



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 Flicker feebly and expire.

Tell it in the ice-bewn cabins. Of the frozen Arctic Zone; Tell it where the sons of Africa Mid their arid 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.

JOSEF.

Oxford, November 6th, 1877.

AN AMERICAN IN THE BRITISH CONFERENCE.

A contributor to the Nashville Advocate gives his impressions upon the appearance and conduct of the English annual 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 honoured 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 deeply 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 official 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 regis- trative 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 had 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-mates. For twenty years now he had

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 pounds a year to the Missionary Treasury.

The preaching that I heard was of a high order, but there was not theunction 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 criticism—the 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 charitable 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 are

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

All these institutions are doing Christ-like work, and the Evangelical Alliance venture to recommend that on thanksgiving day a collection be taken for one or more, or for all the five. Some will naturally prefer one object and some 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 children are in due time sent to homes in the country, or otherwise provided for. The Inebriate's 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 destitution 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 homes.

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

It will of course be understood that the Evangelical Alliance does not presume to dictate as to the disposal of their gifts by the charitable on Thank-

sgiving 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 benefit.

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

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, rev. H. McKeown, superintendent of the Circuit, Rev. Egerton R. Young, Rev. Mr. Jenkins and Rev. M. Thomas. Rev. Mr. McKeown 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 his 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 rescued 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 accomplishment being greatly simplified by the use of a syllabic 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 than miss the sacrament, and refusing to leave their homes for a distant jour-

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 morning.—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 gratuitous, but books, papers, pictures, maps, and other articles necessary 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 management of the school.

Too often the school is neglected by those in the Church who ought to be among its best friends. They strangely 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 chaos 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 is 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 labors in it, but to the whole Church. Consequently 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 more.

The necessary expenses of the Sunday-school ought to be regarded as 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 COMMUNION.

Dr. Patte's protest against the exclusive use 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 unwarrantable than this: to wrest the table of the Lord from its simple, pathetic, and tender memorial 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 kept 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 complete."

The "Fredericton Reporter" says:—

Messrs. Moody and Sankey will commence the campaign in New Brunswick on Sunday next Nov. 4th. They have formed a combination with four or five other speakers and exhorters, and will make a forward movement simultaneously from several points. The evangelists will follow the same plan as they have adopted in Vermont, and attacking parties will be sent out to various towns throughout the State at the same time. Mr. Moody sent forth an appeal to the pastors of churches of New Hampshire to co-operate with him in his evangelistic work, and to hold special services on Sunday next, and as often during the month as possible. Mr. Moody seems to be as earnest and zealous 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 winter. But time will tell.

OBITUARY.

A TRIBUTE OF AFFECTION IN MEMORY OF THE LATE ARCHIBALD MORTON.

The question often presents itself to an observing mind, "Why are lengthened obituaries often written of persons, who have not been remarkable for piety or usefulness, and a silence that can be felt, observed in reference to many, who have been for many years burning and shining lights in the Church of Christ, and having turned many to righteousness shall shine as the stars for ever and ever?" Our solution of this question may be, "they 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 everlasting remembrance, and being dead yet speak.

There are many living, with whom the name of Mr. Morton has been a household word since their earliest childhood. Amongst their pleasantest reminiscences of early life, is that of the "old Argyle St. Sabbath school, and its honored and efficient superintendent." They remember his untiring zeal, his loving, yet firm 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 by the wayward, that it seldom failed to produce penitence and decorum.

Many of the most steadfast members of the Methodist Church in Halifax, and many who have been scattered far and wide—carrying the lamp of a consistent Christian profession with them, and many more, who have had an abundant entrance into the Kingdom of Heaven, were brought to God through the instrumentality used in connection with the "old Argyle St. Sabbath school," and later the Grafton St. Sabbath school, which Mr. Morton continued to superintend for many years. We remember the prayer-meetings held in connection with these schools, and remember many who went forward to be prayed for, and to be instructed how to "flee from the wrath to come," who there in early childhood found Jesus precious, and who maintain their Christian integrity to this day. As a city missionary, eternity alone can reveal how many, through his instrumentality, have been delivered from the power of darkness and have been translated into the kingdom of God's dear Son. As a class leader, where can the record begin, of how greatly his own, deep experience of the constant fullness of the love and grace of God, stimulated his classes to prove a deeper experience, than otherwise they would have ever attained.

We need but speak of his influence in the weekly prayer-meeting. His voice has been too lately heard, to be soon forgotten there. We esteem an intimate and almost life-long acquaintance with Mr. Morton, as one of the blessings for which we shall ever be thankful. His Christian society and words of kindly admonition have ever been deeply prized by us, and though we felt bereaved when we saw the notice of his death, we knew that him it was

"Only a crossing over, Waters all dark and wide, Storms on the fearful billows, peace on the other side. Only one scene of anguish and sorrow in death words told, Then a sweet sound of singing, softened by harp of gold.

Only one crossing over, sadness and shroud and woe, Filling one hour of parting, ere he could enter there. Only one night of trial borne on the swelling tide, Then to the realms of glory safe by the Saviour's side."

