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Prince St., il, 1877.

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Ballads on So-science, me and School

LITERARY.

We have received a copy of Rev. Mr. Sommerville's Tract on Baptism. It is for sale, as will be seen by advertisement in another place.

The History of the Maritime Provinces, by John Harper, authorised by the N. Brunswick Board of Education, has been laid on our table. It is a volume of 150 pages, neatly got up, and apparently a comprehensive work.

The First Annual Report of the Inebriate Home, Dartmouth, extracts from which we give this week, is a somewhat surprising record of success in a very delicate line of philanthropic enterprise. The Report is admirably written; but the subject itself surpasses all the interest which could centre in a merely literary performance. For the conquest of a vile habit which is too prevalent _ sor the recovery of the deplorably fallen among our population, this Home under the blessing of God, seems the best agency we have. There are but few it would appear who are not reformed by its treatment; of those the Report says that confinement is the only remedy for their desperate condition. And why not confine them? If the choice lies between imprisonment and ruin, we prefer the former.

The Council of Public instruction for Nova Scotia have very wisely adopted the School Books published by Wm. Collins Sons & Co., Glasgow. These books are admirably adapted to the purposes of teaching, illustrated as they are on almost every page, and printed in clear bold type. Moreover they are wonderfully cheap, and most of them are new publications. There are two series, that called the "Academic Progressive Reader," being designed for the higher grades. They have been adopted in Australia, while in England and Scotland they are widely used. Nova Scotia has been using readers which, however suitable they may have been in past years, are now altogether behind the age. The matter of Messrs. Collins' books is modern, very instructive and so beautifully embellished that scholars will turn to them with avidity.

Correspondence between the Committee of the Sabbath Convention and the Premier on "Sunday Railway Travel" has been sent us by the Chairman, Israel Longworth, Esq. It occupies nearly four columns, and consequently would take too much space for entire publication, while extracts cannot well be given without injury to the text. It is gratifying to learn that the representations of the Convention have been met "in a prompt and courteous manner." The Committee is gratified with the advantage gained, and hopes for an adoption of all its suggestions in the early future

" MORE CRY THAN WOOL."

Some time ago I sat listening to Mr. Spurgeon as he preached in a favorable and fashionable watering place in Wales. A well-dressed and apparently well-to-do man sat next to me upon the platform; indeed, he seemed such an important person that I made way for him, gave him my chair, and betook myself to a form close by. I don't think that I ever saw a man evince more in-All through the service he was deeply conductor took up his ticket he demand. a table needed? A flap hung to the

tions. Then came the sermon, and a ecstacy of wonder, admiration and joy; and when it was over he blessed God, and three times cried-Amen! Mr. Spurgeon, in his discourse, said some excellent things about liberality, which appeared in a special manner to approve themselves to my neighbor, who repeatedly looked round toward me, remarking, "Good, good!-that's good! very, very good !!" In all that Mr. Spurgeon said about meanness, selfishness, niggardliness (and he did sav some scathing, scalping things), my neighbor seemed fully and entirely to \$8,500 damages .- Chicago Railway Resympathise. Well, the sermon over, then came the collection. I watched my neighbor, it was an unmannerly thing to do do, but I did it; and my apology is this that, partly at my request, Mr. Spurgeon had travelled far did not expect much, for I thought of the proverb-"More cry than wool." Still, I thought this man, who had been so enchanted by the discourse, and who had very distinctly declared in my hearing and in the hearing of many others, that were the whole realm of nature his, it would be a present far too small I thought he might be good for halfa-crown : especially as he had wept profusely when Mr. Spurgeon, in feeling terms, referred to the object for which he pleaded. I saw my neighbor pick from a handful of silver and gold, a shilling which he put upon the plate. I said to myself-well, this is a hypocritical humbug! But I farther saw that, when my neighbor had put down his shilling, he picked off the plate a sixpence and five pennies, one by one, which he put into his pocket. I hope he did not take more: but for the eleven pence out of the twelve I can vouch, and then the mean wretch had the cheek to roar out another "Bless the Lord," and another "Amen" at the benediction.—Rev. H. Stowell Brown, in " Plain Talk" for March.

RIGHT OF A PASSENGER TO A

SEAT. was to take passage being known as train reached the station at Harrisburgh it consisted of but two passen-

ger cars, an ordinary car and a smoking car. The plaintiff asserts that he was constitutionally unable to ride in the The plaintiff was afflicted with a disease which made standing any length of time positively injurious to him, and, as some other cars were added to the of the brakesman, and was directed by terest, more delight, more strong and him to enter one of them, a sleeping varied feeling while hearing a discourse. | car, where he found a seat. When the

great enthusiasm; Mr. Spurgeon's well in the car, which plaintiff refused to props. One arm may be developed into known running comment which he pay, alleging that his ticket entitled him a writing case with all the appurtengives as he reads the Scripture so de- to a seat, and that there was no seats ances, the other into a dressing box lighted him that he knocked the plat- elsewhere on the train. The conductor containing all the toilet articles. The form vigorously with his walking stick, afterwards put plaintiff off the train empty spaces in the lid are to be utiland several times cried out "Hear, about eight miles from Lancaster. He ized. Step around to the rear, pull on hear." During prayer I was much dis- walked in to Lancaster, and in the a couple of knobs, and there are two turbed by my neighbor's pious ejacula- long walk his disease, he alleges, was small tables set with plates, knives, generally are. My neighbor was a great effects of it. Le Van's suit for damitself. study to me. I fear I was more observ- ages has been pending eight years. On ant of him than mindful of the dis- the trial the company's version of the course. The preacher was humorous, affair was that the conductor allowed my neighbor laughed right heartily; the plaintiff to remain in the sleeping the preacher was pathetic, my neighbor | car until there were seats vacant in drew out his handkerchief, and applied other parts of the train; that shortly it again and again to his streaming after the train left Middletown the coneyes; the preacher was eloquent, my ductor requested him to take one of neighbor looked and listened in an these seats and he refused, whereupon the train was stopped and he was ejected. There was no force, the defendants claimed, used on the plaintiff except the mere laying on of hands, so that he should not seem to assent to his being put off the train. It was the duty of the plaintiff, His Honor said, to accept the seat offered in the ordinary car, if such had been actually offered him, and that the conflicting versions of the affair must be reconciled by the jury. The jury, after a deliberation of over two hours, returned a verdict of

WHEN Sir Samuel Baker was taking his leave of Kamrasi, King of Unyoro, the sable Prince asked him to leave Lady Baker behind, a request to which the Englishman replied by threatening to preach for a charity in which I was to shoot his Majesty if he dared to remonstrative, enthusiastic neighbor. I him a bit of her mind in choice Arabic. Surprised that his proposal should create such excitement, Kamrasi said Don't be angry; I did not mean to offend you by asking for your wife, I will give a wife if you want one, and I thought you would have no objection to give me yours. It is my custom to give my visitors pretty wives, and I thought you might like to exchange. Don't make a fuss about it; and if you don't like it, there's an end to it."

CURIOSITY AT THE EXHIBI-TION.

We have hitherto labored under the idea that in ingenious combinations of furniture our American inventors excelled the rest of mankind. But now we doubt it. There is an exhibitor from the Argentine Republic from whom our inventors may take lessons. He contrives to stow more utterly diverse articles into a smaller space than any one we ever saw; his furniture is at once a puzzle and succession of surprizes. No drawing would do justice to the principal object which he displays. It is a dressing case which contains everything in the housekeeping line, from a coal cellar up. There are places for utensils, for blacking In the case of BarnettLe Nan against | boxes, for cigars, hair brushes, garthe Pennsylvania Railroad Company, iu ments, gas stoves, provisions; and the Court of Common Pleas No. 4, at Phila- rest a New York "Herald" exploring delphia last week, the facts are given expedition might profitably be fitted as follows: "The plaintiff in Novem- out to discover. If there is a cradle ber, 1868, purchased at Harisburg a and baby tender also combined, and we ticket from the defendant for passage dare say there is, the young housekeeper to Philadelphia, the train on which he needs nothing more to complete her menage. For people who have no fixed the Cincinnati express. When the abode, but who "live in trunks," this South American inventor provides a less complicated but none the less ingenious combination. To begin with, there is a trunk about as large as the average is "Saratoga," presenting nothing resmoking car, and the other car was full. markable in aspect except an exterior strength calculated to defy the most persistent baggage smasher. You seize the top, throw it over sideways in two portions, lift up and open out the back train at this place, he asked permission | part, and behold the trunk is a comfortable lounge. Where are the garments? In the drawers under the seat, which the fall of a false front piece reveals. Is

BEREAN NOTES.

BY D. A. WHEDON, D. D.

Sunday, December 3rd.

Peter the Jew, and six brethren from Joppa, chap. 11. 12, also Jews, have come into social fellowship, and eaten food with uncircumcised Gentiles. Chap. 11, 2. He has been taught one lesson, ver. 28, and be is quickly to learn another.

34. THEN PETER-Cornelius, in reply to Peter's inquiry why he was sent for, had described with minuteness his fasting and praying, the vision, and the angelic direction to send for him to speak to him words whereby he and his house should be saved, chap. 11, 14. This showed to Peter that God had heard and answered a Gentile's prayer while yet a Gentile, and that he intended suivation to be presented to him. - I PERCEIVE I comprehe fairly proved to his surprise. No RES-PECTER OF PERSONS-God does not judge men according to their external condition. This was an old truth. Duet. 18, 17; 2 Chron. 19, 7. But Peter now sees that it extends to race and nationality, which is further than he had thought.

