meeeting and prevail." They met and pleaded with God-till one of the number said, 'We are heard: it will be done.' William, though many miles away from those scenes of fellowship and prayer, began to be troubled in his mind, for when playing at cards, he would see a solemn text where the 'clubs' and 'spades' should be, or a line or two of some well-remembered hymn, sung at mother's knee would stand out on the very card in his hand, and he would throw all down and rush home and say to his wife, 'Oh! Nell, I will be a holy man yet.' But next morning's depression would lead to the 'drink,' and the old scenes again. At this time so powerfully did the spirit of God strive with him, that even when going home drunk, be would service, and many scores of persons were throw himself down by the side of the table and vow he would give up his sine. there who had been won from the service On the 14th of Aug., 1864, he went into a of Satan by this successful and God-honored Evangelist. thought be heard a voice say to him, 'If you

again and turned to see the speaker. He

awoke his wife in the night saying, "Neil, the Lord has pardoned my sins." So full of joy was he that he continued praising God till morning light. He then joined the Baptist Church. About five years after his conversion he lost his first love, and was again for a long time in mental distress, though he had not given up the outward form of religion. His experience at this time will be better told in his own words. At a meeting held in May, 1876, he spoke thus:-"I was about eleven years ago a drunkard, but was soundly converted to God, when my sinful propensity was wholly cured. After having much happ ness in God, I lost my enjoyment of religion. portioned frame and a clear and powerful, I had heard in a general way of holiness, and had a desire for it. I spoke to ministers on the subject, and hegged them to refer to it in their sermons. Still I did not seem to get what I wanted. At last the great love of Jesus' to poor weak sindoors of a place of worship, he went out to I grew very anxious. I was not a mem-minister in the highways and bye-ways of ber of the Wesleyan body; indeed I had the metropolis. On the Sunday mornings at that time a dislike to it. Still I had friends among them, and I knew they experiences, only in many instances with held some op nions very strongly on the subject of holiness. I took a journey of ing throughout the churches. Not only 200 miles to place my difficulties before them. When I had completed my jourthe streets about Malden-road, Haverstock | ney, and stated my decision to them, they said to me, "Do you desire to give up all derate drinker" often, as surely as the sin?" "Yes" was my reply. Have you heard drunkard, transmits his vitiated vitality ences of men and women were marked by then of that text "The blood of Jesus wonderful success.

By hundreds of the Christ, His son, cleanseth us from all sup?" conversion." "But do you believe it?" again they asked. Does it cleanse you and I camestly prayed that I might have more certainty than scrofula, heart disgrace to believe that the blood of Christ | ease or insanity, and a hundred fold more did cleanse me thus. When I awoke next numerously." Other eminent medical morning, a strange stillness seemed around men give the same testimony. me. I thought it was outward, but at were attached to give a response." Almost | ed instead of alcoholic wine, or what ou trivation' of circumstances, which were a perfect protection? Most assuredly, without doubt providential, he joined the in every case,-Phren. Journal, Wesleyan Methodist Church. His rare gifts were soon recognized, and he was appointed a class-leader without a class. He soon found one, however, and his success as an evangelist was so remarkable that those who have been eye and ear-witnesses thereof have marvelled at the wonderful works of God-wr ught through the agency of His servant. Crowds were compelled to listen to him. Pay and night, and very often all night long, would he pray and wrestle with God for sinners. He was indeed a prince, for he bad power with God and therefore with men and prevailed. This gave him a courage which nothing could daunt, and a tenacity which no threats or opposition could shake. Tender-hearted as a woman, to the poor and the afflicted, generous to a fault towards the destitute: patient and painstaking with the erring and wanderers from the fold-gentle as a nurse to the weak and ignorant, and bumble as a little child. Nothing so crushed his fine and manly soul as the hint that he sought any h nor for himself. Onward be wentconducting services in Regent's Park, at his class, at the weekly holiness meeting. at the band meeting; after the services watching for penitents or for strangers that he might give them a welcome; in the homes of the sick and the dying. The winter's night and summer's day seemed too short for him, till his great soul burnt and in the prime of life, only about fiftysix years of age, after about three months' illness, borne with Christian patience and fortitude, living among his brethren in spirit all the time, and longing if the Lord willed to be at work with them again, his sanctified soul was made meet for beaven, and on the evening of October 19th, exactly 16 years to the day after his conversion, he said to a dear and trusted friend of his, ' I am going to rest!' ' Do you think so?' was the question. said, 'Don't you think it best?'

went up stairs to lie down, but could not; he arose and sat by the bedside, and fixing his last look on his friend, he said. 'The blood, the blood,' He replied, 'The precious blood of Jesus.' He bowed his nead and slept and awoke in glory." The chapel was densely crowded at the

AT THE COMMUNION TABLE.

Can there be danger in this symbolized "refuge?" Alas! that there should be, but how? By sadly perverting one of He had fallen very low. A devoted Christo pray with him, and then he signed the God-fearing wife finally prevail. He is Which way shall they go?

brought to reformation and repentance. He tremblingly gropes and creeps bis way up to faith and hope in a Saviour's ber the 19th of the same year. No comfort love. He seeks to honor Him by a public profession. He needs-he longs for a place of refuge. He hears the call of the Master to His Disciples. "Eat, oh, friends; drink, oh, beloved." He comes—he eats of the bread, and by faith is strengthened and blessed. He takes the "cup" and puts it to his lips. This little sip-sye, the very fumes and taste pierce his heart as if an arrow tipped with the fires of hell had searched his soul. The slumbering demon is aroused. He tries to resist, but brain and heart cower and tremble under the violent clamors of the old tyrant. The strife is terrific, but the demand is imperative-irresistible. He forgets all but the raging thirst. He leaves the church and rushes to the drug store. He drowns his agony with brandy, and gains temporary oblivion. But the reckoning day must come. A new disgrace is found in church discipline. He repents and is restor d. But the same sad ex-periment is tried over and over just as long as that church sets before its communicants intoxicating liquors to symbolize ners. This case may seem incredible to many, but is one well known to the writer. Scores and hundreds of similar sadder and more fatal ending, are occurthe reformed drunkard, but his offspring, are involved in this terrible hazard. More, and sadder still, the habitual "mo-derate drinker" often, as surely as the and dipsomaniac tendencies to his child-Christ, His son, cleanseth us from all sin?" ren. To such children that one "first"Yes" "I have known that text from my glass" has many times proved the fatal opening to a drunkard's grave. Dr. William Parker, President of the N Y. State Can the Church of Christ afford to be-

last I found it was within. From that tray His "little ones?" Can it be that time sinful-thoughts do not rise up in my to obey His loving invitation to remember heart as they once did, and when external Him in the "bread" and the "fruit of the temptations come, it is as if some one vine" necessitates the possibility of peril? touched the outward keys of a musical Nay, does it not prima facie preclude such instrument, to which no strings within peril? Would not the use of unfermentimmediately after this, by a strange 'con- | Lord always called "fruit of the vine," be

A NEW YEAR'S QUESTION.

Some master we must each acknowledge There are powers above us which command, and leave us no resource but to obey. We have known children to wish they could reach the hands of the school clock and move it forward an hour; imagining that the fingers which could move those pointers could also move time forward, accelerate the sun, and hasten innumerable worlds. But only a little experience is needed to convince every one that he has a master. Yet each one may choose who shall rule

his soul. If he could not, his obedience to God would be no honor, and his disobedience no guilt. All warnings and entreaties from God would be meaning-Our choice of master is the choice of what we shall be. Whom we serve-does

that not decide what the service shall be?

Does God want the same service from us

as Satan? Does not what we will to do.

express, and also determine, what we are ? Whom are you now serving? If God, the answer will be clear, courageous, unqualified. The church records do not decide it. The joyful "yes" in the heart is sure evidence. Apologetic defining and explaining in answer to that question is also evidence sad and startling. Who through his fine, noble, physical frame, avoids that question in his own mind by saying. "I try to do about right." "I treat everybody as well as I know how," without an uncertain feeling that this want of uprightness and downrightness is evidence of moral weakness to be ashamed of? It is the great, peculiar privilege of every human being that he can elect God or Satan to be the supreme object of his worship and service, and the election will

be accepted, and he will grow to be like

the being whom he elects to reign over him. But we cannot fix the limits beyond which the great choice becomes practically irreversible. Custom gives exceptional importance to certain periods of time, The end of the year especially suggests crises in life. It will awaken many to decide whether or not God shall be Master. The postponement of the question with many will finally settle the matter. The hour of awakened feeling is the decisive hour. We have beard of a little Swiss cottage that divides the waters of two great rivers. What falls on one side of the low roof flows south to wash the walls of Turkish seraglios and empty itself into the Black Sea. What falls on the other side fertilizes the vineyards of the Rhine the symbols. Take a case: Mr. P. had and empties into the North Sea. With been for years a victim of the drink curse. many, doubtless, the first hours of 1981, not yet begun, awaits the decision that tian mother agonized in prayer, and the shall direct them into one of two opposite

#### THE DYING YEAR.

Dying? Yes, swiftly dying :-The year is passing away; Its golden hours are flying, No mortal their course may stay 'Tis going, quickly going, / With its pleasures and its woes The tide of time is flowing, And drawing to its close.

Dying? Can it be dying? It seems but as yesterday That o'er the last we were sighing As we watched it gliding away. Yet that new year hailed with gladness Is not any longer new; But is gazed upon with sadness,

Years passing thus, remind us That the last one soon must come And each one left behind us Is one nearer to our Home. Nearer to Heaven and Jesus Than we were this time last year O thought, hew dear, how precious Without which life were drear l

Yet how our hearts are saddened At the thought of wasted hours Whose mem'ry might have gladdened These sad troubled hearts of ours; Sc we come in deep contrition To the Lamb for sinners slain, And thus obtain remission,

And go forth whole again .-

#### WAITING FOR THE GRIST.

#### BY MINNIE B. FENWICK.

"It is strange," said a gentleman who sat next to me in the car, and with whom I had struck up quite an acquaintance, "what an influence a look, a word, or the little act of a perfect stranger will sometimes have upon a person."

"Yes," said I; "more than any of us "It was the simple act of a stranger

that changed the whole course of my

life." "Indeed! How so?"

"When I was a boy, my father moved to the then Far west-Ohio. It was before the days of steam, and no great mills thundered on her river banks, but occasionally there was a little grist-mill by the side of some small stream, and hither, whenever the water was up, the whole neighbourhood flocked with their sacks of corn. 'First come, first served.' Sometimes we had to wait two or three days for our turn. I generally was the one sent from our house, for, while I was too small to be of much account on the farm, I was as good as a man to carry a grist to mill. So I was not at all surprised one morning when my father said, "Henry, you can get up old Roan and go to mill to-day."

"Saunders' mill was ten miles away but I had made the trip so often that It did not seem so far. I believe one becomes more attached to an old mill than to any other building. I can see just how it looked as it stood there under the sycamores, with its huge wheel and rough clapboard sides.

"When I arrived, I found the North Branch and Rocky Fork folks there ahead of me, and I knew there was no hope of getting home that day; but I was not sorry, for my basket was well filled with provisions, and Mr. Saunders always opened his big barn to sleep in; so it was no unpleasant time we had while waiting for our grist. This time there was an addition to the number that had been in the habit of gathering, from time to time, in the old Saunders barn—a young fellow about my own age, probably a little older. His name was Charley Allen, and his father had bought a farm over on the Brush Creek road. He was sociable and friendly, but I instinctively felt that he had "more manners" than the rest of us. The evening was spent, as usual, in relating coarse jokes and playing cards. Although I was not accustomed to such things at home, I had become so used to it at the mill that it had long since ceased to shock me, and, indeed I was fast becoming a very interested spec-

"Well, boys, it is time for us fellers to go to roost," said Jim Finley, one of the greatest roughs on the Ricky Fork, as he threw down his pack of carus and began to undress. We all followed his example, although it was not much undressing we did to sleep on the havmow r but we were so busy with our own affairs that we did not notice Charley Allen until Jim exclaimed, "Heyday! we've got a parson here, we have!" Charley was kneeling by the oats-bin, praying. Jim Finley's jest met with no response. The silence was only broken by the drowsy cattle below, and the twittering swallows overhead. More than one rough man wiped a tear from his eyes as he went silently to his bed on the hay. I had always been in the lik' that mon: I hae nae wedding garhabit of praying at home, but I never ment." thought of such a thing at Saunders' mill. As I laid awake that night in the old barn, thinking or Charley Allen's courage, and what an effect it had upon the men, I firmly resolved that in the future I would do right. I little thought slighted him too lang noo, an' He ha how soon my courage would be tested. Just after dinner I got my grist, and started for home. When I arrived at Albright's gate, where I turned off to Mr. Maxwell; 'whosoever cometh unto go home, I found the old 'squire waiting Me.' for me. I saw in a moment that something had gone wrong. I had always my hert seems turned tae stone." stood in great awe of the old gentleman

as I came near he said, "Did you go to call again on the morrow. through this gate yesterday?' I could easily have denied it, as it was before daylight when I went through, and I quite as often went the other way. Charley Allen kneeling in the barn for the Sabbath and Kirk into a very came to my mind like a flash; and before I had time to listen to the tempter I said, "Yes, sir; I did."

"Are you sure you, shut and pinned the gate?' he asked.

"This question staggered me. I reoff my horse, but I could not put it in again; so I carelessly rode away, and left it open.

" I\_I\_I\_' "I left it open,' I said, rather ab-

"Well, you let the cattle in, and they have destroyed all my early potatoesa terrible piece of business!

"I'm very sorry, I'd-" "Talking won't help matters now; but remember. boy, remember, that sorrow don't make potatoes—sorrow don't make potatoes.'

"I felt very badly about the matter, for I was really sorry that the old gentleman had lost his potatoes, and then I expected to be severely reprimanded at home; but I soon found that they knew nothing of the matter, and after several days had passed, I began to rest quite easy. Alas for human hopes! one rainy afternoon I saw the 'squire riding down the lane. I ran off to the barn, ashamed to face him, and afraid to meet my father. They sat on the porch and talked for a long time. At last my curiosity overcame my fear, and I stole back to the house, and went into mother's room to see if I could hear what they were talking about. "Why, the boy could be spared well enough, but he don't know anything about the the business,' said my father. "There is one thing he does know," said the squire, 'he knows how to tell the truth,' He than related the circumstance which I so much dreaded to have my father hear. After he had gone, my father called me to him, and told me that the squire was going to start a store in the village, and wanted a boy to help, and that I could go if I wanted to. I went, and remained in the village store until

#### STOP AND OIL UP.

it blossomed out into a city store; and

people say that I got my start in life

when I entered Albright's store, but I

will always maintain that I got it while

I was waiting for the grist .- S. S.

