e. Ottawa, y of October, 1877.

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

Published under the direction of the General Conference of the Methodist Church of Canada

\$2 A'ER ANNUM IN ADVANCE Postage Prepaid.

VOL. XXIX

HALIFAX, N.S., NOVEMBER 17, 1877

NO. 44

WESLEYAN BOOK ROOM, 125 GRANVILLE STREET,

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OUR BOOK LIST. TERMS 20 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH, TO MINISTERS, STUDENTS, TEACHERS, AND SUNDAY

SCHOOLS.

Dr. Michael Faraday left to the word some rich essays on his favorite studies in Natural Science, Two of these have been published in a very neat and attractive form.

The Chemical History of a Candle, 226 pages, Price \$1.36, is a course of Lectures delivered by the great Philos. opher before a Juvenile audience at the Royal Institution. The lectures are so simple as to convey to even youthful minds many wonderful facts as to the elements entering into the structure of the common taper which burns on a poor man's table.

The Various Forces in Nature, 200 pages, Price \$1.35, is also a course of lectures delivered before the same youthful audience. In this and the previous book numerous illustrations help to set out, in clear relief, the lecturer's meaning. Here the forces of Gravitation, Cohesion, Heat, Magnetism, &c., &c., are described with a masters' power of words and experiments.

We had the pleasure a week or two ago, of recommending anew our favorite author-Motley. We now bring forward-in a neat and handsome set of six books, Price \$1.50 each, the works of William H. Prescott. This set is upon Spanish History and Spanish Conquest.

Charles the Fifth, gives a most charming biography of a very remarkable man, and an account of the magnificence of a rich and powerful monarch. Spanish chivalry, wealth, prowess, with its vanity and cupidity during a most illustrions period in history, are faithfully portrayed.

Philip the Second, formerly published in three volumes, is found in this set in two. In this monarch's character and achievements Prescott had a fine opportunity of showing the strength of his descriptive powers. Philip's xtraordistand out unique in history-owes its importance to the man who has, with so much genius, laid bare his motives and his secret thoughts.

Ferdinand and Isabella, opens to the mind of the student that momentous epoch when Columbus was the hero of Western discovery, and brought to the old world from the new so much wealth and exciting intelligence. Next comes

The Conquest of Mexico, with its treachery and bravery, its commingling of the brightest and darkest shades of historic colouring, and

The Conquest of Peru, forming, with that of Mexico, the student's most entertaining narrative, opening up with every new page, some new world of wonder, creating sympathy and sorrow.

This series we read fifteen years ago, and they remain almost uppermost in the mind to this day as our historic favorites.

Dicks' Christian Philosopher, 640 pages, Price \$1.50, has reached its twenty-fifth thousand, and is greatly enlarged. Upwards of 150 engravings embellish this book. The student who is disposed to study nature from the religious standpoint will always find Dick a safe and sufficient guide.

Dicks' Sidereal Heavens, 400 pages, Price \$1.50, with astronomical charts gy. This has been accomplished. nd numerous engraving, is a find comd on the science of Astronomy. No udent is excusable, with the means at disposal these days, who remains accent of the laws and general oute of the heavenly bodies. These are

LITERARY.

We have received the Fifty third Annual Report of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Church of Canada. The Secretaries have condensed a marvelous amount of information into this issue. The book is a study. Any attempt at reviewing the Report would but binder the object of preparing it, at great expense, for general readers. Besides, we have already anticipated, at different times, the purport of this synopsis of Missionary operations for the year 1876 77. A summary at the close, however, is worthy of re-publication.

GENERAL RECAPITULATION. INDIAN MISSIONS - Missions to the Indians in British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Hudson's Bay Territory, and the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. Missions, 43; missionaries, 32, and 7 assistants; member, 2,790.

JAPAN.-Missions to Japan. Missions, 3; missionaries, 4; members, 122. To THE GERMANS -Missions to the Germans Missions, 6; missionaries, 3; members, 266. TO THE FRENCH OF QUEBEC - Missions to the French. Missions, 8; missionaries, 7; mem-

MISSIONARY DISTRICTS - Missions to the settlers and Haif-breeds in British Columbia, Red River, and Algoma Distric's. Missions, 24; mis-

sionaries, 24; members, 1,068. Domestic Missions. — Toronto Conference Missions, 64; missionaries, 71; memors, 6,973. London Conference. Missions, 53; missionaries, 62, members, 6,880. Montreal Conference. Missions, 79; missionaries, 80; members, 6,731. ova Scotia Conference. Missions, 57; missionaries, 61; members, 5,238. New Brunswick and P. E. Island Conference. Missions, 49; missionaries 51; members, 3,881. Newfoundland Conference. Total: Missions, 416; missionaries, 436; mcm-

There are 31 Schools and 31 Teachers; 21 Interreters, and Minis ers on Circuits supplying small bands of Indians—making a paid agency in the Missionary Department of the Methodist Church of Canada, of 493.

The November number of the Canadian Methodist Magazine we have also received. It has several illustrationsof the Bermuda Islands, and some excellent articles by Dr. Fowler, Rev. D. Savage, the editor, and others. It is a good number.

The Acadia Atheneum is out for the winter issue. It well represents the Wolfville educational institutions, is well printed on good paper, and well stored with original articles of no little

LETTER FROM MONTREAL.

DEAR MR EDITOR,-An observing stranger need not be long in this city before he would discover that its inhabitants are composed of two peoples. They have nary character one which will always a two-fold distinction-language and religion. This is a great infelicity, yet, inevitable, as the country when belonging to France, and of course Catholic, was conquered by Britain which is Protestant, and speaks English. It is to be deplored that a century after the conquest the people here should still be so far from being one. The recent development of Romanism has aggravated the differences which previously existed. The Canadian French and other Catholics are drawing farther off from the English and the Protestants. The best men of both parties acknowledge and regret this. Efforts are sometimes made in the direction of union and cooperation to promote the best interests of all. On one side these are rudely checked by the Ultramontanes, and the other party being a small minority, have but little hope of cordial and successful working with those whose first aim always, and everywhere is, to secure the ascendancy of the full blown Roman Catholicism of the day. This object is blazoned forth in some of their street processions by flaunting on their banners the words " our laws, our language, our religion," meaning the Province of Quebec for the French speaking Catholics. It was therefore a necessity for the English speaking minority that they should have schools entirely free from the control of the Catholic cler-

A PROTESTANT BOARD OF SCHOOL COM-MISSIONERS

has been instituted by law. They are prosecuting their official labors with credit to themselves, and high advantage to books withal and decidedly the people for whom they act. The revenue of this Board last year amounted to argument against the Protestant cause. fessions. Would that there were an awak. - Moncton Times.

has seventeen schools. The teachers in pietv and worship. most of them have been well trained. The poses of education as money, material. experience and science can make them. They are consequently full of pupils. Yet often the tale is told, that, ample as the accommodation appears space enough is value to the families that send their juits patriotic work with as little friction perhaps, as any other in the city.

THE MONTREAL GENERAL HOSPITAL

is one of the most popular and u-eful foundations in the country. Its history dates from about the year 1822. Its benefits are available to persons of both sexes, all nationalities, and all religions. The Governors are mostly Protestants. The income of the Hospital is about \$40,000, less than seven thousand dollars of this sum is received from the Government. The finances have been injuriously affected by the late hard times, the income last year falling short of the expenditure by morethan ten thousand dollars. This is an embarrassing fact, and is suggestive of economy-and of course investigation to dis over if possible what items of expense could be dispensed with, with the least sacrifice of efficiency. Some have spoken of discharging the trained nurses. These adies have been so undoubted, and so large a benefit that considerable dissatisfaction has been expressed at the proposal. Indeed every one experienced in sickness and the treatment of the diseasin value to skilful doctoring. So it is to ed a life size image of St. Peter. His will be retained. The value of the Hosnumber of "out door patients" was '8. 788, nearly fifteen thousand of whom were vestments of the costliest materials, recitations given by the scholars. Mr. Roman Catholics, notwithstanding their This has been a discouragement and a grievthem think that the catholics should be cared for only to the extent for which the sums derived from their co-religionists would provide for. This sentiment is not likely to become general. The management and the principles of this noble charity will not be changed in the direction of denominationalism. It is better so long as it is possible to imitate, however

Jew and Geptile. THE REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH or at least some of its admirers are laboring to prepare the way for the formation of a congregation of its adherents in Montreal. It has been said that a bishop of that church will visit the city, and preach in the hall of the Natural History Society in the course of the present month. By the time of his arrival, those who have in charge to take subscriptions, hope to be able to report that the amount promised would justify the sending of a tawa valley—and for a long distance and Her Majesty the Queen. The doxminister to reside and preach in the city. It was admitted at one of the preliminary services of the Reformed Episopal church Montreal are laborious and devoted. They may not all belong to the same school of theology. Some may be of the high, and others of the low church parties. Several of them are very pains-taking in the temperance movement. The number of churches is now so great that they are not filled even on Sabbath days whilst the people One may fear too that the ever increasing sects in this so largely a Cath-

remotely, the good Father of us all who

sends his rain and pours his sunshine

alike on Protestant and Catholic. on the

diture was nearly as much. The Board disentegrating to scriptural and spiritual that they may be led to confess their

ALL SAINTS DAY new school houses are ornaments to the is a close holiday with the Catholics, as has forgiven their iniquity. city and are as well adapted to the purt the Canadian's say it is a "jour d obli aution." Solemn services are held in the churches. Business being suspended, the people in multitudes resort to their sanctuaries. The parish church in Montreal was attended by thousands on the not yet provided for all children of school- first of the month. The nave, the middle for Quebec. Accompanied by Mrs. going age. These schools are of priceless gallery—the upper gallery—the orchestra Stephenson he will there embark for Livwere all crowded. It was a grand spectaveriles to them. The public examinations | cle. Two incidents gave special import- at the Lord's Supper on Sunday last, Aeexcite much interest. The Board is doing ance to the occasion. One was that Dr. livered an animated address to the after official character presided over the grand not vote. Those instructions have wrought | areth the Son of Joseph. great barm, and if not modified would probably bave led to sanguinary conflicts. He endeavored therefore to give them a less bigoted and personal application, saying-in substance that their bishops did not desire to designate individuals, or political parties, and then happily, but u nusually endeavored to correct a mistake that some had fallen into with regard to

a document published some time ago.

The other incident was a PROCESSION IN THE CHURCH the south aisle, and back by the north aisle. A host of youths wearing white capes, two a-breast was followed by lay gentlemen bearing on their shoulders a sort of bier, richly adorned. On this was placed a costly chair, perhaps one ed, knows that good nursing is only next ought to say-throne on which was seatblessing the worshippers. The image was day, October 28th ult. In the morning, pital to the city appears from the number | followed by a large number of surpliced | the sermon was preached by the Rev. G. of its patients. The occupants of the wards | priests' who also walked two and two. The | P. Story, resident minister from Malachi last year were 1769, seven hundred and saying of the liturgy accompanied by the iii 16 17. In the evening a children's forty of these were Roman Catholics. The organ proceeded without interruption, service was held, at which several of San-Those who officiated in the chancel wore key's bymns were sung and appropriate of that profession. It is well known that the whilst numerous lights were burning be- Knight ably presided at the organ. Forfore and above them. Perfect decorum tunately the day was fine, congregations great preponderance in the census, sub- prevailed throughout the church. A ser- good, and the collections considerably in scribe very sparingly to the Hospital funds. mon was preached, to which the audience advance of last year. The report showed gave reverent attention. But what a con- an increase of scholars and teachers, and ance to many of its supporters. Some of trast such bodily exercise presents to the it was with devout gratitude the minister plain, forcible, spiritual services which remarked that death had not visited the the apostle Peter himself conducted? school during the year, but that all were Sweet is the memory of departed saints- alive to celebrate their anniversary. the dead in Christ of all ages, and of all A systematic course of lessons is being lands. These it is well to remember, and arranged, and a teacher's preparation to glorify God for His grace given to class established, which it is hoped will them, and to follow them as they followed prove advantageous to the school A few Christ. But surely it is far from will to weeks ago the annual treat was given to uphold such highly ceremonial worship the children in the Orange Lodge, kindly as obscures the King of saints from the lent for the occasion. Unfortunately the mind's eve of his people, to interpose be- day was wet, which prevented out door tween them and Him an impenetrable amusements, but this did not seem in any veil. The scripturally taught lover of way to mar the enjoyment. Swings were Jesus in such case might well say as erected, and a variety of games introduced Mary at His sepulchre, "they have taken which kept the young folks well employed they have laid him." Perish soon and groaning beneath the weight of good forever the rites which are opposed to the things), and was partaken of, by scholdivine oracle, "Christ is all and in all."

THE EARTHQUAKE at a little before two o'clock in the morning of the 4th inst., which shook every followed a distribution of cakes and house in Montreal, was felt throughout a sweets. Cheers were given for the minlarge region. It was observed in the Ot lister, superintendent, teachers, friends. southward of the St. Lawrence. No very ology was then sung, the benediction prohere, than in many other places. This dows shook noisely, and house bells spoke. spared to make this treat a happy and witness is true. The Anglican clergy of A harsh voiced parrot fell from its perch successful one, and great praise is due to to the bottom of its large cage. Had the the teachers and friends for their liberal. house been overthrown poor poll could ity and manifested interest. hardly have been longer or louder in her piercing exclamations. In the last twentytwo years about a dozen earthquakes have

more than \$160,000, derived from taxes, It would be sad indeed if any thing be ening of men's co ascience—the fallow Government grants and fees. The expen- done that will be divisive, enfeebling, and ground of hard hearts broken up so that transgressions to the In ord, and become happy and safe in the asa trance that He

THE REV. G. B. STEPHY 'NSON,

the active and successful sun rintendent of the children's home, having its head quarters in London, England, and a Branch in Hamilton Ontario, has this week passed through Montreal at route erpool. He assisted the Rev. L Gastz. Conroy the Ablegate of the P pe in his noon school-and preached to a large congregation in the evening. He discoursed. ceremonial. In his address to the vast from John i. 46, "Come and see," uttered assemb y the Ablegate referred to pasto- to Nathaniel by Philip when exulting in rals previously issued concerning candi his new found joy, arising from his having dates for a scar in parliament, advising seen the Man that is more precious than the people for whom they should or should the golden wedge of Ophir-Jesus of Naz-

is again near. How striking is the change in Canada from the tropical heat of July to the polar cold of January, also in the appearance of the field, the forest and the river at those extremes of the seasons. The winter is often the harvest time to the churches. So may it be in the coming months. Many have been sowing the seed of the Kingdom. Many fields are white already to harvest, May they yield abundantly fruit unto eternal life, that from the chancel to the front entrance by | both he that soweth and he that respeth may rejoice together.

Yours truly. E. B. Nov. 9, 1877.

CHANNEL. NEWFOUNDLAND.

The anniversary services in connection with the Methodist Sabbath school, Chan-

away the Lord-and we know not where A sumptuous tea was provided (the tables ars, teachers, parents and friends to the number of about 100. After the games were resumed, hymns and pieces sung, then serious damage is reported. Some night nounced and the children dispersed to meetings, that there was less need for the telegraphic operators who were resting on their respective homes, well pleased with benches were thrown to the floor. Win- their days enjoyment. No pains were

G. P. S.

A METHODIZT CLOCK .-- The congregacaused this city to tremble. The most | tion at the Methodist Church venterday important of these occurred in April, morning was surprised to hear the tick-1864. But none of them is to be compar- ing of a clock, and soon discovered that a cost of supporting them decently and ef- ed with that which took place in 1863. large and handsome clock had been, durficiently is painfully felt by some of the The consternation was then very great. ing the preceding week, placed in the One woman was so frightened that her church. The position of the clock, in body trembled for an hour. Persons front of the gallery, will be a timely reolic city may tend to weaken the force of went to the churches as if to die before minder to the pastor not to make his ser. the Protestant testimony to the errors the altar. A priest surrounded by people mons too brief. This valuable addition to and corruptions of Romanism, and furnish who expected to be engalphed, received the furniture of the church was the git to its ever wakeful priests an impressive from them more than eight hundred con of Mr. D. R. McElmon, of this town.