35. EVERY NATION—Gentile or heathen as well as Jew. He has learned, affirmatively, the true ground on which God acmuch interested. So I watched my de- peat it, while the lady concerned gave cepts man, namely, their character. FEAE-ETH-Reverence and obeys God. WORK. ETH RIGHTEOUSNESS - Does uprightly. according to his best knowledge of the divine will. ACCEPTED WITH HIM-Cornelius had this character. He was a just man, verse 22, worshipped and feared God, gave alms, verse 2, fasted and praved, verse 30. He served God according to the best light he had, and was anxiously seeking more light. He was doing what he could to find peace with God, and in the best way he knew. And he was accepted through the atonement of Christ, though he did not know Christ, or have evidence of his acceptance. Doubtless Plato and Socrates were of this class. There are such in heathen lands, who, moved by the Holy Spirit in their hearts, are doing the best they know, and are yearning for a better state, ready to receive the Gospel when it is given them. just as Cornelius was.

36. THE WORD-Peter at once goes on with the story of Christ as sent to the Jews. PEACE, reconciliation with God, is its great message, as preached by Christ himself. LORD OF ALL-Of all men, and not of Jews only.

37. YE KNOW-They had heard of its publication to the children of Israel, and Philip had been, and was perhaps then, in Cesarea, telling it to the Jews. Some think that Cornelius was the centurion who saw Jesus crucified. Matt. 27, 54 GALILEE-Luke 4, 14, 37, 44. AFTER-Matt. 4, 12.

38. How-The story published is now outlined. ANOINTED - Consecrated to his threefold office of Messiah, Christ, which words mean anointed. WITH THE HOLY GHOST-At his baptism. POWER -Miraculous and spiritual. This anointing was given to his human nature. Do-ING GOOD-Bestowing benefits. HEALING Demoniac and diseased. God was with HIM-A good reason for such mighty vorks, and a glorious truth. John 3. 2. 39. WE-Apostles. WITNESSES-Testifying the facts of which Cornelius had heard. On a TREE-The cross. Peter does not keep back the ignominious fact, though he knows that in Roman eyes no death could be so shameful.

40. OPENLY-So that it was certain that he was alive again.

41. Nor to ALL-It was not necessary to the establishment of the truth of the resurrection, or the use to be made of the fact. EAT AND DEINK - Thus clearly proving that there was no deception.

42. COMMANDED US - The apostles, Col. 3, 11.

interested; he joined in the singing with | ed \$1.50 extra for the privilege of riding | back is raised and firmly supported by | then, spoke by divine authority. PREACH -Herald ; to proclaim as heralds. THE PEOPLE-Not the Jewish people, as Alford thinks, although the apostles had so interpreted it. Their commission was to all nations and all the world. Matt. 28, 19: Mark 16, 15; and they were to be witnesses to the uttermost part of the earth. Chap. 1, 8. AND TO TESTIFY—As witnesses who must speak the whole truth. aggravagated to such an extent that he forks, tumblers, napkins, and all the et So the work of all ministers is a double good sermon it was, as Mr. Spurgeon's has never entirely recovered from the ceteras. The trunk is an exposition by one. Judge-At the final judgement day. Jesus is the appointed Judge of all men, both those who will be living on the earth at his second advent, and those who will have died. Matt. 25, 31, 32.

43. ALL THE PROPHETS—The proph ts as a whole. Jesus is the center of all prophecy, whether ritual or spoken. THROUGH HIS NAME-As Redeemer and Saviour. WHOSOEVER-Taking in every body. BELIEVETH-With the whole soul. SHALL RECEIVE—As God's free, unmerited, and unbought gift. REMISSION-The sending away; forgiveness. Or sins-So that "there is no condemnation."

Rom. 8, 1. 44. WHILE SPAKE-Peter was intending to say more, but he was interrupted. The hearts of his hearers, longing for such words as these, drank them in with a mighty faith, when suddenly the Holy Ghost fell on them which heard. as he did on the disciples at the Pente-

ing and his miraculous power, verse 46. 45. THEY OF THE CIRCUMCISION_The Hebrew Christians who had come with Peter. ASTONISHED-It overturned 'all their old Jewish notions to see the great gift of the Gospel bestowed on Gentiles' who had not previously become proselytes by circumcision.

cost, chap. 11, 15, in both his regenerat-

46. SPEAK WITH TONGUES - Miraculously, in languages they had never learned. MAGNIFY GOD - With words of exultation and praise for the salvation they had received. Peter had now fully outpouring of the Spirit, signally shown it to be his plan to save men without their first becoming Jews. He had made these men his children, which was proof enough that they were to be received into the church. This led to Peter's question as, chap. 11, 16, 17, he remembered the connection of baptism with water with baptism with the Spirit.

47. FORBID WATER-If any Jewish believer could object, then was his time. But no, Christ had baptized them with his Spirit, and they were entitled to its symbol in the baptism with water.

48. COMMANDED-Peter did not administer the rite, as indeed the apostles seldom did. This service was by the brethren from Joppa. NAME OF THE LORD-The Lord Jesus. As to the mode of this baptism, there ought to be no room for question. Jesus had just baptized their souls. and we know that the baptizing element fell on them." chap. 11, 15, as they were sitting. The symbol of it, its picture, was administered in the same way, else it could not have represented the real baptism. They were stationary, and the water fell on them. CERTAIN DAYS-Nothing shows how long. On Peter's return to Jerusalem he was called to an account for his proceedings, as chap. 11. 1-18 shows. and a division began which was never healed, many still insisting that the Gentiles must keep the law of Moses.

LESSONS. 1. The divine rule is this whoever fears God and does rightly according to the best light he has or can get, be he heathen, Jew, Turk, Roman Catholic, or Protestant Christian, is accepted with him, and will be saved freely through the atonement, No soul will be lost for not believing in a Jesus of whom he never heard. We who have the Gospel must believe in Christ and follow bim. Isa. 1, 16, 17; Micah. 6, 7; Acts 15, 8; Rom. 2, 12-16, 26, 27. 2. That some heathen who do the best they know may be finally saved is no reason for not sending them the Gospel, but the contrary. They are the ones who are yearning for just that which it offers, and will at once receive it, while it is the only hope of the multitudes who lead evil lives. Isa. 55.7; Acts 13, 42; 16, 9, 14; 17, 34; Phil. 1, 5: Col. 1, 6; 1 Thess. 1, 6. 3. All caste is wicked, whether among Jews, Hindus, or Christians, whether it be based on race, or color of the skin, or other external distinction. We are all one in Christ Jesus. Deut. 10, 17; Acts 15, 8; Rom. 2, 11; 10, 12; 1 Cor. 12, 13; Gal. 3, 28; Eph. 2, 14;

'WESLEYAN' ALMANAC, NOVEMBER, 1876.

Full Moon, 1 day, 7h, 16m, Afternoon. Last Quarter, 8. day, 1h, 3m, Afternoon New Moon, 15 day, 8h, 33m, Afternoon First Quarter, 24 day, 0h, 12m, Morning.

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3	Friday	6 45	4 43	5 42		8 29	7 59	1
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26	SUNDAY	7 16	4 19	1 41	7 59	1 10	2 15	1
25 27 27	Monday	7 17	4 19	2 0	8 44	2 17	3 28	1
28	Tuesday	7 18	4 18	2 25	9 33	3 28	4 32	1
29	Wednday	7 19	4 18	2 52	10 26	4 41	5 22	ı
30	Thursday	7 21	4 17	3 32	11 26	6 0	6 7	1

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

High water at Pictou and Jape Tormentine, 2 hrs and 11 minutes LATER than at Halifax. At Annapoles, 8t. John, N.B., and Pertland, Maine, 3 hours and 25 minutes LATER, and at St. John's, Newfound 20 minutes EARLIER than at Halifax. At Charlottetown, 2 hours 54 minutes LATER. At Westport, 2 hours 54 minutes ATER. At Yarmouth, 2 hours 26 minutes LATER.

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

MOUNT ALLISON.

PUBLIC EXHIBITION.

The Public Exhibition at the close of the first term took place on Tuesday evening at Lingley Hall. The following was the programme:

Devotional Exercises, Rev. C. Stewart, D.D. Music, Chorus, 'Yonder Dressed in Green.' Emerson, Solo, by Miss White.

Declamations of Students, Male Academy. 1. Marshall Steeves Barbara Freitchie, Arthur H. Smith....The Charcoal Man. 3. Wm. H. Langille The Child Angel 4. L. D. Robinson... Destruction of Babel. Music: Troubadour March, Waison, Misses Freeman. A. Trueman, Fisher, Bourke.

Essays of Young Ladies.

.....Miss Esther Lowden 1. Motives... 2. Zssays and Essayists, Miss E. Trueman Music.....On Gallant Company IV.

Essays Continued.

The Dignity of Labor Miss M. Black. Whither are we Drifting? Miss Lizzie Mc-Music: A. B. C., Duet Comique, Perry, Miss Florence Smith and Prof. Sterne.

Declamations of College Students. 1. Song of Battle of Morgarten...LeBert

2. Zekle's Courtship.....F. H. Tuck.

Music: Fascination Galop, E. Perring, Miss Worrall, and Prof. Sterne.

Reports, &c. Music: Thy Flowery Banks, Chorus, Meyerbeer; Solo, by Miss Hibbard. Benediction.

The Essays were read with more than usual energy and clearness. Whither are we drifting, was earnest in tone and vigorous in expression pointing out the tendencies of the day in its political and social aspects. The Dignity of Labor was a well written and strong rebuke to those drones in the human hive who start out in life despising the horny hand of honest toil.

There was so little to criticise and so much to admire in the music, that it can only be spoken of in unqualified praise. The enthusiastic Professor of Music, Mr. Sterne, appeared to be well supported in his efforts by pupils who, if they have not caught something of his musical genius, have imbibed his spirit. The chorus class was full and its performance was very effective. Miss Hibbard in her solo displayed a voice of surpassing sweetness. The duet of Prof. Sterne and Miss F. Smith was rendered with capital effect and was received with rounds of applause. The instrumental pieces in each case displayed a good deal of taste and execution, while the performance of Miss Louisa Worrall was unexceptionally brilliant .- Post.

MOUNT ALLISON .- The Reports of Principal Inch, President Allison, and Vice-Principal Kennedy, made to the public on Tuesday evening, show the Institutions to be in a prosperous and satisfactory condition. The attendance

during the past term was as follows :-Ladies Academy65 students. do.