A dear sister once said, "I learned a good spiritual lesson to day from my sewing machine. I was intent upon doing just so much work-but the machine became obstinate—it would scarcely run. The reason was obvious: it needed oil. As time was limited, the inclination was to go ahead in spite of the impediment; but wisdom suggested, "It will pay to stop and oil up."

She thought, how like this is my soul. How often, when deeply engaged with the affairs of this life, because of an impatient desire to accomplish a certain end, I have pushed forward for the time being, regardless of my stated private means of grace until I became clogged with sore trials, and awakened to the fact that it had been better for me if I had stopped and had the soul oiled with divine grace.

The oil enables us to run with alacrity up the shining way to glory, and makes the machinery of life, whether of a domestic or business character, run a great deal smoother. Yes, it brings everything into complete harmony. It saves all grating, jarring and unpleasant sounds that would otherwise harass us. The little vexatious trials that are constantly crossing our paths will be easily smiled away. The bitter draughts will become sweet; and we can sing away as joyfully as though the discordant elements about us were in perfect

IN THE BLOOD OF THE LAMB.

harmony.

It was on the evening of one of the gloomy days so often met with in the metropolis, that a minister sat in a poor and small, but scrupulonsly clean no comfort to those who can only see room, reading. He had chosen the parable of the invitation to the Marriage Supper (Matthew xxii.); but the words of the solemn warning fell coldly on the ear of a dying woman on the bed. She did not speak till the chapter was ended; then she said slowly, "I wad be

"But you may have one if you ask," said the minister softly; you know the old, old story, Elspeth.

"Ay! I ken it weel," she replied: "if I had anely done it! but I hae left me. I am ganging awa' in darkness; He willna save me noo." A," But He says 'whosoever,' interposed

"Ay! I ken that, but I canna come;

After a few words the minister took because he was the rich man of the his departure, knowing well it was useneighbourhood, and now I felt my heart less to say more now, and that there

beginning to beat very fast. As soon was nothing he could do but promise

It was many years since Elspeth Macdonald had seen her native Scotland; and those years had done much to change the natural Scotch reverence empty "form of godliness."

The next day found Mr. Maxwell again at Elspeth's side, and in the interval of ease that followed a terrible fit of pain he opened his Bible, and read the account of the Saviour's suffermembered distinctly that I did not. I ings. For some time Elspeth listened could pull the pin out without getting | dreamily, but at last one verse caught | her attention, the dying prayer of the suffering Redeemer, "Father, forgive them!" "Forgive them!" Almost ere they had finished their cruel task, "Out with it; tell just what you while the agony of a world's sins pressed upon Him, He thought of their punishment and suffering, and cried "Forgive." Further on came the answer of peace and pardon to the dying thief; was not this "boundless love and mer-

cy? dare she limit mercy like this?" Swift as a flush of sunlight these thoughts filled her mind; surely it was a ray of healing from the arisen Sun of Righteousness, a glimpse of the glory of the Eternal lighting up her darkness, and melting the " heart of stone."

"Dinna read ony mair, my hert will break!"

Elspeth lingered six weeks longer, weeks of pain; but the new peace that had come to her felped her to bear it without a murmer. "I wad like tae be very patient till He cometh tae tak' me; for I've been a waefu' bairn; I wadna hearken tae His voice, an' it winna be ower lang noo, she said to a friend when asked if she did not wish to go. And at another time:

"I greet (weep) sometimes tae ken how I hae grieved Him, and how I might hae dune so muckle gude by tellin' the gude news; but I ken noo the meaning o' "saving tae th' utter-

most," for He has saved me." A week before her death a kind friend asked her if she would wish to be spared to tell her new-found joy. To which she replied briefly, "I will bide his

The last day came soon however, finding her waiting. Once she said:

"I ken it is a' His gudeness that I hae nae doubt. I hae prayed for this; tae be kep' fra a' doubts just when I am ganging awa, an' He is kepin' me. Father, forgie me that I dinna come tae it before!"

"You are a post ready for the Marriage Supper by the Lamb now?" enquired Mr. Mas ell; and with a great effort she replied?

"I shall hae a garment-white-as th'-driven-snaw-washed-in-his blaid-a'-for-His-sake."

The words came slowly; then, as the last one fell, the forgiven one went home, " for His sake."

The reason of Elspeth's joy was told in conversation with a friend on the day of her death: "I hae believed, ever sin' th' day when Mr. Maxwell read the wards, "Father, forgie them." that his mercy is infinite. Dear leddy, you canna think how often I hae ben tempted tae say, He willna save me, because I hae forgotten Him sae lang; but I ken He wadna hae sent his angel to break my rocky hert, if He hadna meant tae tak' it for His ain : sae I hae just come an' looked at Him, naething mair, for I hae scarely strength tae ask Him e'en for my bonnie robe, but "there is life for a look."

"And you have been happy ever since: you have not been grieving that you did not come before?'

"Leddy, if I ainly looked behind me wad be lost. He ha' blotted oot my transgressions, put them awa fra me. He could do wioot my poor service; its ainly showing me how naething in my hand I bring, ainly clinging to his

"But that is how we all must come," said the visitor, "even after a lifetime of what we call service."

"Aye, sae it is," Elspeth murmured softly; "it is ainly His presence that will do for us when we are deein; and he will come vera nigh I ken, an' I will nae fear."

"Very nigh!" Nothing but the nearness of the Saviour to comfort then; and surely His presence will be Him as their Judge, who will only admit those to the Marriage Supper who have the token—the wedding gar-

#### WOMEN IN THE PROFESSIONS.

Many of the law and medical schools of the United States are open to women five theological seminaries, exclusive of study similar to those enjoyed by the young men are afforded them, though practicing law is far greater in the and a large proportion of the schools. said in a whisper : especially of those connected with the State Universities, are free to them.

Or the three law schools in New England, only one is open to both sexesthat of the Boston University. The mother.

school has, however, I am imformed, not yet graduated a woman. The women of the East who desire to read Kent and to learn forms of procedure prefer to obtain a legal education in the more private advantages of a lawyer's office.

In the chaotic state of ecclesiastical opinion regarding women's preaching, but few have been admitted either to the pulpit or to the theological seminary. Although the number has greatly increased in the last decade, in 1870, of 48,874 clergymen, only sixty-seven were women. The Methodist and Universalist churches have probably proved more cordial in granting clerical privileges to women than the churches of other, leading denominations.

To the practice of medicine a larger number of women turn than enter both the legal profession and the clerical. The first medical school for women ever established—the Female Medical Educational Society—was organized in Boston in November, 1848. For thirty years, in both Europe and the United States, measures for giving women a thorough training in medicine have been pushed very vigorously. At times the contest between those favoring and those opposing their practice of the healing art, has been waged with the bitterness of the anti-slavery struggle. The general result, however, has been a are no less than twenty-five schools of high standing, in which they can receive a medical examination, the large majority of which have been either opened to them or established with the last ten years. In India, 70,000,000 of whose women are forbidden by social custom from receiving the attendance of male physicians at their homes, several schools have been formed since 1867 for affording women the opportunity of obtaining a regular medical training. Of the eighty-eight medical schools in the United States a considerable proportion admit women on the same terms as men. According to the census of 1870 there were in the United States 62,383 physicians and surgeous, of whom 525 were women.—C. F. Thwing, in Harper's Magazine.

#### OPPORTUNITIES.

How many sigh for opportunities of usefuluess while they never take hold of those at hand. They want something to do-something like Naaman of old. and the simple waters of Jordan are despised by them; but if we remember that life is made up of little things, and the daily consecration of these little things may bring about great results we | "Look there!" said she. John read. need not look further than our every day walk and path for means of usefulness. If these words, "Whether, therefore, ye eat or drink, or whatsoever ye in mine too," said Harriet, and showed do, do all to the glory of God," be our hers. - Youth's Companion. life motto, we shall not need to sigh for opportunities of usefulness.

A lady once writing to a young man in the navy, who was almost a stranger, thought, "Shall I close this as any body would, or shall I say a word for my Master?" and lifting up her heart for But every one can be attractive. Ina moment, she wrote, telling him that his constant change of scene and place was an apt illustration of the words. "Here we have no continuing city." and asked if he could say. "I seek one to come." Trembling, she folded it and sent it off. Back came the answer: "Thank you so much for the kind words. 'My parents are dead. I am an orphan, and no one has spoken to me like that since my mother died, long years ago." The arrow shot at a venture, hit home, and the young man shortly after rejoiced in the fullness of the blessing of the gospel of p ace. How often do we, as Christian young men, close a letter to those we know have no hope "as anybody would," when we might say a word for Jesus? Shall we not embrace the opportunity in the future?—The Watchman.

#### Our Young Folks.

#### MABEL'S SECRET.

The first day of the New Year, and the children were quarrelling! A bad beginning.

Alice and Harriet take your knitting work. John and Henry, you may each bring nine armfuls of wood into the wood-shed. Mabel, you may take your slate and write, and I guess, if they are let alone, the two babies will take care of themselves. Now for half an hour, let us have silence. If any. body speaks let it be in a whisper."

So there was silence in the kitchen, except the noise the little mother made with her pie-making, and the occasional prattle of the two babies.

There was generally a good deal of on the same terms as men, and at the noise at Number Thirteen; and somemajority of one hundred and twenty times-pretty often-it wasn't pleasant noise. The children were all young, the Roman Catholic, opportunities of and all wanted their own way. But they had learned to mind their mother.

Little Mabel sat with her slate on her they may be neither matriculated nor re- knee, looking thoughtful. She wrote ceive a degree. The number of women and erased, and wrote again with much pains-taking labor. At last she seem-Western States than in the Eastern, ed satisfied, and going to her mother, " May I have a piece of white paper

and a pencil out of your drawer'? I Want to copy something." "Wuat is it? Let me see," said her

Mabel hesitated and blushed, but held it up to her saying, You won't tell, will you, mother?"

Her mother read it twice over. Tears gathered in her eyes.

"You won't tell anybody, will y entreated little Mabel.

" No, no, certainly not! It shall be a little secret between you and me." She got a nice piece of paper, and sharpened the pencil anew for the child, although she was pie-making.

Mabel copied it very carefully, and laid it away in the bottom of her handkerchief box, saying-

"I shall see it often there, and nobody goes there but mother and I." But it happened one day that flarriet was sent to distribute the pile of clean handkerchiefs from the ironing into the different boxes, and as Mabel's was empty, she saw this writing. It was so short, that she took it in at a glance:

"Resolved to Alwas spek plesant when Ennybody speks cros.

MABEL FORD." Somehow it fixed itself in Harriet's mind, and that evening she was busy with pen and ink. The result was a writing in Harriet's handkerchief box. with a resolution written more neatly, but the same in effect:

" Resolved, that I will try this year victory for the women. In Europe there to return pleasant words for cross ones. HARRIET FORD.

It made a difference that was easy to see, when two of the children began to practice this resolution. There was less of quarrelling.

"That's mine! You better mind your own business!" said John to Harriet one day, when she took up his top and was putting it in his drawer.

"But, John, mother wants me clear up the room," said Harriet. "Well, I want the top to stay there!" said John, obstinately.

"Well, perhaps it's no matter. A top isn't much litter," said Harriet pleasantly.

John was fully prepared for a contest. I'm afraid he would rather have relished one. He stared. Then he looked ashamed. Then he spoke. "What made you say that, Harriet?"

Harriet laughed and colored a little. "Tell me! what made you?" John insisted. "Come here, and I'll show you," said

She took him into the clothes-press where was the row of pretty handkerchief-boxes, each labeled.

She opened little Mabel's and took out the clean, soft pile of handkerchiefs.

"The good little thing! She never does quarrel, anyhow," said John. "So I thought I had better put one

#### HOW TO BE CHARMING

Every young girl cannot be beauti ful, for to every one God has not given a comely face, nor a graceful figure. deed, health and cleanliness go far to giving those bright eyes, blooming cheeks and clear skins which conduce to good looks, though some have plain and irregular features, and can easily see, by the testimony of the truth-telling mirror, that they are not remarkable for external graces. Let them comfort themselves by the thought that they may make very beautiful old ladies, if they cultivate sweetness of disposition and contentedness of mind, and trust in God's goodness and love. How can the homely be charming?

Well, true self-forgetfulness and kind thoughtfulness for the happiness of others is always winning. The vain, selfish beauty cannot compete with the homely maiden who is popular because she is very lovable. Her father confides in her. Her mother leans on her. Her friends go to her for help and advice. The little girls bring her their broken toys, and the boys come for aid when the lessons are hard.—By and by a marvellous thing happens. She is spoken of everywhere as the "interesting Miss Parker," or the "agreeable Miss Dornell," or the "captivating Miss St. Mark." She has grown interesting, agreeable and captivating, and each quality is far more valuable to a woman than the possession of mere beauty, without other winning personal

characteristics. The power to converse well is a very great charm. You think anybody can talk? How mistaken you are! Anybody can chatter. Anybody can exchange idle gossip. Anybody can recapitulate the troubles of the kitchen, the cost of the last new dress, and the

probable doings of the neighbors. But to talk wisely, instructively, freshly and delightfully, is an immense accomplishment. It implies exertion, observation, study of books and people, and receptivity of impressions.-No young girl can hope to shine in conversation as her mother does, but every girl can begin to acquire that graceful art which will draw intelligent men and women to her side, and enable her to retain them, because they are pleasantly entertained.—Christian at Work.

He who talks but little may be suspected of knowing more than he says.