Many seen the Liverp... papers... They w... he was such th... case, an... to show... of it... derived... loving... Lay... five fe... pr sent... none on... ligious... mission... more a... seek to... district... by lav... attend... haps to... that lay... persons... er class... lay pre... mercha... his leis... arise in... the mo... dress t... he der... his pre... ally atte... are son... lay por... import... sphere... well at... ship in... nacle—... on vari... of ent... are mo... ed by... undert... was th... Wesley... preach... advert... W. S. C... men o... ers. A... means... his ge... most c... ferred... he rem... aff-ets... refin... langua... plain... unces... Inde... terda... plain... succ... all c... short... simp... the t... His... ness... of l... tak... Joh... and... rem... posi... the... is a... En... and... res... we... p... me... an... pro... b... in... eld... th... bo... w... as... pr... a ti... ex... in... in...



Special offer of the Wesleyan!!

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 connexion interest is sure to be awakened. We ask our Ministers to give us their cheerful co-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 connexion 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 History," 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 liberal minded apostle. John Wesley's voice and pen were always for freedom. He overcame his own and his brothers' sacerdotal scruples—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 he 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 Catholics 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 completely 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 subordinate—has 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 women speaking in church are but the special pleading of controversialists, who seem bound to sustain a system of which their forefathers approved. The Bible must be read as a book, not in segments or detached passages, a method which is always unjust to an au-

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. Rice'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 "revivalists" 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, forthwith. 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 high-handed 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 goodness 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 female 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 gift in the church is surely cause for no little regret.

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 in this direction when we wrote a paragraph on the subject a few weeks ago. The Methodist body have always avoided seeking political favours on principle. This office may not be a political one, however; but in any case, from our knowledge of the facts, we may assert that the conduct of both the Govern-

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 first-class man, deprives Sackville College of a most popular, enthusiastic 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 Bible 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 heterodox 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 helping 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 enterprises afloat while their kindness will be taxed to give the poorer classes the necessities 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 husband, manages to obtain a license, demands that the ceremony be performed by a clergyman, what protection has he against damages? The license is not sufficient—that has been decided, to the severe costs of clergymen in different 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 clergyman cannot refuse to perform the marriage ceremony, where parties present him with a 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 correspondent 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 him again very sincerely.

FELLOWSHIP IN THE UNIVERSITY CITY 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 Education 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 in an election of three persons from whom the Governor-in-Council are to 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 task to open a church whose professed object is to gather in members from other Christian 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 Northfield, Mass. Mr. Moody is not ordained. 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 brethren please give orders for those new subscribers as soon as possible, that they may have all the advantage of these passing weeks?

We see stated that Rev. Mr. Tilley, son of the Governor of New Brunswick, a 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, Newfoundland, and with unabated vigor and success. By the latest accounts the Methodist and Congregational churches were too small to accommodate the vast numbers assembling.

Enquiries have been made as to the reason of no report appearing of the proceedings of the Missionary Committee. 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 fires, they could be borne more easily; but the fear is that a lot of rogues are at the bottom 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 the shadow of the Almighty."

We give the exact quotation:—"This repeated calamity could be accepted with resignation did we feel confident that it was purely providential—that the just government of God it was necessary to accomplish a remarkable purpose. But there are too many reasons for concluding that a dangerous element in the society 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 cunning."

If our correspondent can "accept with resignation," as "purely providential," the calamity of those recent fires, his view is materially different from that of many with whom we have conversed in and from St. John city. God permitted the wicked designs of men to prosper, to the loss and sorrow 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 disaster" 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 a 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 Province.

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 therewith he was presented, as a gift from the scholars, by Miss Elizabeth Huestis, with a superior Photograph Album.

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. AMICUS.

MISSIONARY DEPUTATION. N. S. AND P. E. I. CONFERENCE.

DEAR BRO.—The following is the programme of the Missionary meetings in N. Brunswick attended by Rev. E. R. Young: Dec. 9, 10, 11, St. John; Dec. 12, Sackville; Dec. 14, Woodstock; Dec. 16, Fredericton 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 forward, as I 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 to be privileged to witness at present. The words that have been spoken by any lips is now (in some cases at least) bearing fruit; the glory is the Lord's.

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 complete success.

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 COLPITTS.

THE MISSIONARY DEBT—ANOTHER PRACTICAL SUGGESTION.

Mr. Editor:—

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 means. My plan is this—Put the missionary 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 \$60,000. 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 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 myself 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 extort my brethren in the ministry; they know how to do their duty. When the Book Room was on the verge of bankruptcy 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 self-sacrifice, they have gone with heavy deficiencies hopefully to their work; and yet I believe the ministers of the N. S. Conference will be able to take seventy-five shares in this debt. We may therefore reasonably expect that scores of laymen will come to the rescue and help Mr. Editor, you will urge the "Guardian" to push this matter in the upper provinces, 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.

Lunenburg, Nov. 10th, 1877.

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 Grimby camp meeting, I see?"

"Yes, I took a run 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?"

"Quite a number. L. has been there ever since Conference. Has not moved his family to St. C. at all yet. Just runs 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 for work."

"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 Chatham?"

"We have just given out the contract for a new church to cost \$900, but it has been uphill work. The Episcopalians 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 ago?"

"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 not singular that so prominent a man as Dr. P. should go over to them from the Detroit Conference. There must be a great contrast 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 were 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 missionary 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 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 apple crop, however, is a failure, and we have to pay \$2.50 a barrel.

Yours, truly,

H. R. R. S.

October, 20th, 1877.