Instrumental Music, and 23 in the Painting Departments. Vice Principal excellent deportment, good health, fine Academy. President Allison spoke hopefully of the prospects of the University of Halifax and of its influence in elevating and promoting the higher education of the country. He saw no insuperable difficulties either in the way of forming a curriculum that all Institutions could avail themselves of, or in obtaining a competent board of exami-

SERMONS TO YOUNG MEN.

Yesterday evening, in connection with the "Association week of prayer," sermons were preached to young men in the following churches:-Western Congegational. Erskine. Olivet. Ottawa street Methodist, St. Andrews, St. Gabrial street Presbyterian, Stanley street Presbyterian, Cote street Presbyterian, St. Thomas, Congregational, American Presbyterian. Sherbrooke street Methodist, Inspector street Presbyterian, St. Joseph street Presbyterian, St. Mark's, St. Paul's, Dorchester street Methodist, St. Catherine street Baptist, Douglas Church, and St. James street Methodist.

In these churches, the clergymen were supplied with some interesting facts in regard to the past year's work of the Young Men's Christian Association; 624 general meetings had been held, and a total of 953. There were 150 workers, and to his neighbors. 95, 000 invitation tickets had been distributed; likewise 40,000 English tracts, friendly to all good works. He wishes 25,000 French, and 10,000 in foreign

In the latter church, Rev. L. Gaetz, the pastor, in preaching from Jeremiah's words: "His chosen young men are gone down to the slaughter," gave some startling statistics which he had taken the pains to collect from police and jail records, mortality returns and other sources in regard to the grave progress of vice and crime among our young men. For the past nine years the arrests in the city averaged 11,490 per year; but for the ten months of 1875. ending the 31st October last, the arrests numbered 16,741; and if to this large number be added the probable average for the two remaining months of the year, the number of arrests will amount to the appalling total of 20,089 arrests during 1876. This was nearly 75 per cent for an increase upon the general average of the nine years ending with 1875, of the number arrested, 9,600 were young men under thirty years of age. He also noticed that while this alarming increase on the criminal records had taken place during the first year when fines were more customarily inflicted than terms of imprisonment, which was owing to Government imposing 25 cents per day for keeping a certain class of criminals in jail. singular to say, the number condemned to the cells this year will be fully one thousand less than last. These figures proved very clearly the increase of crime and wickedness. The majority of the convicts in our prison, he found, were between fifteen and twenty-five years of age; truly 'His chosen young men are gone down to the slaughter." Then again there were 400 licensed places for the sale of intoxicating liquor in the city. He asked emphatically, in the name of Heaven, if this terrible sacrifice of youth would never cease; would the conscription forever go on increasing? And argued that any individual who would not belp his sinking brother was another Cain. In looking over the mortuary returns he met that lying entry, "died of debility," attached to multitudes of the names of young men who had gone down to untimely graves. This entirely covered a multitude of sins. and no unprejudiced mind could doubt, but that the sources of that debility were

THE HORRID SOCIAL EVILS.

of society. Besides the 400 licensed and other unlicensed taverns and places of reort, were 75 dens of infamy, and over 100 houses of disrepute with 400 inmates known to the police, and no one could tell now many more whose feet went down to death, and whose steps took hold on hell.

There were damning dens of every description where young men were robbed and ruined for both worlds. There were also clubs and various associations where young men met to drink and talk obscenity. The theatres were also doing fearful harm under the most charitable interpretation; their influence was on the wrong side. They represented the Christian as the sneak, whereas the high liver, fast man, and rake were held up as gentlemen, and the moral effect of such teaching was most injurious, in summing up, the Reverend gentleman considered the social state needed disinfecting more that the French-Canadians needed vaccination. He desired to warn every young man in the city, be he Catholic or Protestant, against the temptations that beset his path, and held first that young man should be held responsible for the wrong committed to

In the Ladies Academy, 50 were in themselves and to society; and argued that the sins and errors of youth should on no account be excused; rather could Kennedy dwelt at some length on the they overlook the sins of the aged, whose life had been spent, whose work was done, and whose conduct could not affect the past; but for young men before whom was life with all its responsibilities, it was just the reverse, 2nd. He advised those who were safe themselves to help the tempted and the fallen, or otherwise they would be accessory to the ruin going on, and have the blood of the lost on their heads; and 3rd, that the gospel of Christ, above all other remedies, be applied. - Montreal

THE MINIMUM CHRISTIAN.

The minimum Christian! And who is he? The Christian who is going to heaven at the cheapest rate possible. The Christian who intends to get all of the world he can, and not meet the worldling's doom. The Christian who aims to bave as little religion as he may without lacking it altogether.

The minimum Christian goes to church in the morning, and in the afternoon also, unless it rains, or is too warm, or too cold, or he is sleepy, or has the headache from eating too much at dinner. He listens most respectfully to the preacher, and joins in prayer and praise. He applies the truth very judiciously, sometimes to himself, oftener

The minimum Christian is very them well, but it is not in his power to do much for them. The Sabbathschool he looks upon as an admirable institution, especially for the neglected and ignorant. It is not convenient, however, for him to take a class. His business engagements are so pressing during the week that he needs the Sabbath as a day of rest; nor does he think himself qualified to act as a teacher.

There are so many persons better prepared for this important duty that he must beg to be excused. He is very friendly to Home and Foreign Missions, and gives his mite. He thinks there are "too many appeals;" but he gives. if not enough to save his reputation, pretty near it; at all events, he aims at

The minimum Christian is not clear on a number of points. The opera and lancing, the theatre and card-playing and large fashionable parties, give him much trouble. He cannot see the harm in this or that or the other popular amusement. There is nothing in the Bible against it. He does not see but that a man may be a Christian and dance or go to the opera. He knows several excellent persons who do. Why should not he ? He stands so close to the dividing line between the people of God and the people of the world that it is hard to say on which side of it he is actually to be found.

Ah, my brother, are you making the attempt? Beware, lest you find at last that in trying to get to heaven with a little religion you miss it altogether-lest, without gaining the whole world, you lose your own soul .-Selected.

A CRUEL FASHION .- Mr. Alfred Newton writes a striking protest to the London Times against the wholesale slaugh. ter of birds for the sake of ornamental feathers. He quoted the proceedings of a single sale of feathers, to show that to supply that sale alone 9,700 herons (or egrets) must have been destroyed. All these feathers are said to have some from India last Autumn. Mr. Newton ob erves that no country could supply 10,000 herons in a single breeding season without nearly rooting out the stock. Moreover 15,000 humming-birds and upwards were included in the sales, of which 740 were of a single kind. As far as we know none of these birds really diminish the stock of food available for man, so that in destroying them for mere show we empty the world absolutely of a certain portion of its beauty and happiness, while the beauty is by no means made up in the ornamentation of feminine toilets which is thus procured.

ONE of the anomalies in American customs is that of a driver of a wagon sitting on the right hand side, while he always turns out to the right when passing another team. It matters not whether he be on the broad, safe thoroughfare, or on a narrow lane, or crowded city street, his seat is the same. Thus situated, it is very difficult to see the exposed wheels in passing, those which require the eye of the driver. Doubtless this is the prominent cause of the many collisions, between the teams, and the wonder is accidents do not

OBITUARY.

JAMES M. LAKE, FORTUNE, N. F.

We have of late in this place been often called to prove the truth of the Psalmist's words, "Lover and friends has thou put far from me, and mine acquaintance into darkness." Into the darkness of the grave

and the silence of the cemetry, we have heen called to commit the mortal remains of our friend and acquaintance James Major Lake.

He was born at Fortune Harbour, For-

tune Bay, N. F., May 8th, 1832, and was a son of the late Mr. George Lake, of this place, in early life, and under the ministry of the Rev. Thomas Fox, he was converted to God, and continued to run well for a season, but in an evil hour the tempter of souls overcame him. and he made shipwreck oi faith and a good conscience. This state of things, however, did not last long, for at the age of twenty-five, and during the pastorate of that now sainted minister of the Lord Jesus Christ, the Rev. Thomas Gaetz, he was again brought to that Saviour whom he had forsaken. From that time to the period of his death he has continued through many conscious infirmities, to follow Christ, and to serve hie generation according to God's will.

As an evidence of his earnestness in the Master's service, the year after his conversion, he was appointed to the office of class-leader, which he held till his death. He was also an earnest advocate of the temperance cause, and to him as one of the leading spirits, with others of kindred natures, this harbour is indebted for a flourishing temperance organization. He was also a warm supporter of our Missionary and other Connexional enterprises, and by visiting the sick and dying made manifest his discipleship of Him whom it is said, "He went about doing good."

The health of our brother till within this year was robust in the extreme, so much so that one would have thought that his was a long life, but contrary to human expectations, the strong man was laid aside by disease, and he proved that in this war there was no discharge. About eleven months ago he was laid aside with an affection of the leg, from which however, he so far recovered, as to be able to attend to his business, but only for a short time, when the malady still, as it would seem, clamorous for the life, made an attack on a more vital point, and so make sure work of its victim, the stomach became disorganized, and refused to perform its functions. This resulted in great emaciation, and exeruciating pains of body.which continued with him, with great severity at times till the end of life, but through all supported by the promises of God's word.

When life was drawing to a close, his friends would gather around him, and at his own request sing some of the songs of Zion. This was to him great pleasure. and often though weak would assist. Thus his end was eminently peaceful, and when he could no longer speak for God, he would wave his hand in token of the Divine presence. While the shades of the evening of Monday, Oct. 23, were gathering over the quiet harbour, our brother without a sigh or a groan passed away to his reward in the skies, leaving behind him a sorrowing widow and children, with a large eircle of mourning friends, of him we may in truth say, "He being dead yet W. K.

MR. JOHN DEXTER.

At Ohio, Shelburue, on the 3rd inst... iu the 75th year of his age, Mr. John Dexter. For many years he walked with God. In the Methodist branch of Zion he found spiritual life. Satisfied with the Scriptural instruction he received from her ministers, by which he grew in wisdom and Christian graces, he meddled not with those "given to change." His progress in the ways of the Lord were consistent dence of love to Christ, of every name and and uninterrupted, and gained for him a sect.