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THE SONG OF MAR

The occasion of Ma

LESSON II.-JA

intelligence conveyed that she was to be the expected Messiah. which many Jewish v in vain; and now it who had least of all a lowing remarks of P ish an appropriate in Lesson:—" This hyme that of the mother o and contain several se the book of Psalms. maintained, destitute on this account? By is a very marked diffenah's song of triumph Whilst Mary celebra with deep humility a Hannah surrenders he the feeling of personal very first words she cries of indignation as As to the borrowed Mary gives to these co entirely new meaning cation. The prophet this way with the word sors. By this mean Spirit exhibit the cont of the Divine work whether Mary turned the Bible hofens she that every ; from childhood the so borah and David; tha they went up to the and that the singing

A verse to verse expose effectual way of dealing Verse 46. This ope expresses the exultation soul was filled. The s tion is expressed in di in verse 47. To mag exalt His name in app and it is when we rea Saviour-when we are His salvation, that we in God and magnifyin separably connected. special manifestation which led Mary thus may all rejoice in Hi Even the youngest ma

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true humility, and par the low condition into David was fallen. If with prophecy that t spring from a branch reduced and humble and Mary's circums But the Lord had reg liness had not preven and finding in her a dium for the accompli purposes. From he lifted up, so that she tions will call her ble the mother of Jesus O looks forward with sa nown which her exalte -to the blessing which will pronounce upon can be farther from the meaning of her we fication. How abborr it of genuine humility the knowledge-if she -of the false use tta her name-that divin paid her-that she we and called the mother venerate the name of and call her blessed should be the case, le plausible pretexts for any part of the home God alone, or placing the trust which is du the Son of God. He with the Father, and with Him-no one and our Saviour-but ly to Him, and throug

Father. In verses 49,50, she and exalt three of the God, which she saw His dealings with bermercy. The birth of many ways, a manifest attributes; and in the His mission, all three to the world in new f sure never before res would in Christ be ma ly with His koliness t and his power wou maintaining and man Gospel whick was to God unto salvation to lieveth."

Verse 51. It is not germ of St. Paul's gre righteonsness of God Romans in these wor is here a probable ref ent course taken by from that which prou sone so often prescribe They had their anticircumstances of the ance of Messiah. Th that he would sprin most opulent and in families of the house all did they anticips arise in Galilee. Th scattered the proud concerns the thoughts their hearts: He diss dicted all their views -Watson.

Verse 52 contains principle of the divi imilarly expressed in Old Testament.

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LESSON II.-JANUARY 9, 1881.

THE SONG OF MARY.-Luke 1. 46-55.

The occasion of Mary's song was the intelligence conveyed to her by the angel that she was to be the mother of the longexpected Messiah. This was an bonor which many Jewish women had hoped for in vain; and now it was conferred on one who had least of all expected it. The following remarks of Professor Godet furn. ish an appropriate introduction to our Lesson:—" This hymn is closely allied to that of the mother of Samuel (1 Sam 2), and contain several sentences taken from the book of Psalms. Is it, as some have maintained, destitute of all originality on this account? By no means. There is a very marked difference between Hannah's song of triumph and that of Mary's. Whilst Mary celebrates her happiness with deep humility and holy restraint, Hannah surrenders herself completely to the feeling of personal triumph; with her very first words she breaks forth into cries of indignation against her enemies.

As to the borrowed Biblical phrases,
Mary gives to these consecrated words an entirely new meaning and a higher application. The prophets frequently deal in this way with the words of their predeces-By this means the organs of the Spirit exhibit the continuity and progress of the Divine work. Criticism asks whether Mary turned over the leaves of the Bible before the spoke. It forgets that every sraelite knew by heart from childhood the songs of Hannah, Deborah and David; that they sang them as they went up to the feasts at Jerusalem, and that the singing of pealms was the daily accompaniment of the morning and evening sacrifice, as well as one of the essential observances of the passover meal." A verse to verse exposition seems the only effectual way of dealing with this song.

Verse 46. This opening sentence well expresses the exultation with which her soul was filled. The same inward exultation is expressed in different phraseology in verse 47. To magnify the Lord is to exalt His name in appropriate adoration; and it is when we realise Him to be our Saviour-when we are full of the joy of His salvation, that we do this. Rejicing in God and magnifying Him are thus in separably connected. This was a new special manifestation of the favour of God which led Mary thus to rejoice; but we may all rejoice in Him as our Saviour. Even the youngest may have this person. al ground of rejotcing in God.

Verse 48, Here she mentions the ground

of her special rejoicing. Her mention of her low estate is partly the expression of true humility, and partly a reference to the low condition into which the house of David was fallen. It was in accordance with prophecy that the Messiah should spring from a branch of David's family reduced and humble (Isa. xi. 1; liii. 2); and Mary's circumstances were lowly. But the Lord had regarded her-her lowliness had not prevented His seeing her, and finding in her a ready-prepared medium for the accomplishment of his great purposes. From her low estate she is lifted up, so that she sees that all generations will call her blessed. Why? (As the mother of Jesus Christ.) While she looks forward with satisfaction to the renown which her exaltation will bring ker -to the blessing which future generations will pronounce upon her name, nothing can be farther from her intention, and the meaning of her words, than seif-glorification. How abhorrent to her pure apirit of genuine humility would have been the knowledge-if she could have known -of the false use that would be made of her name—that divine honors would be paid her-that she would be worshipped and called the mother of God. While we venerate the name of the Virgin Mary, and call her blessed, as she predicted should be the case, let us beware of all plausible pretexts for rendering to her any part of the homage which is due to God alone, or placing in her any part of the trust which is due only to her Senthe Son of God. He is our only Mediator with the Father, and we want no mediator with Him-no one to come between us and our Saviour-but we may come directly to Him, and through Him to God the Father.

In verses 49,50, she goes on to mention and exalt three of the great attributes of God, which she saw were manifested in His dealings with her-power, holiness and mercy. The birth of Christ was to be in many ways, a manifestation of these three attributes; and in the accomplishment of His mission, all three would be displayed to the world in new forms, and in a measure never before realized. His mercy would in Christ be manifested consistently with His koliness to all generations; and his power would be employed in maintaining and manifesting both in the Gospel whick was to be "the power of God unto salvation to every one that be-

Verse 51. It is not difficult to see the germ of St. Paul's great doctrine of the righteousness of God in the Epistle to the Romans in these words of Mary. " There is here a probable reference to the different course taken by the Divine counsel, from that which proud self-confident persone so often prescribe to the Almighty. They had their anticipations as to the circumstances of the birth, or the appearance of Messiah. They probably thought physicians prove that no single medicine, that he would spring from one of the most opulent and influential remaining families of the house of David; least of all did they anticipate that he should arise in Galilee. Thus, in the event, He scattered the proud, in, that is, as to what concerns the thoughts or imaginations of their hearts: He dissipated and contradieted all their views and expectations."

-Watson Verse 52 contains the repetition of a principle of the divine government often similarly expressed in the songs of the

Verse 53 is similar. The contrasts are sands that have used it. striking and suggestive. " In the way of

humility God meets with every man; in the way of pride and self sufficiency, He resists and spurns him. Thus our Saviour was born among lowly people. He came to them and not to the proud; and to this trial worldly-minded men were afterwards more fully subjected. He appeared among the humble in His own humility, and the proud rejected Him. The consequence of this, however, was the putting down the mighty from their seat, whilst to them that received Him He gave power to become the sons of God, even to them that believe on His name."

Verse 54. Here there is a direct reference to the prophecies in which the Messich is spoken of as the Peliverer of Israel (Isa. xli. 8: xlii. 1). All this manifestation of div.ne power, holiness and mercy was to be for Israel's sake—in Israel, through Israel—but not confined to Israel. And it all rested on the covenant which God had made with Abraham-verse 55. (Gen. xvii. 19; Rom. iv. 13; Gal. iii. 16)

#### The House and Farm

A cup of cold water placed in the oven when too hot, has saved us from many scorched pieces of meat and burnt cake. A basin, inverted over a small roast, will keep the juices in, and make it very

Graham flour contains more fat and muscle material, and nearly three times as much bone and teeth material as fine flour; this unpolted flour boiled and thinned with milk, is excellent for young children and adults.

Iron-rust, it is said, may be removed by tying a little cream of tartar in the stained spot hefore putting the cloth to boil. If this does not succeed, thicken lemonjuice with equal parts of salt and starch, add some soft soap, apply the mixture to the cloth and lay it in the hot sun. Renew the application several times.

The Southern Planter gives the following method of an Alabama gentleman in ascertaining the age of a horse more than nine years old: After the horse is nine years old a wrinkle comes in the eyelid, at the upper corner of the lower lid, and every year thereafter he has one well defined wrinkle for each year of his age over nine. If, for instance, a borse has three wrinkles, he is 12; if four, 13. Add the number of wrinkles to nine and you will always get at it.

It is said that in Spain, whenever sheep are kept in the neighborhood of rock or salt hills or sea salt, and have access to it, they thrive better than in other situations, and in France the same thing is found to exist. In the neighborhood of the sea coasts and the salt works of the north, sheep give more and better wool, and the mutton is more highly esteemed than that from other localities. Where it is given to them when at pasture, the amount should be from half an ounce each daily; and it is a well known fact that sheep never stray from an enclosure in which salt and water are provided for them.

Seeing a desire expressed for a receipt for good Graham bread, I send mine, which we think excellent: Take I quart of warm water, I teacupful of molasses or sugar, 1 tea spoonful of saleratus (disolved in the water), 1 table-spoonful of butter before it is melted, la quarts of Graham flour, la guarts of white flour, and I teacupful of hop yeast. Stir all the ingredients together; put into pans in a warm place until light, then bake.-M. O. H. in Country Gentleman.

Linseed oil is not only a valuable restorative for sick horses, but is exceed ingly useful in cases of inflammation of the membranes: particularly to the organs of respiration and digestion; it shields and labricates the same, tranquillizes the irritable state of the parts, and favors healthy action. I a couple of handfuls of seed into a licket and pour a gallon and a half of boiling water upon it, cover it up a short ti ..., then add a couple of querts of cold war, when it will be fit for use-In case of an irritating cough add some

The following makes a cement said to resist the action of fire and water: Take balf a pint of milk and mix it with an equal quantity of vinegar, so as to congulate the milk; separate the curds from the whey and mix the latter with the whites of four or five eggs well beaten up; the mixture of these two being complete, add to them quick lime which has been passed through a seive, making the whole into a thick paste of the consistency of putty when used. This cement has been used to close a fissure in an iron cauldron for the toiling of pitch, which has been in use for five years since, without requirin further repairs.

A good purgative medicine is one of the absolute necessities of the age. This want has been supplied by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., whose celebrated Cathartic Pills are known to be the safest, surest and best purgative medicine ever offered to the public. They are mild but certain in their effects, and keep the system in good condition.

The proprietors of Graham's Pain Eradicator do not offer it as a cure for all diseases, nor even as infallible in any disease, for the observations of the most eminent er combination of medicines, is adapted to every individual. All that is claimed is that the Pain Eradicator is more certain, safe and gentle in its action, and more effectual in severe and long-standing diseases, than any other preparation offered for similar purposes. Its power has been proven in thousands of cases of rbeumatism and neuralgia, in which it effected a cure when other remedies failed. For burns, scalds, frostbites, chil-

blains, bruises, sore throat, &c., it is far ahead of any other. The proprietors only ask for it a fair trial to prove its superiority, which is acknowledged by the thoudec 24-2ins.

SPICES

#### **BROWN & WEBB**

LATE AVERY, BROWN & Co.

WHOLESALE

# DRUGGISTS

## SPICE MERCHANTS

Invite the attention of readers of the WESLEYAN to the

#### UNRIVALLED EXCELLENCE

of the Spices ground and sold by them For more than Twenty-Five years our House has made

## Pure Spices

A Specialty.

Having been Pioneers in introducing and advocating their use in place of the MISERABLE TRASH very com monly sold in these Previnces as Ground Spices. We were the FIRST, and for many years the ONLY packers of really Genuine Ground Spices in Halifax, and with little or no advertising Avery Brown & Co's

Unadulterated Ground Spices have come to be recognized in most parts of Nova Scotia as THE BEST.

The result has been the gradual creation of a demand for better Spices, and other packers and dealers have been forced to meet this growing improvement in popular taste by furnishing better goods than formerly.

Still, while most grinders profess to supply Pure Spices, they also offer several inferior grades, thus admitting that they practice adulteration. The recent reports of the analysis of Spices and Foods, by the Inspectors appointed by the Dominion Government, have thrown fresh light wen the enormous extent of the adulteration practiced upon Spices. Reference to these reports will show that

#### **BROWN & WEBB'S** SPICES

have invariably stood the test, and been reported

Absolutely Pure Spice.

The only excuse for the adulteration of Spices is that the price is thus reduced; but this really only benefits the dealer at the expense of the consumer In reality as the value of Spice depends only on its Strength and Flavor

### The Best is always the Cheapest

to a very gratifying extent, and as we purchase the whole Spices in large quantities in the best markets of the world, we are enabled to offer our Genuine Spices at little, if anything, higher prices than are demanded for inferior goods of other brands. Be it understood, however, that we will never sacrifice the QUALITY of our goods to the rage for CHEAPNESS, but wil always maintain the standard of purity which has given our brand of Ground Spice the preference wherever it is

Our Spices are ground by Steam Power, en our own premises, packed in tinfoil packets of 2 sunce and quarter pound, FULL WEIGHT, and labelled with OUR NAME. They may be had of all the leading retail grocers throughout the Maritime Provinces. We request the favor of a TRIAL of them by any who have not already used them, convinced that their own merits will secure their continuous use.

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HALIFAX, N. S. O July 30, 1880.-

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Of the WESLEYAN, will do well before commencing to make up SPRING and SUMMER DRESSES, to send for a Catalogue of

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### March 5, 1880.-1y

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THE CHEAPEST IN THE MARKET SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

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#### THE WESLEYAN.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1880.

AT THE THRESHOLD.

In a day or two our calendars for 1880 will have been dismissed as useless, and another year will have been added to the thousands of the past. Father Time, with an added wrinkle on his brow, will have taken a firmer grasp of our arm, not pausing meanwhile for salutations, as we seem to do.