DIPHTHERIA IN THE COUNTRY DISTRICTS.—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 Rev. 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. John Lathern; at 7 o'clock p. 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 7 o'clock; Hon. S. L. Shannon in the chair. On Tuesday evening, the 20th inst., in Grafton St. Church, at 7 o'clock; J. R. Morrow, Esq., in the chair. Addresses by Rev. E. R. Young, Rev. John Lathern, and others. Collections at all the services in aid of the funds of the Society.

D. HENRY STARR, Secretary.

WELSFORD CIRCUIT.

Last Monday evening, the 5th inst., the novelty of a wooden wedding was celebrated at the parsonage at Welsford. The preparations 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 want 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 hail 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 incendiaries.

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

The Annapolis barque "Hazelhurst," Capt. Goudy, just arrived at New York from Liverpool. G. B. reports 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 p. 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 "Gipsy Bride," which cleared from Pictou 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 ashore.

The barquentine "Mary Agnes" recently made the run from Port Malgrave, 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 days.

The Portland Company have just finished a \$1000 locomotive for the Western Counties Railway, 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 brig, "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 months ended 30th September: Halifax Co., 62,558; Intercolonial Co., 42,118; Acadia Co., 40,232; Nova Scotia Co., 17,691; Vale Co., 25,446; total tons, 187,967.

Mr. David Hains, school teacher at the Albion Mines 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 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 wagon, a Frenchman, who was in quest of Crown land, and for whom Mr. Hains was acting as interpreter, succeeded in saving himself.

Windsor goal is frequented with tramps, no less than four individuals of that persuasion having been accommodated there within the past eight nights.

Three families of gipsies have arrived in Dartmouth, and are encamped near the windmill. They are looking for winter quarters.

Capt. Musgrave sailed his passenger yacht, the "Maggie Vaughan," from Windsor to Summersville, a distance of 8 miles, in 40 minutes by the watch, the 6th day.

Rev. J. C. Herdman, son of Rev. A. W. Herdman, Pastor of St. Andrew's Church, Pictou, has been ordained and inducted into the pastoral charge of the congregation of St. Andrew's Church, Campbellton, P. E. I.

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 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, against him by stealing \$15 and a watch. The thief was arrested in Digby.

The Yarmouth "Herald" says: "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 Kraser, belonging to Hammond's Plains, killed a large bear in a trap near the Bay roads on Tuesday. He brought the carcass to town for sale.

NEW BRUNSWICK & 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 saved.

A man named Rice, a plasterer, belonging to Halifax, fell over the balustrade 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 since 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 home.

As the schr. "Charles," Joseph Weston master, was getting under way 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 that Mr. Wm. McLean, of the same place, 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 Frederickton "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 Frederickton, or rather Gibsons, the proper export.

By the death of Mrs. Martor, 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 Frederickton.

In Frederickton a movement is on foot to decline taking P. E. Island and Nova Scotia paper money unless some arrangements can be 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 ferry-boat 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 Canada, Queen's Co., is the happy owner of a hog, 8 feet 2 inches long, that girls 6 feet 8 inches, and weighs between eight and nine hundred pounds.

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 last spring.

The "Charlottetown Examiner" says: "We deeply regret to hear of the loss of the schooner 'Gipsy Bride,' in Friday night's storm. It would appear that she mistook Hollo 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, with capital of \$500,000.

A letter from Fort Walsh says, the Canadian Government have decided that Sitting Bull and tribe shall remain where they are, as it is feared trouble might ensue if sent near the Blackfeet.

Counterfeit Ten dollar notes of an Ottawa bank are in circulation in Montreal and Ottawa.

Canada claims to have produced the largest cheese on record. From the Ingersoll factory has been turned out a cheese weighing 7,000 pounds. It was 6 ft. 10 in diameter, 1 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., Montreal. 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 boat 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 new boys 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 summer.

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 position of the Court of Appeals, his place to be filled by Vice-Chancellor Blake, who is to be succeeded 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 Allas Line and the Grand Trunk. All through freight will be forwarded by the Dominion and Beaver lines from Portland. The Allas 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 Church.

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 transmissible in the mails between the two countries free of postage.

Parliament is further prorogued till the 24th December.

The excess of revenue of the Dominion for the three months ending September 30th—the first three of the fiscal year—is \$1,500,397.

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 Leipzig 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 the most unsatisfactory nature. This is bad for Russians, three out of four of every man is the dominions of the Czar being farmers.

Cardinal Randt is dangerously ill with black small-pox, which greatly alarms the inmates of the Vatican. Carolini 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 cats or hides from European ports outside of Belgium 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 compelling Nicaragua to indemnify the German Consul Eisenstack, for the assault recently committed upon him.

A severe hurricane on the British coast and numerous disasters to shipping are reported.

A prospectus appeared of a new Russian five per cent. loan of 75,000,000 roubles, to be issued by subscription in Berlin, Amsterdam, and Paris, at 75 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 Chester Junction, Saturday night, and fired on the employees who tried to rescue the property. Subsequently more railroad hands arrived and on Sunday morning raided on the camps of the tramps in the woods. A fight ensued and two railroad men were badly injured. Four tramps were shot and wounded, and with 22 others were 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 Pomeroy, the boy murderer, serving a life 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 doubtless in a short time have been able to effect an escape.

respondent asks us—

what kind of theology is in a late Wesleyan, are sending those boys more easily; but the rogues are at the bottom that was the meaning. Have we then to way is hid from those who come to the conclusion as to dwell under the light?

quotation:—

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WESLEYAN ALMANAC  
NOVEMBER, 1877.