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ONLY JESUS CAN MAKE ME WHOLE.

Halleluiah ! tell the story, Speed the news from pole to pole Let it flash from vale to valley, Onward o'er the billows roll.

Tell it in the red man's wigwam, Tell it by his hunting fire, While the embers all untended Fliczer feebly and expire.

Tell it in the ice bewn cabins, Of the frozen Artic Zone; Tell it where the sons of Afric Mid their and deserts groan.

Mid the fragrant groves of Orient, Where ring soft pagoda bells, Where the chant of idol worship On the ear discordant swells.

Tell it where the Roman prelates Meet to dupe the starving soul, Shout it with a voice of thunder Only Jesus can make whole.

Only Jesus, Only Jesus, Let earth catch the glad refrain, Let the distant stars in chorus Send the echo back again.

Let it through the open portals. To the throne of heaven ascend,

Mingle with the praise of seraphs,

With the notes of angels blend. Oxford, November 6th, 1877.

AN AMERICAN IN THE BRITISH

CONFERENCE.

A contributor to the Nashville Ad vocate gives his impressions upon the appearance and conduct of the English amual Session of Methodist Ministers, thus:

"The President for the ensuing year was then elected, the choice falling by a very handsome majority on the Rev W. Pope, D. D., a Professor in one of the Theological Schools, a very scholarly man, who has received the doctorate from the University of Edinburgh which is considered a great honor. though I believe the Wesleyans think the University bonoured itself as much as it did their professor. His election was a compliment to his personal worth and eminent scholarship, as no one thought him adapted by executive ability for the place. He took hold of his new duties rather awkwardly, and was sometimes absent-minded when a vote was to be taken. But on Sunday evening he preached a very finished and deepl evangelical sermon from the text, "I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly." He was peculiarly felicitous and profound on the latter clause. I had heard Bishop Pierce on the same text twenty seven years before.

One marked feature of the Conference is the reverence felt for offi ill personages. This is very great, and becomes apparent in many ways.

The affairs of the Conference are in the hands of a few men. These few are on all the important committees, one -man being frequently on several of them, while the great majority are never placed on Committees at all. A few are restive under this state of things, and I heard two very vigorous protests on the Conference floor. These leading men do nearly all the talking in Conference discussions. Those who occupy the platform have a great advantage. They are in a commanding position for addressing the Assembly. They are at the elbow of the President, and can get his attention without difficulty, and they are all men whose prestige assures a respectful hearing. It is scarcely too much to say that the platform rules the Conference.

One of the grandest features of this Conference is that its sessions bring the ends of the earth together. Such is the extent of its missionary field, and -such the number of men it has abroad that every year finds some of them at -home on furlough, and they make a point of being at "Jerusalem" at the # Feast." After an absence of many years they come from remotest regions to enjoy once more re-union with their friends. I heard one preach in City--road Chapel. Thirty years before he and been examined and received into Conference in that very house. For -many years he had been in the West Indies, and in Australasia, and had now come up to Jerusalem to worship and to get a little rest. Another spoke in the Conference love feast at Bristol. In that very house he had been converted twenty five years ago; the ministers who had led him to Christ were in the house, as well as many of his old class mater. For twenty years now he had their gifts by the charitable on Thanks. to leave their homes for a distant jour complete."

been on the other side of the equator, in Tasmania, in New Guinea, in Fiji, and God had greatly blessed his labors. In a few days he would return to his field on the other side of the world, and they would never see him again, So of others, from India, from Africa, from everywhere. What a grand spectacle this is ! and how much of interest and heart there is in it! How it quickens faith and zeal! It is worth many thousand rounds a year to the Missionary Treasury.

The preaching that I heard was of a high order, but there was not the unction that I expected. From all I could gather I think the American pulpit excels the English in that particular.

Only one thing that I witnessed struck me as really open to criticismthe brethren are much given to eulogizing each other in the highest terms -extravagantly, indeed-in open Conference, the subject of the eulogy being present. It must take strong nerves to stand what some good men heard said of themselves.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

THANKSGIVING DAY will be observed throughout our country on Thursday, the 22nd inst. Christians of all denominations will on that day assemble to worship God and to render thanks for his abundant goodness. They will come to the Lord's house with gifts and offerings. Not by words only but by deeds will they express their gratitude.

There are in Halifax a number of c'arital le institutions dependent in whole or in part on public support, and in whose prosperity the country at large is more or less deeply interested. There

- 1. The Institution for the Deaf and Dumb,
- 2. The Asylum for the Blind,
- 3. The Protestant Orphans' Home, 4. The Inebriate's Asylum,

All these institutions are doing

Christ-like work, and the Evangelical

Alliance venture to recommend that on

thanksgiving day a collection be taken

5. The Infants' Home.

for one or more, or for all the five. Some will naturally prefer one object and me another: there is room for choice and the preference of each contributor should be duly respected. The Institution for the Deaf and Dumb can point to a record of some twenty years successful work. The dumb have been taught to speak, and scores have been taught to think and to work and lead Christian lives. What this institution is doing for the children of silence the Asylum for the Blind is doing for another class not less unfortunate. In this School for the Blind the pupils are taught to read and write, and also to practice some industry by which they can earn an honest livelihood.-The Orphans' Home furnishes a refuge and a place of training for the orphan children of Protestant parents,-none being admitted under two years of age. The h ldren are in due time sent to homes in the country, or otherwise provided for. The Inebriates' Asylum is intended to help the unfortunate drunkard to escape from his terrible bondage. Already it can point to one and another and another rescued from destruction by its means.—The latest born of our public charities, the Infants Home, is intended specially for the help of helpless infancy. Babies of all ages under two years are admitted when their condition would otherwise be utter destitutio i or a speedy death. Though not yet quite three years in operation, over 150 babes,-some of them fatherless and motherless-some of them snatched from impending ruin-have shared its tender care; and nearly a score of them are growing up, far from scenes of misery and vice, in happy country

The Evangelical Alliance venture to recommend that on Thanksgiving Day, the churches throughout the whole country should remember the unfortunat: and the helpless, and show by actual deeds a depth of sympathy which words cannot convey. Is it too much t, hope that year after year on Thanksgiving Day, institutions such as we have named will be kindly remembered and this their capacity for usefulness greatly enlarge 1?

It will of course be understood that h. Evangelical Alliance does not pre-

giving Day : we only venture to recommend as above,-and we do so in the firm belief that the measure we propose is calculated to be of great and lasting

Churches acting upon the above recommendation may send their collections to the Treasurer of any of the institutions named, or to either of the

By order of the Evangelical Alliance. S. L. SHANNON, President, ROBERT MURRAY, Secretary. Halifax, Nov. 5, 1877.

MISSIONARY MEETING.

The Annual Missionary Meeting was held in the Methodist Church, Newcastle, on Monday evening last. The following gentlemen occupied the platform, nev. H. M'Keown, superintendent of the Circuit, Rev. Egerton R. Young, Rev. Mr. Jenkins and Rev. M. Thomas. Rev. Mr. M'Keown occupied the chair and briefly read out of the Annual Report the various items of Income and Expenditure for the year ending June, 1876, showing an income of \$162,639. 78 and a total expenditure of \$158. 677.64, showing a balance of income over expenditure of \$3,962.09, which amount has been used to diminish the debt of \$25,388.70 now remaining against the Society. After presenting these matters to the meeting the chairman introduced the Rev. Egerton R. Young, a missionary from the great North West territory of Canada. Mr. Young explained that his object in being present on this occasion was to give them some information in reference to our home missions in Canada, and more particularly to his own experience as a missionary to the Indians of the great North West, as well as to the urgent need of the liberal encouragement of this work. Mr. Young gave a very pleasing account of the travels of hi company to their northern home, occupying some six weeks from the time they left Toronto, spoke of the wild lawless tribes of Sioux whom they met on their journey while South of the boundary line, and who riding upon their active horses swooped down upon them in a half circle, but the unprotected travellers had one thing that assured them of good treatment from the Indians, and that was a British flag, which was always unfurled upon such occasions, and although in U.S. territory the flag was always respected by these savages, who shook hands with them, spoke of their respect for the "Great Mother," and then listened attentively to the religious services which followed. As they travelled north over the vast

prairies, the future home of millions of happy people, one by one of his companions reached their destinations and left them, until at last they reached the southern end of Lake Winnipeg. Mr. Young's appointed station was at the extreme northern end of this Lake. about four hundred miles further, which had to be navigated in Indian canoes for that distance. However, he and his family arrived safely and set to work among the Indians, his circuit being about five hundred miles long and 350 broad. He reports the Indians as being able to read the Bible with fluency and sing the hymns in their own tongue. this much desired accompashment being greatly simplified by the use of a svlbalic character, the invention of a missionary among them, the Rev. Mr. Evans, and which has been the means of much good, in leading the Indians first to read and then to enquire for a missionary to explain the Word of Life to them. Mr. Young's description of the modes of travel, in winter by dog trains for many days, sleeping out in the open air with the temperature sometimes from 40 to 60 degrees below zero, in summer by canoes, gave a very vivid idea of the hardships endured for the sake of extending God's Kingdom. He gave one instance where he and his Indians had to chase each other for an hour round a circle on snow shoes before one of them could hold a match in his hand to light a fire, so excessive was the cold. He (Mr. Young) thought that the end had come, and that their work was over. Mr. Young touchingly alluded to the conscientious observance of the converted Indians to the ordinances of their Church, sometimes travelling several hundred miles rather sume to dictate as to the disposal of than miss the sacrament, and refusing

ney unless they were sure of getting back in time for these observances. Mr. Young has a very pleasing address and his remarks were listened to with great attention The collection amounted to twenty-five dollars. Mr. Young and Mr. McKeown left for Moncton yesterday merning .- Union Advocate.

WHO PAYS?

That a Sunday-school involves expense is so evident as to need no proof. True, the services of officers and teachers are gratuitious, but books, papers, pictures, maps, and other articles neces sary and useful, cost money. It is matter of astonishment, however, that considering the number of pupils, the expense is so slight. The average cost of maintaining the Sunday schools of the Methodist Episcopal Church last year was only about forty cents a scholar. Surely no one can complain of this as extravagance; and though here and there we find a school where some unnecessary expense is incurred, yet in the main we believe our schools are economically conducted. This may be safely asserted in many cases where the average expense reaches far beyond forty cents a scholar.

Yet, small comparatively as is the cost maintaining our Sunday-schools, the expense must be met. How? is the practical question, and a very grave question it often becomes, a question puzzling the brains, and weighing upon the hearts of those who have the man

agement of the school. Too often the school is nelgected by those in the Church who ought to be among its best friends. They strange. w plead that inasmuch as they are not connected with it they ought not to be called on to contribute to its cost. "Let those who manage the school pay for it," is the sentiment they advocate. Thus it happens that the noble men and women who do the work which the school requires are at the last called on to meet the expense. It is theirs; they made it, and they must keep it. If any chose to help it their gifts may be accepted as charity, but they cannot be demanded as a right, nor can any complaint be made if they are withheld.

Surely no one can claim that this the true idea of the Sunday-school. It is not a private, but a public institution. It belongs to the Church; not to that portion of the Church which iabors in it, but to the whole Church. Conse quently the whole Church ought to be taxed for its support. If there is any difference in the contributions the workers should pay less and the non-workers

The necessary expenses of the Sunday-school ought to be regarded as a a part of the necessary expenses of the Church, and ought to be raised precisely as the other expenses are raised. Salaries, interest, fuel, lights, repairs and incidentals are usually put into one budget in Church finances. Let the Sunday school be added to these, and though the aggregate expenses of the Church will be thereby increased, the burden will be placed where it rightly belongs .- S. S. Jour.

A BAPTIST ON CLOSE COM-MUNION.

Dr. Pentecost's protest against the xc.usiver ct of his Boston Brethren, is one of the most complete things in literature Here is just a specimen :-

"Driven from the scriptures; driven from the Confessions; driven from the line of the historical development of the denomination; driven from the primitive practice of the churches; driven from present usage, in their attempt to make close communion an essential article of faith and practice, the advocates of that theory affirm, as a last argument, that close communion is essential to the existence of our denomination, and to a successful protest against the error of infant baptism

and the practice of adult sprinkling. "But nothing is more unwarrantale than this: to wrest the table of the Lord from its simple, pathetic, and tender me morial place in the Church of God, and erect it into a breastwork from behind which to carry on a sectarian war. If the doctrine of believers' baptism cannot be defended and maintained without this perversion of the Lord's Supper from its original design, it cannot be defended at all; and if the Baptist denomination can only be keyed together by close communion, it would be far better, in my humble judgement, that it should cease from the earth, acknowledging her mission to be

The "Fredericton Reporter says :-

Messrs. Moody and Sankey will com. mence the campaign in New Hampshire on Sunday next Nov. 4th. They have formed a combination with four or in other speakers and exhorters, and an make a forward movement simultan from several points. The evangeling follow the same plan as they have ade in Vermont, and attacking parties will sent out to various towns throughout the State at the same time. Mr. Mood to further and consolidate his work. sent forth an appeal to the pastors at churches of New Hampshire to co-operate with him in his evangelistic work, and to hold special services on Sanday next, and as often during the month as possible. Mr. Moody seems to be as earnest and calous as ever.

This is precisely what Mr. Moody's friends in Boston feared he might do. We fear the programme, though it may gain him some friends, will shut out several valuable co-laborers of last win. ter. But time will tell.

OBITUARY.

TRIBUTE OF AFFECTION IN MEMORY OF THE LATE ARCHIBALD MORTON,

The question often presents itself to a observing mind, "Why are lengthened bituaries often written of persons, whe have not been remarkable for piety or une fulness, and a silence that can be fell, ob. served in reference to many, who have been for many years burning and shining lights in the Church of Christ, " and have ing turned many to righteousnes shall shine as the stars for ever and ever." One solution of this question may be, "the need no formal testimony from the feeble pen." They have been living witnesses of the power of the gospel of Jesus Christ to beautify and sanctify the life, and make it eminently useful. Their memory is deeply enshrined in the affections of all whose privilege it has been to have been influenced by their godly example and faithful precepts. They are had in ever lasting remembrance, and being dead ye

There are many living, with whom the name of Mr. Morton has been a house hold word since their earliest childhol Amongst their pleasantest reminiscent of early life, is that of the "old And St. Sabbath school, and its honored wh efficient superintendent." They remet authority, and his unwearied efforts for the salvation of all beneath his care. How his cheerful words of encouragement would quicken the energies of the teacher and incite the scholars to diligence, while his reproof would be felt, so deeply byth wayward, that it seldom failed to produce penitence and decorus.

Many of the most steadfast member of the Methodist Church in Halifax, and many who have been scattered far sal wide-carrying the lamp of a consistent Christian profession with them, and many more, who have had an abundant entrand into the Kingdom of Heaven, wen brought to God through the instrument tality used in connection with the "oll Argyle St. Sabbath school," and later the Grafton St. Sabbath school, which It. Morton continued to superintend for some years. We remember the prayer-meeting held in connection with these schooland remember many who went formal to be prayed for, and to be instacted how to "flee from the wrath to come who there in early childhood found Jes precious, and who maintain their Chir tian integrity to this day. As a city mi sionary, eternity alone can reveal be many, through his instrumentality, last been delivered from the power of date ness and have been translated into kingdom of God's dear Son. As a leader, where can the record begin, how greatly his own deep experience the constant fullness of the love and great of God, stimulated his classes to profi deeper experience, than otherwise

would have ever attained. We need but speak of his influen the weekly prayer meeting. His vol has been too lately heard, to be soon for gotten there. We esteem an intima and almost life-long acquaintaace with Mr. Morton, as one of the blessings in which we shall ever be thankful. He Christian society and words of kindly monition have ever been deeply prized us, and though we felt bereaved when w saw the notice of his death, we knew for

"Only a crossing ove Only one scene of anguish and

ecisely what Mr. Moody's ston feared he might do programme, though it may me friends, will shut out ble co-laborers of last win. ne will tell.