At the threshold of a new year serious thought is most fitting. Cheerfulness is always in order, but empty mirth is seldom so unseasonable as when indulged in at our entrance upon one of those brief periods into which our life below is divided. Announcements for revelry are never more disgusting than when they have reference to the latest evenings of the old, or the earliest evenings of the new, year. To those who have reached the full prime of life, even Christmas, with its pleasures for their children, and through these for themselves, becomes a prompter of thought upon lost friends and faded joys. Not seldom the closing hours of that day are devoted in part to mental excursions over former pathways, and in part to questionings respecting future possibilities. Lack of time for such thought upon our ways is one of the unhappy tendencies of our busy age; it is well, therefore, when morning hours of that festive day have been devoted to the happiness of others, that we can use its later hours for personal profit. There seems to be a happy fitness, too, in the near neighborhood of these red-letter days of social life-Christmas Day and New Year's Day. On the first the Gospel throws its wide shelter over a large out any demand from its Divine author, the inmates of palace, hall and hovel acknowledge tacitly, if not in words, the grand truth that "Christ Jesus came into the world "-an acknowledgement which gladdens saints below, and angels above. On the second of these days, before the truth of this recognized fact can have lost its force, reason and human voices and the voice of the Spirit, all combine to urge upon men the acceptance of that previously-accepted fact in its relation to themselves as individuals that "Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners," of which each human being is one.

of time we never pause—at the very threshold of a New Year, for the purpose of brief review. A brief mental catalogue of mercies on the part of Heaven, and sins on our part, may aid as. No mortal can look around without some material for such list, gladdening from one aspect but humiliating from another. Yet what can we do with the perplexing account? Heaven has its register, much more careful in minute detail than ours. Thoughts, words and deeds have passed to their record on high. No amount of meditation on item after item can extract from them the evil in motive or purpose that purer eyes have discerned. "Omnipotence itself cannot undo a deed. But through God's great love to man, the record may be taken to the foot of the throne, and through faith in the atonement of the Redeemer, "forgiveness" may be written in characters of blood across the face of the whole catalogue of iniquities, which Omniscience shall remember no more.

The initial moments of 1881 are close upon us. A new page awaits its record. The proper use of these moments may make the dawning year far superior in blessing to any we have known. Some one has said that "the first hour is the rudder that steers the course of the whole day." Men have been recognizing this fact for months of the closing year. Ten thoumen have probably fixed apon the 1st of January as the date for turning over a "new leaf." Innumerable conversations with conhave ended in a prombegin a better life at New And mortals are not alone in the impertance attached to that date as a fitting period for a new departure. On the first day of the first month ing prayer.

the command of God in the olden time; and now; doubtless, with doubly-greater emphasis than on other days, the Spirit whispers on "the first day of the first month," "Now is the accepted time, now is the day of salvation." But in no quarter is the fitness of the period for entrance upon a better life more clearly recognized than in the councils of Satan, whose great aim will be to bear the thoughtful, half-repentant one past the chosen date, upon a wave of worldliwhere his determination shall be postponed for another year, and meanwhile used as a foil against all entreaties on the part of God and man.

Many subscribers are cheering us by comptrenewals. We wait to hear from

THE WEEK OF PRAYER-1881.

The appearance of the annual programme for the services of the first week of the year has ceased to be a novelty. We look for it as a matter of course, and accept it as another reminder of the rapid

We do not pretend to estimate the results of the widely-known week of prayer; perhaps even the keen analysis to which all departments of Christian service will be subjected hereafter, will not give us a precise value. A visible result of its institution has een its influence in proving the real unity of true Protestants. It has done this in a remarkable degree. In the words of a leading journal: "In villages and in larger towns, and to a considerable extent in cities also, both East and West, Christians of various names have come together during this one week in the year, torgetting all differences and realizing their real oneness in Christ, to pray together for the world. The spectacle has been a cheering one; and the influence of such a week of joint portion of our earth, in which, with supplication has, doubtless, been felt at many a point, quieting tendencies to sectarianism, unifying Christian effort, and developing the temper of real, if not or-

We observe with regret a disposition to change which threatens the usefulness of this important institution. Already an apparent step in this direction has the largest number, the Lutherans still fall of the Presbyterian Church of the United States, which has drafted and recommended to its churches a Presbyterian programme of topics for next week. The precise purpose in view we cannot state. Certainly the list of topics prepared hitherto by the Evangelical Alliance is not too small, nor are the topics lacking in importance. We admit that we look with jealousy upon this movement, for its in-Let us pause in thought—in point evitable consequence must be the preparation of denominational programmes generally, and the observance of the week by eac section alone. Probably no more effectual gag has been put into the throat of noisy declaimers against so called Protestant disunion than the spectacle of united worship during the first week of each year. It it cease to be repeated the world will laugh, and justly laugh, and bitterly laugh, at "the sight of Protestant hristendom being unable to agree even on so simple a matter as an order of themes for supplication together at the throne of the heavenly grace." We sincerely trust that our Presbyterian brethren will set no such

> Our observance of the services of this time-honored and heaven-sanctioned institution should be sincere and spiritual. Like all other services they may lose their effect upon us through our familiarity with them. Against this tendency all Christian workers have to set a careful watch. The great danger of the ministry. envied as they often are by the laity on account of their constant association with sacred things, lies in this direction. The spirit in which our readers look forward to the gatherings of the coming week may furnish one of the best possible tests of spiritual life. Years may have lessened buoyancy of feeling, altered circumstances may have rendered attendance more difficult, but longing for the salvation of men should be more intense, while faith should take hold of the promises and plead them as never in the past. Our Heavenly Father knows, and we too know that there is no lack of circumstances to inspire earnestness. With heathenism abroad and heathenism at home, with threatened wars leading our miliary to the ends of the earth, with numbers in church membership far below the point which should be reached in view of the efforts put forth, and with the world ever on the alert to rub out the already too faint lines between the Church and itself, there are motives to lead each Christian to take hold of the very horns of the altar with that close grip which precedes the proofs of prevail-

shalt thou set up thy tabernacle" was | In the course of a missionary sermon | recently preached at Moncton, N.B., Rev. D. D. Currie is reported to have made these remarks concerning the increasing liberality of our day:

In the matter of giving what great progress there had been! In reference to old Centenary Church, St. John, he had recently heard that a man had given £100 towards the building fund. That subscription was looked upon at that time as astounding. The report of it went all over the country. .. Why there's a man who has given ONE HUNDRED POUNDS to the Church!" Now men give their thousands, and little was thought of it. It was coming to be understood that the best way to get God's blessing was to give. Abraham gave of his all one tenth, and the Lord showered his blessings upon Abraham. ness that shall land him at a point Look at yonder dilapidated worn-out farm. The man who owns that farm does not give enough to it. He does not give enough fertilizers, and he does not get back a full return for his labors. The more a man gives the more he gets back. If a man has wealth and gives it out on good security, he gets it all back, and more with it. The Bible told us it was more blessed to give than to receive, and the Lord always blessed those who gave liberally. We were making progress in the matter of giving. The morning is coming! Compare the missionary books of last year with those of thirty years ago, and what a change we saw. We are coming to learn that a man cannot give too much, Giving is practical religion. It is not enough that a man gets his tongue converted so that he can pray like an angel and sing like a seraph. The whole man needs to be converted.

So thought good Captain Webb, Wolfe's old soldier at Louisburg, and Wesley's warm hearted local preacher, whose presence in New York so alarmed and then so aided the little band of Methodists under Philip Embury. "Is his pocket converted?" was a question often asked by the Christian soldier, when informed of a protession of religion made by persons of wealth. Who will say that the conversion of the pocket is not a final test of thor-

The N. Y. Independent gives the following denominational statistics of the United States. During the summer months a paragraph passed through the columns of numerous Provincial papers, giving to our Baptist brethren of the United States the precedence in numbers. At the time, we modestly pointed out the cause of the error, and then waited to see it corrected, but some cause—the warm weather, perhaps-prevented the correction, and permitted it to travel, where the the St. John News: truth may not follow it. Says the Inde-

It is folly for The Lutheran Evangeless to try to show that the Lutherans occupy the third place as to numbers among the denominations of the United States. Taking been taken by the General Assembly nearly a hundred thousand short of the Presbyterians, who number considerably more than 900,000. And it is to be observed that Presbyterian statistics are not so uncertain as the Lutheran. The Evangelist is also wrong when it puts Baptists first and Methodists second. The Methodists muster not less than 3,300,000 (not including the United Brethren in Christ), while the Baptists, including all who claim the name, make a total of but 2,284,000. If denominations be taken singly, instead of by families, then the Methodist Episcopal Church comes first; the Southern Baptist Convention, second; the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, third; the Disciples of Christ, fourth; the Presbyterian Church (Northern), fifth. The largest Lutheran body, the Synodical Conference, would, allowing it 291,444, according to the Lutherische Kalendar, come in at about the eighth place in the list, after both Congregationalists and Episcopalians.

> All intelligent adherents of the Methodist Church of Canada will mark with pleasure the great advance which has of late taken place in both the preparation and circulation of its periodical literature. Our eighth page contains an advertisement of the Canadian Methodist Magazine, which, under the efficient management of Rev. W. H. Withrow, M A , has obtained an extensive circulation. Pleasant Hours, an illustrated paper for our young tolks, under the same editor, has also, in the course of a single year, found its way into a large number of Sundayschools and families. A semi-monthly, eighth-page quarto, and illustrated, it is one of the best and cheapest papers of the kind. A glance at our Book Room Periodical price-list will acquaint our readers with its cost. Henceforth there will be no necessity for going outside the Dominion for requisites for teachers and scholars. Any dangers from delay on the one hand, or from the influence of ill-chosen teaching or reading on the other, may thus be avoided, while the financial interests of our Church are aided.

> Any libraries or Sunday-School publications advertised in these periodicals may be obtained at our Book Room at Halifax at the same rates as at Toronto.

> > EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

Invitation for a week of united and universal prayer, at the commencement of the year, January 29, 1881.

We again invite all the followers of the Lord Jesus Christ, whom our voice can reach, to unite in praise and prayer during the first week of the year. much to be grateful for when we review the year 1880; we have peace at home and peace with all the world; exemption from plague and famine as well as from the ravages of war. We have, above all, the Gospel amongst us, preached, be-lieved and exemplified. What shall we render for all the Lord's benefits?

Looking to the future we dare not take one step forward without leaning upon His hand who is infinitely wise, good and powerful. Let us ask His presence and guidance during all our pilgrimage; and unite our prayers with those of the faithful everywhere upon His footstool.

The following topics are suggested for exhortation and prayer on the successive lays of meeting :-

Sunday, January 2-Theme: Christ the only hope of a lost world. Monday, January 4-Thanksgiving for the blessings, temporal and spiritual, of the past year, and prayer for their continuance. Tuesday, January 4-Humiliation and confession on account of individual, social and national sins. Wednesday, January 5-Prayer for the Church of Christ, its unity and purity, its ministry; and for revivals of religion. Thursday, January 6-Christian education: Prayer for the Famly, Sunday-schools, and all educational institutions. for Young Men's Christian Associations, and for the Press. Friday, January 7—Prayers for the prevalence of justice, humanity, and peace among all nations; for the suppression of intemperance and Sabbath desecration. Saturday, January 8-Prayer for Christian missions and the conversion of the world to Christ. Sunday, January 8-Theme: On the Ministration of the Holy Spirit.

The following arrangements have been made for the city of Halitax:-

Sunday, January 2nd-Meeting at 43 clock, conducted by the Young Men's Christian Association. Morning meetings will be held in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, beginning on Monday and closing on Saturday, commencing at 91 o'clock. Evening meetings will be held as follows, commencing at 71 o'clock: Monday, January 3rd—Gratton Street (Methodist) Church, St. John's (Presbyterian) Church, and Kaye Street (Methodist) Church. l'uesday, January 4th—St, Andrew's Presbyterian) Church, and Brunswick Street (Methodist) Church. Wednesday, January 5th-In all the Churches. Thursday, January 6th—Fort Massey (Presbyterian) Church, North Baptist Church, and Richmond (Presbyterian) Church. Friday, January 7th-Granville Street (Baptist) Church, Charles Street (Methodist) Church, and Tabernacle (Baptist) Church. Saturday, January 8th-St. Matthew's (Presbyterian) Church, at 8 e'clock, pm. Sunday, January 9thmeeting at 41 o'clock, conducted by the Young Men's Christian Association.

Collections will be made on Wednesday morning in the Hall, and in all the Churches in the evenings, in aid of the funds of the Alliance.

The following arrangements for similar services in St. John, N.B., we copy from

Devotional meetings will be held in the Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association at 12 o'clock, noon, and in the evening of each day at eight o'clock, from Monday the 3rd to saturday the 8th (ex cept on Thursday evening), when the annual meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society will be held in the hall of Mechanics' Institute.

The chairman for the evening meeting in the order named will be Rev. J. Bennett, D.D., Rev. G. M. Armstrong Rev. J. E. Hooper, Rev. H. McKeewn, Rev. Mr. Blanchard-excluding Thursday evening, when the Bible Society meeting will be held in Mechanics' Institute. The chairman for the noon meetings, commencing with Monday, will be in the order named: Capt Prichard, LeB. Botstord, M.D., Jas. McMillan, Esq., Rev. Mr. Musgrave, John March, Esq., J. O. Miller, Esq. A collection will be taken up at each meeting in rate. aid of the St. John Y M. C. A,

#### EDITORIAL NOTES.

"A HAPPY NEW YEAR" to all our

The usual Watch-night services will be held in our churches in the city,

Rev S. B. Dunn acknowledges the receipt of \$5.00 from another " Friend of Missions," Halitax, to aid in the purchase of a boat for the Labrador Mission.

The sum of \$4 00 has been received from the Canning Methodist congregation. per Rev. J. Strothard, by the Treasurer of the infant's Home, Halifax.

A good illustration of the way in which the members of a Church may combine to improve the sanctuary in which they wor ship the Most High, may be found in Mr. Wasson's letter from Digby, in another

One of our ministers recently spoke to the members of the Church present at a prayer-meeting upon the claims of the WESLEYAN. As a result we have already received two or three orders for the paper. Similar efforts elsewhere would doubtless meet with similar results.

No Conference arrangements have been made with Rev. H. Steinhaur respecting his visit to the Lower Provinces. He comes to Nova Scotia in response to requests from the Halitax and Yarmouth circuits, and his visit includes but two

In the course of the late legislation on the "Bill to regulate the Trusts of the Wesleyan Methodist Society," in the Bermudian House of Assembly, A. M. Oudney, Esq., moved "that the word 'Church' be substituted for the word 'Society' wherever it occurs." The motion was agreed to. Such a proposition would have been deemed "subversive of the interests of society," if not "revolutionary in its tendency," less than a half century ago.