New Moon, 5 day, 4h, 54m, Morning.  
First Quarter, 12 day, 7h, 30m, Afternoon.  
Full Moon, 20 day, 6h, 5m, Afternoon.  
Last Quarter, 27 day, 5h, 51m, Afternoon.

Day of Week.	SUN		MOON.		MILES	HOURS
	Rises	Sets	Rises	Souths		
1 Thursday	6 43	4 46	3 5	8 29	2 34	3 54
2 Friday	6 43	4 44	3 31	9 17	3 3	3 5
3 Saturday	6 43	4 41	3 0	10 7	3 53	5 37
4 SUNDAY	6 43	4 37	2 40	10 51	3 50	6 43
5 Monday	6 47	4 40	2 20	11 38	4 21	7 28
6 Tuesday	6 49	4 39	2 40	12 20	4 56	8 19
7 Wednesday	6 50	4 38	2 49	1 46	4 43	8 50
8 Thursday	6 51	4 36	2 48	2 44	4 40	9 30
9 Friday	6 52	4 35	2 47	3 39	4 38	10 11
10 Saturday	6 53	4 34	2 46	4 30	4 37	10 52
11 SUNDAY	6 54	4 32	2 45	5 17	4 35	11 34
12 Monday	6 55	4 31	2 44	6 0	4 34	12 17
13 Tuesday	6 56	4 30	2 43	6 42	4 33	1 0
14 Wednesday	6 57	4 29	2 42	7 22	4 32	1 27
15 Thursday	6 58	4 28	2 41	8 0	4 31	2 37
16 Friday	6 59	4 27	2 40	8 42	4 30	3 51
17 Saturday	7 0	4 26	2 39	9 24	4 29	4 53
18 SUNDAY	7 0	4 25	2 38	10 0	4 28	5 54
19 Monday	7 1	4 24	2 37	10 42	4 27	6 52
20 Tuesday	7 2	4 23	2 36	11 24	4 26	7 40
21 Wednesday	7 3	4 22	2 35	12 0	4 25	8 27
22 Thursday	7 4	4 21	2 34	12 42	4 24	9 11
23 Friday	7 5	4 20	2 33	1 24	4 23	9 54
24 Saturday	7 6	4 19	2 32	2 0	4 22	10 36
25 SUNDAY	7 7	4 18	2 31	2 42	4 21	11 17
26 Monday	7 8	4 17	2 30	3 24	4 20	11 57
27 Tuesday	7 9	4 16	2 29	4 0	4 19	12 37
28 Wednesday	7 10	4 15	2 28	4 42	4 18	1 17
29 Thursday	7 11	4 14	2 27	5 24	4 17	1 57
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THE TIDES.—The column of the Moon's Southings gives the time of high water at Parramore, Cornwall, Hilton, Hansport, Windsor, Newport and Truro.

High water at Pictou and Cape 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 30 minutes LATER.

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

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

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 action. 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 purple still beautiful in her ruins. When Philip of Macedonia 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 night 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, Gratton, Curran, Plunkett. Each of them rushed forth into the field like Homer's chieftains, with the radiance of a guiding deity upon his brow. And Americans need not be reminded how much the thunders of Patrick Henry's eloquence 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 Methodist pulpit orator. I do not mean to attempt a full description of the man.

Fancy a man of medium-sized body, low forehead, eyes large and penetrating, hair 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 irresistible 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 of his eloquence on an old-fashioned

Methodist audience might be compared 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, till 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 delighted 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 listened 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 parting blaze of his eloquence.

Since the Bishop'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 snouldering in the grave; Dubois's princely presence would never again meet mortal eye; Mitchell, unequalled in humor, pathos and song, was gathered to his fathers; and the gifted Birkdull, 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 preceding 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 embarrassment 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 7,586,237 bushels. At the same time there was a falling off in our corn exports of 1,683,054, but this is explainable by the fact that the fall movement in corn does not begin until some weeks after wheat has commenced to flow freely toward

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 witness the renewal of activity in every branch of industry. 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 indefinitely, 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 Gazette.

Mr. Spurgeon asked his congregation the other day, "Have you ever read the Ancient Mariner?" I dare say you, thought it one of the strangest imaginations 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, dead 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 lived 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 regions 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 dawned 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 from the Nachilli settlement near 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 whaieship, 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 of the natives died, injured though they were to the rigors of the climate and to scarcity of food. All were reduced to the miserable necessity of eating raw seal skin which, of course could not sustain life in the white men, and one by

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 head 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 Esquimaux 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 hoped, 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 poet, 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 little 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 Boston, 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 whiskers, 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 motion 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 moment's hesitation for twenty-three hours out of each twenty-four, until the cage was literally shaken to pieces, and the astonished sailors beheld a cloud of monkeys suddenly issuing from the hold, 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 look up the broom, for if he hid it even so securely, his back would be scarcely turn-

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 greatest 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 signalled at Land's End, and the owner was at the dock when she arrived. Shipowners generally pride themselves 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 berth, and presently her yardarms neared those of several other vessels lying at the dock. In an instant the monkeys leaped 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 hunt 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 gradually 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 ACCORDING 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 think best."