To live was Christ; to die was gain. His body rests in the grave-" dust to dust." His spirit is with his ascended Lord. There in the abode of two men (Enoch and Elijah). he waits, together with the spirits of multitudes of just men, for the resurrection of the body and its investiture of those spiritual elements which will make it immortal; fitting it for re-occupation by the heaven-inhabiting spirit—the guest of its days of mortal. ity-and so remain forever with the Lord.

MR. JOHN NORTH OF GORNWALLIS.

Brother North, the subject of this memoir, was of the number of those, who in the earlier days of Methodism in Cornwallis, was made the partaker of the forgiveness of sing, through faith in our Lord Jesus Christ. The venerable W. Burt, W. Croscombe, J. Strong and H. Pope,

Senr., in their arduous and extensive erancy, had proclaimed a free salvation for every man who will embrace it. But in those times, in this section of the Province, the great truths that Christ by the grace of God had tasted death for every man; and that the Christian believer should "hold fast that which thou hast, that no man take thy crown," were ignored by multitudes; and the church that promul. gated such doctrines, was repudiated. But in the midst of such continuous opposition those faithful ministers continued to proclaim the truth as it is in Jesus with great success. Among many others was Bro. John North and his excellent wife. who united themselves with the Methodist Church. From that period down to the termination of life, they both continued faithful followers of our Lord Jesus Christ. From the time of Bro. North's conversion to the termination of his religious pilgrimage, his house was the welcome home of all the ministers of God of all sections of the Church. All that appertained to the interests of the Church of his choice, was of paramount importance to him. In all the relations of life he fully exemplified the Christian char-

In his personal religious experience he was confiding and happy in God; and was blest with great evenness of temperament of mind. Never over elated, never much dejected. His last illness was protracted and attended with great prostration of bodily strength. But in the midst of all. his mind was kept in perfect peace. To the end, he delighted in the company of his minister, and retained pleasing recollections of their persons and labors.

Bro. North was spared to see all the members of his family grown to mature years, one of his sons, is now the representative of his native county, in the Pro. vincial Assembly; and all the other mem. bers of his family are engaged in the laudible enterprises of life. His closing days was as might be expected from such a life, Christ by him was magnified in life and in death. May all his family follow him as he followed Christ. He died on the 16th of May, 1876, in the 74th wear of his age. His funeral was attended by a large concourse of people, to whom Bro. Pickles preached an appropriate sermon. JAMES G. HENNIGAR.

MRS. REBECCA STEEL.

Another mother in our Israel has ex-

changed mortality for life. Sister Steel the beloved wife, of our esteemed and tried friend, Joseph Steel, Esq., of Scott's Bay, was many years ago, made the partaker of the pardoning love of God. During a revival under the ministry of the Rev. Jas. Taylor, she united with the Methodist Church, and during her protracted life, instead of being carried away with strange doctrine, she continued "steadfast, unmovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord." For many years, when our ministers could but seldom visit the Bay. our sister with her husband would often, and frequently over bad roads, come a distance of twelve miles, to unite with our congregation in the worship of God. The genuineness of her faith, was ever demonstrated by her works. She was deeply interested in all that appertained to the service of God. Her personal experience, was not so much of the ecstatic, but rather of the calm, peaceful, confiding trust in her Redeemer.

The writer of these lines, as well as many of our brethren in the ministry, will long remember the uniform hospitality and ever kind and cheerful spirit manifested by our departed sister. Indeed for many years Bro. Steel's home, has been a house of call by numerous visitors at the Bay, who remember the kind welcome given them by both Mr. Steel and his now departed wife. Our sister was firmly and intelligently attached to the doctrine and ordinances of the Methodist Church. But although such was her preference, she held in Christian esteem, all who gave evi-

Within the last few years, it was but too evident, that her health was fast declining, but her hope in Christ was unshaken, she felt all was well. In my last conversation with her, though weak in body, she gave, as she had previously given to Bro. Black then in charge of the circuit, the most pleasing assurances that the Lord was her strength, and would soon be her portion forever. After several attacks of paralysis, she calmly breathed her spirit into the hands of her Redeemer, on the 21st of June, 1876, in the 75th year of her age, leaving an affection. ate husband, a large and much attached family, and numerous friends who mourn her loss. Bro. Pickles, pastor of the Canning church on hearing of her death, hastened from the Conference then in session at Windsor, to attend her funeral. When to a large congregation at the Bay, he presched on the occasion of a death so much lamented.

JAMES G. HENNIGAR, Canning, 1876.

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HENNIGAR.

A little crib beside the bed, A little face above the spread A little frock behind the door, A little shoe upon the floor.

A little lad of dark brown hair, A little blue-eyed face and fair, A little lane that leads to school. A little pencil, slate and rule.

A little blithesome, winsome maid. A little hand within her's laid: A little cottage, acres four. A little old time household store

A little family gathered round; A little turf heaped, tear, dewed mound. A little added to the soil; A little rest from hardest toil.

A little silver in his hair: A little stool and easy chair; A little night of earth-lit gloom : A little cortege to the tomb.

TWO VISIONS.

BY JOHN MACDONALD, M. P.

A tired and weary worker, So tired he longed for rest, Yet felt he could not find it Till plenty he possessed.

He had one day a vision That his resting time was near. And that his means were ample To save from anxious fear.

But with that dream so pleasing A shudder o'er him ran-What if this be a vision-I still a toiling man!

" And what, if distant ever. The means I dreamt I had !" And the vision lost its charm, And the wearied man was sad.

But there came another vision. It filled him first with fears-A house all draped in mourning, And sad ones shedding tears;

Till an angel entered gently, Then bright the house as day. He calmed the weeping mourners, And wiped their tears away. Then on his beavenly mission

The angel gladly sped. Beneath his loving touches Sorrow and suffering fled. He whispered to the sleeper-

"If you, too, would be blest Go, find in works of mercy Your treasure and your rest. "True riches these forever;

Gold, all must leave behind-Better than all earth's treasure Are loving Words and kind." The weary man awakened,

But his weariness was past; One vision nigh misled him, But the lessons of the last Brought him to pray thus earnest,

" To me, let strength be given, Father, to do Thy will on earth, And find my rest in Heaven.

OAKLANDS, Sep., 1876.— Can. Meth. Magazine.

TRUE ECONOMY OF LIFE.

The true economy of human life looks at ends rather than incidents, and adjusts expenditure to a moral scale of values. De Quincey pictures a woman sailing over the water, awakening out of sleep to find her necklace untied and one end hanging over the stream, while pearl after pearl drops from the string beyond her reach while she clutches at one just falling, another drops beyond recovery. Our days drop one after another by our carelessness like pearls from a string, as we sail the sea of life. Prudence requires a wise husbanding of time to see that none of these golden coins are are spent for nothing. The waste of time is a more serious loss than the extravagances against which there is such loud acclaim.

There are thousands who do nothing but lounge and carouse from morning till midnight-drones in the human hive, who consume and waste the honey that honest workers wear themselves out in making, and insult the day by their dissipation and behauch. There are ten thousand idle, frivolous creatures who do nothing but consume, and waste, and wear what honest hands accumulate, and entice others to live as useless and worthless lives as they do. Were every man and woman honest toilers, all would have an abundance of everything, and half of every day for recreation and culture. The expenditure of a few dollars in matters of taste is a small matter in comparison with the wasting of months and years by thousands who have every advantage society can offer, and exact every privilege it affords as a right .- Phil. Com. List.

FUNERAL OF JAMES LICK.—Last Wednesday a costly and imposing funeral cortege passed my office. First came a squad of policemen, Then a military escort. Then a band of music. Then a long line of empty carriages for the pall bearers to ride in when outside the city. Then a magnificent hearse drawn by four black horses, heavily caprisoned. Beside the hearse walked four and twenty pall-bearers with immense black scarfs that floated in the breeze. Then came the society of California pioneers. Then the members of the Academy of Science. Then a few citizens, hardly a score in all! And thus was borne to his burial, James Lick, the millionaire. Not a mourner followed his | trized.

Nobody loved him. The city, that he gave his wealth to adorn, honored him, but did not mourn for him. His riches had not made him happy while he lived, for he was morose and petulant; scolding and cursing his attendants on his dying bed. His riches failed to secure for him one true friend, and there is but little ground to hope that his disposition of them was not such as to lay up treasure for him in heaven. How unsuccessful then his life, after all! James Lick will be remembered as he was buried, with formal and official recognition of his gifts, but without

any enthusiastic admiration or grateful

love. Men will say: He gave his money

to build monuments for himself, and he

mortal remains. Not a tear was shed.

has his reward. Looking then, at this world only, how much better to love our fellow men; and to win their love by little acts of kindness; by daily sympathy with them in their trials; by helping them as we have opporportunity; than by selfish narrowness and grasping to guther a fortune, and then try to buy with it a name among the world's benefactors .- Herald and Pres-

THE LOST HAMMER.

A relief boat was built at New London thirteen years ago. While the workmen were busy over it one man lost his hammer. Whether he knew it or not, it was nailed up in the bottom of the boat. Perhaps if he found it out, he thought that the only harm done was the loss of one hammer. But the boat was put to service, and every time it rocked on the waves that hammer was tossed to and fro. Little by little it wore for itself a track, until it had worn through planking and keel, down to the very copper plating before it was found out. Only that plate of copper kept the vessel from sinking.

It seemed a very little thing in the start, but see what mischief it wrought. So it is with a little sin in the heart. It may break through all the restraints that surround us, and but for God's great mercy, sink our souls in endless ruin. A few evil words in a child's ear have rung in his soul for twenty years and brought untold harm. It is the sin hidden in our hearts that we should most fear. There are none who do not need to offer up the prayer: "Cleanse thou me from secret faults .- The Child's World.