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"Only a crossing over,

A GREAT IRON MERCHANT IN THE PULPIT.

Many of our St. John readers have Many of our St. John readers have seen the name of Mr. W. S. Caine, of Liverpool, in circulars and in English Liverpool, in circulars and in English papers as that of a great iron merchant. Papers as that of a great iron merchant. They would hardly expect to find that They he was in the habit of preaching, but such the Liverpool papers state is the case, and the notices of his address go to show with what good effect the matof fact merchant introduces similes derived from mercantile life. The following is from the Liverpool Journal;

Lay preaching is one of the distinctive features of the religious life of the ir sent day. Cultivated mainly by the nonconformists, it is found to be a religious agency of great value. The mission services, by means of which the more active churches and congregations seek to reach the lower classes of their districts, are carried on almost entirely by laymen. The success which so often attend services of this character is perhaps to some extent due to the fact that laymen conduct them. Very many persons, particularly amongst the poorer classes, have a strong preference for lay preachers. In listening to some merchant or cotton broker who devotes his leisure to preaching, few doubts arise in their minds as to the purity of the motives which prompt him to address them. They know at least that he derives no pecuniary advantage fro n his preaching, and they the more readily attend to his ministrations. There are some indications that in the future lay preaching will not be confined to the important, if quiet and unobserved, sphere of mission services. A large, well attended and popular place of worship in Leverpool-the Texteth Tabernacle—has been founded and is carried on entirely by laymen. Special services of various kinds at the larger chapels are more frequently than ever conducted by laymen, and occasionally they undertake an ordinary service. This was the case yesterday at Pitt street

Wesleyan chapel, where a sermon was preached, as announced by placard and advertisement, in the morning by Mr. W. S. Caine. Mr. Caine is a good specimen of the better class of lay preachers. His presence and voice are by no means unsuitable to the pulpit With his general style as a platform speaker most of our readers are familiar. Transferred from the platform to the pulpit he remains very much the same. He affects none of the highest graces and refinement of speech. No flowers of language dot his periods. There is a plainness and simplicity in his utterances which are obviously intentional. Indeed in the course of his remarks yesterday, he laid down the principle that plainness was an essential element of success in preaching. His sentences all constructed upon one model are short, crisp, vigorous. With a few simple words he expresses exactly what he means his hearers to understand. His ideas come out with singular clearness. The homely vigor and simplicity of his illustrations are sometimes remarkable. His text yesterday was taken from the Gospel according to St. John, xiv. 6, "I am the way, the truth, and the life;" and in the course of his remarks he wished to illustrate the proposition that the truth of a promise was the fulfilment of it. A £5 note he said is a tramise on the part of the Bank of England to pay £5 in gold on demand, and the truth of that promise was the receipt of five sovereigns. Christ, he Went on to a, was the truth of all the promises of the Old and New Testament. Let then then, "cash the note," and tak to themselves as their own property and their own right all the blessings of the gospel. Then speaking of the blessings which followed a close walk with Christ, he said that if they looked at a page of a child's copy book they would see that the first line written was pretty good, but lower down as the child got further away from the printed heading, the writing got worse and worse. "So it was with the Chris-

tian life; the nearer they kept to their

example Jesus Christ, the better would

they be." If not a brilliant, Mr. Caine

is undoubtedly a strong and forcible

preacher. His general treatment of

his theme showed that he had carefully

thought it out, at any rate all its more

important features. His leading idea

was that that we are justified in accept-

ing the declaration of the text in its full-

est and widest meaning. Such prac- TO CROL S. tical preaching can hardly fail to do good, and congregations will not suffer if qualified laymen are more frequently invited to occupy the pulpits of the regular places of worship. At the close of the service, and also of the evening service, at which the Rev. Charles Garrett preached, there was a collection on behalf of the Indian famine fund. - Tel.

INTERNATIONAL BIBLE LESSONS.

THIRD QUARTER: STUDIES IN EARLY

A. D. 62. LESSON VIII. PAUL IN THE STORM: or, Trust in God. Acts 27, 14-26. November 25.

EXPLANATORY.

NOT LONG AFTER. Probably while the essel was still off the southern coast of Crete. Tempestuous wind. In Greek, "a typhonic wind," with whirling eddies and sudden changes in direction. Euroclydon. One of those furious storms still common on the Mediterranean, and known as a Levanter." So in life, "the gentle south wind of to-day may be followed by storm to morrow."-Starke. The ship was caught. Being whirled helplessly in the changing blast. Could not bear up into the wind. Literally, "could not eve the wind," from the fact that a pair of eves were generally painted on the prow of ancient ships. We let her drive. As the vessel could not face the storm, it must needs be swept on by it.

RUNNING UNDER. That is, under the lee or shelter of. A certain island ... called Clauda. A small isle near the southwestern extremity of Crete. Much work to come by the boat. Found it difficult to hoist on board the little boat which was towed astern. These little details show that an eye-witness wrote the history Undergirding. By passing strong ropes tightly around the vessel to aid in holding it together. The quicksands. Two large sand-banks off the coast of Africa, called the Upper and Lower Syrtes, and greatly dreaded by navigators. Strake sail. Lowered the rigging, in order to free the ship. Lightened the ship. By casting overboard all articles not absolutely necessary. With our own hands. A work in which not only the sailors, but also the prisoners and passengers took part.

NEITHER SUN NOR STARS. Thus they could neither take observation, nor reckon whether they were drifting at the mercy of the gale. "Yet one star shone for Paul, the promise, 'Thou must bear wit-We learn from verse 33 that the gale lasted a fortnight, an uncommon, though not unprecedented, period for a Levanter. All hope...taken away. Hope clings to the last blessing; when that leaves, despai. alone remains. "The strain both of mind and body, the incessant demand for labor, the terror of the passengers, the hopeless working at the pumps, the laboring of the ship's frame and cordage, the driving of the storm, the benumbing off of the cold and wet, make up a scene of no ordinary confusion, anxiety, and fatigue."--Connubeare and Howson.

LONG ABSTINENCE. Probably not entire, but partial; from the difficulty of preparing food, the constant need to labor, and the general dejection of spirits Paul stood forth. In times of trial true character comes to the front. Dangers and distress which conquer common men, only inspire great souls. Ye should have hearkened unto me. He reminds them of this, not as a rebuke, but to impart confi dence in his present words. Be of good cheer. Not only is the believer himself chee:ful, but he carries cheer to other troubled hearts. There stood by me the angel. " Paul knows not where he is him. self, but God's angel knows where to find bir out."-Henry. God. whose I am. Would that all disciples might boldly omfess their Lord before all men Whom I serve. Noblest among the sons of men. Paul proudly acknowledged him-

BROUGHT BEFORE CESAR. "Man is immortal till his work is done;" Paul's career is not complete until he has borne testimony for Christ before the bighest in the Roman realm. God hall given thee all. He had doubtless prayed for their safety, and received assurance of an answer. Even sinners may be thankful that saints are in the world. I believe God. It is easy to believe God's word in prosperity, but to rest on the premises in adversity tests faith. A certain island The result is revealed, but not the particu lar plan. What island Paul knew not, though he knew that God was guiding the shattered bark over the waste to some land of rest. Inspiration and prophecy have their limits.

GOLDENTEXT: What time I am afraid. I will trust in thee. Psa. 56, 3.

DOCTRINE : The ministry of angels. Heb. 1, 14; Psa. 103. 21.

The next lesson is Acts 27, 33-44.

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The WESLEYAN will be sent from this date until the 31st December, 1878 for one subscription-Two Dollars. This takes in the General Conference Year, during which much connexional interest is sure to be awakened. We ask our Ministers to give us their cheerful oo-operation toward bringing the subscription list, within the next three months; up to 4000. They will be surprised by counting up the number of families in their charges, who do not take the Church paper. What can these know of Methodism, in its modern spirit or operations-excepting as they may hear from the pulpit or see in their neighborhood? What can their children learn of the genius and history of the Church of their fathers? The Church organ may be presumed to preach loyalty and impart connextonal intelligence to every member of the household every day in the week, thus taking the minister's place. and doing his work during his absence Think of it. brethren, and act !

WOMAN'S RELIGIOUS STATION

Bishop Fallows, in his very eloquent lecture on "The Four Johns of Hisfory," pays a merited tribute to the memory of John Wesley, as a Reformer and an Emancipator. By opening the way toward public usefulness for Laymen, Wesley braved much prejudice to sustain the character of a far-seeing and fiberal minded apostle. John Wesley's voice and pen were always for freedom. He overcame his own and his brothers sacerdotal seruples-which were sufficiently tenacious -to meet the plain dictates of common sense, and the pressing wants of perishing multitudes. He accordingly yielded to his mothers' counsel, and gave license to "local preachers." This was an act of immense consequences. The evangelical churches everywhere are but beginning to acknowledge, practically, its reasonableness and advantages.

When John Wesley placed woman in her proper sphere in the Church, recognizing her perfect equality with the other sex, by employing her talents and according to her the rights of office as a Leader, he was even farther ahead of his times than in the other instance. He fought, side by side with Wilberforce and Buxton for negro emancipation; could be do otherwise for the emancipation of woman? The disabilities of the female sex had been, like those of the Jew, the Roman Catholic, and the coloured Race, pressing for centuries on the attention of Legislators and Reformers. One by one those disabilities were removed. Slowly but surely the spirit of Reform gained strength, till Jews and Roman Cathotics found their way into the highest offices of the realm, and the Negro race stepped out of bondage into liberty. The complete emancipation of woman has never yet been achieved. She is in many respects as much a subordinate to-day in the eye of the law, as a hundred years ago. A cunning profligate may leave his haunts of vice long enough to engage the affections of a rich young lady, and, after marriage, spend her fortune, till she is left in poverty and disgrace. In all this misery the victim, when not specially protected by previous legal arrangement, is completaly helpless. She is but a secondary object.

Woman's position in the Church, is a form of bondage, which has come down to us through the cruel dark ages. during which the strong held mastery over the weak. She is a subordinatehas no voice, no vote, no position except as a hearer and observer. It is needless to assert that the advocates of the exclusive theory are sustained by Scripture. Opponents of the Jew who sought the privilege of citizenship in England a century ago, quoted Scripture fluently enough. So did those who would have excluded Roman Catholics from the Government. As to the advocates of negro slavery, they had the Bible all in their favor. Similarly, quotations of Scripture to day against in this direction when we wrote a para-Bible must be read as a book, not in however; but in any case, from our

thor. Taken in this way, the Bible certainly presents the clearest evidence that women have been both preachers and office holders in the Church.

Bearing on this subject is a remark made by a cotemporary, commenting upon an argument used by a Montreal Minister against urging reformed drunkards into public notice.

It is Mr. Rine's plan, as soon as he rescues a victim from the clutches of intemperance, to make him speak to an audience, and thus, if possible, interest him in the temperance work. There is no doubt that the plan is open to objection, but it appears to be essentially the same as that adopted by "revival. ists" in religion who get converts to tell their experience, and relate their past follies, and from which much good is believed to result. What is good in the one case ought to be in the other.

We had no right to expect any support of revival methods from the above writer, farther than the philosophy of sense and the fitness of things obliged him to candid. But that his closing sentences involve a fact, they know well who have had much experience in reformatory work, whether moral or religious. But the special bearing of this conclusion upon our present subject is that it should apply to women quite as much as to men. When John Wesley found a penitent, whether male or female, he exhorted to a public profession, and a diligent use of individual talents, forth with. Methodism has closely copied after Wesley in this respect, finding that the plan is abundantly profitable as well as scriptural. The woman of Samaria was thus the forerunner of multitudes in Christ's service. And here we must note the principal contrast between Methodism and some other evangelical churches at the present date. No better illustration occurs to us than that furnished by a recent experience of our own during a short journey in the Maritime Provinces.

While from home, among old friends, our attention was called to what was considered in the neighborhood a highhanded act on the part of one of our most liberal and energetic religious bodies. A revival had occurred, by which many professed to be brought to the light of the Gospel; and, apparently, without anticipating any serious consequences, the female as well as male converts began to exercise their talents in prayer-meetings. It was said that the gifts of the sisters were extraordinary so much so that numbers were attracted from a distance and much good was done. The authorities of the church were displeased; held several official meetings over the subject, and ended by suspending from Church privileges twenty or more of the women and those who sympathized with them. Our opinion was asked on the subject, when we were obliged to admit that no other course lay open to the authorities, according to the laws of their body. But, by a strange coincidence we heard, as the first address after listening to the above complaint, a stirring exhortation from a minister in Halifax to the silent sisters in his charge. It seemed indeed as if discipline in this instance was about to be exercised upon those females who refused to testify of the good. ness of God in the means of grace.

There is a serious error somewhere. With our views we cannot but regard the old despotism of might over weakness as still asserting its if to the injury of the fem sle sex and the hindrance of the cause of God. Our own mind was indebted in the earlier stages of religious anxiety, to female testimony for much light and encouragement; and thousands in our church would make a similar declaration. The suppressing of so noble and useful a gitt in the church is surely cause for no little

THE NEW SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION FOR NOVA SCOTIA.

It is announced that David Allison, Esq., A.M., LL.D., has formally accepted the office of Superintendent of Education for this Province. We were ignorant that the Government had any intentions women speaking in church are but the graph on the subject a few weeks ago. special pleading of controversialists, The Methodist body have always avoidwho seem bound to sustain a system of ed seeking political favours on principle. which their forefathers approved. The This office may not be a political one, segments or detached passages, a me- knowledge of the facts, we may assert thed which is always unjust to an au. that the conduct of both the Govern. him again very sincerely

ment and Dr. Allison, during this negotiation, has been, in every sense, of the most honorable character.

This appointment, which gives the Nova Scotia system of education a firstclass man, deprives Sackville College of a most popular, enthusias de and successful head. It is probable that ample time will be given the Trustees of Mount Allison to look for a successor to Dr. Allison.

Bishop Fallows has been assailed in the Halifax prints, and defended-with a vengeance. "A ible Student" takes the ground that the good Bishop is but endeavoring to mend the consequences of an error which began with the Reformation: that "had Luther and other Reformers named by Bishop Fallows taken the ground of those who endeavored to keep infant baptism in the Roman Catholic Church, where it belonged, we would not now hear so much about reforming the churches of France Germany, Scotland, England and branches thereof in the United States and the Dominion of Canada."

Really this is something "new under the sun." To think that Colenso at the Cape of Good Hope, and the author of "Essays and Reviews" at Oxford. should have become beterodox as a result of infant baptism; that into the Book of Common Prayer should have been introduced numerous doctrinal errors, as maintained by the Reformers; that the agitations in the Church of England, led on by Wesley in a former. and Cummings and Fallows in a later generation, should all be the result of infant baptism! Some one has water on the brain surely.

NEWFOUNDLAND, by all appearances is to suffer from another fishery failure. Few in the more favored Provinces know what this means. There is no part of our Mission field which is subject to so many contingencies and fluctuations of trade as Newfoundland; and consequently there is none which deserves more tender consideration. Among the benevolent of our Church none can rank higher than the comparatively few of our people on that Island who have gained means by honest industry and trade. They have again and again preserved their claims from going up in excessive numbers to the Missionary board, simply by help ing in every possible way their own outlying circuits. But there are limits to all benevolence, and we fear our Newfoundland friends will have a difficult task before them in keeping their church enterprizes affoat while their kindness will be taxed to give the poorer classes the necessaries of life. The other Provinces in which the Methodist Church of Canada hold territory are so rich in crops and other resources that they may well cherish kindly sympathy for Newfoundland.