"Have you any objections to the neighbors coming in?"  
"No, so long as you think 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 saying: "Vell, now look here. I pleeve the Bible—what you believe?"

Said he: "I don't believe anything I can't understand."  
"Oh, you must be one very smart man. I was mighty glad I meet you. I ask you some questions. De odder day I was 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 vas dat?"

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. I saw in John Smith's clover patch, the clover come up so nice, and I looked over into the fields and dere was John Smith's pigs; and dere come out hair on dere pack; and in the very same clover patch was his sheep, and dere came out wool on dere packs. Now vy was dat?"

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 not tell why and, therefore, he had no business to believe it. Finally he said, "I don't know."

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

"No, I don't believe any such nonsense."

"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 out."—President G. P. Hayes.

POST-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?" "Hay?"

"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 measuring 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 an 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, and 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, isn't it?"

"He said he 'didn't know; some said a post order, and some 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 said:

"I am glad you are all ready to 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?"

"Yes, papa, here is one."

"Well, 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 gentleman.

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 Magazine:—

"About twenty years ago our venerable friend, Rev. Dr. Adams, of New York city, was spending a Sunday in Richmond, Va. In company with the Rev. Dr. B. ad, of that city, Dr. Adams attended the afternoon service 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 his 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 followed 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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—IN AFFILIATION WITH— THE UNIVERSITY OF HALIFAX.

THE Eleventh Session of this Institution will commence on Thursday, the 24th of October, 1877

The College Building on the corner of College and Arleton streets, a short distance from the Provincial and City Hospital, contains commodious Lecture and Dissecting Rooms, and is fitted with all the appliances requisite for Medical Teaching.

The College having been recognized by the Medical Institutions of Great Britain and Ireland, as well as by the colleges on this continent, its tickets are counted by those institutions as equivalent to their own.

For copies of Annual announcement or any further information, apply to DR. J. F. BLACK, 49 Granville Street, Halifax, N.S. J. F. BLACK, Secretary H. M. C. sept. 25

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CABINET OR PARLOR ORGANS. The Standard of Excellence among Instruments OF THE CLASS AWARDED HIGHEST PREMIUMS AT ALL WORLDS EXHIBITIONS OF RECENT YEARS

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Theodore Thomas, of Thomas, Orchestra, N. Y. says:—"Musicians generally regard the MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS as unequalled."

New styles with improvements at lowest prices for cash or instalments. Illustrated Catalogue free.

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BLANKETS and FLANNELS

EXTRAORDINARY VALUE.

Table listing various blanket and flannel items with prices. Includes items like 8x4 Wool Blankets, 8x4 1/2 Wool Blankets, 9x4 Wool Blankets, 10x4 Wool Blankets, 11x4 Wool Blankets, 12x4 Wool Blankets, and Crib and Cot Blankets.

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PLANS, SPECIFICATIONS, &c., of Churches, County Residences, and all kinds of Building prepared to order. Office 138 Hollis Street, Halifax, N.S.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

AUTHORIZED Discount on American Invoices until further notice, 2 per cent. J. JOHNSON, Commissioner of Customs. Oct 8

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MANUFACTURED BY FRED. B. WOODILL, FOR W. M. D. PEARMAN, Factory, 122 Upper Water Street

For making Bread, Biscuits, Buns, Tea Cakes, Pastry, &c. Far lighter, sweeter, and more wholesome than by any other process, and at a great saving of Time, Trouble and Expense. nov 25

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There certainly has never before appeared a book of musical instruction and beautiful music, so complete in all its departments as

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ARE YOU ONE OF THE 90 AND 91? This is the title of a new sacred song that is becoming widely known. It has a thrilling effect when well sung. Price 35 cents.

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Is a Vegetable compound, possessing a well concentrated combination of soothing and healing virtues for internal and external diseases, Inflammations or pains seated in any part of the body, Chillsains, Toothache, etc.

To be mixed with the Nerve Ointment for Diphtheria and Sore Throat, Sick Headache, Rheumatism, Pleurisy, Spinal Disease or affection of the Spine, Sprains, Felons, &c.

Also excellent for beasts. MESSRS. C. GATES & Co.—(GENTLEMEN—Mr. Daniel Alward, of Butternut Ridge, N.E., appeared before me and made oath that in November, 1877, he was attacked with Diphtheria in its worst form. The Doctor pronounced it a very bad case and gave him some medicine which appeared to ease him, but he took cold and his throat was fast filling up, so he could scarcely breathe. He applied Gate's Acadian Liniment internally and externally with immediate relief. He feels confident that unless he had not relief he could not have lived long.

Sworn to before me at Salisbury, this 7th day of July, 1877. J. W. HICKS, J.P. Oct 15

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE FOR THE WHISKERS.

This elegant preparation may be relied on to change the color of the beard from gray or any other undesirable shade, to brown or black, at discretion. It is easily applied, being in one preparation, and quickly and effectually produces a permanent color, which will neither rub nor wash off.

Manufactured by R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N.H. Sold by all Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines. Avery Brown and Co., Wholesale Agents Halifax, N.S.

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REPORTS, PAMPHLETS; Posters, Handbills, Cards, Billboards, Invitations, Mercantile Blanks, We are now prepared to execute all Orders for the above with AT MODERATE RATES. WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH. AT THE 'WESLEYAN' OFFICE.