" Conquests by the Sea" is the suggestive title under which the President of the Ocean Grove Camp-meeting Association publishes the Eleventh Annual Report of that body. In this pretty, illustrated pamphiet of 48 pages is a full description of this Methodis, summer-rallying place, of the arrangements for its management, of sixty four lar e pages each, (or more than the purposes contemplated by the Association, and of the various religious services of the last summer. Intending travellers, in search of physical rest and spiritual health, should remember Ocean Grove. ally at the Camp-meeting sen

We regret that an unfortunate expression, thoughtlessly used by the writer of a Memorial Notice which recently appeared in our columns, should have escaped the pressure of our pen. We need only state that the apparent teaching of the words is most directly at variance with our own views, as well as with those of the writer of the article.

#### PERSONAL.

George Johnson. Esqr., has been assigned a leading place on the Census staff. The appointment is a judicious one.

Rev. W. Ryan, of Hantsport, has been endeavoring to aid a weak church, by delivering his lecture on "Life in Australia" in several places. We listened to it some time since with pleasure. "Pegging away" was the subject of a lecture with which Rev. S C. Wells " both interested and instructed" an audience not long since at Chatham, N. B.

D H. Burbidge, A. M., Principal of Morris St. School, was lately presented by a number of his pupils with a pleasing token of their regard. The same thoughtful lads were not torgetful of Mrs. Burbidge. Five candidates for "honors" at the High School-the whole number sent up from Mr. B.'s classes-passed a successful examination.

In his most interesting articles on Methodism in Canada, Dr. Ryerson narrates chapters of Church history, for which we have been waiting anxiously and long. None but himself could have described movements in which he was a most prominent actor, as Canadian Methodists have long known. These papers, we learn with pleasure, are to be continued in the Canadian Methodist Magazine.

#### LITERARY NOTICES.

Our Little Ones, intended, as the name implies, for small children, is a bright and beautiful magazine. No. 3 has been received from the office of publicationthe Russell Publishing Co., Boston.

The Lesson Calendar for 1881, issued by the Sunday School Times, Philadelphia, presents, on a page for each week of the year, the day of month, golden text, and daily readings. To both teachers and seholars it will be very convenient for re-

Three Hundred Topics for Prayer Meetings is the title of a small pamphlet received from the Secretary of the International Committee of the Y. M C. Associations, New York. This selection-designed for the use of "Pastors, Association Secretaries, and others active in Christian work," may prove a great assist-

Blackwood's Magazine for December—from the Leonard coutt Publishing Co.'y, New York-has a good table of contents: The Private Secretary; Mr. Kinglake's New Volume; Dr. Wortle's School; Indian Famine Reports; From the Sicilian of Ucortal; Winter Sports and Pleasures; Paulo Post Futurum Policy; and, Ireland our Reproach.

Haughton & Co., 10, Paternoster Row, London, Eng., publish The King's Messenger, a penny monthly, specially suited for "distribution among the sick, in cottage homes and city courts," but calculated to aid the Christian life of all classes of readers. Copies for distribution will be turnished by the publishers at a reduced

The Canada School Journal.-W. J. Gage & Co., Toronto-it we may judge from the December number, is deserving of the support of all interested in common-school education in the Dominion. Editorial articles are "Co-education;" " High Schools versus Collegiate Institutes," and an arraignment of a clergyman who has been rash enough to make little of " Canadian graduates." contributed articles are one on "Schools' by Dr. Allison, of Nova Scotia, and another on "Corporal Punishment," by Jas. L. Hughes, Esq There are also full reports of leachers' Associations, Examination Papers and School Notes.

The North American Review for January opens with an article by Prof. John Fiske, in explanation of the decline of the spirit of religious persecution. Other articles are: "Controlling Forces in American Politics," by Senator Geo. F. Edmunds; "Atheism in Colleges;" by President John Bascom; "The Ruins of Central America," by Desire Charnay: "Partisan Government," by William D. LeSueur; " Popular Art-Education," by Prot. John F. Wier; "The Limitations of Sex," by Nina Morais; "The Mission of the Democratic Party," by Senator Wm. A. Wallace; and finally, a review of Recent Philological Works, by Prot. A.

The numbers of the Living Age for the weeks ending Dec. 11th and 18th, contain the following, among other interesting and valuable articles: Nature and Law, by Dr. Wm. B. Carpenter, Modern Review; Marie Antoinette and Robespierre, translated for The Living Age; The Procedure of Deliberate Bodies, Contemporary Review; A Religious Poem of the Ninth Centurf, Fraser; Political Somnambulism, Macmillan: Jomina, Moreau and Vandamme, Fortnightly; The Works of Sir Henry l'aylor, Nineteenth Century; Insect Conservatism. Spectator; Science for Babes, Saturday Review; Erasmus Darwin, Temple Bar; A Successful African Expedition. Nature; together with instalment of two serials, and the usual amount of choice poetry.

The new volume begins January 1st, and to new subscribers remitting before then, for 1881, the intervening numbers are sent gratis. For fifty two numbers of 3.300 pages a year), the subscription price (\$8 00) is low; while for \$10.50 the publishers offer to send any one of the American \$4 monthlies or weeklies with The Living Age for a year, both postpaid.

Send new names at on Arst number for the new

WHERE ENGLAND

Some English statist show the amount of duced to a wheat stands the United Kingdom du ing August 31st. From appears that from the tries the quantities opp were imported :-

United States. Russia. Germany Australia British India. Ezypt.. Frince. All other countries

7.250,000 bushels merely

the Dominion from the

Of the wheat impor

making the aggregate this country 96,609,66 those from Canada 2,250,000 bushels. Thu that the United Kingdo this country about 70 wheat it needed, while Australia give only abou fifth per cent. and Russ and a half per cent., at which came from the The supply from either this year will be trifling. cereals have stopped ports, into which large been made, 18,000 cent sent thither from Liver the week ending Oct. 22 ports from all parts of H since the opening of nav to Ostober 20th last, 691.800 bushels, against corresponding p riod in In this connection it

ing to learn that, accord of Statistics, the export from all ports in this co eign countries, from S August 31st, 1880, were els of wheat and 6,609,41 equal to 29,742 372 bush ing our total exports of twelve months 186,478. ducting from this aggre imported into the United are left for the rest of t 729 bushels or a little l total exports of wheat .-

FUNERAL OF MR. Mr. Firth's funeral markable ever witnessed procession, which was fo of every rank and grade, couple of miles long, thousands. Every sect dist Church was well re procession. The U Church ministe the Primitiv had the secon Independents and Day Next were the Wesleyan ed by the Governor an Wesley College. The ministers succeeded; as the Church of England ministers and lay repr Methodist New Connex orpal and the Secretary College and a few of th All the public bodies in presented. The funer grave was conducted Stacey, of the New Com a close personal friend previous portions of th

been read by the Rev. and the Rev. Dr. Chalm than could be found roo by endeared friends Conspicuous among the coffin was one of unusu composed of scented dark, with the following white violets: "To Mar French friends." It w silent tribute to the goodness of one who, o circle and local intere generous enthusiasm eigners. The Montreal " Wee

paper that devotes esp

the Farmers' needs. Department is edited Esq., Lindenbank, Gue ly known as at one tin Canada Farmer and " Witness" lecturer of editorial articles and ' Box" are especially "Witness "Markets liable and very full. is the veterinary colum McEachran, F.R.C.V. Montreal Veterinary Dominion Inspector name stands in the fr nary surgeous on this prompt replies given are valuable. A " Pot just been added, and great assistance to por are growing in number towns especially the increasing in popular departments are of es farmers, the cultivate stalier way, and the g who are fond of garden ed. The Legal Depar legal questions are and petent to perform this assistance to all men then the paper is full especial interest to th little children having selves. An especial paper is that every del y edited, not thrown t that those relying of

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l,-W. J. may judge deserving in com-Dominion. ducation: nte Instit a clergyrh to make " Among "Schools" a, and an-t," by Jas. lso full re-Examina-

for Janu-Prof. John eline of the n. Other ces in Am-Geo. F. lieges;" by ne Ruins of Charnay; William D. eation." by mitations of Mission of enator Wm. view of Re-y Prot. A.

Age for the 8th, contain interesting e and Law, lern Review; erre, trans-e Procedure sporary Re-Ninth Cen-nambulism, and Van-lorks of Sir lary: Insect tury; Insect science for asmus Dar-stul African with instal-sual amount

January 1st. itting before g numbers numbers of more than ription price \$10.50 the one of the eeklies with oth postpaid.

Send new names at once and thus get the Arst number for the new year.

WHERE ENGLAND GETS BREAD.

Some English statistics just received show the amount of wheat and flour, toduced to a wheat standard, imported into the United Kingdom during the year ending August 31st. From these figures it appears that from the following countries the quantities opposite the names were imported :-

United	St	at	06												.8	89,359,969
																10,130,388
																8,998,748
German	av.															6,867,361
																5,410,286
British	I	nd	ia													4,640,783
																4,270,832
Chili										 						3,313,982
Frince												 				696,207
All oth	er	co	u	n	tı	ri	e	8.								4,960,369

Total imports......138,678,924

Of the wheat imported from Canada 7,250,000 bushels merely passed through the Dominion from the United States, making the aggregate importations from this country 96,609,669 bushels, while those from Canada dwindle down to 2,250,000 bushels. Thus it will be seen that the United Kingdom obtained from this country about 70 per cent. of the wheat it needed, while British India and Australia give only about seven and onefifth per cent. and Russia only about six and a half per cent., about two-thirds of which came from the Black Sea ports. The supply from either of these quarters this year will be trifling. All exports of cereals have stopped from the Baltic ports, into which large shipments have been made, 18,000 cental; having been sent thither from Liverpool alone during the week ending Oct. 22nd. The wheat exports from all parts of Russia to England since the opening of navigation in March to October 20th last, amounted to only 691,800 bushels, against 21 582,292 in the corresponding p riod in 1875.

In this connection it may be interesting to learn that, according to our Bureau of Statistics, the exports of bread-stuffs from all ports in this country to all foreign countries, from Sept. 1st. 1879 to August 31st, 1880, were 156,736,326 bushels of wheat and 6,609,416 parcels of flour, equal to 29,742 372 bushels of wheat, making our total exports of wheat for the twelve months 186,478,698 bushels. Deducting from this aggregate the amount imported into the United Kingdom, there are left for the rest of the world 89,868,-729 bushels or a little less than half our total exports of wheat.—U. S. Paper.

FUNERAL OF MR. MARK FIRTH.

Mr. Firth's funeral was the most remarkable ever witnessed in Sheffield. The procession, which was formed of persons of every rank and grade, and was nearly a couple of miles long, was witnessed by thousands. Every section of the Methodist Church was well represented in the a thrilling appeal to establish a series of procession. The United Methodist Free colleges in the principal centers of the Church ministe . ... he ministers of a. a respectively the Primitiv had the secon the stations—the to been thought of for young girls, instead Independents and in pusts being first. Next were the Wesleyan Ministers, followed by the Governor and Head Master of Wesley College. The Methodist Reform ministers succeeded; and then, following the Church of England clergy, were the ministers and lay representatives of the Methodist New Connexion, with the Principal and the Secretary of the Ranmoor College and a few of the senior students. All the public bodies in the town were represented. The funeral service at the grave was conducted by the Rev. Dr Stacey, of the New Connexion Methodists, a close personal friend of the family; the previous portions of the service having been read by the Rev. Canon Blakeney and the Rev. Dr. Chalmers. More wreaths than could be found room for were sent by endeared friends of the departed. Conspicuous among the wreaths on the coffin was one of unusual size and beauty, composed of scented violets, light and dark, with the following words worked in white violets: "To Mark Firth, Esq. His French friends." It was eloqueut in its silent tribute to the social worth and goodness of one who, outside the family circle and local interests, could inspire generous enthusiasm among even for-

The Montreal "Weekly Witness" is a paper that devotes especial attention to the Farmers' needs. The Agricultural Department is edited by W. F. Clarke, Esq., Lindenbank, Guelph, who was widely known as at one time the editor of the Canada Farmer and more recently the "Witness" lecturer on agriculture. His editorial articles and "Agricultural Letter Box" are especially attractive. The "Witness" Markets are all perfectly reliable and very full. Hardly less valuable is the veterinary column conducted by D. McEachran, F.R.C.V.S., Principal of the Montreal Veterinary College, and the Dominion Inspector of live stock. His name stands in the front rank of Veterinary surgeous on this continent, and the prompt replies given to correspondents are valuable. A" Poultry Column" has just been added, and promises to be of great assistance to poultry farmers, who are growing in number. In the cities and towns especially the raising of fowls is increasing in popularity. While these departments are of especial value to the farmers, the cultivators of the soil in a smaller way, and the gentlemen and ladies who are fond of gardening, are not neglected. The Legal Department, in which all legal questions are answered by one competent to perform this work, is a valuable assistance to all men of business. And then the paper is full of information of especial interest to the family, even the little children having a column to themselves. An especial feature about this paper is that every department is carefully edited, not thrown together hap hazard, so that those relying on information given are not likely to be missed. Every subscriber of the Montreal "Weekly Witness" can tell of special offers whereby old and

new anhacribers are benefited.

ARCHBISHOP PURCELL'S CREDI-TORS.

Archbishop Purcell, of Cinsinnati, undertook to combine with his pastoral functions those of a savings-bank, and inview the trusting members of his diocese to deposit their savings with him, promising safely to keep the same and respond in payment whenever they should call for the funds. What the Archbishop did with these funds is to invest them in the building of churches, school-houses, parsonages, etc., for the purpose of promoting Roman Catholicism. It turned out in the end not only that he "had too many irons in the fire," but that he was a very poor investor of trust funds. The crisis at length came, and the Archbishop could pay neither laterest nor principal. His creditors found that, whatever may have been his motives, they had been practically swindled.