The Marriage Law affords insufficient protection to ministers. It guards the parties entering upon a marital relation; and it defends the country and government from imposition, by requiring sufficient bonds in each instance before license can be given. But when by some possibility a minor, or a person having a living wife or nusuand manages to obtain a license, demands that the ceremony be performed by a ckrgyman, what protection has he against damages? The license is not sufficient-that has been decided, to the severe costs of clergymen in differout law trials. He may have doubts; he may be deceived; but in any case, if he marry persons contrary to law he must pay the penalty. There is an opinion prevailing that a clergy man cannot refuse to perform the marriage ceremony. where parties present him with license; but this seems unreasonable. though as to the law on this subject we are ignorant. It is a delicate matter to hesitate upon, however, though their would seem to be no way of security, save that of being fully persuaded that all is correct.

Our ever welcome Montreal corres. pondent keeps us well abreast of public affairs in that interesting and busy centre of Canadian life. He needs no commendation to readers who mark so intelligently his philosophical and discriminating method of dealing with men and circumstances. We thank

FELLOWSPAIP IN THE UNIVER SATY OF HALIFAX.

Our Sackville College is taking a fair share of honors this year. One of its undergraduates has won the Gilchrist Scholarship in the University of London, its President, as we announce elsewhere, has been appointed Superintendent of Fducation for the Province of Nova Scotia; and on Tuesday last at a meeting of the Convocation of the University of Halifax, one of its graduates, Benjamin Russell, Esq. A. M., of this city, stood at the head of the poll the just government of God it was necess in an election of three persons from whom the Governor-in-Councicil are to cluding that a dangerous element in the select a Fellow to take Rev. G. M. Grant's place in the Senate of the University. The other gentlemen nominated by the Convocation are Rev. Dr. Sawyer, President of Acadia College. and Stephen Tobin, Esq., A. B., of this city. We congratulate Mr. Russell upon the honor which he has won, as we assume that the appointment will follow the wish of Convocation, as expressed by its vote. The position is an honorable one, and Mr. Russell has fairly earned it, not only by the high stand which he held as a student in his own college, but by the intelligent interest he has shown in more ways than one in the advancement of the University which has thus early promoted him.

Bishop Fallows will scarcely secure any respectable following in Halifax. Not that there is no need of reform in the Church of England; all churches might be improved. But the Reformed Episcopal Church is already in existence, in essence, in this city. No safer refuge can be found for those who wish to flee from ultra sayings or doings in the Episcopal Church, than already exists in some of the sanctuaries of that body amongst us. On this great advantage Bishop Fallows is to be congratulated; for surely it can be no pleasant tack to open a church whose professed object is to gather in members from other Caristian flocks. Where the necessity exists, it may be all very well; but they are a favoured people who are free from this necessity.

Mr. Moody has awakened no little prejudice by administering the sacrament of the Lord's Supper at North field, Mass. Mr. Moody is not ordain. ed. The dividing line must come in somewhere between the ministry and the laity, or otherwise, the observances of the churches in setting men apart to the holy office are all unnecessary and unscriptural. It has been suspected for some time that Mr. Moody has strong leanings toward Plymouthism. and many will regard this act as a declaration by him of Plymouth principles. It is a pity that one so greatly honored of God should use his liberty to offend others, and thus place obstacles in his own way of usefulness.

Our Subscriber's lists have been enriched within a few weeks by a number of new names, and others are promised speedily. Will our brethrenplease give orders for those new sub. scribribers as soon as possible, that they may have all the advantage of these passing weeks?

We see stated that Rev. Mr. Tilley, on of the Governor of New Brunswick, s most estimable young clergyman of the Episcopal Church, died last week in Ontario. He had been very ill for some time.

Evangelistic services are being continued in St. John's, Newfound and, with unabated vigor and success. By the latest accounts the Methodist and Congregational churches were too small to accommodate the vast numbers as-

Enquiries have been made as to the reason of no report appearing of the proceedings of the Missionary Committees. The Secretary of the Nova Scotia Committee desires us to say that the proceedings were of a merely routine order and contained nothing of special interest to the public.

The missionary debt, we are glad to see again by our correspondence, is weighing heavily on the hearts of our ministers. Would that it might weigh more on the consciences of our monied men.

A St. John correspondent asks us: "By the way, what kind of theology was that you gave us in a late WESLEYAN, that if the Lord were sending those free

that if the Livid were scaling three areas they could be borne more easily; but the fear is that a lot of rogues are at the bot fear is that a lot of rogues and as one one tom of it. I think that was the meaning of what you gave us. Have we then to say—"Surely our way is hid from the Lord," or must we come to the conclusion that He is powerless to avert disaster.
We feel that we are dwelling under shadow of the Almighty."

We give the exact quotation :-

This repeated calamity could be accept. d with resignation did we feel confident that it was purely providential that it ary to accomplish a remarkable purpose But there are too many reasons for consociety of our provincial cities has been gaining in St. John its first malicious advantage, and that Portland has only been additional fuel to feed the fires of vindictiveness, avarice and conning.

If our correspondent can "accept with resignation," as "purely providen. tial," the calamity of those recent fires. his view is materially different from that of many with whom we have couversed in and from St. John city. God permitted the wicked designs of men to prosper, to the loss and sorror of their neighbours; that is the opinion of the class to whom we have referred. Cities have been punished for their sins in the past; and some such cities accepted God's penalties and repented. No one believes that those St. John fires had this design in providence. Few people would escape if punishment of this sort came to all the wicked. God does not choose to "avert disas. ter" always; He permits it sometimes. But that renders it none the less distressing as an injury inflicted on society. We may, and ought, to be resigned to direct providence. Is it required that we should also be resigned to all permissive providences?

CORRESPONDENCE.

APPEAL FOR TRACTS.

DEAR SIR,-It is generally admitted. that great good has been done by a tract, Our "Loan Tract Societies." therefore are doing well, in providing for the continuous and systematic circulation of these "silent messengers." We are anxious to see established, on our poor and struggling missions this way, such societies as these; and very probably some of the existing societies in our wealthy Canadian congregations, would be willing and able to help us. Doubtless there are many old and dis-used tracts-which have been read again and again by their people-and which might be of great service to us as above. Let them not be destroyed; but sent to me for the destitute portions of this mission-field. Hoping this hint will be taken, yours faithfully.

JESSE HEYFIELD. Methodist Preacher, Trinity, Newfoundland

*SELMA DISTRICT.

TEACHER'S FAREWELL.

This District has been favoured, for the last three years, with the valuable services of Mr. E. J. Lay, of Musquodoboit. His ability and faithfulness have been fully tested, in this place, and the result enables us, without flattery, to pronounce him & model teacher.

Desirous to pursue the study of the languages, for the winter, he could not be induced to remain with us any longer, but has bent his steps, with that object in view, to King's College, Windsor; one of the oldest seats of learning in this Pro-

Many good wishes have gone with him from the youths of this place, who have profited by his instructions.

A short time previous to his departure, a very excellent literary and musical entertainment was given by the school to the public in the school house. About four hundred persons were present, both departments having been thrown into one, by the opening of the sliding doors.

It was a time of great interest, especially towards the close, when an address, of great beauty, complimentary and valedictory, was read to Mr. Lay by one of his pupils, Mr. Rankin McDougall, and in connection there with he was presented, as a gift from the scholars, by Miss Elizabeth Huestis, with a superior Photograph

This altogether unexpected testimonial of the esteem and affection of his pupils, visibly effected his emotional nature, as

was manifest in his reply to the address. With pleasure we chronicle such facts. They are adapted to encourage emulation in the important art of teaching. There is an ambition, among some of our teachers, to excel in the important profession. The more the better, there is large room for improvement.

Maitland, Nov. 6, 1877.

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EYFIELD. dist Preacher, y, Newfoundland

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AMICUS.

Lunenburg, Nov. 10th, 1877.

MISSIONARY DEPUTATION. B. AND P. E. I. CONFERENCE. DEAR BRO.—The following is the proe of the Missionary meetings in N. swick attended by Rev. E. R. Young : Dec. 9, 10, 11 St. John : Dec. 12, Sackrille: Dec 14, Woodstock; Dec. 16, Fred. ericton and Marysville; Dec. 17, Milltown ; Dec. 18, St. Stephen.

It is expected that the brethren will defray the expenses of the deputation to their several circuits. J. PRINCE. President.

Sussex, Nov. 12, 1877.

Boiestown, Nov. 5th, 1877.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,-The revival here is still going forwarp, as 1 intimated a few weeks ago, the services were removed from the "Ridge" to Boiestown, where we were greatly blessed in seeing sinners converted. We have again removed and are labouring at present at Campbellton, here also showers of blessing are falling upon the cultured field and several have been won for Christ. We may this week go further up the river and have services in a private house. It has been years since there has been such a move among the people as we are privileged to witness at present. The words that have been spoken by nany lips is now (in some cases at least) bearing fruit; the glory is the

A SABBATH SCHOOL CONCERT

was given here on Sabbath evening last. it was a most enjoyable affair. The children from three neighborhoods came together, and sang hymns and recited religious pieces to the great delight of a large and appreciative audience, whose appreciation took tangibility when the collection box was passed giving us but a few cents short of thirty dollars. The entire affair reflects great credit upon those persons who gave so much time and attention to prepare such a well sustained programme, and they have part of their reward in seeing their efforts crowned with such com-

The new Parsonage is now occupied, and I think it will rank among the most comfortable in the Province. There may be others larger and grander, but for compactness, method of warming, pantries, clothes-presses, I think it is as good as the best in the Conference, and as a brother remarked to me, who inspected it when in building, "the people in Boiestown will never be ashamed to tell a stranger where their minister lives." God will reward those who have so generously helped forward this Christian enterprise.

Yours in labors most abundant, W. WESLEY COLPTTS.

THE MISSIONARY DEBT-ANO. THER PRACTICAL SUGGESTION.

With many others, I am very much distressed concerning the heavy debt which presses upon our Missionary Society. Though the times are hard, I am persuaded the entire amount could be paid off in one year by a united effort on the part of the Church. Some churches in the connexion are totally crippled and will not be able to assist the Missionary Society during the coming year. Our dear suffering brethren in St. John, ever foremost in supporting all the enterprises of the church, will have very little means to consecrate to the Lord at present. We must, if possible, supply their lack of meaus. My plan is this:—Put the mis sionary debt down at \$60,000. Divide \$50,000 of it into one thousand shares of fifty dollars each. Then divide the remaining \$10,000 into five hundred shares of twenty dollars each, making in all 1500 shares. Surely there are christians enough in the Canadian Methodist Church to take

up these shares. We ought in the N.S. Conference to take up at least one hundred \$50 shares, and fifty \$20 shares, making in all \$6000. This could be done without interfering with the ordinary receipts of the Society. I am ready not only to propose, but to act. I will take one fifty dollar share, and one twenty dollar share, to be paid on or before the first of March 1878, if others are willing to enter into the plan. The Treasurer's of the Missionary Society for the N. S. Conference can put my name down for these two shares, and when seventy-five shares are taken within the bounds of the N. S. Conference, I will

bind nivself to pay seventy dollars. I intend to raise this amount by lectures or concerts, or socials, or by some other lawful way that will not interfere with the income of the Society. I need not exhort my brethren in the ministry; the Book Room was on the verge of bank, ruptcy they lifted it into prosperity when the Sackville Institutions were in danger, they gave at least one-fifth of its present endowment; when Methodism has needed their solf sacrifice, they have gone with heavy deficiencies hopefully to their work; and yet I believe the ministers of seventy five shares in this debt. We may have to pay \$2.50 a barrel. therefore reasonably expect that scores of laymen will come to the rescue and help wipe this burden out of existence. I hope. Mr. Editor, you will urge the "Guardian" to push this matter in the upper provin-

ces, that the whole church may work as one man. On Sabbath, Nov. 18th, we have planned to exchange pulpits with Bridgewater and New Germany, so that Missionary sermons will be preached and collections taken on these three circuits on that day; and on Wednesday the 21st, we hope to welcome the Canadian deputation to Lunenburg. Asking pardon for troubling you with so

long a letter, I remain, Yours, THOMAS ROGERS.

OUR ONTARIO LETTER.

(Continued from last week.)

Off we trudge to Sister Jones'. The train from the East comes in at 8 a. m.: and some others, hungry as ourselves, come into Sister Jones'. Among them our chairman, we are old friends, and glad to meet. The conversation does not lag. "You were at Grimsby camp meeting, 1

"Yes, I took a ruu down. I have a great many friends round St. Catherines, and I've bought two or three lots, and I thought I'd like to have a day or two with them."

"Well, how is it succeeding?"

"Oh, the park is doing well. They have any amount of applications for lots, and it now has quite a city like appearance." "Have many of our brethren got cottages?"

ever since Conference. Has not moved his family to St. C. at all yet. Just runs | Society. down to his Sunday's work, and that's all. R.'s on the ground too. It's getting to be quite the popular summer resort-and a most beautiful place it is."

"Was the camp-meeting a good one?" " Pretty good; but the fact is, there is a good deal of style, and people, and preachers go rather for recreation than

"How are you getting on at Chatham?" "Well, we had a great tussle last week. We have a heavy debt on our church, and Dr. Ives came to our help, but though he had two or three private meetings, nothing was done up to Sunday morning. He said he would have to give it up. I told him, Doctor, you are here for this purpose and you must do it.' At last our men came to his terms: he would not begin without a promise beforehand of ten \$300 subscriptions. It was time for service to begin when we got nine promised. He undertook it and we got \$8,500."

"How are you succeeding in North Chatbam ?"

"We have just given out the contract for a new church to cost \$950, but it has been uphill work. The Episcopals got the start of us. They had not a member in the town, but they bought a splendid lot, and are putting up a \$10,000 church, and Dr. Ives is engaged to dedicate it in October."

"They are making a big push just now. How does ex President Williams like their building a college in St. Thomas where they had no foothold three years

"I hear that that's gone up. Some of the chief men of the town upon whom they relied have backed out, and they are not likely to succeed with it."

"They put up a fine church in London

a year or two ago." "Yes, and they do not know what to do. They were without a preacher nine months last year. They sold their beautiful parsonage to help their church debt, and their preacher left at the end of three

months." "Was it it not singular that so promi- son. nent a man as Dr. P. should go over to them from the Detroit Conference. There must be a great contrast between between his appointment to their small church in Brantford to what he had in Detroit."

"St. Paul says, 'If a man desireth the office of a bishop, he desireth a good work."

"I wonder how C. gets on as bishop." "He was on my circuit a few weeks ago," said one of the Brethren, "and some of my people went to hear him, and he was very severe on our church, and said we are interlopers, that we had robbed them of their churches, and are eating their bread and butter, and that they are the rightful Methodist Church of Canada." " Now brethren. it is time we adjourn to

the church." What we did all that long day, we need not report." How we divided some \$350 among needy circuits, appointed our mis sionary deputations, recommended our missionary grants, &c.; but it was a busy day, and we were glad when we found our selves at home, with two heavy baskets they know how to do their duty. When full of fine grapes, containing 7 pounds each which we bought for five cents a pound. I tell you, Mr, Editor, we received such a welcome home that night as we have not forgotten. We subsequently bought grapes for three cents per pound, and peaches for one dollar a bushel. Our the N.S. Conference will be able to take apple crop, however, is a failure, and we

> Yours, truly, H. R. R. S.

October, 20th, 1877.