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THE LIFE OF JOHN GOODWIN, by the Rev. Thomas Jackson, 500 pages; and the LIFE OF REV. WILLIAM SHAW, by Rev. W. B. Boyce, 500 pages; sent out from England as a gift to Ministers, will be forwarded to any address on receipt of amount for expenses. Fifty cents for both works, post-paid.

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Made on approved Real Estate security, repayable by Monthly or Quarterly instalments, extending from one to ten years.

The recent issue of CAPITALIZED STOCK by the Society gives to its Depositors and Shareholders increased security.

C. W. WETMORE, Secretary. THOMAS MAIN, President. Mar 25.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER

This standard article is compounded with the greatest care. Its effects are as wonderful and as satisfactory as ever.

It restores gray or faded hair to its youthful color. It removes all eruptions, itching and dandruff. It gives the head a cooling, soothing sensation of great comfort, and the scalp by its use becomes white and clean.

By its tonic properties it restores the capillary glands to their normal vigor, preventing baldness, and making the hair grow thick and strong.

As a dressing, nothing has been found so effectual or desirable.

A. A. Hayes, M.D., State Assayer of Massachusetts, says, "The constituents are pure, and carefully selected for excellent quality; and I consider it the BEST PREPARATION for its intended purposes."

Price, One Dollar.

Buckingham's Dye FOR THE WHISKERS.

This elegant preparation may be relied on to change the color of the beard from gray or any other undesirable shade, to brown or black, at discretion. It is easily applied, being in one preparation, and quickly and effectually produces a permanent color, which will neither rub nor wash off.

Manufactured by R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N.H. Sold by all Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines. Avery Brown and Co., Wholesale Agents Halifax, N.S.

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WESLEYAN ALM

NOVEMBER 17, 1877
New Meeting, on Friday evening
Rev. A. W. Nicol, on, will preach in behalf of the Missionary Society on Sabbath evening, 18th inst.

MARRIED.

On the 3rd inst., by the Rev. R. W. Weddall, William Estey, to Sarah Estey, both of Lower Durham, York County.

At Nashua on the 8th inst., by the same, Sebastian White, to Mand Brown, both of Nashua, Village.

At Lakeville, Sept. 20, by the Rev. J. S. Colter, Mr. Joseph W. Williams, of Lakeville, Carlton Co., to Miss Isabella Waters, of the same place.

At Castville, Sept. 2, by the same, Mr. Alex. C. Gibson, of Castville, Carlton Co., to Miss Alinda M. White, eldest daughter of G. W. White, Esq., of the same place.

At the Wesleyan Parsonage, Florenceville, Oct. 1st, by the same, Mr. Gilbert N. White, of Castville, Co.leton Co., to Miss Orlanda Gallupe, of Bridgewater, Maine.

At Florenceville, Nov. 1st, by the same, Mr. William W. Jewett, of Florenceville, to Miss Ida C., second daughter of Mr. Samuel Taylor, of the same place.

At Union Church, Acadia Mines, on Friday, Nov. 9th, by the Rev. Jessie B. Giles, Miss Eliza Jane Hewitt, to Mr. James Holman, all of Acadia Mines.

At Yarmouth N.S., on the 25th ult., by the Rev. J. M. Pike, Mr. John Connor, of Yarmouth, to Elizabeth Wilson, daughter of Mr. Nathan Butler, of Yarmouth.

At Warren, on the 6th inst., by the Rev. C. W. Swallow, a Mr. J. Abel Smith, to Anna A., daughter of Gilbert Atkinson, Esq.

In Fyemouth St. Methodist Church, St. John, on the 7th inst., by the Rev. Benjamin Huppel, M.A. William McKay Deinstadt, M.D., of St. Stephen to Eliza, the elder daughter of the late Henry Graham, Esq., Merchant of St. John.

At the residence of the bride's father, on the 7th inst., by the same, assisted by the Rev. William McCarty, father of the groom, Richard W. McCarty, Dingus, to Emma C., daughter of Henry Maxwell, Esq., all of St. John.

DIED.

At Ragged Islands, on the 2nd November, of Consumption, Lezie, the beloved wife of Caleb Craig and daughter of James and Sarah Stranburg, of Little Harbor. Fell asleep in Jesus. Her end was peace.

At the residence of Nelson Chapman, Esq., Cornerdale, N.B. on the 9th November, Julia Victoria Gaskin, aged 18 years, daughter of the late Rev. Charles Gaskin.

At North River, Oct. 20th, H. Havelock Curtis aged 11 years. Nov. 2nd, Theresa G. Curtis, aged 15 years. Also, Nov. 13th, Minnie Curtis, aged 7 years, all of diphtheria, and children of George Curtis.—(Boston papers please copy.)

At North River, Oct. 10th, Hannah M. Whidden, 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, Westmorland Co., where he was well known and highly respected as a consistent member of the Methodist Church.

RECEIPTS FOR "WESLEYAN" FOR WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 15TH.