THE office of judge at the Centennial Exhibition is not altogether an agreeable one. We read of one Portuguese, in the department of breadstuffs and food, who was accosted by a brother judge in another department, and invited to go to dinner with him. He declined; but on being pressed he replied: "No, it is not possible.. I have been examining olive oils all the morning, and have tasted one hundred and twenty different kinds, and I feel" (with an expressive gesture just below the region of the heart) "quite sick." Another, a leading chemist, two months ago, devoted one day to examining candies, and was immediately taken ill with inflamation of the bowels, and has been very seriously sick ever since, having suffered two or three relapses. To such troubles must almost certainly be added the discomfort of seeing and hearing, for perhaps a year to come, that premiums were not fairly nor wisely awarded.

The wool clip of New South Wales, one province of Australia, is estimated at 125, 000,000 pounds this year, the money value being about 25 cts. per lb., or \$31,250,

ALL efforts to make hay by gaslight have failed; but it was discovered that wild oats can be sown under its cheerful

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BIBLICAL LITERATURE.

Smith's Bible Dictionary, Farrar's Dictionary, Theological and Ecclesiastical Literature, Stanley's Sinai and Palestine, Thompson's Land and Book, Coneybeari & Howson's Life and Epistles of Paul, Wemer's New Testament Grammar, Trench's Synonyms of New Testament, Lange on Genesis, Alexander on Isaiah, Stuart on Proverbs, Delitzsh on Job, Lange on New Testament, Tholuck on the Sermon on the the Miracles.

THEOLOGY.

dope's Theology, Wateon's Institutes Fernley Lectures, Treffry's Sonship of Christ, Butler's Analogy, Chalmer's Natural Theology, Fairbairn's Typology of the Scriptures, McCosh on the Method of the Divine Government, Rawlinson's Historical Evidences, Liddon's Bampton Lectures on the Divinity of Christ, Farrar's History of Free Thought, Bushnell's Nature and Supernatural, Young's Christ of History, R. Payne Smith's Prophecy a Preparation for Christ, Ecce Deus.

MENTAL D'MOR'A'L PHILOSOPHY.

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

CHURCH HISTORY

Neander's History of the Church, Shaff's History of the Apostolic Church, Schaff's History, Smith's Table of Church History, Milman's History of Latin Christianity, Stanley's Lectures on History of Jewish Church, Shedd's History of Christian Doctrine, Steven's History of Methodism, Missions and D'Aubigne's Keformation, Moister on Missions, Dr. Smith's Old and New Testament History, Stapley's History of Early Christianity.

HOMILETICS & PASTORAL THEOLOGY.

Farrar's Life of Christ, Robert Hall's Sermons, Thomas Arnold's Sermons, Wesley's Sermons, Robertson's Sermons, Bushnell's Sermons, Fish's Masterpieces of Pulpit Eloquence, Spencer's Pastors'

SECULAR HISTORY.

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

BIOGRAPHY.

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

NATURAL SCIENCE.

Hugh Miller's Footprints of the Creator, Guyot's Earth and Man, Marsh's Man and Nature, Cook's Religion of Chemistry, Sketches of Creation by Winchell, Argyle's Reign of Law, Correlation and Conservationof Forces by Yoreman, Peck's Ganot

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MISCELLANEOUS.

Hallam's History of Literature of 15th 16th, and 17th Centuries, Chamber's Cyclopedia of English Literature, Chamber's Encyclopedia, Bacon's Essays, Colridge's Works, John Foster's Essays, Macaulay's Essays, Isaac Taylor's Works, Whipple's Essays, Trench on Study of Words, Whitney's Language and Study of Language.

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

Aug. 28, 1874.

POST OFFICE

INTIL FURTHER NOTICE the mails for th

Націбах, 31st Ост., 1876. NOTICE.

UNITED KINGDOM via QUEBEC will close at this office every Thursday, at 7 a.m., and no at 9 o'clock, p. m., as previously advertised.
H. W. BLACKADAR,

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48 an ADVERTISING MEDIUM IT HAS NO EQUAL in these Provinces

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

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1876.

TURKEY.

A FEW NOTES UPON THE NATION, ITS CAPITAL &C., &C.

As around this subject much thought must just now be concentrated, in view of the possible contingencies of war, we give a brief outline of the nation's past and present condition. We take our information from different authentic

Turkey in Europe is divided into seven principalities which, with the Turkish Islands, have a population of 15,500,000. Turkey in Asia has a population of 16,050,000, making a total of 31,550,000.

Some light may be thrown upon the recent sudden and violent interruptions of Turkish rule, resulting in the death of its monarchs, by the fact that as far back as 1480, Mohammed II, who had conquered Constantinople, began his public life as a fratricide, and sanctioned a law which reads,-"Those of my posterity who succeed to the supreme power may, in order to secure the peace of the world, put their brothers to death. Let them deal accordingly." Thus, violence in removing all equality of heirship to the throne of Turkey is not only permitted but commanded.

Among the causes of Turkish weak-

1. Its religious divisions. The Mohammedans are in almost deadly feud among themselves. Their main dispute is as to the true successors of the Prophet. The Greek Church, numbering 13,000,000 of the population, has great influence, and its welfare is the principal plea of Russia when seeking war with Turkey. Its sympathies are, of course, at variance with Mohamedanism. The Armenians, again, numbering 2,000,000, have nothing in common with the other two factions alluded to.

2. Its fearful national debt. Turkey began to borrow abroad in 1854 Between that date and 1869 it borrowed £59.292,220. From 1871 to 1874 it borrowed £84,000,000. Its credit today is lower than that of any other nation probably. In one recent reign the enormous debt of £184:981.788 was accumulated, and culiminated in repudiation.

8. The effemianacy of its nobles and rulers. During recent years the higher classes of the population have been almost ruined by sensuality and indolence. They are sequestered from general society, have eunuchs for teachers, and slaves for companions. While the lower class make splendid soldiers, they need foreign talent. and courage to lead them on.

4. Turkey has an essentially military constitution, which also ensures its decay. Nations which depend on the -sword for maintenance cannot endure. Internal resources of wealth and power nations must have and cultivate if they would prosper. These Turkey

Sufficient has been said to justify the expression that Turkey is "The sick man of Europe."

Constantinople has a population of 846,000, consisting of natives and foreigners, the latter comprising nearly one half the number, from a great variety of countries. It has long covered streets of shops, or bazaars for trades and merchandize. In consequence of the houses being built mostly of wood, this city would offer a vast quantity of inflammable material in the event of a siege. It would scarcely afford encouraging shelter for a population. Though, in all-probability, it will be subjected to such a trial before very

north of Albania, and now in war with Turkey, has professed independence of the Porte for four centuries, under native rulers. Its population is 100,000, all of them Sclavonians of the Greek Church. Its 20,000 men in arms have successfully defended its hills against the Turks. Prince Nicolas, the present ruler, receives an annual pension from the Russian government. One of their reasons for war is to procure an extension of territory and a seaport on the

Servia, also engaged in the war, is like Montenegro, Sclavonian, and perfectly independent in internal affairs. Its external affairs are under control of the Sultan, to whom it pays a small tribute. Servia's object was also to extend her territory. Bulgaria, whose insurrectionary movement brought down upon it the fearful atrocities by Turkish soldiers, is entirely under Ottoman Authority. The mass of the population, (3,000,000) though of Tartar origin, have become completely Sclavonian in customs, language and re-

The aggression of Russia upon Turkey began as far back as in the reign of Peter the Great. This monarch entered Turkish territory but was obliged to retire with great loss. The treaty of Pruth was then accepted as an act of grace from the Turks. Peter's aim was an extension of the Russian territory. The emperor Nicholas, though with other pretences, had really the same object in view in the Crimean War. The results of that war did away with the exclusive right of Russia to interfere in the internal affairs of the Turkish Provinces. That right Russia now assumes once more.

England stands by Turkey for two

There is a vast amount of British money invested in the rotten nationality; and though there may be little prospect of returns, it would be galling to see Russia stepping in to inherit this wealth without deserving anything good at British hands.

Then Turkey is directly in the high. way to the East. If England is to possess India it must save Turkey from

By holding Constantinople England would gain two advantages,-

The most powerful fleet in the world could be brought into play against the enemy who would attempt the siege of the Capital, and in acting on the defensive all the skill of modern engineering science could be employed to prolong the struggle. With land forces little could be effected; by water England's great strength would tell, power-

METHODIST MEETINGS.—The Rev. John M. Reid, D. D., Secretary of the M. E. Church of the U.S., will be in St. John the first week in Dec., to take part in the Missionary services of the Methodist Churches, to be held during that week. Dr. R. is an accomplished scholar and one of the most popular pul-pit and platform speakers. The general public will be much pleased to hear him. He will be the guest of the Rev. John A. Clark.—St. John News.

That is wisely done. Missionary enterprise is a common religious enterprize-alike the work of Americans and British, Methodist and Methodist Episcopal. Dr. Reid is is a noble man and a grand orator. Now, add one more fine feature to the programme. Let. Dr. Reid be heard in at least two other central places-say Sackville and Halifax-on the subject which he is so admirably qualified to handle. It would add a thousand dollars to the income of next year in our Provinces. If he could visit Charlottetown to mend the lack of previous supply, all the

Rev. R. Brecken, A.M., will be present to represent the Nova Scotia Conference at the St. John Missionary Meetings to be held as above indicated, on the 3rd proximo.

THE Halifax Chronicle enquires why the WESLEYAN does not call attention to a case recently before the courts, as affording grounds for reflection on the morals of public men. There is a difference between that case and the one of the Attorney-General. The Court at Kentville has not given judgment; the Executive of the Nova Scotia Govern. ment has. In this latter instance, men Montenegro, a scanty territory on the of character, and in a position to know the facts, have not only pronounced judgment but inflicted punishment. In the other instance it is claimed that political animus has much to do with the charges brought forward. Should those charges be proved, and a verdict in court rendered to that effect, the Wesleyan will not hesitate as to its duty. But there are parties who say the charges are fabrications of political opponents. We do not undertake to are horrible. If invented, they attach dertakes.

serious blame to some one; if the acts have been committed, they are sufficient to drive any public man into infamous

The Chronicle seems to be afflicted with a very unpleasant kind of hallucination. It imagines itself a guardian or dictator, or something of that sort, over the other city papers. This form of disease is seldom cured.