DIPTHERIA IN THE COUNTRY DIS-TRICTS.-A correspondent writes from River John: Dyphtheria has been raging here for nearly three months, over eighty cases and eighteen of them fatal. Schools closed and churches almost deserted. We have been mercifully preserved thus far. This is a far greater scourge than the small pox was last spring. May the Lord graciously overrule it for the good of those who are spared.

MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE METHODIST CHURCH OF CANADA.

Sermons on behalf of the above Society will be preached in Brunswick St. Methodist Church on Sabbath next, the 18th inst., at 11 o'clock a. m., by P.ev. E. R. Young, returned Missionary from the North West Territory. And at 7 o'clock p. m , by Rev John Lathern. from Charlottetown, P. E. Island. In Grafton St. Methodist Church at 11 o'clock a. m., Rev. E. R. Young.

The annual Missionary Meetings will be held as follows: On Monday evening, the 19th inst., at Brunswick St. Church. at 71 o'clock; Hon. S. L. Shannon in the chair. On Tuesday evening, he 20th inst., in Grafton St. Charch, at 71 o'clock; J. R. Morrow, Esq., in the chair. Ad dresses by Rev. E. R. Young, Rev. John "Quite a number. L. has been there Lathern, and others. Collections at all the services in aid of the funds of the

D. HENRY STARR,

WELSFORD CIRCUIT.

Last Monday evening, the 5th inst., the novelty of a wooden wedding was celebrated at the parsonage at Welsford. The prepartions were as secret as those of the Gunpowder Plot, while the surprise was at least quite agreeable as that experienced by Guy Fawkes. About thirty friends and parishioners rushed in and took possession of the premises. Soon bundles, parcels, baskets and bottles, with quantities known and unknown, strewed the floor. A sumptuous repast, such as clerical dining room had hitherto been in nocent of invited the longing taste. A most enjoyable evening was spent, and when domestic order was resumed it was found that the essentials of living were very amply replenished. All bail to wooden weddings!

NEWS IN BRIEF.

NOVA SCOTIA.

A large number of P. E. Island vessels, produce laden, have arrived in Halifax during the week.

John James Andrews and his son Thomas left the International Pier, Sydney, on Friday afternoon, 9th inst., in a sail-boat loaded with coal, which they were taking to their home at Coxheath. It is supposed the boat foundered, as they have not been seen since, and the oars have washed ashore at South Bar.

Rum ran down the sewers at Yarmouth last Saturday. A quantity having been seized by the Customs, the temperance folks became the purchasers at the auction. They destroyed the sample lot on the spot, and in due course will cause the balance to follow.

The citizens of Liverpool have held a meeting, provided a special night watch, and offered a reward of \$400 for the arrest of the

The portion of the law which prohibits the carrying of deck-loads to the West Indies, comes in force after the 15th inst., and expires on the 16th of March.

James Bent, Harbor Master of Pugwash, died very suddenly on Friday last in his own door-yard, while engaged at work with his

The Annapolis barque "Hazelhurst," Capt. Goudey, just arrived at New York from Liverpool, G. B., peports the loss of one of her crew named Charles Smith, of Halifax. He was last seen on the forecastle deck, and is supposed to have fallen to leeward by the pitching and rolling of the vessel; it was dark at the time, blowing, and impossible to see or hear any one. The accident occurred at 7 o. m. on the 2nd inst., in a severe gale on George's Shoals.

The schooner "Happy Go Lucky," Capt. Morine, left Port Medway for P. E. Island, and arrived at Port Hawkesbury in 22 hours, the distance being 200 miles.

The schooner "Gipsey Bride," which cleared from Picton on Friday last, with 75 tons of coal for Georgetown, P. E. I., foundered off Rollo Bay on Friday night. The crew were all lost. The bodies of Capt. Steele and Alfred Brown were washed

The barquentine "Mary Agnes" recen'ly made the run from Port Mulgrave, Strait of Canso, to Cape Clear, Ireland, in ten days; she was seven days from thence to Barrow, the whole passage being made in seventeen

The Portland Company have just finished a 3 ton locomotive for the Western Counties R.ilway, Nova Scotia.

A barque of 700 tons, called the "George Davis," was launched from the yard of Mr. Shubael Dimock, Windsor, last week. She will be commanded by Capt. Hooker, of the brigt. "C. C. Van Horn," now on the passage from London to this port.

The shipments of coal at Pictou for the week ended November 3, amounted to 5.541 tons. The "Standard" publishes the following statement of sales and shipments, by rail and water, for the nine morths ended 30th September: Halifax Co., 62,658; Intercolonial Co., 42,113; Acadia Co., 40,232; Nova Scotia Cc., 17,091; Vale Co., 25,446; total tons, 187,567.

Mr. David Hains, school teacher at the Albion Mines public school, was drowned on Sunday last in a small lake above Hopewell. The road, which runs along the border of this lake, was partially submerged, owing to the late heavy rains, and the horses missed the firm ground and plunged into the water. Mr. Hains, probably stunned by the fall, did not succeed in reaching the land, sinking in a short time to the bottom of the lake. The horse was also drowned. The other occupant of the waggon, a Frenchman, who was in quest of Crown land, and for whom Mr. Hains was acting as interpreter, succeeded in saving | with capital of \$500,000. himself.

Windsor gaol is frequented with tramps, no

Three families of gipseys have arrived in Dartmouth, and are encamped near the wind-mill. They are looking for winter quarters.

Capt. Musgrove sailed his passenger yacht, the "Maggie Vaughan," from Windsor to Summerville, a distance of 8 miles, in 40 minutes by the watch, the other day.

Rev. J. C. Herdman, son f Rev. A. W. Herdman, Pastor of St. And ew's Church. Pictou, has been ordained and inducted into the pastoral charge of the congrection of St. Andrew's Church, Campbellton IV. B.

On Tuesday, the 6th Nov., about 10 o'clock a. m., Mr. Frank Purdy, of Wallace, while coming into the mouth of the harbor from lifting or cleaning his lobster traps, and being Rev. John Lathern; at 7 o'clock p. m., alone in his boat, was caught by a severe squall of wind from the north-west and capsized, and being in heavy ballast, sank immediately. Mr. Purdy was seen for some time in the water, but before assistance could be rendered he became exhausted and sank. He leaves a wife and three small children.

A tramp, who was kindly housed by Mr. Benjamin Roberts, Argyle, repaid him by stealing \$15 and a watch. The thief was arrested in Digby.

The Yarmouth "Herald" savs: "On Tuesday morning Geo. B. Smith, Esq., found on 2nd street a living lizard, about nine inches in length, and a similar one was found the same day by L. E. Baker, Esq., near his residence. They were of a description, we understand, unknown here, and it is surmised that they may have fallen from the clouds during the rainstorm of the previous night. We have heard of showers of frogs. Is a shower of lizards much more unlikely?"

A man named Fraser, belonging to Hammond's Plains, killed a large bear in a trap set near the Bay road on Tuesday. brought the carease to town for sale.

NEW BRUN WICK & P. E. ISLAND

On Thursday night the steamer "Soulanges" was run into near Georgetown by the tug-boat Neptune," and both vessels were so badly injured that the latter sank immediately, and the former had to be beached a few miles above the spot where the collision took place. The "Soulanges" had on board a heavy freight, most of which, it is hoped, will be

to Halifax, fell over the baluster of a stairway in a house on Paradise Row, St. John, on Sunday, at dinner time. He sustained injuries which the physician pronounces may prove fatal.

A Moncton tavern keeper has been missing ince October 12th. He went to Shediac that day, put up at the Weldon House, and left his horse there, was spoken to at half-past ten that night by the Postmaster of Shediac, since which time he has not been seen. His financial affairs were in a satisfactory condition. He is reported to have had between \$300 and \$400 on his person when he left

As the schr. "Charles," Joseph Weston master, was getting under wav at the port of Cocagne, N. B., bound for Pictou, on Saturday the 3rd inst., one of the crew named Murray was knocked overboard and drowned Murray belonged to Galloway Creek, near Kingston, Kent. Mr. J. S. McLeod, of Bothwell, P. E. I.,

writes the Charlottetown "Argus" that on the 21st October he picked about a dozen fine, large, ripe strawberries, and that berries could then be found in all stages, from the blossom to the ripened fruit. He also stated the first three of the fiscal year-is \$1,500,that Mr. Wm. McLean, of the same place, 397. had an apple tree in blossom.

The Souris correspondent of the Charlottetown "Examiner" reports that Fuller Bros., fishermen, last week caught three sharks, one from 7 1-2 to 10 feet long. The Yarmouth steamer "Dominion," in

entering St. John harbor on Friday, ran into an unknown schooner, carrying away the latter's jibboom and losing her own bowsprit. The Fredericton "Farmer" says Capt. Whittier and Mr. D. F. George shipped from Gibson last week for South Carolina a schooner load of potatoes which were raised in Aroostook County. An impression is gaining ground among the Aroostook people that the market for their produce is in the Southern States and the West Indies, and consequently Fredericton, or rather Gibson, the proper

By the death of Mrs. Marter, which occurred at the residence of her son-in-law, the Hon. E. B. Wood, in Winnipeg, on Sunday evening. 28th ult., another of the old landmarks of Brantford has been removed. The deceased lady was the second daughter of the Hon. Harris Hatch, who died about seventeen

years ago, of heart disease, in his seat in the Executive Chambers at Fredericton. In Fredericton a movement is on foot to decline taking P. E. Island and Nova Scotia paper money unless some arrangements can

made to redeem it at the face. Twenty-five dollars are offered by the Ferry Committee as a prize for the best model for the construction of a steam ferryboat to ply in the harbor of St. John. Models must be left at the Common Clerk's office

before December 5th. Mr. George Alward of New Canaan, Queen's Co., is the happy owner of a hog, 8 feet 2 inches long, that girts 6 feet 8 inches, and weighs between eight and nine hundred

Mr. W. W. Sawyer, Superintendent of the St. Croix and Penobscot Railroad, died at half-past nine o'clock on the evening of the 7th inst, at Calais, from paralysis, caused by an injury received while at work on the road and numerous disasters to shipping are re-

last spring. The "Charlottetown Examiner" says :-We deeply regret to hear of the loss of the 8 hooner "Gipsey Bride," in Friday night's be issued by subscription in Berlin. Amster. storm. It would apper that she mistook Rollo Bay for Souris, and stranded on her way in. The bodies of the captain, Angus Steele, and another man, supposed to be Alfred Brown, were picked up on Saturday. We hear that the crew numbered four. They were all lost. Captain Steele was an estimable man. He belonged to Gasperaux, and was considered to be one of the best pilots in the Straits. His body was taken to Georgetown on Saturday night.

UPPER PROVINCES.

The "Scottish American Journal" says It is understood that the Hon. George and Mr. Gordon Brown have secured the entire control of the Toronto "Globe," and that they intend to form a stock joint company,

A letter from Fort Walsh says, the Cana dian Government have decided that Sitting less than four individuals of that persuasion | Bull and tribe shall remain where they are, having been accommodated there within the as it is feared trouble might ensue if sent less in a short time have been able to effect near the Blackfeet.

Counterfeit Ten dollar dotes of bank are in circulation in

Ottawa. Canada claims to have produced the largest cheese on record. From the Ingersoll factory has been turned out a cheese weighind 7,000 pounds. It was 6 ft. 10 in diameter,} ft. in height, and 21 ft. in circumference. It required one milking of 7,000 cows, or 35 tons of milk, to produce it.

Louis Watters, son of Judge Watters, of St. John, N. B., was drowned at Rat Portage on Friday last. Snow two feet thick, fell near Lake St.

John, on Monday, The profits of the celebrated Beauport Asylum last year were \$11,000. This is

under the new proprietor. Several men have been arrested in connection with the recent robbery of two hundred revolvers from Ives & Co., Montreat. Particulars of the robbery and parties supposed to be implicated point to something more than common robbery, the idea being to give arms to a certain section of the community

for party purposes. The boot and shoe and dry goods men of Montreal, are challenging each other as to how much each will do towards providing an outfit for the newsboys this winter.

A strike among the stone cutters on the Welland Canal is feared. They decline the employers' offer of \$2.50 per day, winter and

Six out of the thirteen Indians committed for the burning of the Oka church have been

admitted to bail It is said that the following changes are to be made in the Judiciary of Ontario, consequent upon the death of Chief Justice Draper: Chancellor Spragg to the president of the Court of Appeals, his place to be filled by Vice-Chancellor Blake, who is to be suc-

ceeded by Mr. Thos. Hodgins, M. P. P. In the Supreme Court, Ottawa, 9th inst., an appeal was lodged from a decision of the Court of Exchequer, regarding the petition of right of Berlinguet and the Intercolonial Railway contractors. The case involves a claim against the Government of over a million of dollars for extras on the contract of the petitioners, which was denied by the Court of Exchequer recently at Quebec.

A rupture has occurred between the Allan Line and the Grand Trunk. All through freight will be forwarded by the Dominion and Beaver lines from Portland. The Allan steamers go to Baltimore.

It is reported that a full amnesty will be granted to all persons connected with the Red River troubles, including O'Donoghue, next session.

In relation to the great St. Andrew's pew case, Montreal, finally decided in favor of the plaintiff Johnson, several executions have been issued against the property of the

An additional agreement between the postal departments of Canada and the United States is published, providing that, to facilitate exchange of money orders between the United States and the Dominion, it is agreed that all money orders mailed at exchange offices in the United States, and addressed to payees in the Dominion of Canada, shall be transmissable in the mails between the two countries free of postage.

Parliament is further prorogued till the The excess of revenue of the Dominion for the three months ending September 30th-

MISCELLANEOUS.

The magnificent bequest of nearly three hundred thousand dollars has been left to Cardinal McCloskey by the late Mrs. Catherine Merrill, widow of Nathaniel W.

Merrill, of New York. An association entitled "Simplicity" has been formed by women in Leipsic "to promote simplicity in dress and make war upon all forms of luxury."

Buenos Ayres is suffering intensely from depression in business. There were at latest advices no less than 102 steamers and 90 sailing vessels lying idle in the Tigre. The Russian harvest, both as regards

quantity and quality, is reported to be of the most unsatisfactory nature. This is bad for Russians, three out of four of every man in the dominiods of the Czar being farmers. Cardinal Randt is dangerously ill with black small-pox, which greatly alarms the

inmates of the Vatican. Cardolini is also seriously ill. A number of Spaniards, armed with Remington rifles, have crossed the Pyrenees and entered Spain. A rising is expected.

The landing of cattle or hides from Euro. pean ports outside of Belginm is forbidden in the United States, owing to the spread of rinderpest on the continent. It is reported that Lieut. Bullis crossed the

Rio Grande in chase of the Indians, and two miles from the river was confronted by 500 Mexicans and Indians,, who set fire to the grass and thus drove Bullis across the river, the enemy firing on him as he crossed. Two hundred cavalry have gone to his assistance. It is said that the German Admiralty are

preparing for the eventual necessity of oompelling Nicaragua to indemnify the German Consul Eisenstack, for the assault recently committed upon him. A severe hurricane on the British coast

A prospectus appeared of a new Russian five per.cent. loan of 75,000,000 roubleg, to

dam, and Paris, at 76 and a half. Stanley and 120 followers will be taken from the Cape of Good Hope in the British

Storeship Industry to Zanzibar. A band of tramps robbed a freight train on the Pennsylvania Railroad at West Ceester Junction, Saturday night, and fired on the emplooees who tried to rescue the property. Subsequently more railroad hands arrived and on Sundao morning raided on the campe of the tramps in the woods. A fight ensuel and two railroad men were badly injured. Four tramps were also shot and wounded and with 22 oteers weto captured, locked in a freight car and guarded.

The British people have given nearly \$2,000,000 to the fund for the relief of the sufferers by the famine in India.

Jessie Pemeroo, the boy murderer, serving lffe sentence in Charlestown prison, was detected Sunday morning in an attempt to cut his way out of his cell. He had moved a large stone several inches, and would doubt-

WESLEYAN' ALMANAC NOVEMBER, 1877.