Table of receipts for Wesleyan, listing names and amounts. Includes Rev. E. E. Turner, Joseph Hemphill, Fred Robinson, Rev. J. Goodison, A. A. Thompson, Rev. A. Hagarty, Alpheus Milton, Rev. J. S. Allen, Cyrus Goodwin, Rev. E. Slackford, John Weeks, Rev. W. G. Lane, Graham Ralston, Rev. F. O. B. Johnson, Joseph Cowan, Rev. C. Lockhart, W. R. Bennett, Rev. J. S. Phinney, O. P. Baker, John Mealey, William Estey, Mrs. Morrison, Rev. R. McArthur, Wm. Douglass, Rev. A. F. Weldon, Chas. McIntosh, Job Skinner, Rev. J. Gaetz, Thos. Holland, Rev. R. Tweedie, Thomas Baker, A. H. Poole, Israel Vickery, Geo. Boyd, A. Gardner, Rev. D. D. Currie, Thomas R. Tuttle, Rev. Wm. Harrison, Ed. Brun, Rev. J. Butchiff, Rev. J. Webb, Rev. D. B. Scott, J. W. Hatfield, Rev. J. Craig, Mrs. W. Thompson, Thos. Logan, R. J. Chapman, E. C. Turner, Nathan Wilcox, Mrs. Geo. Morris, Rev. W. B. Thomas, John F. Bent, H. Boyd Magee, T. L. Simons, A. G. Cunningham.

G. W. TREADWELL, BARRISTER & ATTORNEY AT LAW CONVEYANCER, &c., &c. OFFICE: Corner of Charlotte and Union Streets, Saint John, New Brunswick. Accounts collected in all parts of the Province. Conveyancing and all other legal business carefully attended to.

PREACHER'S PLAN, HALIFAX AND DARTMOUTH, SUNDAY, 18TH NOV.

11 a.m. Brunswick St. 7 p.m. Rev. E. R. Young. Rev. J. Lathern. 11 a.m. Grafton St. 7 p.m. Rev. J. Lathern. Rev. E. R. Young. 11 a.m. Keye St. 7 p.m. Rev. W. L. Cunningham. Rev. E. R. Brunyate. 11 a.m. Charles St. 7 p.m. Rev. G. Shore. Rev. J. Sharp. 11 a.m. Cobourst St. 7 p.m. Rev. E. R. Brunyate. Rev. W. L. Cunningham. BEECH STRE, 3.30. 11 a.m. Dartmouth 7 p.m. Rev. Jas. Sharp. Rev. G. Shore.

MARKET PRICES.

Reported weekly by J. W. Potts, Commission Merchant, St. John, N.B., and J. H. Bent, Agent King's County Produce Depot, Halifax, N.S.

Market on Saturday, November 17, 1877.

Table of market prices for various goods like Butter, Pork, Beef, etc. Columns for Halifax and St. John.

NOV. 1877. STOCK NOV. 1877.

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 thoroughly complete, and will be kept a still end of the season.

ANDERSON, BILLING & Co WHOLESALE DRY GOODS WAREHOUSE 111 and 113 Granville St. Halifax, N.S.

NOW READY

The first volume of Rev. T. Watson Smith's "METHODISM IN EASTERN BRITISH AMERICA"

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, Newfoundland and Bermuda; brief biographical sketches of early ministers and laymen; and such notices of contemporary 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. 401—has been placed at the low rate of \$1.50 per copy.

On the receipt of that sum a copy will be sent post-paid to any part of the Lower Provinces. Send your address at once to the

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CORNER GRANVILLE AND SACKVILLE STREETS.

NOVA SCOTIA

Steam Machine Paper Bag Manufactory

THE CHEAPEST IN THE MARKET SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

ALSO BOOK BINDING, In all its Branches.

G. & T. PHILLIPS

Intercolonial Railway.

1877 1877

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 points. At 8.25 a.m. and 1.30 p.m., for Picton 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 West. At 1.30 and 8.20 p.m. from Picton and intermediate stations. C. J. BRIDGES, Genl. Supt. of Gov. Railways.

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 ENGLISH AND AMERICAN STAPLES, Woollens, Winceys, Dress Goods, Mantles, Silks, Hosiery, Gloves, Haberdashery, &c., &c.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT. STOCK VERY LARGE AND SPLENDIDLY ASSORTED.

Our Goods, purchased largely from Manufacturers direct, are offered either for Cash or approved Credit, at such Prices and Terms as must ensure ready sale to those handling them.

Buyers shown through with pleasure.

SMITH BROTHERS, 150 Granville and 25 Duke Streets, Halifax, N.S.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

School Inspectors, School Trustees, Teachers, and other School Officers.

THE MARITIME SCHOOL SERIES.

JUST PUBLISHED. By Wm. COLLINS, SONS & Co., LONDON, GLASGOW AND EDINBURGH.

THE MARITIME READERS.

The lessons in them have been compiled and written with special reference to the history, topography and commercial interests of Nova Scotia and the neighboring provinces. Selections from the writings of Halliburton, Howe, Gesner, Forrester, Magregor, and many others have been inserted. The illustrations include views of the cities and other interesting Maritime scenery, while the books are printed on superfine paper and bound in extra cloth. In the enterprise the publishers have spared no expense to make the new series the best, cheapest, and most suitable for the schools in the Maritime Provinces of Canada, and while making arrangements for introduction in Nova Scotia, they respectfully solicit the co-operation of teachers and all others interested in educational progress.

AN ELEMENTARY GEOGRAPHY.