The whole number of these creditors is about five thousand, holding unpaid claims amounting to four millions of dollars. The most of them are poor people, and can ill afford to lose their money. A suit (which for some reason seems to hang fire) has been commenced in their name for the recovery of these debts by the sale of the church property that was created with their money, and the title to which was vested in Archbishop Purcell, who, according to the Catholic theory, held it

in trust for Church purposes. We do not precisely know what are the laws of Ohio on the subject; yet we do know what are the laws of equity in regard to such a case. This property ought to be held liable for the Archbishop's debts, and to be levied on and sold for this purpose. It belongs in justice to his creditors. They furnish the money, either in whole or in part, for the building of these structures. It may be rather a serious business for the Catholic congregations to have this property sold at auction to the highest bidder; yet it will be much more serious to the five thousand creditors not to have it thus sold. They want their pay; and, if the Catholic congregations cannot or will not furnish the money, then justice demands that the property shall be sold to satisfy these claims. We hope that this will be the verdict of law, as expounded by its agents.

FEMALE EDUCATION IN FRANCE.

There has been another grand field-day in the French Chambers on the subject of the education of young girls. The senate has accepted the proposition of the lower house to establish intermediate schools, in which girls shall be taught the ordinary curriculum, without being obliged to take religious instruction from priestly teachers. Instead of making French women the maids and servants of the clergy, the effort of the Republican Government will be to educate them in modern culture, and make of them patriotic citizens. Henri Martin, the famous historian, is making country, in which young women may obtain such an education as has not hither of the sleazy stuff taught them in the innumerable convents of the land. Some of these establishments have been fearfully humiliated by an examination of their pupils, whose errors in orthography were simply ridiculous, and whose ignorance of their own country and its literature was incredible. One young lady pupil had never heard the name of Moliere, and had no conception of the labors of the literary men of France. The debates have given rise to a good deal of sarcasm on the part of the Clericals, but the Liberals have carried their points .- N. Y. Adv.

#### A MARVELLOUS ESCAPE.

Capt. Noel of the "Royal Arch," gives the following account of the loss of his vessel and the escape of himself and his

"The schooner "Royal Arch," of about one hundred and fifty tons burden, laden with a general cargo of produce and bound from Georgetown, P. E. I., to St. John's, Nfld., was lost yesterday morning at ten o'clock on the Eastern side of Gull Island, off Witless Bay. About nine o'clock a heavy sea struck us on the port bow, carrying away the bowsprit and jibboom. A few minutes afterwards the foremast went by the board, carrying along with it the mainmast and leaving us a helpless wreck, floundering about in the trough of the sea. The wind was blowing a terrific gale from east northeast, and a heavy broken sea was rolling on from the eastward. Under our lee, not distant more than a half mile, lay Gull Island, against which the sea was breaking and piling up in terrible fury. Our first impulse was to lower away our only boat, but while making preparations to put her in the water, a sea broke near us and stove the boat, smashing several planks. Our fate now appeared to be hopelessly sealed. In a few minutes we must be thrust in against the boiling cliffs, where a few minutes would be sufficient to work the doom of the vessel and all on board. Our only shance, and that a very frail one, lay in being able to weather the eastern points of the island, where a temporary breakwater might enable us to make a leap for our lives. Meantime we set to work to repair as well as we could the damage done to our boat. Our materials were very meagre, but a few nails replaced the broken plank and a few threads of oakum stopped the chinks. The whole frame of the boat was disjointed and almost shaken asunder. Fortunately we weathered the dreaded eastern point and saung right in against the outting perpendicular cliff. Throwing two draw buckets into the boat, we threw her without aid of fall or tackle over the side of the schooner, and made a headlong scramble for life. We all succeeded in getting into her, but scarcely had she dropped into the water before she was almost in a sinking condition. By resolutely plying the two buckets we barely succeeded in keeping the water from rising to the gunwale, but at no time did we

manage to reduce it less than balf the full of the boat. Luckily it was for us that Witless Bay lay directly under our lee, so that we had no effort to make, but merely to steer the boat before the wind. By taking turns at the backet we were able to keep the boat from being actually swamped, but as it was she was under water from the time we rounded the south end of Gull Island till we were dashed ashore in Witless Bay. We had not been well cleared of the Royal Arch when she went to pieces, hammered against the cliffs, and disappeared in less than three minutes from the time we flung out the boat, the shattered and only plank of safety we owned, in the water. About an hour after leaving our schooner we were among the breakers, and only a few hundred fathoms from the beach in Witless Bay. From that time till we found our selves tossed high and dry ashere, our boat in staves and ourselves flung here and there along the rocky beach, none of us remember anything. It seems like a mere misty dream.—Chronicle.

#### FROM THE MISSION ROOMS.

It is necessary to remind the brethren that some of the books for juveniles are yearly volumes of monthly publications, and cannot be obtained from England till the end of the year. They will be sent out without delay as soon as they reach the Mission Rooms.

Juvenile Collecting Cards have been mailed. Any Superintendent failing to receive an adequate supply will oblige by notifying the Secretary.

It is earnestly hoped that with the berinning of the year the new system of collecting will be introduced into many of our schools. Copies of constitution and suggestions as to methods of working were mailed to all Superintendents during the present year, and the same will be republished in the new missionary periodical, the first number of which will be out

The last sheets of the annual reports are passing through the printer's hands, and we will begin mailing almost immediately.

#### DONATIONS ON ANNUITY.

The Treasurers are again called upon to acknowledge, as they now do thankfully, the receipt of ONE THOUSAND DOL-LARS from "A Friend in the West," who has before been heard from in the same manner, thus choosing to be his own exe-

CASH RECEIPTS-RELIEF AND EXTEN-

SION FUND. Charlottetown, per Chairman, Rev. F. Smallwood, per Chairman, New Germany, per Chairman, 100 00 Rev. John Gee, per Chairman, 2nd inst.

#### METHODIST TEMS.

A Sunday school concert at Sussex, N. B., on the 23rd inst., gave great satisfac-

A successful Sunday-school Christmas service was held at Dartmouth on Sunday A contract has been entered into for

the erection of a church at Hampton Sta-The Congregational and Methodist

Churches of Milltown, N. B., will unite in holding services during the week of prayer beginning on the 3rd prox.

Rev. H. Sprague, of St. Stephen, preached the annual sermon to the Sunday-school connected with our Church in that town, on the evening of the 18th inst. It is said to have been a discourse of great ex-

Stanstead college has the prospect of greatly enlarged patronage at the opening of the second term. The successful eff irt recently made in instituting the Endowment Fund is having a most beneficial influence in favor of the institution.

The members of the young men's Bibleclass of the Grafton Street Sunday-school presented their tracher, Mr. Charles H. Longard, on the 23rd inst., with an address, accompanied by a valuable Concor-

The collection at the annual missionary meeting at Milltown, N. B., was much larger than that of last year. Telling addresses were delivered by Revs. E Slackford, of Oak Bay, E. F. Davis, (Congregational,) of Milltown, and H. Sprage, of St. Stephen. The meeting was held on

A most successful Sunday-school entertertainment, of which more extended notice will be given, took place at Wesley Church, Yarmouth, on the evening of the 20th inst. The order throughout, " says the Herald," was perfect, showing the value of discipline, and the recitations gave evidence of thorough drill.

The Montreal Witness states that the Rev. L. N. Beaudry, pastor of the First | furniture was saved. French Methodist Church, Montreal, has received a letter from the executors to the estate of the late Miss Catherine Heck, of Prescott, Ont,, conveying the pleasing intelligence that that lady has bequeathed \$1,600 to be devoted toward the liquidstion of the church debt, which now amounts to about \$8,000.

Several revivals are reported from the Upper Conferences. Sixty persons have been received on trial for membership on the Thompsonville circuit, Toronto Conference, during the last few weeks. Scores have sought and found the Saviour at one appointment in the Aurora circuit in the same Conference. The work is not abating in the least. In some instances not only parts of families, but whole families are being saved. Twenty persons were received into church mambership at auother appointment on the same circuit in

Rev. S. W. Sprague offers his thanks to the persons who sent him a very acceptable present in cash on Christmas eve.

Missionary services were held at Moncton on Sunday, the 19th inst. Rev. D. D. Currie, of St. John preached at both the morning and evening service. The nu.nber of hearers was lessened by the stormy weather. At the conclusion of the evening sermon, Rev. B. Duncan read a report of the missionary work done by the Methodist Church of Canada, and appealed to the members of his congregation for aid to its funds, supporting his appeal by a statement of the aid they themselves had received.

On the 21st instant, at a bazaar and tea-meeting held in the vestry of the church at Lower Horton, one hundred and forty-two dollars were collected for church purposes. The vestry was most tastefully decorated for the occasion. The sum of sixty dollars was gathered in a similar way at Wolfville, during the previous week. According to the Chronicle, the church at Lower Horton narrowly escaped destruction on the evening of the 22nd inst. A brilliant light in the basement attracted the attention of some persons passing about ten o'clock. On looking in they found a barrel had caught fire from ashes placed in it. The early discovery enabled them to extinguish it, before damage was done to the building.

Rev. Thomas Marshall sends us these jottings" from Dorohester, N. B. :

Our work generally is making steady progress. Our missionary meetings were interesting and well attended. They give a subscription list double that of last year. Our new church is covered in and the roof shingled, and so protected from winter storms. The building is of a substantial character and is likely to be an ornament to the town. Work will be pushed just as fast as our means will allow. We have still room on our subscription list; and need as well, for subscriptions toward the building fund from any friends outside our circuit disposed to help us in our work. With a new church here our cause will receive a new lease of life and usefulness. Among our people we have good workers, who feel that faithful, earnest effort is the price of success and who are willing to give it ungrudgingly. Last Wednesday we had Fancy Sale and Supper" in Robb's Hall, and to reward a good many earnest workers, two hundred and sixty dollars were received, after payment of all expenses, towards the new church. On Sunday, Dec. 12th, at Taylor Village, five persons were received into church-membership, three of them receiving the sacrament of baptism. As the result of special services just held at Dover, ten persons have been received into our class there, on trial for membership. The work on this circuit gladdens our hearts, and gives good promise for the future.

#### SECULAR GLEANINGS.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The Windsor ship Hannah Morris, which was given up as lost, has been spok-

The barque Fanchon, Killam, from Charleston for Cette, was abandoned on the 9th inst. Crew landed at Belfast.

The customary Christmas dinner was given the boys of the Industrial School, and at the conclusion, a number of prizes were presented for good conduct.

On the 11th inst., the mills of Mr. Franklin Rice, Bear River, were consumed by fire. Loss between \$3,000 and \$4,-000 No insurance.

Preparations are being made for lumbering on the River Philip and its branches on a considerably larger scale than usual.

The North Sydney Herald is informed that the keels of two tug boats are to be laid immediately after New Year in shipyards at that place.

The store of I N Mack, at Mill Village, was broken into and robbed on the 15th inst. One of the robbers was arrested, the other escaped.

The Bangor Mining Journal says that a company is being formed in that city for the purpose of prospecting a gold property in Middlefield, Queens County, N. Scotia.

A dwelling house and shop at Moose River, owned and occupied by Mr. Mc-Nab, was burned on Sunday night. The building was insured for \$500. Mr. S. Potter's house which stood near the burn-

ing building was saved with great difficulty. A fire broke out at Bridgewater on Sunday afternoon. Two dwellings, the Liver-pool House, and Feindle's livery stables were destroyed. Two little children in the room in Jasper Ernst's house in which the fire is supposed to have originated were burned. Every effort was made to save them, but in vain. Most of the

#### NEW BRUNSWICK.

The ice on the river St. John is reported to be very poor.

Quite a large crew of men are at work on the new railway bridge across the river, at Upper Woodstock.

On Friday last a young man named Acker, belonging to Centreville. Carleton Co., was thrown off a bob sled, after which he struck with his head on a log He was picked up insensible. The doctors fear that the wound will prove fatal.

On Friday afternoon, a man standing on the International Steamship Co.'s wharf railing. St. John, was pushed by some by-stander and sent head long down to the floats below. The tide was low and October. In the Newhoro' circuit, Mon- the distance of the fall being eighteen trea! Conference, forty-three persons have feet, the victim of the miserable joke suf-

The laying of the last rail on the Grand Southern Railway, connecting the western and eastern sections, took place on the

The 26th of December, 1879, was 34 degrees colder than the same day last year. the reading of the the thermometer on the days being minus 7 degrees and plus 27 degrees.-Sun.

I. C. R. train hands are working a great deal of extra time just now. The freight traffic of the present week has been very heavy. Some of the employes are ordered out with trains almost immediately after their arrival .- Moncton Times.

#### PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Duncan Patterson, of West River, committed suicide by hanging on Sunday, the 19th inst. Mr Patterson had not been very well for some time, but no one had the least idea that the notion of taking his own life had ever entered his mind. He was a worthy man and much respected.-Patriot.

On the 21st inst three men were injured and Patrick Trainor, a farmer of Johnston's River settlement, was killed by the falling of a large warehouse at Charlottetown, occupied by Messrs Wright and McNutt. From the evidence adduced the jury concluded "that the building was, unwittingly, overloaded, and that the material used in its construction, was insufficient.'

#### NEWBOUNDLAND.

The escape of the captain and crew of the schr. Royal Arch, who arrived at St. John's on the 27th inst., from Witless Bay, distant eighteen miles, is one of the most miraculous in the history of marine incidents. An account will be found in another column.

Sad tidings of shipwreck continue to reach us. The loss of the schr. Arethusa, of St. John's, with all on board, is already established by the relief party sent out by the authorities. She was on a voyage from Chatteau, Labrador, with part of a cargo of herring, and was bound for the Bay of Islands to complete her fare. The squall that capsized her must have been sudden, as no attempt to cut away her spars to ease the vessel was discernible. One corpse only was found on board the ill fated sohr. The remainder of the crew and one passenger, as has since been ascertained, struck out for the shore, but never reached it.

#### ABROAD.

There were 931 cases of diptheria in Brooklyn, N.Y., during the six weeks pre-ceding the 18th inst., 332 of which were

Sixty houses have been destroyed by floods at Limosal, Cyprus. Eight persons were killed, and damage to the amount of £70,000 was done.

Capt, Knox, of the steamer Italia, of New York for carrying more passengers than the law allows.