New Moon, 5 day, 4h, 34m, Morning. First Quarter, 12 day, 7h, 30m, Afternoon Full Moon, 20 day, 6h, 5m, Afternoon.

1 2	Day of Week.	Ri	ses			MOON.					HTde Hal'x		
	Thursday	70.00		S	ets	Ri	ses	80	outh	18 8	sets	E	
91			42	4	46	2 3	5	8 9	29 17	2	34	3 .	54
	Friday		45	4	43	4		10	7	3		5	
8	SUNDAY		46	4	41	6		10	5	3	50		43
4	Monday		47		40	7		11	53	4	21		28
	Tuesday		19	4	39	8	40		49	4	58		10
	Wednesdy		50	ā	38	9	49	1	46	ā	43		5Ŏ
	Thursday		51	4	36	10	48	2	44	6	40		30
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6	Friday -	7	3	4	27	2	18	8	42	2	5	3 3	51
7	Saturday	7	4	4	26	2	35	9	24	3	8	4 1	53
8	SUNDAY	7	5	4	25	2	58	10	10	4	13	5 4	11
9	Monday	7	7	4	24	3	24	10	58	5	22	6 5	22
0	Tuesday	7	8	4	23	4	2	11	53	6	32	7	0
1	Wednesdy	7	9	4	23	4	49	m'	rn	7	44		37
2	Thursday	7	11	4	22	5	49	0	51	8	53		12
3	Friday	7	12	4	21	6	58	1	52	9	56		51
4	Saturday	7	13.	4	21	8	14	2	52	10	54	9 :	31
5	SUNDAY	7	15	4	20	9	32	3	50	11	26	10	15
6	Monday		16	4	19	10	48	4	45	11	58	11	3
7	Tuesday		17	4	19	me	o'i.	5	36	A	24		57
	Wednesdy		18	4	18	0	4	6	25	0	46	Ail	
9	Thursday	7	19	4	18	1	19	7	13	1	7		6
	Friday	7	21	4	17	2	34	8	1	1	28	3	17

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

High water at Pictou and Lape Tormentine, 2 hrs and 11 minutes LATER than at Halifax. At Annapolis, St. John, N.B., and Portland, Maine, 3 hours and 25 minutes LATER, and at St. John's, Newfoundland 20 minutes EARLIER than at Halifax. At Charlottetown, 2 hours 54 minutes LATER. At Westport, 2 hours 54 minutes LATER. At Yarmouth, 2 hours 59 minutes LATER.

FOR THE LENGTH OF THE DAY .- Add 12 hours to

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

BISHOP SIMPSON'S ORATORY.

BY REV. G. W. PEPPER.

The grand days of oratory are over, exclaimed that sparkling sophist, Daniel Dougherty, in an address on orators and oratory, in Delaware, some years ago. No, the glory of eloquence was never brighter, nor ever radiated with such immaculate splendor in any of the oratorical ages of the past as in this latter part of the nineteenth century. The present time can show orators whose resplendent genius will rank them among the immortals of the past, Oratory never can be lost while the cross of Calvary survives. We are told that this is an age of action, and that the orator must yield to the press. The true orator is always a man of actio The eloquent tongue of the speaker has done more for mankind than the sword of the warrior. Pericles ruled Athens by the magic of his words, and made her a city of parble still beautiful in her ruins. When Philip of Mac don had broken down the bulwarks that surrounded the fainting liberties of Greece, the power of his legions and of his gold was long baffled by the fiery eloquence of Demosthenes. Cataline's conspiracy would have succeeded and the power of Rome would have been destroyed, had it not been for the u.ight that lay in the polished eloquence of Cicero. It was the burning words of Peter the Hermit that stimulated the crusades and led to a tremendous revolution. It was the oppressions of Britain that called forth the deathless names of Chatham, Fox, Flood, Grattan, Curran, Plunkett. Each of them rushed forth into the field like Homer's chieftains, with the radiance of a guiding deity upon his blow. And Americans need not be reminded how much the thunders of Patrick Henry's elo quence contributed to create the revolution to which this marvelous Republic owes its origin. It is my purpose, in this connection, to refer briefly to the grandest living Methodat pulpit orator I do not mean to attempt a full a scription of the mar.

Fancy a man of medium-sized body, low ferehead, eyes large and penetrating bair white and thin, in dress neat and plain, brow sloping—a refutation of phrenology—voice varying from alto to treble, reaching every heart, finely cut features, countenance radiant with every variety of emotion, and his whole bearing, when fully aroused, as irresistable as an Alpine avalanche! The impetuosity of Lord Stanley is mildness to the vehement torrent of his eloquence; the studied diction of Macaulay prose itself in comparison with the flood of metaphor, imagery, and happy illustration which that torrent bears along its rapid course. Knowing no paucity of words, and uttering them with a rapidity surpassing belief, he is faultless in his enunciation. The effect

to the shock of a galvanic battery. In those primitive days it is said that. owing to a nervous timidity, the first few sentences of his sermon were restrained, but soon his fiery soul broke loose, careering with regulated irregularity through an unbounded heaven of time, matter, and thought. It was with him a continued irruption of flame or fiery lava. Argument, resolve, and touching appeal would come, flash upon flash, tili his voice became stifled in the applauding responses it called forth. The oratorical spirit is not dead! It animates the slender frame, it lights up the keen eye, it swells the feminine voice, it gilds the polished periods, it points the brilliant climaxes, and gives form to the dazzling and rainbowed fancies of Bishop Simpson. Though I have often heard this distinguished servant of Christ, yet I never heard him to such advantage as at the session of the North Ohio Conference, which recently convened in the beautiful village of Clyde. The sermon was a favourite one with the Bishop, and has been frequently heard by admiring and delight ed audiences. It was finely delivered, overwhelming in its logic, fervent in appeal, and melting in its pathos. The Bishop was in his happiest mood. The fire of devotion was burning in his mighty heart. Never, in that elegant edifice, was there assembled so appreciative an audience; never so unmerciful a jam. Rows of eager and upturned faces rose from the seats and aisles. Every nook and corner was absolutely besieged. The altar and pulpit stairs were covered with clustering human zoophytes. I and others istened forty minutes, at the hazard of our ribs; but, then, it was Simpson who was waving the sceptre of sacred oratory, and it might be the last part-

ing blaze of his eloquence. Since the ishop's last visit to the Conference there had been some sad gaps in the ministerial ranks. M'Mahan had passed away; Breckinridge's tall form lies smouldering in the grave; Dubois's princely presence would never again meet mortal eye; Mitchell, unequaled in humor, pathos and song, was gathered to his fathers; and the gifted Barkdull, and Warner, the elder, and others also were no more. But, to the sermon. There is an indefinable thrill of emotion amid the vast auditory waiting to hear the first words of a great preacher. Quietly the Bishop announces his text. Having finished the introduction, he states, in simple language, the outlines of the discourse. The countenance soon begins to reflect a supernatural radiance, and the multitude is thrilled to the very core, as thoughts that breathe, couched in words which burn, are scattered in rich confusion. The conclusion will be given next week .- Western Advocate.

THE HARVEST OF 1877.

According to the estimate of Mr. Walker, statistician of the New York Produce Exchange, the harvest of 1877 is the greatest this country has ever gathered. It amounts in round numbers to 325,000,000 bushels of wheat and 1.280,000,000 bushels of corn.-The largest yield of wheat in any preceeding year was 309,000,000 bushels in 1874, but the corn crop then amounted to only 844,148,500 bushels. Compared with last year, the wheat product shows an increase of 39,000,000 bushels. It is difficult to express the value of the present crop in dollars. At the seaboard, taking the ruling market quotations for October as a basis for computation, the value of the wheat crop may be roughly set down at \$400,000.000. and the corn crop at \$700,000,000. This would almost be an embarrass. ment of riches but for the fortunate coincidence of a short harvest in the United Kingdom, and the partial cutting off of Russia's supply by the Eastern war which has resulted in a largely. increased demand for American grain. An examination of the figures for the past two months reveals the gratifying fact that our wheat exports for the time specified exceed those for the corresponding period of last year by 7,586,f his eloquence on an old-fashioned has commenced to flow freely toward tain life in the white men, and one by

Methodist audience might be compared | the seaboard. The immense increase in our wheat exports furnishes a solution to the extraordinary drainage of gold from the bank of England for American shipment. Now, it is impossible that this sudden and vast addition to the wealth of the country will not permanently advantage trade and business of every kind. The basis of all prosperity is the prosperity of the farmer; when nature is bountiful to him the whole country shares in his good fortune: when she is niggard his loss becomes the poverty of the nation. We have already experienced the first symptoms of reviving trade, but the real, the tangible, the natural increase will not come until the crops of 1877 have all been marketed. It is fair to expect that the spring of 1878 will wit ness the renewal of activity in every branch of inaustry. Let us be grateful for this assurance of better times fast coming on; coming on in spite of the strikers, who would have postponed them indefinetely, and while the fierce suns of July were ripening this same golden harvest would have laid waste the only highways by which it could be transported into market .- Baltimore

> Mr. Spurgeon asked his congregation the other day, " Have you ever read the Ancient Mariner? I dare say you. hought it one of the strangest imagina tions ever put together, especially that part where the old mariner represents the corpses of all dead men rising up to man the ship-dead men pulled the ropes, lead men spreading the sails. I thought what a strange idea that was. But do you know, I have lived to see that time. I have ived to see it done! I have gone into Churches, and I have seen a dead man in the pulpit, a dead man as a deacon, and a dead man handing the plate, and dead men sitting to hear."

THE FATE OF FRANKLIN.

Organized search in the Arctic reions for traces of Sir John Franklin's expedition has done very little towards dispelling the uncertainty connected with the fate of that gallant explorer and his followers. The most important discovery was made by Capt. McClintock, eighteen years ago, in the Western part of King William's Land. A paper recording the death of Franklin and twenty-three of his men, and a boat with two bleached skeletons beside it were sad evidences that all had perished, but in what manner, or in what exact locality, remained a theme for conjecture. At length, however, light dawns unexpectedly upon the mystery, and there is a probability, already eagerly hailed, that some details of the expedition may become known.

The barque A. Houghton sailed from New Bedford in the summer of 1876 on a whaling cruise, and, entering Hudson's Bay, proceeded northward till in the early fall she reached a place a few miles South of Cape Inglefield. At this season the ice floes began to surround the vessel, and it was determined to lay her up for the winter at Marble Island. In the course of the winter a party of Esquimaux, nearly two hundred in number, came faom the Nachilli settlement Lear Cape Inglefield and made quite a village of snow huts in the neighborhood of the vessel, the second mate of which. Mr. Thomas Barry, was able to converse with them, having learned to speak their language fluently during his previous voyages to the North. They were entirely harmless and very friendly, and while mingling familiarly with the crew of the whaleship, they told Mr. Barry about a party of white men who had come among them many years before-how long ago they could not tell, although two old men of the tribe distinctly remembered and described the appearance of the strangers, particularly one large man whom they called the great chief from the obedience and respect paid to him by the other white men, some of whom they supposed held positions of command from the fact that they wore colored stripes on their arms and shoulders. The winter following the arrival of those white men was one of unusual severity. Game entirely failed. Many 237 bushels. At the same time there of the natives died, inured though they was a falling off in our corn exports of were to the rigors of the climate and 1,683,054, but this is explainable by the to scarcity of food. All were reduced fact that the fall movement in corn does to the miserable necessity of eating raw not begin until some weeks after wheat | sealskin which, of course could not sus.

one they succumbed to cold and hunger till before the opening of spring all had perished. The Esquimaux wrapped the bodies in skins and buried them beneath small heaps of stones near the settlement, but the books, journals, and some utensils of the strangers were gathered and carefully deposited in a cairn which had been built for that purpose, and which was ever afterwards regarded with a kind of sacred awe, no one daring to open the mound or disturb its contents. Some articles belonging to the explorers, however, had been retained by the Esquimaux, and of these, Mr. Barry succeeded in obtaining three large silver spoons, undoubtedly the property of the expedition, as one of them bore the Franklin crest-a fish's bead surrounded by a wreath. This spoon Mr. Barry has brought with him to New York; the others, engraved with letters which could not be made out, he presented to the American consul at St. John's, Newfoundland, at which place he landed on his way home. The Exquimanx offered to conduct the whaler's crew to the Nachilli settlement and to show them the mound, but as the distance was nearly one thousand miles, it was not possible to undertake the journey.

This interesting discovery, it is noped, will lead to renewed search, from which more definite results may be confidently expected. Messrs. Morrison & Brown of New York, the agents who fitted out the Polaris, have already proposed to send out a vessel next spring under the charge of Mr. Barry, for the recovery of those buried records of the Franklin expedition.-Chronicle.

Whittier, the poct, will be seventy years old in December. It is said, in reference to his habits of literary composition, that he writes only when the mood seizes him and then writes rapidly, his first draft suffering very tittle alteration. He is a tall and slender person, and has a fine face, lighted by dark and piercing eyes. He lives in Amesbury, and visits much in Bosto, and has never been further from home than Washington.

A VOYAGE WITH A SHIP-LOAD OF MONKEYS.

An American consular officer, now in Washington on leave of absence, relates a very funny occurrence which came under his observation during his official residence in Liverpool. A successful and wealthy shipowner, having devoted more time to the business of money-making than to the cultivation of any of the unnecessary embellishments of the intellect, was considered by his business associates a little " off " in his orthography. He sent an order to Bombay, and, among other things, wrote for two monkeys, which he wanted to present to some friends; but departing from the usual mode of spelling the word two, he put it too. Perhaps the handwriting was not very legible, as is often the case with others than illiterate shipowners. At any rate, the master of the ship read it 100, as did also the agents at Bombay. There was much astonishment at so strange an order, but the master was bound to obey it . Accordingly, the services of a number of natives were secured, the country round about was scoured, and in a few days a hundred monkeys, of all colors and previous conditions, were captured. There were little black monkeys with eyes like beads, bigger monkeys with whi-kers, and taboons whose grave expression of countenance presented a ridiculous contrast to their undignified antics. The whole crowd chattered, screamed and fought in the cage which had been prepared for them in the ship in spite of all efforts to keep them quiet. In a few days the homeward voyage was commenced, and with it the

troubles of the crew. As soon as the mot or of the ship was felt, the monkeys redoubled their noise making a regular pandemonium of the ship. Relays of them shook the bars of the cage without a moments hesitation for twenty-three hours out of each twenty four, until the cage was literally aken to pieces, and the astonished sailors beheld a cloud of monkeys suddenly issning from the bold, scrambling, fighting and tumbling over each other as if their lives depended upon getting into the rigging in the shortest possible time. From that moment poor Jack had not a moment's peace. The monkeys, with mischievousness unparalleled, would steal everything they could lay their hands on. If clothes were hung up to dry they would carry them up to the highest point attainable and pick them to pieces. It was necessary to set a guard over everything that was washed or dried. When the cabin-boy swept the deck he had to lock up the broom, for if he hid it ever so securely, his back would be scarcely turn. out."-President G. P. Hayes.

ed before an old ape, half as big as a man, would have it going through the motion of sweeping the deck with an air of indescribable gravity. So great was the annoyance that it was with the great. est difficulty that the officers could prevent the men shooting their tormenters, and when the ship touched at Aden half of the crew deserted, preferring to take their chances at this inhospitable place rather than to endure the persecutions of the monkeys.