It is announced that the Hon. Geo. E. King, of St. John, intends shortly to retire from political life. We have no faith in any political creed for either New Brunswick or Nova Scotia--though in that particular we are not very distinct from even politicians themselves, who seem in these days to be sadly mixed in the matter of party principles. But we do admire such elements in public men as have won for Mr. King the respect of nearly all who have any acquaintance with him. Twelve years ago we sat with him in councils very different from those he has been accustomed to since, and his habits of thought seemed always to promise a great future should his life be spared. That he has held ground so long as the leader of the Government in his native Province, is sufficient fulfillment of the bright hopes cherished long ago. Whether he should now retire, is a question belonging more to his constituents than to as.

REV. T. WATSON SMITH has returned from New York, Philadelphia, and other American cities, having met with much courtesy, and gained considerable addition to his stock of historic information. Providence seems to have been leading him into ways of knowledge as a special preparation for his important work. He waits the opening of the future; but in all probability will publish one volume soon.

WE welcome back from his European trip, Geo. Johnson, Esq., Editor of the Reporter. Mr. Johnson wields a strong cultured sceptre in the domain of daily literature, and we hope his visit has done much to qualify him for even more effective editorial work. A change of exercise and of scenery must help men who are accustomed to hard brain work.

THE PRESIDENTAL ELECTION .-- Last week we expressed a doubt as to the agitation regarding the uncertainity of the election passing off without trouble. The following despatch of Tuesday to the associated press is an early corroboration of our fears :-

United States troops are being concen-trated at and near Washington; also the naval force, as a precautionary measure against demonstrations by Southern sympathizers in case Hayes is declared elected. Neither the President nor Cabinet are apprehensive of trouble, but believe in prevention.

STANDARD LIBRARY.—A New Brunswick minister writes highly approving of the selection of books advertised by us for some time under the above title He thinks it an admirable choice, and worthy of being retained as an index to every young minister's Library plans. He asks that the prices, styles of binding, &c., should be added. We will try what can be done. Meantime, all may rest assured those excellent works may be purchased as cheaply through the Book Room as any Agency.

NEW BRUNSWICK METHODIST MATTERS.

A series of lectures, literary entertainments, &c., is in course at Carleton, St. John. Much talent is being employed both musical and literary. The meetings are well attended, and afford much promise of helping the youth, especially, to spend the winter evenings to good advantage.

The Mission Church, Carmarthan St. in St. John, keeps up, in a most spirited way, the course of lectures and literary exercises, which have for some time made its enterprise so prominent. The Rev. B. Chappell is beloved and useful

Much expectation is awakened in St. John city by the contemplated visit of Dr. Reid from the United States. Among a considerable class of the Methodist population, missionary meetings have always been regarded with great interest. This year the enthusiasm promises to increase. The wide-awake daily papers of the city will doubtless keep us all informed of the meetings.

Moncton proceeds with its new church. It is designed to erect an edifice in every way corresponding to the necessites of this rising town. The envelope system has been found to work to a charm. The Sabbath school also prospers grandly. Mr. Lutterell cardecide. We can only say the charges ries enthusiasm into everything he un: interests of the Church will experience

Rev. Robert Wilson, of Gibson, has been lecturing at Carleton and other places on "Characteristics of the Irish." The lecture is highly spoken of by New Brunswick and Maine papers. W.'s style is said to be graceful and

The lecture course in the Fairville Church has been brilliantly opened by Mr. Fletcher of Charlottetown, with a supplement to his address there last vear on "The World's Theatre." A great deal of talent has been called in are active in preparing for the holidays at this course from time to time.

Rev. John Lathern of Charlottetown has been paying a flying visit to his old parishioners in Halifax. He seems strong and healthful, and speaks very hopefully of his present immense charge.

NOVA SCOTIA METHODIST MATTERS.

Grafton St. Halifax heads the lists for the Maritime Provinces in the General Missionary Report for last year. There is but one church in the Dominion which leads it in missionary benevolence—St. James street, Montreal, the king circuit.

Dartmouth, under the energy of a new pastor, has undertaken to enlarge its church. The congregations are steadily increasing. Halifax has helped well financially in bringing Dartmouth up to the necessities of the times. There is much encouragement in the present aspect of things. The young people are inaugurating literary meetings for the winter months.

Brunswick St. has improved its vestry or basement to a wonderful degree. By removing the old wooden supports, and substituting small iron pillars; by enlarging the windows, adding to the size of the room, painting and generally dressing up affairs, the place has

been made to appear new and modern: Kay St. and Charles St. are beginning to feel their strength, and striking out for independence. The former has a fine congregation and a neat, substantial church. The latter has recently been enlarged, and has one of the largest and most successful Sabbath schools in the city. It is probable they will soon stand on the stations as distinct circuits. They have some fine elements of great value to a proper understanding of strength/

Truro is enjoying its school-room, fitted up from the improvements made upon a building recently purchased. This interest will have great facilities now which were denied to it while only the American press. new church was available for all public meetings and services.

Amherst has been convinced it made mistake in building its church without faith as to the demands of the popu- Institute, by Edward a Freeman, and islation. It is not often trustees, as in this instance, find themselves, three months after church opening, with ten or twenty applications for pews on their hands which they cannot supply. Would it pay to cut one end out of the pretty edifice and build fifteen feet of an addition?

Rev. J. B. Hemmeon returned a few days ago from an interesting visit to the Centennial. He was bewildered first, as was common with all visitors, then interested, and finally amazed. He has information for years to come.

Letter from the United States. POLITICAL.

We have just passed through one of the most exciting Presidential elections we have ever experienced as a nation, and the vote of the two political parties is so equally divided, that it is difficult to determine which of the parties is successful. The returns will be in from the doubtful States, so that the question will be settled in a few days. The national legislature will be largely in the hands of the Republicans, so that they will be able to cantrol the administration of the Government to a large extent, whoever may be elected to

the Presidency.

THE BUSINESS PROSPECTS, are more cheering. After so long a time of business depression it is truly encouraging to see any signs of activity in the business world. In all of our business circles, hope is reviving, confidence is being restored, and we anticipate that at no distant day the country will enjoy great

business and commercial prosperity. Our

HARVESTS have been abundant, never more so, while business is somewhat depressed, food of all kinds is abundant, and can be obtain. ed at moderate prices. So we do not auticipate suffering for want of food by any if their wants are known. If any are found actually destitute, if necessary, the benevolent societies will see them sup-

plied. In consequence of the FINANCIAL DEPRESSION.

the churches have suffered largely for want of funds to carry on their work. The benevolent collections have been reduced largely in their amounts, and thus the reduction in the collections, will fall very heavily on the missionary work. Nearly all of the treasurers of the missionary societies of the country are embarrassed with debts. By this embarrassment, the missionary interests both in the domestic and foreign field are suffering greatly. But still, the missionary work is going forward, though not to the extent it should. As business revives, the financial their usual prosperity.

THE GREAT REVIVAL INTE

of the country, though we have passed a most exciting political election, still continues unabated, and we are expecting the coming winter such a work of grace as we have never experienced. Messrs. Moody and Sankey are in Chicago, and nowhere have been more successful in their evan. gelistic work. They are expected in Boston about the first of January. A new building which will accommodate about 6000, is in process of erection for them.

OUR PUBLISHERS AND AUTHORS and winter trade. It is remarkable that through the entire season of our great business depression, the publishing interests has gone on without interruption, and no publishing house has suspended business as far as we have learned, in consequence of the "hard times." A few of the late issues of the press we will notice.

NORMAN MACLEOD, D. D. A memoir of this distinguished minister of Christ, written by his brother, Rev. Donald Macleod, B. A., is from the press of R. Worthington, and is a work of great interest. He was a wonderful man. His character is a subject for study. He was minister of Barony Parish, Glasgow, one of her Majesty's chaplains; Dean of the Chapel Royal, and Dean of the most ancient and noble Order of the Thistle. He was an earnest, devoted minister, and a most faithful, sympathising pastor. He seemingly touched life at all points. He was loving and true, particularly attentive to the poor, ready to enter into all of the troubles and trials of the unfortunate, was capable of great veneration, and in the pulpit was solemnly in earnest, and at times was full of fun and jollity, the ludicrous side of an incident striking him seemingly with irresistible force. He could sparkle with humour and wit, and be grave and solemn. He was easily approached by all, and all respected and lov. ed him. He preached the doctrines of the with great clearness, point and power. In social life he was a model, and enjoyed a pure. beautiful, love-consecrated home. His life extended from 1812 to 1872. Among his last words were. "I have glimpses of heaven that no tongue,

or pen or words can describe. MESSRS. LIPPENCOTT & CO., have issued "Memoirs of John Q. Adams." comprising portions of his diary from 1795 to 1848, and is edited by Hon. Chas. Francis Adams. His diary is of great value, contains the daily jottings of one of our ablest statesmen, who perhaps knew more of the political history of the country than any other man during the period embraced in the diary. The memoirs are of the history of the country. The same house have issued "Truths Illustrated by Great Authors;" "A General Guide Book to the United States and Canada;" and " The Tiber and the Thames," Illustrated. Their magazine is one of the most spright ly, instructive and able issued by the

THE HISTORY AND CONQUESTS OF THE

is the title of a volume, embracing six lectures before the Edinburgh Philoshphical sued by MacMillan & Co. It gives a full view of the history of the Saracens, and the rise and progress of the Turkish, Sophe and Mogul Dynasties. The author says that nothing is to be hoped for in the way of reform from the Turkish or any Mahommedan government. He thinks this view is fully confirmed by the past experience of Mohammedan rule. In connection with the events now taking place, the work will be read with great interest and profit. They have also issued "Three Centuries of English Poetry," being selections from Chaucer and Herwick, with introduction and notes by R. O. Masson, and a general preface by Prof. Masson.