Very severe weather is reported from Scotland on the 26th. Trains on several lines were snowed up and travel seriously impeded at every point north of the Gram-

Henry Ostrander, of Utica, aged 29, shot and killed his brother George, aged 26 on the 26th inst. Henry was jealous because his little sister was caressing his

The storm of Monday last, at Coney Island, N. Y. exceeded in duration and severity any for twenty five years. High tides reacked places never reached by the ocean before. Five hundred feet of the Marine Railway has gone to sea.

A despatch from Dublin to the Times says it is generally said that so duil and sad a Christmas has never been experienced there. It was solemn, despite the masks. The spirit of the people, and the trade also, have for some time been fe-ling the effects of the disturbance of the country.

Mrs. Cross, Geo. Eliot (novelist), died at 10 o'clock on the evening of the 22ud. Her death was quiet and almost painless. she had long suffered from a painful disease culminating in pericarditis, the existence of which the physician discovered the moment he saw her, when he pronounced her death inevitable in a few

The garrison at Dublin was closely confined to barracks on Tuesday .- The police force at various stations in County Clare will be increased to provide greater surveillance by night patrols, and to protect Boycotted persons. - Seven hundred mempers of the magisterial executive of Ireland have sent Mr. Gladstone a memorial declaring that the lawlessness existing in the country requires the immediate attention of the Government.-Rev Canon Fleming, Rector of Billinakill, County Galway, has been fired at.

Affairs in South Africa are anxiously watched in England. A detachment of the 94th Reg't, in charge of a waggon train has been destroyed. The soldiers had laid aside their arms to extricate the waggons from a swamp. The Buers suddenly appeared and demanded their sarrender. Before the soldiers were able to defend themselves they were shot down. The four persons reported to have been murdered at Polchefatroom were the Commandant of the Cape Mounted police and three civilians. They were brutally murdered in the midst of 3,000 B sers. The driver of the post cart was murdered and the mail bag carried off. While a Boer was attempting to hoist a Republican flag at Polchefstroom he was shot by a British officer whom the Boers immediatly shot dead. Another report says that the Boers were shelled at Polchefstroom, one handred killed and many wounded. The authorities at Cape Town have communicated further with the home authorities and it is probable that two regiments of cavalry, two of infantry and two batteries of artillery will be sent to the Transveal

SACKVILLE.

TERMINAL EXAMINATIONS AT THE COL-LEGE AND ACADEMIES.

The terminal examinations at these Institutions have just closed. They have clearly demonstrated that the character of the work done by them now, as always in the past, is of a high order of excellence. The

LADIES' ACADEMY

under the wise administration of the very highly esteemed and genial Principal, seconded by the accomplished Precentress. and able staff of teachers, has accomplished a very success ul term's work. Classes were examined in Geometry, Algebra, Botany, Geography, Latin, Rhetoric, Arithmetic, French, Nat. Philosophy, History, Reading, etc., etc. Your correspondent could not be present at all of these classes, as some of them were conducted simultaneously, but those he had the privilege of hearing, viz., Dr. Kennedy's class in "Rhetoric," Miss Johnston's in "Arithmetic" and "Algebra," and Miss Barnes', in "Botany" and "Reading" clearly proved that the teachers were competent and conscientious in imparting knowledge, and that the students were equally so in acquiring it. Even the rigorous examination of that veteran instructor-Dr. Pickard-failed to disconcert the young ladies in the least, so perfectly at home were they in their work. We have no doubt but that the work done by the other teachers, in the classes which we had not the pleasure of hearing, was performed in the same stitutions, will continue to rise higher thorough manner.

While speaking of the Ladies' Academy, we must not forget to mention a short visit to the "studio." Here Miss Inch reigns supreme. We had to climb three flights of stairs to reach it; but were amply repaid for the effort. Here might be seen pictures in the various styles of art, but as we do not profess to be a connoisseur, we modestly refrain from passing an opinion of your correspondent they stand opinion on this department. As we wandered from picture to picture, we were forcibly reminded of the words of Keats-" A thing of beauty is a joy for-

The musical department of this Academy, under the able management of Prof. Jost, Miss Stewart and Miss Pickard, has been carried to a high state of efficiency. Nearly all the young ladies avail themselves of the superior facilities here offered for acquiring a thorough knowledge of this delightful accomplishment, whilst a few attend expressly for this purpose.

The number of students in attendance upon the classes has, during the last term, been comparatively large,—there being between fifty and sixty names on the register, thus clearly showing that this Institution still continues to have a firm hold upon the confidence of the people of these Maritime Provinces. In proportion as the idea of the importance of higher education for females advances, in the same proportion will these halls be crowded by the fair daughters of our land.

le closing exercises in connection with this Academy were held in Lingley Hall, on Monday evening, the 20th inst. After the opening devotional exercises, conducted by the chaplain of the combined Institutions, Rev. Charles Stewart, D.D., the following programme was rendered:

2. Cherus-" Oh night thou art delightful " The Young Ladies. 3. Estay-Difference of Feeling in Young and Old with Regard to Innovation.

Miss M. Hill.

4. Reading-" A Christmas Chant." Miss E. Irving. 5. " Polonaise "

Misses A. Ketchem, L. Purdy, A. Burwash. B. Kennedy. 6. Essay-" Scott as a Poet and Novelist,"

Miss A. Purdy.
7. Recitation—" Mother and Poet." Miss G. Mounce.

8. "Oh, loving heart, trust on"...L. M.Gottschalk
Miss Hattie Black.
9. Discussion—" Is higher education an

advantage to woman in her position

as housekeeper?"
Affir, Miss L. Jeffery. Neg., Miss, S. Taylor.
10. Overture—"Italien in Algiers'".....G. Rossini Misses M. Dodge. L. Cassidy, G. Willis, M.

Fawcett.

11. Recitation—" The Lost Heir."

Miss Geo.

12. "French Dialogi e."
Misses A. Cole, N. Knabb, L. Hanson, L.
Dixon, B. Kennedy, A. Burwash, G.
Willis, M. Morrison.

15. "The King's Hussars,' Grand March ... Misses H. Black, L. Jeffery, M. Fawcett,

At the close, in response to Principal Kennedy's call, short and appropriate addresses were delivered by Dr. Stewart, Dr. Pickard, Dr. Inch, and Prof. Burwash. The benediction was pronounced by the Rev. W. W. Percival. The Hall was crowded to its utmost capacity, as is usual upon those occasions, and by repeated acts of applause the audience expressed its approval of the performances. At the

MALE ACADEMY

the examinations were conducted on Monday and Tuesday. We are happy to be in a position to report the continued prosperity of this time-honored Institution. The wisdom of the Board of Trustees, in soliciting a suitable person to fill the responsible position of Principal of this Academy, grows more and more apparent from year to year. Prof. Paisley's qualifications for his important office are evidently of a high order. In the work of instruction he is ably assisted by a stuff of teachers, who would add lustre to any institution in our land. All of them are men of liberal culture, being Graduates in Arts; and it is very apparent to the visitors that they are most enthusiastic in their work. We had the pleasure of hearing classes examined in Arithmetic, English and Latin Grammar, Geography, History, Geometry, Latin Reader, Casar, Greek Grammar, &2, &c. In all these classes the students did well, some of them

Arithmetic, and at the close expressed himself in the most eulogistic manner in regard to the character of the work done. This must have been gratifying to both instructor and students, for it is the humble opinion of your correspondent, at least, that it would be difficult to find any better authority on these saljects these Provinces than R C. Weidon, Ph. D. Rev. Dr. Pickard, Rev. Dr. Ste wart, Rev. Mr. Percival, Rev. Mr. Good, and H. Powell, Esq., M.A., were present when most of these classes were examined. and some of them at the close addressed the students in appropriate terms. Had your correspondent to describe the nature of the work done by this Institution, so far as it has come under his own observation, he would do so by the employment effort. of a single word-thoroughness. Tuis is the end aimed at in all the departments. No student, who fails to make the average number of marks in any study, is permitted to leave it for a higher one until he does. Thus if a student makes any advancement at all, it must be genuine advancement.

The oral examinations were preceded by a written one, which, we have been informed by the examiners, was of a very satisfactory character.

The friends of the Institution will be pleased to hear that the number in attendance upon its classes this Term was largely in advance of last year. Fortyeight names are on the roll. Of these twenty-three are in the first Literary rank, fifteen in the second, and ten in the third. We are hopeful that the tile of prosperity, flowing in towards these Inand higher. Their spacious Halls should be crowded with the youth of our land. Notwithstanding the excellent school system with which these Provinces have been favored during the past few years, there does still appear to be a necessity for the continued existence of this Institution. Its importance as an auxiliary to the College cannot be overestimated. In the or fall together.

The oral examinations of the

began on Saturday, the 18th inst., and were continued on the following Monday and Tuesday. Saturday was devoted to Botany, Freshmen's classes in Mathematics and Chemistry, English, Hebrew and French. On Monday classes were examined in Political Economy, Church History, Latin (junior class), Greek Testament, Metaphysics, Mathematics (Sophomores'), Evidences of Christianity, Physics, Greek (junior), and Theology. Tuesday was devoted to Freshmen's class in Latin, Sophomores' class in Chemistry, Optics and Freshmen's Greek class. We only had the pleasure of hearing a few of these classes recite. We heard Prof. Stewart's classes in Hebre v. The Evidences, Church History, and Theology. In of them evidence of the Doctor's thorough going, conscientious work was very apparent. The number of students in attendance upon these classes is not but they appeared to have acquired to a been able to attend, and felt they had been large extent the characteristics of their spiritually and mentally profited. They

We also had the pleasure of listening to one of Prof. Smith's Greek classes, and also Prof. Burwash's class in Chemistry. Of the nature of the work done by President Inch and the accomplished members of the Faculty, it is superfluous for me to write. The fact that eight of the eleven prizes offered by the University at Halifax have been carried off by the students of this College, is one of the strongest proofs of the thoroughness of their work.

The closing exencises in connection with the College were held in Lingley Hall on Tuesday evening, 21st inst. A large audience filled the Hall. After the usual devotional exercises by the chaplain, the following programme was presented with marked effect:

MUSIC.

Selection from Zampa" (8 hands) (Herold Misses L. Jones, E. Phinney, G. Currie, M. Morrison.

DECLAMATIONS. 1. On the Consolidation of the (Joseph Howe) Empire. (Josep Mr. G. W. F. Glendenning.

2. On the Struggle in America.....(John Bright)
Mr. C. N. Jeffrey. 3. "Emmett's Defence"......Mr. J. F. Black

DIALOGUE. 4. "Scenes from Hamlet"
Messrs. Arthur Morrow, J. W. Read, Robt Jardine, H. V. Thompson.

MUSIC Vocal Solo..."I see thee, Love, in every flower."... Abt Miss L. Dixon.

.Miss Harriet S. Stewart "Coleridge" "Friendship"

Vocal Solo...... "I think of thee" Miss Hattie Black. LATIN DIALOGUE. "Scenes from Terence"

Messrs H V Thompson, G Smith, JF Black, H E Kendall. 8. Advantages of a Legislative Union of the Provinces. Mr. W B Jonah

Kings Hussars Grand March [8 hands]
(R Leonard)

Misses H. Black, L Jeffr-y, M Fawcett, L. Dison. Reports, &c., &c.

Doxology and Benediction by Rev. Dr. Pickard. During the term just closed, the students of the combined Institutions were blessed with the enjoyment of excellent health. It is certainly a cause for thanksgiving to God, that all disease has been by His kind providence warded off, and that the work of the term has been brought to such a successful close.

SACKVILLE DISTRICT CONVEN-TION.

VISITOR.

The meetings of this Convention, as arranged by the Financial District Meeting, began in the Methodist Church, Salisbury, remarkably so. Prof. Weld n, of the College, conducted the examination of the classes in Geometry and advanced to the opening sermon by the Rev. W. W. Digby, Dec. 18, 1880.

Percival, who took as his text, Psalm 74: 22. " A ise, O God, plead thine own cause: remember how the foolish man reproacheth thre daily."

On Tuesday morning the Convention met at 9 o'clock. After devotional exercises for ba'f an bonr, organization was proceeded with. Rev. R Duncan, Chairman of the District, was elected President of the Convention. George Wells Fisher was chosen Secretary. After some pre-liminary work, Rev. C. W Hamilton read an Essay on " Is the account of Creation as contained in Genesis figurative or literal?" The essay gave evidence of careful preparation, and elicited an animated discussion, during which the brethren expressed their appreciation of the writer's

In the afternoon Rev. W. W. Percival took up the question-"The use of the manuscript in the pulpit : Is it Scriptural and desirable?" on which he read some practical remarks, condemning its use, there being no foundation for it in Scripture, and claiming that, though reasons may be urged in its favor apart from Scripture, yet stronger ones are against it and that, therefore on the whole it should be regarded as undesirable. The discussion was of a nature calculated to do the ministerial members of the convention good.

A scholarly and thorough exegesis of Acts 2, 27; "Because thou wilt not leave my soul in bell, neither wilt thou suffer thine Holy One to see corruption," was read by the President. We cannot attempt even the barest outline of this paper, not having taken notes: the brethren who spoke expressed their high estimate of it. This was followed by a paper on The Scriptural dectrine of the Resurrection," by the Secretary.

The Rev. T Marshall then read an essay on, " Is the Lay Ministry Scriptural, and that of Methodism as efficient and necessary as in the past?" This paper, eminently practical and lucid, set forth the necessity of attending more fully to this department of our Church work in order to the extension and consolidation of Methodism in these Provinces. The est, and will no doubt result in profit and increased zeal in this matter. The subject of Bro. Lucas's paper was also one of practical import-" How best to preserve the fruit of revivals r" and was presented scripturally and forcibly. "Faultless" was the character given by the Convention. Rev. W. E. Johnson, B A. read an exegesis on 2 Thess. 1: 9 which showed much research and thought and was worthy of a graduate of our institutions. The paper read by Bro. Dobson will speak for itself on "Lobbying and Electioneering for position and pre-eminence in the Christian Church," as by vote of the Convention, the writer is to forward it for publication in the WESLEYAN.

The Temperance Meeting on Tuesday evening was well attended and ably addressed by Revs. W. Kirby, C. H. Hamilton, and W Dobson
The Convention was brought to a close

tutor, and manifestly performed their hope that such Conventions will be of work in a very conscientious manner. annual occurrence.