Finally the ship reached home. She had been signa'led at Land's End and the owner was at the dock when she arrived. Shipowners generally pride them selves on the trim appearance of their ships, and our friend was weak in this respect, if in no others. What, then, was his astonishment, to see his ship's rigging crowded with knots or bunches, with here and there a festoon where several monkeys had suspended themselves from a spar in a string, holding each other by the tail! Everybody about the docks viewed with wonder the approaching spectacle. The ship moved closely to her birth, and presently her yardaros neared those of several other vessels lying at the dock. In an instant the monkeys leased from one to the other, and began a tour among the forests of masts that fringed the harbour of Liverpool. All the boys and idlers around the dock were engaged. and a grand bunt ensued, up and down the rigging from ship to ship, all over the harbor. They were finally captured.

The owner was furious, but was, after awhile, mollified by an explanation over a bottle of wine, and the difficulty satisfactorily adjusted. The monkeys were gradu. ally sold off, realizing a profit of about ten pounds (fifty dollars) above all costs. But the master of the ship declared that he never wanted to sail another voyage with a cargo of live monkeys .- | Washington Letter to Hartford (Conn.) Times.

ANSWERING A FOOL ACCORD. I G TO HIS FOLLY.

Let me tell a Dutch story right here because it comes from a Dutchman in the Eastern part of Pennsylvania, and must be a true story. The Dutchman was never ashamed of his religion. In his neighborhood there was a skeptic who said. "You can't believe anything you can't understand," and so some of the better class of people asked the Dutchman if he would not have a conversation with him. He said, "Yes, if you tink best."

"Have you any neighbors coming in?" " No. shust as you tink best."

So they made the appointment and everybody was there. The old gentleman came in, laid by his hat and was introduced to the skeptic, and he began suddenly by saving: "Vell, now look here. I pleefs the Bible-what you

Said he: "I don't believe anything can't understand."

"Oh, you must be one very smart man. I was mighty glad I meet you. I ask vou some questions. De odder day I vas riding along the road and I meet von dog, and that dog he had one of his ears stand up in this way, and de odder one he stand down so. Now, vy

Now, that was very unhandy just then, very unhandy. He either had to prove that the dog did not have one ear standing up and the other standing down, or else say he did not believe it. So he said, "I don't know."

Oh, then, you are not so very smart after all. I ask you another question saw in John Smith's clover patch, the clover come up so nice. and I look. ed over into the fields and dere was John Smith's pigs: and there come out bair on dere packs; and in the very same clover patch vas his sheep, and dere came out vool on dere packs. Now

Now, that was as bad as the other, because the same perplexity arose. He had to prove there was wool on the back of the pig or hair on the back of the sheep; and he could'nt tell why and, therefore, he had no business to believe it. Finally he said, "I don't

"Vell, he said, you are not half so smart as you tink you are. Now I ask you anoder question. Do you pleeve dere is a God?"

"No, I don't believe any such non-

"Oh, yes, I hear about you long ago. I know all about you. My Bible knows about you, for in my Bible he says: The fool says in his heart there is no God, 'but you big fool, you blab it

Abi Yo Ric Re att

hed home. She and's End, and when she arally pride them_ arance of their weak in this re-Vhat, then, was is ship's rigging nches, with here e several monuselves from a each other by bout the docks he approaching ed closely to her ardarms neared sels lying at the monkeys leaned nd began a tour ists that fringed All the boys dk were engaged,

ship, all over the y captured. but was, after planation over a fliculty satisfackeys were gradu. profit of about above all costs. np declared that another voyage onkeys .- | Wash-

ed, up and down

d (Conn.) Times. OL ACCORD.

FOLLY.

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about you long ago. u. My Bible knows my Bible he says: is heart there is no oig fool, you blab it G. P. Hayes.

OST-OFFICE DROLLERIES.

The Portland Transcript collects the following. Almost any post office clerk of long experience could report equally amusing "humors of the mail-service :" The following dialogue took place at a country post office in King's County, N. B.:

"I want a bill stamp."

"Of what denomination?"

"Hav?"

"I mean do you want a one-cent, three-cent or six cent stamp?"

"Oh, I want it to put on a note." "Well, how big is your note." Customer, impatiently, and measur-

ing on his hand: "Oh, it's only a little one, about that wide !"

Another customer wanted "two three cent postage stamps," and earnestly inquired how much they were apiece?"

A third party came in a hurry and wanted a "post-card." He had brought and envelope to put it in, which he wanted the P. M. to address for him and put the card in it. The obliging official addressed the envelope, but finding it too small to-contain the card, got another and put the card in that.

"And now," said the customer, producing a \$20 note, "I'll pay you for it,"

The postman objected to so large a bill, an i said the post-card was "only

one cent." "But," said the customer, "I wanted

a twenty dollar post-card." "Oh, it's a post-office money order

you want, is'nt it ?" "He said he "didn't know; some said a post order, and more said a post card, and anyway. one sounded so much like both he couldn't tell 'tother from which."

A LITTLE ERRAND FOR GOD.

Helen stood on the doorstep with a very tiny basket in her hand, when her father drove up and sail:

"I am glad you are all ready to go go out, dear; I came to take you to Mr. Lee's park to see the new deer."

"Oh, thank you, papa, but I cannot go just at this time. The deer will keep and we can go to-morrow. I have a very particular errand to do now," said the little girl.

"What is it dear?" asked her father. "Oh, it's to carry this somewhere." And she held up the small basket.

Her father smiled and asked-"Who is the errand for, dear?"

" For my own self, papa; but-oh no -I guess not-it's a little errand for God, papa."

"Well, I will not hinder you, my little dear," said the good father tenderly -" Can I help you any?"

"No, sir; I was going to carry my big orange that I saved from desert to

old Peter." " Is old Peter sick?"

" No, I hope not, but he never has anything nice, and he's so good and thankful; big folks give him only cold meat and broken bread, and I thought an orange would look so beautiful and make him so happy! Don't you think poor well folks ought to be comforted sometimes as well as poor sick folks, papa?"

"Yes, my dear; and I think we often forget them till sickness or starvation comes. You are right—this is a little errand for God. Get into the buggy, and I will drive you to old Peter's, and wait till you have done the errand, and then show you the deer. Have you a pin, Helen ?"

"Yer, papa, here is one." "Wei, here is a two dollar bill for you to fix on the skin of the orange.-That will pay old Peter's rent for two weeks, and perhaps this will be a little errand for God too," said the gentle-

Little Helen, who had taught a wise man a lesson, looked very happy as her small fingers fixed the fresh note on the orange. - The Watchman.

A CHARITABLE LISTENER.

Dr. Deems tells the following good story in Frank Leslie's Sunday Maga-

"About twenty years ago our venerable friend, Rev. Dr. Adams, of New York city, was spending a Sunday in Ricamond, Vat In company with the Rev. Dr. Read, of that city, Dr. Adams attended the afte moon services at the famous African Baptist Church. The

two D. D.'s were invited to the pulpit by the officiating minister, who, for that afternoon, was a theological student .- The pastor of the church, Rev. Dr. Ryland, then President of Richmond College, was sick, and had sent the young man in bis place. Natural timidity, coupled with the presence of the two Doctors, made the embarrassment of the student painful in the extreme. His speech was so trembling that the large audience, always ready to respond to good points in the preacher, were perfectly silent. It was a relief to all when he ended and was followed by the New York clergyman. Dr. Adams at once had the sympathy of his sable hearers. The responses of 'Amen!' 'Hallelujah!' 'Bless the Lord!' were earnest, and very inspiring to the preacher. The Richmond pastor folowed and the interest of the meeting was fully sustained until it closed with a grand song of praise. An old colored mammy in a Richmond family who was present that afternoon, was asked how she liked the New York preacher.

-Her reply was-"'He spoke mighty pretty.'

"'And Dr. Reed, what of him?' "'Oh, he crowned the meeting.' "'And the young man that Dr. Ryland sent, what of him?'

She hesitated, and then answered in quiet tones, with much charity-"' Oh, he had a mighty good text.'"

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	6	
TE TE		
	WESLEYAN' ALM	-
I B B ILLE	R. Young, will be present at the	
	New Most ionary Meeting, on Friday evening toth, inst. Rev. A. W. Nicols on, will preach in behalf of	
	the Missionary Society on Sabbath evening, 18th	
	MARRIEZ.	
	On the 3rd inst, by the Rev. R. W. Weddall, William E-tey, to Sarah Estey, both of Lower	
	Durham, York County. At Nashwaak on the 8th inst., by the same, Sebastian White, to Mand Brown, both of Nashwaak	1
	Village. At Lakeville, Sept. 20, by the Rev. J. S. Colter, Mr. Joseph W. Williams, of Lakeville, Carleton	1
	Co., to Miss Isabella Waters, of the same place. At Centreville, Sept. 2, by the same, Mr.	1
	Alex index C. Gibson, of Centreville, Carleton Co., to Miss Malinda M. White, eldest daughter of G. W. White, Esq., of the same place.	100
	At the Wesleyan Parsonage, Florenceville, Oct. 1st, by the same, Mr. Gilbert N. White, of Centreville, Calleton Co., to Miss Orlanda Gallupe, of	1
	Bridgewater, Maine. At 1 lorenceville, Nov. 1st, by the same, Mr	1
	William W. Jewett, of Florenceville, to Missida C, second daughter of Mr. Samuel Paylor, of the same place.	
	At Union Church, Acadia Mines, on Friday, Nov. 9th, by the Rev. Jessie B. Giles, Miss Eliza Jane Hewlitt, to Mr. James Holman, all of Acadian	
	At Yarmouth N.S., on the 25th ult, by the Rev. J. M. Pike, Mr. John Connor, of Truro, to Eliza-	
	beth Wilson, daughter of Mr. Nathan Butler, of Yarmouth.	1
	Swallow, A.B., Mr. J. Abel Smith, to Ava A., daughter of Gilbert Atkinson, Esq.	1
	Th Exmouth St. Methodist Church, St. John, on the 7th inst., by the Rev. Benjamin (happell, B.A. William McKay Deinstadt, M.D., of St. Stephen to	1 1
	Eliza, the elder daughter of the late Henry Graham, E-q, Merchant of St. John. At the residence of the bride's father, on the 7th	1
	inst., by the same, assisted by the Rev William McCarty, father of the groom, Richard W. McCarty, Druggist, to Emma C., daughter of Henry	P
	Maxwell, Esq., all of St. John.	P
	At Ragged Islands, on the 2nd November, of	R
	Consumption, Lizzie, the beloved wife of Caleb Craig, and daughter of James and Sarah Swans- burg, of Little Harbor. Fell asleep in Jesus. Her	9
	At the residence of Nelson Chapman, E q., Coverdale, N.B. on the 9th ovember, Julia Victoria	N
	Gaskin, aged 18 years, daugnter of the late Rev. Charles Gaskin.	N
	At North River, Oct. 26th, H. Havelock Curtis aged 11 years, Nov. 2nd, Theresa G. Curtis, aged 15 years, Also, Nov. 18th, Minnie Curtis, aged 7 years, all of diphtheria, and children of George	F
	Curtis.—(Boston papers please copy.) At North River, Oct. 10th, Hannah M. Whidden,	F
	of diphtheria, aged 3 years, daughters of James Whidden. At Sackville, N. B., in the 13th ult., in hope of	
	eternal life, Mr. John Ogden, in the 83rd year of his age. Bro. Ogden spent the greater part of his long life in Port Elgin. Westmoreland Co., where	s
	he was well known and highly respected as a consistent member of the Methodist Church.	A
	RECEIPTS FOR "WESLEYAN" FOR WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 15TH.	-
	Rev E E Turner. Joseph Hemphill, 2; 2.00	T
	Rev T D Hart. Fredk Robinson, 2; 2.00 Rev J Goodison.	1
	A A Thompson, 3; 3.00 Rev A Hagarty.	13
	Alpheus Milton, 2; 2.00 Rev J S Allen. Cyrus Goodwin, 1; 1.00	to
	Rev E Slackford. John Weeks, 2; 2.00	Is gr
	Rev W G Lane. Graham Ralston, 2; 2.00 Rev R O B Johnson.	su kr
	Joseph Cowan, 2; 2.00 Rev C Lockhart. W R Report 2: 2.00	pla Cl
	Rev J S Phinney. C P Baker, 1,50; James Long, 2; W H	po
	Long, 2; John Mealey, 4; Rev RES Crisp. William Estey, 2; 2.00	
	Rev.E Brettle. Mrs Morrison, 2;; (2.00)	_
	Wm Douglass, 1'; 1.00	C
	Chas McIntosh, 2; Job Skinner, 2; Rev. J. Gaetz-	
	Thos Holland, 2; 2.00 Rev R Tweedie. Thomas Baker, 2; A H Poole, 2; Israel 1	S
	Vickery, 2; Geo Boyd, 2; And. Gardner, 4; 12.00 Rev DoD Currie.	T
	Thomas ReTuttle, 3.50; [3.50] Rev Wmi Harrison, 2.00	
	Rev J Sutcliffe. Rev. J. Webb, 1; Rev D B Scott.	
	J W Hatfield, 2; 2.00 E Rev J Craig.	8 8
	John W. Thompson, 2; [2.00] Mrs W. H. Robertson, 2; Thomas Colby, 2; Thos Logan, 2, & 2, 4; R. J. Chapman, 2; F. A.	10
	McMahon, 1; Jas Fulton, 2; E C Turner, 2; Nathan Wilcox, 2; Mrs Geo Morris, 2; Rev W B Thomas, 1: John F Rent, 1: H Boyd Magne, 2;	18
	T L Simmons, 1; A G Cunningham, 2. Errors in Acknowledgements of Oct. 13th. Capt Leary, 1; should have been 2.00	0
	Wm Sandalf, 1; " 2.00 Thos Bustin, 3; " " 1.00	
	James Bustin, omitted 3.00	A
	Tower Dustin	A

VEMBER AS AT WIND- PREACHER'S PLAN, HALIFAX AND DARTMOUTH, SUNDAY, 18TH NOV. R. Young, will be present at the

187,142	A Par	
11 a.m.	Brunswick St.	7 p.m. Rev. J. Lathern
Rev. E. R. Young	Grafton St.	
	Kaye St.	
11m. Rev. G. Shore.	Charles St.	7 p.m. Rev J Sharp
11 a.m. Rev. E. R. Bruny		7 p. m. L. Cunningham
BEECH STRE,	3.30.	
Ha.m. Share	Dartmouth	7 pm Rev. G. Shore.