Their monthly magazine is one of the most able and entertaining issued.

SMITH'S DICTIONARY OF THE BIBLE, issued by Mesers. H. O. Houghton & Co., embraces the English edition, with cer-tain important and valuable editions by eminent American scholars. It is the most complete and extensive Bible Dic tionary published, and an invaluable aid to a proper knowledge of the Scriptures to all Bible students. They have issued valuable editions of Macaulay's complete works; works of Francis Bacon, and a most entertaining and valuable History of Charles XII. Their Atlantic Monthly has no rival for literary excellence, and occupies a most commanding position among our monthly publications.

PREACHERS AND PREACHING is the title of a most valuable book, em bracing several lectures by the celebrated Dr. John A. Broadus-a volume that might be read with great profit by ministers and people, and deserves a place in every family library. They announce the "Life of General Custer," who was recently killed with his men by the Indians -a work that will be looked fer with interest. Their monthly Galaxy is as able and entertaining as ever, and its high moral tone gives it a commanding influence with our best class of readers.

MESSES. DODD & MEAD, have published Lr. S. T. Spear's "Relig" ion and the State;" "Jehovah Jesus: the oneness of God;" "The True Trinity," by Robert D. Weeks;" "The French at Home," by Albert Rhodes, a work showing the real French life, and they have in press an important work, by the Rev. E. P. Roe, an anthor of considerable note and influence.

AMONG OUR ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINES Scribner's holds the highest place for literary and moral excellence. It is conducted by Dr. J. G. Holland, one of our leading poets and writers. Its pages are filled with the most valuable and entertaining articles, and is especially rich in biography, history, education, travel, adventure, and agriculture, and such is its scope, that it touches every phase of life. It is a charming periodical, admirably adapted to instruct, cheer and elevate, and entertain the household.

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ERESPONDENCE

A REPUTATION DEFENDED.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,-As a "notice" appeared in the "Weekly Telegraph," Bearing date November 15th, damaging to the reputation of Mrs. Sarah A. Wilson (daughter of the Rev. Joseph F. Bent, Wesleyan minister), will you kindly allow me space in your valuable paper to correct so erroneous an impression. To the large circle of relatives and acquaintances. to whom her case is well known, this communication will not be needful, but to the public, as strangers, it is especially addressed.

Mrs. S. A. Wilson recently left her place of existence in Springfield, Kings County, N. B., and resorted, in her failing health to her father's comfortable dwelling in Tupperville, Annapolis Co., N. S. Her father's family physician pronounced her to be without strength to contend longer with hardships and privation, and affirms that the imposition of farther hardship would soon prove fatal to her. Her father, who is becoming aged, is not in a positiou to expose himself to the peril of crossing the Bay of Fundy during the inclemency of the winter season, in order to relieve the wants of his child, as it is widely known here he was obliged to do during the winter past. She is now where she is relieved of all hardship, surrounded by the comforts of life, and by the kindness of her father's family and other friends.

The wise man said, " A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches;' but the universal cry of all honorable womanhood is, "Take my life, but leave untouched my reputation!" Surely then, no one possessing a spark of manhood would add to the sufferings and sorrows of years, an attempt to stain so fair a reputation as hers is well known to be. We leave such, however, to Him who judges righteously, and rewards the children of men according to their works.

In regard to the latter part of the "notice," it is scarcely needful to add that the cantion was quite unnecessary, as it is perfectly well known to the "business that she does not belong to that class of persons whe appropriate the property of others without making prompt and adequate return.

Who steals my purse, steals trash, But he who robs me of my good name, Takes from me that which not enriches him, And makes me poor indeed.

Yours, &c.,

JUSTICE.

DISTRICT CONVENTIONS.

MR. EDITOR, -In view of the very grave matters which engaged our attention at the meeting of the Missionary Committee. some of which are embodied in the resolution with which my name stands connect. ed in your last issue, and which further engaged the attention of the Conference Special Committee, will you permit me to put a few thoughts before your readers.

The President's timely letter embodies the views and feelings of both these Committees, which recently met in Halifax, and continued in session for about four days. I am in full accord and sympathy with the course indicated in the President's letter, and also in the course acted upon in the Halifax District. It is but the outgrowth of our discussions. But, perhaps, a little more discussionfor our time was too limited-might have suggested a course more adapted to meet every case, and therefore of more general

When all the circuits of a District are situated on the great line of public travel it is easy to hold such District Conventions as were recommended; but even this is attended with considerable expense and loss of time from proper circuit work. But some of our circuits—in the Truro District, for instance—are variously situated, and away from such line of travel. A District Convention therefore, in such Districts, is quite out of the question. But as was suggested, even in these cases, various conventions, at different times, might be held on each circuit in each district; and thus meetings of intense interest might take place on every circuit within the bounds of our entire work. As the plan was suggested, and, we believe, was heartily approved by the Committee, with a view to the general revival and enlargement of our work, and particularly the rescusitation of the work on our drooping Domestic Missions, some of which without such rescusitation and augmentation of resources it was felt must be abandoned : let us inaugurate such conventions and not cease till every circuit is reached, especially the most needy, and plied with this additional agency. We must remember our help is in the name of the Lord. In thus acting we are coming up to the help of the Lord against the mighty. If there be but one minister additional to

the minister or ministers on the circuitthese, with lay brethren, local preachers, from other circuits, the members of the church generally-and all who desire the prosperity of the cause will form a quorum for business. Without President or Chairman-where these officials cannot meetwe may enter upon the work at once. All that is further necessary to give efficiency to our labors is the light and power of the Holy Ghost. This must be sought. waited for, and expected in believing. earnest, persevering prayer. Every member who attends such convention-and all ought to be there-must be instructed to look forward to the occasion as one of profound interest to himself or herself personally, and to all, and to make special intercession for special, personal divine guidance, influence and control. It should be looked forward to as the beginning of days of intense consecration and labor for God and for souls. Surely we all must feel the need of a higher consecration and richer investiture of "power from on high," to enable us to fulfil our holy mission - to spread Scriptural holiness through the land. How can we spread holiness if we be not ourselves holy. But if the divine gift be imparted—if "holi-

ness unto the Lord still is written on our

If ever there was a time in our history more or less extended, in order to gather when we should act valiantly for ourselves, whatever amounts our friends may be disour people and the cities of our God, it is posed to give us in our time of need. The the present. In some of our missions undertaking is arduous and to us pecuthere is great feebleness-" we are minisliarly distateful, but the servant of the tered and brought low"-and from a few trembling hearts the question is anxiously Church, and in the meanwhile more parasked, "By whom shall Jacob arise for ticularly of the church in Wallace, we are he is small." Is it a time for apathy or bound to undertake any mission that may supiness. Have we not the solemn warn be assigned us. May we ask your editoing? "I will remove thy candlestick out of its place except thou repent." Can we, rial sympathy and the Divine blessing in with the Saviour's words of warning connection with our efforts. The canvas sounding in our ears, be indifferent to our abroad will be entered upon next week. state. But our indifference affects not A. D. MORTON. ourselves alone. We are debtors to the Greek and the Jcw. We are pledged to the Heathen world, who asks from us that Wallace, Nov. 20, 1876.

light that leads to heaven. Shall we ex-

haust onr missionary resources upon a

heathen, that is, shall we exhaust those

Yours, &c.,

THE WALLACE CALAMITY.

from home, Mrs. Morton with two of the

children, (one of them sick), would have

been alone that night, but that a young

A little past midnight Mrs. Morton was

awakened by the babe, and thought it ap-

peared very bright out of doors. She ac-

cordingly looked and discovered the barn

(connected with the house) in flames. She

and Miss Fulton alarmed the neighbour-

hood, and the people hastened to the

scene, but all their efforts proved unavail-

Conference of its magnitude and means

where these have been experienced in an

equal degree. Nor is this a case of spec-

ial pleading on my part. I state facts

that can be attested by competent author-

maintain our independent position and to

serve the Connexion by liberally contrib-

uting to its benevolent schemes. Nor are

we ashamed to place our record in this re-

spect side by side with those of wealthier

circuits. Under these circumstances.

though the matter came up several times

for consideration, it was delayed from sheer

inability to effect an insurance lon our

I tell you Mr. Editor how we have answer-

ed it. To-day there was a large gathering

circuit, and a resolution was unanimously

adopted to undertake the rebuilding of

the parsonage at the earliest practical

period. A subscription list was opened,

and a plan adopted for the early and

up with the sick child.

MR. EDITOR,-It was too late after

Stellarton, Nov. 20th, 1876.

G. W. TUTTLE.

do our duty.

CIRCUIT INTELLIGENCE.

people dead to their own spiritual interests and the interests of the perishing CARLETON METHODIST COURSE .-- Instead of a lecture by Rev. Mr. Carey, last resources upon ourselves and turn a deaf evening, a music and literary entertainear to the Macedonian cry, that comes ment was given. Rev. Mr. Ackman octo us from so many sources? Our District Committees are perplexed! Our cupied the chair. A duet was sung by Miss Allan, of Carleton, and Miss Barnes. Missionary Committees have spent days of anxious enquiry. The Central Board of Hampton, followed by Rev. Mr. Hartt, in their anxiety have spent sleepless nights pastor of Exmouth street church, who deliberating and praying for divine guidread Tom Hood's "November." a selection ance and help. Will the churches not feel the gravity of the situation? Men faom Whittier, and an amusing piece. There was a solo from Miss Allan; exand brethren what can we do? The Spectracts from the Bigelow papers read by ial Committee of Conference has indicated Mr. Hartt; Miss Barnes rendered a fine a course. The President appeals to you. selection; two other pieces were read by Now for a good old Methodist revival on Mr. Hartt, and after another solo from all our circuits, till the weak shall be as Miss Allan, the audience joined in singing David, and David as the angel of the "God save the Queen."-Telegraph, Tues-Lord. The Lord guide and help us all to day.