CHURCH RE-OPENING.

Our church at Digby was re-opened for Divine Service on Sabbath the 12th inst. The President of the Conference preached in the morning at 11 o'clock. His message to the people was founded upon the words-" In all places where I record my name I will come unto thee, and bless thee." At 3 p. m. Bro. Parker of Bear River, preached. He chose for his theme the words-God was manifest in the flesh, justified in the Spirit, &c. Bro. Heartz, of Granville Ferry, occupied the pulpit in the evening at 7 o'clock. He spoke to us from the words-" For I am not ashamed of the Gospel of Christ, &c., These sermons wer- characterized by the presence and power of the Holy Spirit. God was surely present with saving, comforting and healing power.' The congregations were large and very attentive. The Sacramental service at the close of the morning sermon was a season of great comfort which will not soon be forgotten. We feel very grateful to our beloved President and the other dear brethren who so nobly aided us on the above occasion.

It may be of interest to many who have labored on this circuit and are acquainted with our circumstances if we furnish a brief statement of the work done upon our

We have added 18 feet to its length, giving some 22 pews additional, or an increase of seating capacity for from 80 to 100 persons. The spire, blown down four years ago, has been re-built, and is very much more substantial than the former one. The entire roof has been shingled. Three coats of paint on the new and two on the old work have greatly improved its appearance. The ceiling and walls have been tinted with excellent taste. A very neat and suitable chandelier with six lights has been presented to the Church by Mrs. George Henderson in memory of her husband. Mrs. Charlotte Everett, another of our excellent sisters, made a present of the shingles used on the roof. Our Recording Steward, H. Titus, generally advanced all the money required to complete the work, besides making a present of ground glass sufficient for all the windows. An excellent aged sister, Mrs. Bent, gave in different ways for this work one hundred dollars. The late Mrs. Ansley left one hundred dollars to our church. This we have not yet received, but hope to get soon. The last of the entire work has been about nine hundred dollars. The debt will be light and will be no burden. We count our church in Digby now as one of the finest in our country towns.

We do this day record our unfeigned thanks to our God who has permitted us to see this work completed. We give Him all the glory, and pray that His richest blessings may descend upon this people. R. Wasson.

WIT AND WISDOM.

It is just as muck your duty to be a Christian, and set me an example, as it is my duty to be one and set you an example

"I believe in bananas in the abstract, but not on the concrete," said the old gentleman, as he painfully arose from the asphalt walk.

Has it ever occurred to us, when surrounded by sorrows, that they may be sent to us only for our instruction-as we darken the cages of birds when we wish them to sing?

"Colonel," said a man who wanted to make out a genealogical tree, "Colonel, how can I become thoroughly acquainted with my family history ?" "Simply by running for office," answered the colonel.

A little fellow turning over the leaves of a scrap-book, came across the wellknown picture of some chickens just out of the shell. He examined the picture carefully, and then with a grave sagacious look, slowly remarked: "They came out 'cos they were afraid of being boiled."

The time comes in every human life when its bottom principles are revealed. When, in the testing hour, failure takes place, men say he broke down under the stress of temptation. Not so; the timbers were already rotten, and only waited the first pressure to give way.

A parish priest speaking to his flock the other day, of the fearful effects of drink, is thus reported :- " What is it, me bhoys, that degrades ye to the level of the bastes of the field? Oi tell ye it's dhrink. What is it that deproives ye of your nerve? The dhrink. What is it that makes ye shoot at your landlord, and miss him? It's the dhrink."

Giving seems to affect persons differently. As many Church members do not give much, they may be of the peculiar constitution of the gentleman who, on being taken to task for his stinginess, said: "True, I don't give moch but if discussion which ensued was full of inter- you knew how it burts me when I give anything, you would not wonder.'

A girl composed of eight halves is a mathematical anomaly, a scientific monstrosity. And yet we heard one recently, within balf an hour, declare she was half dead with heat, had laughed berself half to death at somebody's mishap or blun. der, was half crazy to know something about something else, was half tickled to death at some funny remark of an ape of a beau, was half mad at an escort's presumption, and was half killed by a bairpin scratching her neck, while all of her -two halves more-was still alive, well and absurd.

Mr. Spurgeon was annoyed by three young men persisting in wearing their hats in church. He appeared for the time not to notice them, but by and by told his audience of a visit he had made to a Jewish synagogue. "When I entered," he on Wednesday, at 5 p.m. The brethren said, "I took off my hat, but was informlarge, not nearly as large as it should be; expressed their gratification in having ed that the mark of respect was to keep it on. I did so, though I felt very strange And now, as I paid this mark of respect to the synagogue, may I ask those three Jews in the gallery to conform equally to our rules and kindly uncover their heads?" The young "Jews" obeyed.

Dominie H. was one of the old-times circuit riders, whose rough exterior and somewhat non-society ways often obscured his real goodness of heart. One day he was caught in a shower in Illinois, and going to a rude cabin near by, he knocked at the door, A sharp-looking old dame answered his summons. He asked for shelter. " I don't know you," she replied, suspiciously. "Remember the Scripture. said the dominie. "Be not forgetful to entertain strangers, for thereby some bave entertained angels unawares." "You needn't say that," quickly returned the other; " no angel would come down here with a quid of tobacco in his mouth!" She shut the door in his face, leaving the good man to the mercy of the rain and his own reflections.

It is rough work that polishes. Look at the pebbles on the shore! Far inland, where some arm of the sea thrusts itself LADIES' & MISSES' CASHMERE into the bosom of the land, and expanding into a salt lock, lies girdled by the mountains, sheltered from the storms that agitate the deep, the pebbles on the beach are rough, not beautiful; angular, not rounded. It is where the long, white lines of breakers roar and the shingle is rolled about the strand, that its pebbles are rounded and polished. As in nature, as in art, so in grace—it is rough treatment that gives souts as well as stones, their lustre. The more the diamond is cut, the brighter it sparkles; and in what seems hard dealing, there God has no end in view but to perfect his people.-Dr. Guthrie.

Moore, of the Rural New Yorker, was sitting in his office one afternoon some years ago, when a friend came in and

'Mr. Moore, I like your paper, but times are so hard I cannot pay for it.' 'Is that so, friend Jones? I am very s rry to hear that you are so poor; if you are so hard run I will give you my pa-Oh, no, I can't take it as a gift.'

Well, then, let's see how we can fix it. You raise chickens, I believe ?" 'Yes, a few; but they don't bring any thing, hardly.

'Don't they? Neither does my paper cost anything hardly. Now, I have a proposition to make to you. I will continue your paper, and when you go home you may select from your lot one chicken and call her mine. Take good care of her and bring me the proceeds, whether in eggs or chickens, and we will call it square.

'All right, brother Moore," and the farmer chuckled at what he thought a capital bargain. He kept the contract strictly, and at the end of the year found that he had paid about four prices for his paper. He often tells the joke himself. and he never had the face to say he was too poor to take a paper since that day.

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READ WHAT THE INVENTOR, MR. FELLOWS, HAS TO SAY ABOUT HIS SYRUP OF THE HYPOPHOSPHITES.

In the summer of 1864, I was suddenly effected by a copious expectoration of muco-purulent matter. I had been declining in health for some months, and, being exceedingly nervous, the symptoms caused alarm. As my business was that of a dispensing chemist, the shop was constantly visited by medical men, all of whom tendered their advice. During 1864 and 1865 my chest was examined by ten first class physicians, some of whom pronounced the case Bronchitis; some, not wishing to cause alarm, or unwilling to venture an epinion, gave no decision; some stated unequivocally that I had Tubercular Disease of the Lungs, and located the trouble where the pains were folt. By professional advice, I used, in turn, horse-back exercise, country life, eggs and ale in the morning, tonice, Bourbon whiskey, cod-liver oil, electricity, tar, and various inhalents, but the trouble increased. Expectoration became more profuse and effensive. Night-sweats set in. Cold chills, diarrhose, dyrpaces, cough, blood-streaked expectorations, loss of sleep, loss of appetite, loss of memory, loss of ambition, accompanied by general prostration, showed themselves. Under the microscope the blood was found to contain but a small portion of vitalized corpusales; the heart's action was feeble; the pulse intermittent; the stomach could not digest properly, so that flatulency and soidity was the result. Finding the symptoms indicated Consumption, I determined to use every effort testay its progress, and, if possible, to cure it. I selected the most powerful tonics and moderators, and combined them with the vital constituents of the human body. For months I endeavered to amalgamate them before my efforts were crowned with success. I cannot speak too plainly or too strongly of the effects produced, and the benefits I recened from the composition.

at first my appende increased; the expectoration became easy, digustion herser; the faces became I are copious and less frequent; cold chills cossed; night-sweats lessened : I gained in weight : the hacking cough left me ; refreshing sleep returned ; my spirits became buoyant, the mind active and vigorous. I continued taking the Syrup month after mouth; but owing to the damp, foggy elimate of St. John, my recovery was necessarily slow, although I could observe a gradual warm of strength for three years, during which time I continued taking the remedy. My present weight is one hundred and eighty-eight, being thirty-one above my usual. I have no symptems left denoting disease. The only notable sign wing twelve months was the expectoration. Now that he stopped, and I consider mywelwell. The reader may ask, How do you know ar difficulty to have proceeded from ulcerated or tuberculated lung? I answer, in the most certain of all modes for ascertaining. In March last I coughed from the right lung a piece of PHOSPHATE OF LIME, half the size of a pra, which could have come from no other place, and which the highest authority in Lang D'scases (Laennec) states is the result of tubercle, which has been cured. Added to this, I had the leaden-colore I, purulent, blood - streaked expectoration, and the opinion of one of the best diagnosticisus in the country. I believe I have experisseed all the symptoms incident to the two first stages of Consumption, and have successfully combitted them, so that I do not despair of any case where there is left sufficient lung tissue to build upon. I can only add that the mere monetary consideration of increased sales would never induce me to publish this report, but a sincere sympathy for the poor Consumptive, with whose misfortune I believe it villary to trifle.

Respectfully, JAMES I. FELLOWS. Inventor of Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites,

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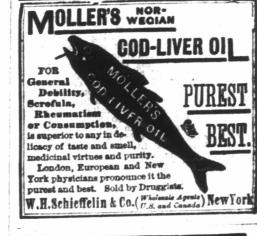
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#### PREACHERS' PLAN HALIFAX SUNDAY, JANUARY 2nd., 1881.

TWENTY-FOUR NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

Brunswick Bt. Rev G O Robinson Rev R Brecken Grafton St. 1 a.m. Rev C M Tyler Rev S B Dunn Kaye St. Rev. W. H. Evans 11a.m Rev C M Tyler Rev. W. H. Evans. 7 p m Charles St. Rev R Brecken 7. p m Il a.m. Cobourg Road Rev S B Dunn Rov G O Robinson 7 p.m Rev Mr Grant Dartmouth 11 a.m. Rev H P Doane BEECH STREET 3.30 p.m.

Watchnight Service in the Churches on Friday evening at the usual hour.

Services at the JOST MISSION CHAPEL every Sabbath evening.

Preachers' Meeting every Monday morning in Branswick St. Church, at 10 o'clock.

#### MARRIED

At the Methodist Parsonage, Sheffield, August 16th, by Rev. Robert S. Crisp, Aaron Smith, of Fredericton, to Mrs. Annie Ferguson, of Little Biver, Sunbury Co., N. B.

At the same place, Dec. 2nd, by the same, William Porter, to Lottie Goucher, both of Sheffield, N. B. On the 15th inst., at the residence of the bride's

father, by the Rev. James Crisp, Mr. Joseph Gorman, to Amanda, daughter of Mr. Coinclius Brewer, all of Douglas, York Co., N. B. On the 22nd inst, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. James Crisp, Mr. Robert Gorman, to Edith, eldest daughter of Mr. Rich'd.

Staples, all of Douglas, York Co., N. B. At the residence of the bride's father, on the 9th inst., by Rev. J. Seller M. A., Mr. Peter Metheral, of Ca-cumpec, to Miss Annia, daughter of George Muttart, Esq., of Alberton, P.E.I.

At Charlottetown, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. H. P. Cowpertwaite, Wm. W. Crockett, to miss Emma Waughan. At the Methodist Parsonage, Woodstock, by Rev. W. Colpitts, Mr. John Craig, of Northamp-

ton, Carleton Co., to Mrs. Eliza J. Colwell of the At the residence of the bride's father, Dec. 27th, by the Rev. A. D. Morton, A. M, Benjamin E. Boud, to Ada W., daughter of Mr. James

Cove, all of Clairmount, Cumberland Co. At the residence of Mr. Amos Colburn, Dec. 23rd, by Rev. A. D. Morton, Robert F. Stewart. of Dorchester, N.B., to Maude, daughter of Mr. Richard Colburn, of River Philip.

At the residence of Mr. Henry Ritcey, Ritcey's Cove by Rev. A. Hockin, on the 9th inst., Mr. David Ritcey to Miss Amanda Lohnes-both of Ritcey's Cove.

By the same at the Methodist Parsonage, Ritcoy's Cove on the 21st inst., Mr David T Mc-Callum of Summerside, Lun. Co., and fomerly of Elsdale, Charlette Co., N.B., and Sarah, eldest daughter of Captain D. Adams of Summerside. By the same, at Feltzen South, Lunenburg Co, Gabriel Spindler of South, and Emma, eldest daughter of Mr. Daniel Corkum of Feltzen South.

#### DIED

At Roseway, Shelburne Co., N. S., Sept. 12th, John Doane, Esq, in the 72nd year or his age. Halifax papers please copy.

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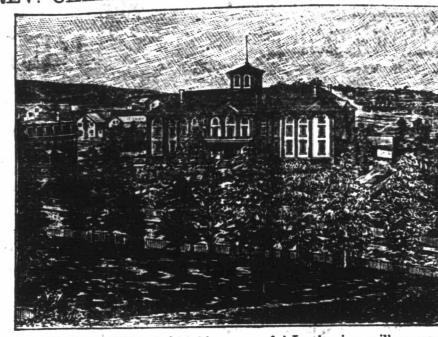
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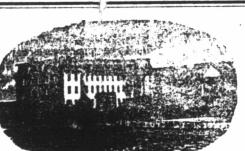


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