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Reported weekly by J. W. Potts, Commission Merchant, St. John, N.B., and J. H. BENT, Agent

e, Esq., of the same place.	King's County Produce Depot, Hahlax, N.S.
esleyan Parsonage, Florenceville, Oct. ame, Mr. Gilbert N. White, of Centre-	Market on Saturday, November 17, 18
on Co., to Miss Orlanda Gallupe, of	HALIFAX ST. JOHN.
, Maine.	Butter, Firkins18 to .21 .20 to .22
ceville, Nov. 1st, by the same, Mr	Do. Rolls22 to .24 25 to .26

aine, Mr. Gilbert N. White, of Centre-		•	
on Co., to Miss Orlanda Gallupe, of		HALIFAX	ST. JOHN.
, Maine.	Butter, Firkins	.18 to .21	.20 to .22
ceville, Nov. 1st, by the same, Mr	Dő. Rolls	.22 to .24	25 to .26
Jewett, of Florenceville, to Missida.	Mutton, per lb	.06 to .08.	04 to .06
aughter of Mr. Samuel l'aylor, of the	Lamb, pr lb. by quarter	.06 to .08	.05 to .07
adgitter of Mr. Camuel Laylor, of the	Hams, smoked, per lb	.12 to .13	
* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	Hides, per lb		.06 to .07
Church, Acadia Mines, on Friday,	Caltskins, pr lb		07 to .10
the Rev. Jessie B. Giles, Miss Eliza	Pork, per lb	.07 to 0 a	.06 to .07
t, to Mr. James Holman, all of Acadian	Veal, per lb	.06 to .07	.06 to .07
	"allow, per lb		
al ara al ord de la the Pour	rough, per lb		.08 to .09
outh N S., on the 25th ult., by the Rev	Beef, per lb	.05 to .08	.04 to .65
Mr. John Counor, of Truro, to Eliza-	Eggs, per doz	.18 to .20	20 to .22
, daughter of Mr. Nathan Butler, of	Lard, per lb		.12 to4
	Oats, per bush	.45 to .50	.45 to .48
n, on the 6th inst., by the Kev. C. W.	Potatoes per bush	8 to .35	.40 to .50
B., Mr. J. Abel Smith, to Ava A.,	Cheese, factory, per 1b	.13 to .13½	$.12\frac{1}{2}$ to $.13$
Gilbert Atkinson, Esq.	Do. dairy	.12 t · .12	.10 to 12
I G. M. I I' A CL. I G. I I	Buckwheat meal		175 to 2.00
th St. Methodist Church, St. John, on	do. grey		2 75 to 3.00
, by the Rev. Benjamin (happell, B.A.	Lambskins e ch		.75 to .80
Kay Deinstadt, M.D., of St. Stephen to	Turnips per :	.28 to .30	.25 to .30
der daughter of the late Henry Graham, ant of St. John.	Chickens, pr pair	.40 to .50	.30 to .35
int of St. John.	Turkey, per lb	.12 to .13	.10 to .12
idence of the bride's father, on the 7th	Geese, each	40 to .60	.50 to .60
same, assisted by the Rev William	Ducks, per pair	.50 to .65	.50 to .60
ther of the groom, Richard W. Mc-	Beans, green, per bush	.50 to .65	
rist, to Emma C., daughter of Henry	Parsnips, pr bush	60 to .65	.60 to .70
q., all of St. John.	Carrots,pr bush	.40 to .45	.35 to .40
	Yarn, per lb	4) to .50	.55 to .65
	Partridges, per pair	.25 to 30	.25 to .30
DIED.		2.50 to 3.50	2.50 to 3.25
	Lainb pelts		
	Rabbits, per pair	.25 to .30	

NOV. 1877. STOCK NOV. 1877.

9ay, per ton......... 14.00 to 14.50 ----

Piums, prousn

REPLENISHED. New Goods for each Department, ex

"Hibernian." Ready Made Clothing White and Grey Shirtings, Black and Fancy Dress Stuffs,

Felt Druggets and Rolled Linings. Plain and Fancy Winceys, Scotch Fingering Yarns, Ribbons, &c.

Stock the roughly complete, and will be kept so till end of the season.

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This volume, the result of much research and toil on the part of the author, contains accounts of the planting of Methodism in various parts of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick Prince Edward Island, Newtoundland and Bermuda; brief biographical sketches of early ministers and laymen; and such notices of contemporaneous religious results as should make it of value to all interested in knowing what God did in the days of our fathers Every Methodist family should have a copy, To place the work within their reach, the volume—Cloth, 12 mo. pp. 491—has been placed at the low rate of \$1.50 per copy.

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Intercolonial Railway. WINTER ARRANGEMENT

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, Oct. 15th TRAINS Will leave Halifax as follows :-

At 8.25 a.m. and 5.30 for St. John and intermediate points. At 1.30 p.m. for Quebec and intermediate

At 8.25 a.m. and 1.30 p.m., for Pictou and intermediate points. TRAINS WILL ARRIVE.

At 9.15 a.m. and 8.20 p.m., from St. John and intermediate stations. At 1.30 p. m. from Quebec and points

At 1.30 and 8.20 p.m. from Pictou and intermediate stations.

1877 Autumn and Winter 1877 SMITH BROTHERS.

Our Stock is now complete and Ready for Inspection, BEING THE LARGEST WE HAVE EVER HANDLED. FULL LINES OF

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for use in the Maritime Provinces, has been prepared to supply a want long felt in the Schools of this part of the Dominion. It is now an established principle that children should be taught the geography of their own country minutely, and a special effort has been unde to bring such information within the reach of each school district at the lowest possible rate. The geography of the Dominion of Canada is given in detail, and a number of lessons on other countries have been added, so as to make the book complete as a geography of the world,

THE MARITIME READERS INCLUDE 32 pages, Price 3 cents | Third Maritime Reader, 200 pages, Price 30 cents First Primer. 64 pages, Price 6 cents | Fourth Maritime Reader, 232 pages, Price 38 cents Second Primer, First Maritime Reader, 104 pages, Price 15 cents Second Maritime Reader, 168 pages, Price 23 cents Sixtl Maritime Reader, 352 pages, Price 50 cents

Price 40 cents Elementary Geography. The Maritime School Series have been authorized by the Council of Public Instruction. For Sale by all Booksellers throughout the Province.

Government House. Ottawa. MONDAY, 8th day of October, 1877. PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GEN. ERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under the provisions of the 5th Section of the Act passed in the Session of the Parliament of Canada, held in the 40th year of Her Majesty's Raign, chapter 11, and intituled An Act to amend certain Acts respecting duties ance of drawback of duty paid on Drawn Tubes and Piping of brass copper or iron, when actually used in the manufacture of boilers, under the authority of section 5 of the said Act, be and the same are hereby sanctioned and adopted:

W. A. HIMSWORTH,

Clerk Privy Council. Resolutions governing the drawback of duty paid on drawn tubes a d piping of brass, copper of iron, in case the same shall have been actually used in the manufacture of boilers, under authority of 40 Vict. Chap. 11 sec. 5.

The importer claiming drawback under the above quoted Act shall, in order to entitle himself thereto deliver to the Collector of Customs at the Port where entry was made and duty paid on such drawn tubes or piping, a declaration in the form No. 1 following: which said declaration shall be subscribed to under oath.

In case the importer is not at the same time the nanufacturer of the boilers and cannot therefore from personal knowledge affirm as to the actual use made of such drawn tubes or piping, he shall in place of the form No. 1 make use of the form No. 2, and the manufacturer of the boilers in the con-struction of which such duty paid drawn tubes or piping was actually made use of, shall attach to said declaration No. 2 and subscribe and make oath to a declaration in the form No. 3 hereto ap-

The Collector of Customs at the Port where such entry was made shall thereupon examine the entry and the invoice of such drawn tubes or piping, and shall certify in the form of No. 4, whether the declaration so produced covers the whole part of such entered drawn tubes or piping, and whether it corresponds with the value as per invoice and with the amount of duty paid as per said entry.

FORM NO. 1.

DOMINION OF CANADA. -- PORT OF ENTRY. do solemnly and truly swear that I (or as the case may be, that the firm of of which I am a member) did enter inwards (or caused to be entered inwards) at the port of caused to be entered inwards) at the port of on the day of 187 as per ex-ship entry No. (or ex-warehouse entry No.) the following described drawn tubes or piping, viz: of the value of \$, and did pay Customs duty thereon to the amount of \$, and did prior to the date hereof actually make use of (or cause to be

made use of) the whole of said tubes or piping in the manufacture of boilers, within the intent and meaning of the Act 40 Vic. Chap. 11, Sec 5, at manufactory situate in

Subscribed and sworn to this day of 187

FORM NO. 2. DOMINION OF CANADA-PORT OF.

do solemnly and truly swear that I (or as the case may be, that the firm of of which I am a member; cause to be entered inwards at the port of) of which I am a member) did enter inwards (or on the day of 187 as
per ex-ship entry No. (or ex-warehouse entry
No) the following described drawn tubes of C. J. BRYDGES,
Gen. Sup't. of Gov. Railways.

Diping viz:
of the value of \$ and did pay customs duty
thereon to the amount of \$ and did deliver

the whole of said tubes or piping. Subscribed and sworn to day of FORM NO. 3.

(or cause to be delivered to

solemny and truly swear that I (or as the case may of which I am be, that the firm of a member) did receive from the drawn tubes or piping described in the affidavit of

hereto attached, and that I have (or the firm of has within my pe sonal knowledge) prior to the date hereof, actually made of Customs Excise."—His Excellency by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the following Regulations governing the allowance of drawback of data paid on Draw and the said drawn tubes or piping in the construction of boilers, within the intent and meaning of the Act that the following Regulations governing the allowance of drawback of data paid on Draw and the said drawn tubes or piping in the construction of boilers, within the intent and meaning of the Act to the said drawn tubes or piping in the construction of boilers, within the intent and meaning of the Act to the said drawn tubes or piping in the construction of boilers, within the intent and meaning of the Act to the said drawn tubes or piping in the construction of boilers, within the intent and meaning of the Act to the said drawn tubes or piping in the construction of boilers, within the intent and meaning of the Act to the said drawn tubes or piping in the construction of boilers, within the intent and meaning of the Act to the said drawn tubes or piping in the construction of boilers, within the intent and meaning of the Act to the said drawn tubes or piping in the construction of boilers, within the intent and meaning of the Act to the said drawn tubes or piping in the construction of boilers, within the intent and meaning of the Act to the said drawn tubes or piping in the construction of boilers, within the intent and meaning of the said drawn tubes or piping in the construction of boilers, within the intent and meaning of the said drawn tubes or piping in the construction of boilers, within the intent and meaning of the said drawn tubes or piping in the construction of boilers, within the said drawn tubes or piping in the construction of boilers, within the said drawn tubes or piping in the construction of boilers, within the said drawn tubes or piping in the construction of boilers, within the said drawn tubes or piping in the construction of boilers, within the sa situate at Subscribed and sworn to

FORM NO. 4.

I hereby certify that I have examined the above drawn tubes or piping therein referred to, and find that the quantity and value and amount of duty paid are the same as given in the above declaration

No. (or as the case may be) that the above drawn tubes or piping described in such entry, and that the duty paid thereon was \$

Singing Schools and Choirs THIS WINTER WILL USE

CHORUS CHOIR INSTRUCTION BOOK. (\$1.25 or \$12 per doz.) by A. N. Johnson, Such commendations of it as "Simply the best and most complete work of the kind we have ever been privileged to meet with," from the "Boston Traveller," are getting to be as common as they are well deserved. Instructive course and 260 pages of music.

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Tunes and Anthems. PERKINS' SINGING SCHOOL. (75 cents, or \$6.75 per doz.), by W. O. PERKINS, has of course entirely different matter from that in the "Encore," but closely

resembles it in plan and general excellence of contents. SALUTATION. (\$1.25 or \$12 per doz.), by L. O. EMERSON,

a first-class Church Music Book, with a full set of Tunes, Chants, and Anthems, a a full instructive course, and plenty of examples, Airs, and Part Songs, &c., for practice.

(1.25, or \$12 per dozen.), by W. O. PERKINS, is the latest Church Music Book of the author, and of the first quality. 336 pages, of which 100 pages are filled with anthems. 100 pages with easy music for the Singing School, and 75 pages with METRICAL Tunes.

Mailed, post free, for retail price. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston. C. H. Ditson & Co., J. E. Ditson & Co., 842 Broadway, Success'rs to Lee & Walker, New York. and did deliver Oct. 15-00

Government House, Ottawn MONDAY, 8th day of October, 1877

PRESENT: HIS EXCELY ENCY THE GOVERNOR GEN.

ERAL IN COUNCIL. ON the recommen dation of the flou rable, the Minister of Customs, and under the provisions of the 9th section of th Act Dassed in the Session of Parliament of Canada held in the 38th year of Her Majesty's Reign, chapter 6, and intituted An Act to amend the Act 31 Vic , chap. 44, and other Acts amending the same and the tariff of duties of Customs imposed by the said Acts, and to alter certain duties of Excise."

His Excellency by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council of Canada, has been pleased to order, and it is bereby ordered, that the volumes in the following schedule mentioned and discounted from the published price lists of the Singer Sewing Machine Manufactory shall be the values sewing Machine Mandractory shall be the values upon which duty shall be levied and collected upon the sewing Machines of the said Manufactory, and those of all other manufacture answering the description given in said schedule, from and after the date of this order

His Excellency has been further pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the order in Council on his subject of 20th June, 1874, be and the same the same is hereby resemded.

H. A. HIMSWORTH. Clerk Privy Council

SCHEQULE.

Retail New York Prices of the sewing machine of the "Singer Manufacturing Company," with the gold value at which it is recommen-

ded they be allowed entry for duty. THE NEW FAMILY MACHINE. 1. Ornamented in bronze, black walnut table with drawer, or'ed...... 30 18 90 2. Ornamented in bronze, black walnut table, with drawer, polished..... 31 19 43 3. Ornamented in bronze, in black walnut portable case, with hand 5, Ornamented in bronze, drop leaf table with drawer, oiled 35 21.00 6. Ornamented in bronze, with neat substantial cover in black walnut to protect the machine, cited 35 20 27 7. The same with Leat substantial cover in black walnut to protect the machine, ponshed...... 37 21 53 8. The same with drop lear table with drawers, oiled and neat substantial cover in black wainut, to protect the machine 40 22 05 9. Hi hly ornamented in gold, blackwainut table and folding cover with drawer, lock, &c., died.... 45 25 46 10. Highly ornamented in gold, black wainut table and folding cover with drawer, lock, &c., polished. 48 pearl, black walnut table and iolding cover, with arawer, lock. &c., extra finished in oil 60 35 44 folding cover, with drawer, lock, &c., extra finished and polished.. 65 38 33 pearl, mahogany table and folding cover, with drawer, lock, &c., extra finished and polished 70 42 53

11. Highly orname..ted, imaid with 12. Highly ornamented, intad with pearl, black walnut table and 13. Highly ornamented, inlaid with Highly ornamented, initial with pearl, rosewood table and folding cover, with drawer, lock, &c.; extra finished and polished..... 15. Highly ornamented in gold, black walnut cabinet case and folding cover, with drawers, lock, &c.,

17. Highly orn mented, inlaid with pearl, "mottled" black walnut cabinet ease and folding cover, with drawers, locks, &c,, extra pearl, "mottled" black walnut cabinet case and folding cover,

with drawers, lock, &c., extra finished and polished......100 59 06 Elaborately ornamented and pearled machine, carved mahogany cabinet case and folding cover, with drawers, &c., case hued with satin, wood, both machine and case most beautifully and highly finished and posished.. .130 92 40

20. The same, with carved cabinet case and folding cover, in " mottled' black wainut, oiled......125 21. The same, with carved cabinet case and tolding cover, in " mottled' black walnut, polishe125 88 20 22. The same, with carved cabinet case

and folding cover in rosewood, polished......130 92 40

MANUFACTURING MACHINES. **=**0 8 \$ cts 24. Medium shuttle machine on black walnut table, with two drawers

for light manufacturing purposes 35 2363 25. The same with neat substantial cover in black walnut to protect the machine, oiled ... 26. No. 4 Machine on black walnut 45 28 35 table with drawers ...

27. No. 4 Arm Machine ... 28. No 2, 18-inch table, droop feed shuttle machine and iron stand, tle machine and iron stand, flited for leather, with rolling presser ...

30. No. 2, 18-inch table wheel feed shuttle machine and iron stand fitted for cloth work 31. No. 2. 18-inch table, shuttle machine and iron stand, Imperial, fitted for fine leather work ... 32. No. 2, 18 inch table shutte mach

and iron stand, Imperial, fitted for fine leather work, with rolling presser..... 33. No. 2, 18-inch table shuttle machine and iron stand, with gauge for and iron stand, with gauge for

and iron stand, with vibrating and iron stand, with presser for stitching fine or page 55 and iron stand, imperial, with

large shuttle for heavy leather work 37. No. 2, 18-inch table, shuttle machine and iron stand, imperial, with shuttle for heavy c'oth work

38. No. 2, 18-inch table, shuttle machine and iron stand, imperial, with large shuttle and vibrating pres-39. No. 3, 24-inch table, large shuttle, imperial machine and iron stand for heavy leather work.

40. No. 3, 24-inch table, large shuttle, imperial machine and iron stand, with vibrating presser combined, with feed wheel for carriage The new button-hole machine... 42, The new button-hole machine, with