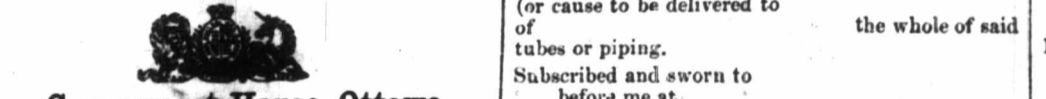
For use in the Maritime Provinces, has been prepared to supply a want long felt in the Schools of this part of the Dominion. It is now an established principle that children should be taught the geography of their own country minutely, and a special effort has been made to bring such information within 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

- First Primer, 32 pages, Price 3 cents
Second Primer, 64 pages, Price 6 cents
First Maritime Reader, 108 pages, Price 15 cents
Second Maritime Reader, 108 pages, Price 15 cents
Elementary Geography, Price 40 cents

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.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under the provisions of the 6th Section of the Act passed in the Session of the Parliament of Canada, held in the 40th year of Her Majesty's Reign, chapter 11, and intitled "An Act to amend certain Acts respecting duties 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 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. HIMS WORTH, Clerk Privy Council.

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

The importer claiming drawback under the above quoted Act shall, in order to be entitled to the same, 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 manufacturer 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 construction 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 appended.

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.

I do solemnly and truly swear that I (or as the case may be, that the firm of which I am a member) did enter inwards (or caused to be entered inwards) at the port of entry No. ( ) on the day of 1877 as per 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 caused 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 the factory situate in

Subscribed and sworn to before me at this day of 1877

FORM NO. 2.

DOMINION OF CANADA.—PORT OF ENTRY.

I do solemnly and truly swear that I (or as the case may be, that the firm of which I am a member) did enter inwards (or caused to be entered inwards) at the port of entry No. ( ) on the day of 1877 as per 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 deliver

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thereon to the amount of \$ ( ) and did deliver

Government House, Ottawa

MONDAY, 8th day of October, 1877

PRESIDENT: HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under the provisions of the 6th section of the Act passed in the Session of the Parliament of Canada, held in the 40th year of Her Majesty's Reign, chapter 11, and intitled "An Act to amend certain Acts respecting duties 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 value in the following schedule mentioned and assigned to the various classes of Sewing Machine Manufactory shall be the value upon which duty shall be levied and collected upon the sewing Machines of the said Manufactory, and those of all other manufacturers 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 this subject of 20th June, 1874, be and the same the same is hereby rescinded.

H. A. HIMS WORTH, Clerk Privy Council

SCHEDULE.

Retail New York Prices of the sewing machines of the "Singer Manufacturing Company," with the gold value at which they are recommended they be allowed entry for duty.

THE NEW FAMILY MACHINE.

No. 1. Ornamented in bronze, black walnut table with drawer, oiled. 30 18 00

No. 2. Ornamented in bronze, black walnut table, with drawer, polished. 31 19 43

No. 3. Ornamented in bronze, black walnut portable case, with hand attachment. 30 19 95

No. 4. Ornamented in bronze, drop leaf table with drawer, oiled. 35 21 00

No. 5. Ornamented in bronze, with neat substantial cover in black walnut to protect the machine, polished. 35 20 27

No. 6. The same with neat substantial cover in black walnut to protect the machine, polished. 37 21 53

No. 7. The same with drop leaf table with drawers, oiled and neat substantial cover in black walnut to protect the machine. 40 22 05

No. 8. Highly ornamented in gold, black walnut table and folding cover with drawer, lock, &c., polished. 45 23 46

No. 9. Highly ornamented in gold, black walnut table and folding cover with drawer, lock, &c., polished. 48 27 30

No. 10. Highly ornamented in gold, with pearl, black walnut table and folding cover, with drawer, lock, &c., extra finished in oil. 60 35 44

No. 11. Highly ornamented, inlaid with pearl, black walnut table and folding cover, with drawer, lock, &c., extra finished and polished. 65 38 53

No. 12. Highly ornamented, inlaid with pearl, mahogany table and folding cover, with drawer, lock, &c., extra finished and polished. 70 42 53

No. 13. Highly ornamented, inlaid with pearl, rosewood table and folding cover, with drawer, lock, &c., extra finished and polished. 75 44 89

No. 14. Highly ornamented in gold, black walnut cabinet case and folding cover, with drawers, lock, &c., oiled. 65 37 80

No. 15. Highly ornamented in gold, black walnut cabinet case and folding cover, with drawers, lock, &c., polished. 70 41 48

No. 16. Highly ornamented, inlaid with pearl, "notched" black walnut cabinet case and folding cover, with drawers, lock, &c., extra finished in oil. 95 55 12

No. 17. Highly ornamented, inlaid with pearl, "notched" black walnut cabinet case and folding cover, with drawers, lock, &c., extra finished and polished. 100 59 06

No. 18. Elaborately ornamented and pearl cabinet case and folding cover, with drawers, &c., case inlaid with satin, wood, both machine and case most beautifully and highly finished and polished. 130 92 40

No. 19. The same, with carved cabinet case and folding cover, in "notched" black walnut, polished. 125 88 20

No. 20. The same, with carved cabinet case and folding cover in rosewood, polished. 130 92 40

MANUFACTURING MACHINES.

No. 24. Medium shuttle machine on black walnut table, with two drawers for light manufacturing purposes. 35 23 63

No. 25. The same with neat substantial cover in black walnut to protect the machine, oiled. 40 26 25

No. 26. No. 4 Machine on black walnut table with drawers. 45 28 35

No. 27. No. 4 Arm Machine. 50 30 75

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