FIRE AT WALLACE .- At about one o'clock on Tuesday morning fire broke out in the ban and wood-house connected with the Methodist Mission House at Wallace, occupied by the Rev, A. D. Morton. The light was discovered by a little girl in the house, who was sitting up with reaching home to forward any definite statement of our misfortune for your last week's issue. You have stated the simple fact. Our parsonage has been burned. a sick child, and the alarm being promptly given enabled the inmates and neighbors to save nearly all the contents of the buildings, though the latter were entirely destroyed. The principal articles not got The origin of the fire is unkown. I was out were a sulky, sleigh, and some hay. The cow had only been sold and removed a day or two previous to the fire,-a circumstance to which she owes her life, and Mr. Morton was away with his horse and lady, Miss Fulton, had kindly offered to sit

The buildings were excellent ones, only erected last year. They were worth about \$1,500, and uninsured. This heavy loss to our Methodist friends on the Wallace circuit is one which will be generally deplored, they having evinced a most commendable enterprise and liberality in providing a comfortable home for their minister.—Amherst Gazette.

ing. Had their been appliances to work NAPPAN.-DEAR BROTHER,-Just as with it is supposed the house might have been saved. As it was the buildings all our special services had reached a most inwere burned. Nothing remains but the teresting and effective stage, they were foundation and a heap of ashes to mark interrupted by a week of wet weather and bad roads, and now that there is an imthe spot where our beautiful parsonage stood. The contents of the barn and provement in this respect, the prevalence woodshed were entirely destroyed. The of that terribly malignant and contagious furniture and personal effects were gotten from the house, to a considerable extent damaged and valueless. The builder happresent. I do not deem it prudent to call pening to be present managed to secure the people together more frequently than to the regular Sabbath services, there are some of the doors and windows. The so many families in the community that house was new, not two years having elapshave been visited by the pestilence. I ed since its completion, and wholly uninsured. It may not be amiss to explain trust, however, the work may not cease, while the Almighty in such pointed, rethe latter fact lest we be needlessly chargpeated appeals is addressing the people! ed with folly. For some few years back

Since I last wrote, Frankie H. Read, the Wallace circuit has been independent, During these years the Wentworth ciraged four years and seven months, cuit has been detached and the new paryoungest child and only son of one of our highly esteemed Stewards, J. W. Read sonage built. At the same time we have Esq., after struggling with the disease for lost many families by removal and have a month has passed away. He died on the anffered unprecedented reverses in business. Possibly there is no circuit in our

And on the 18th our good brother J. R. Pipes Esq., the Recording Stewart, consigned to the dust all that was mortal of his dear little Mary-the household pet, aged four years and six months, and only ities. We have nevertheless struggled to

A Mr. Taylor, who recently took up his abode among us, was also called to part on the 19th, with his only remaining child—a bright, intelligent boy.

'Tis hard to lay the precious darling in the foreign earth.

"But these, now rising from the tomb, With lustre, brighter far shall shine, Revive with ever-during bloom, Safe from diseases and decline!"

property. I need not say that had we We are earnestly praying, and ask our been apprehensive of the disaster that has friends to unite with us in pleading, that befallen us we would have at any sacrifice, through the infinite mercy of God, the attended to this matter. The question plague may be stayed. now before us is, what shall we do? Need

Yours in Jesus.

Nappan Nov. 21st 1876.

of the friends from different parts of the TERRIFIC CYCLONE.—The outbreak of the elements in India, referred to last week, resulted in a widespread devastation and loss of life. A telegram

thorough canvas of the circuit, and as I scrutinized the list I was reminded of the estuary of the River Megua, Eastern Benapostle's words touching the Macedonian gal, were the ones overwhelmed by the Christians, "How that in a great trial of cyclone. The population was 340,000. Up to eleven o'clock on the night of the affliction, their deep poverty abounded unto the riches of their liberality." But 31st there were no signs of danger, but Mr. Editor, as you know, the circumbefore midnight the wave swept over the country. The depth of water in many stances of our people will not permit them places was twenty feet. Not a third of the unless largely aided from outside to repopulation survived. The stench from the pair the loss they have sustained. The putrefying bodies is insufferable. A general outbreak of epidemic disease is meeting encouraged by expressions of expected. The cattle were all drowned, sympathy from abroad, and confident of boats swept away, and means of comthe assistance of their brethren in other munication with other districts destroyed. circuits have requested me to leave my There is much distress among the survihearts," what glorious results shall follow? duties here and go upon a canvassing tour | vors, which the Government is relieving.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Mr. John Ballam, a well known resident of Arichat, fell out of his room window on Tuesday night week, and was found dead in the morning. He has

The Liverpool Times gives particulars of a destructive fire which occurred at Milton, N. S., on the 14th inst., at about 3 a. m. The fire broke out in Wyman's factory (Woodenware) and soon spread to several other buildings, which were destroyed. The losses and the losers are as follows:

J. B. Wyman \$6,000.00 J. N. Freeman 5,000.00 S. Morton, Winslow Wall 1,000.00 Ford Bros., Prince of Wales Lodge 200.00 600,00 There appears to have been no insurance whateyer on any of the burned property.

At Canning, Kings County, a few days ago, a constable raided upon an unlicensed liquor seller, and captured 75 gallons of Irish whiskey, with which he irrigated the streets.

Nicholas Surratt, aged 22, said to be a native of Yarmouth, was drowned on the 20th of September last, while trawling on the Banks.

The house of Mr. John Mulcahie, at Brookville, Digby Co., was totally destroyed by fire on Monday night last. The house was unoccupied, the last occupant having quitted it some time are . Launched from the shipyard of Mr. Elisha Dol. liver. Port Medway, on the 6th in the fine schr. called the "Josephine," of the following dimensions

76 feet keel, 23 feet beam, 91 feet depth of hold, 91 tons register. She has been built of the best material, copper fastened and well finished in every respect, and reflects great credit on her builder and Mr. Simon Vaughan, of Liverpool, G. B., has offered a prize of twenty pounds sterling, open to the

Alumni Society and graduates of Acadia College, Wolfville, for the best essay on "Acadia College," its inception and history to the present time, and th influence exerted by its students (as far as estimable) religiously, commercially and politically, on the world, and especially on the Dominion of Canada, and its future prospects and capabilities."

The Charlottetown P. E. I., Patriot says the congregation of West and Clyde River, and Brookfield, P. E. I., have called the Rev. Wm. Grant, of Earltown, N. S., to become their pastor. They offer a salary of \$700 and a manse.

The Spring Hill and Parrsboro' Railway Co, have commenced operations on their road. Mr. A. E. Killam, the contractor of the Albert County Railway, has the contract for bricklaying and ballasting. He has placed one of his ergines on the new road, and large quantities of rails are being brought every

The schr. "Robert Noble," which arrived at Halifax, from Bay St. George, Nfld., brought fourteen seamen from the barque "Magnolia," which was wrecked at that place.

The Brigt. "Cromarty," which was cleared at the Halifax Custom House on Monday week, for London, by Mr. Isaac H. Mathers, had a cargo consisting of canned lobsters, cod oil, apples, &c., valued

A number of boys were brought before the Halifax Police Court for playing ball on Sunday. They were fined \$2 each and costs.

The Annapolis Farmer says that on Wednesday or Thursday last the express train from Annapolis again encountered a heavy piece of timber on the track near Fenerty's siding, which was no doubt placed there by the fiend who has lately made so many attempts to wreck the train at the same place. This time, however, no damage was done, "but the crime was none the less.'

The schr. "Algoma," which left Canso Oct. 14th for Shelburne, has not yet arrived. She is supposed to be lost with all hands.

Mrs. Hunt. Morgan's lectures in St. John have not been successful. On the night appointed for her second lecture she could not find a room small enough for her audience; therefore she dismissed

A fine brigantine of 140 tons, named the Clarence was launched on the 4th inst., from the shipyard of disease, diptheria, seems to necessitate the Messrs N. & J. Raymond, in Clare. She is in every respect a superior vessel, and being especially designed for the West India business, has been purchased from her builders by Messrs. B. Rogers and Son, who have put her on the route as a packet beween Yarmouth and St. Pierre, Martinique.

Mr. Baker, of Athol, has lost within a few weeks eight children, by diphtheria. Of the two remaining, one is now ill. There are now new cases.

NEW BRUNSWICK & P. E. ISLAND

During the past week twenty pair of horses and over one hundred men, as well as loads of oats, hay and general supplies, passed through Woodstock for the woods, principally for, Miramichi. The schr. " Nautilus, of P. E. I., was lost in the

gale on the 16th ult., on the Newfoundland coast. all hands perished. Mrs. Lint, Fredricton, wife of a carpenter, and sister of the High Sheriff of York, became last week the recipient of \$3,000, through the winding up of

The Calais correspondent of the St. Stephen Jour sal writes: Several of the mills up river have ha

to shut down on account of the great rise of water in the river, and consequently numbers of working men are idle. Freights have risen from 50 cents to 75 cents per thousand. Meanwhile the lumber trade continues as dull as ever.

The new clock to be presented to St Luke's Church, Portland, by R. Hawes, Esq., of Liverpool will be built in such a way that it can be illuminated at night.

Ship "Northern Empire," from St. John, N. B., which collided in the Mersey, Nov. 2nd, with steam-er "City of Berlin," had stem cut off, spanker boom and coff carried away, steering gear disabled, and and gaff carried away, steering gear disabled, and had to slip starboard anchor and chain. She was docked same day.

S. H. Fletcher. Esq., who is so popular with a Fairville audience, delivered the opening lecture of the Fairville course on Friday evening last. Subect: " The Stage of time."

Messrs. Hilyard Bros., Portland, have just laid the keel of a 900 ton barque. Work on the large ship, under construction by them, is being pushed orward rapidly.

There was a meeting held in New Horton, Albert Co., on Thursday last, when there was a Baptist Church organised. The Rev. Stephen Moore is preaching there, and has baptised eleven persons in

In a few weeks Messrs. McGowan and Mockler, Memramcook, are to commence the erection of an

While Mr. J. W. Robertson, of Harvey, was cutting wood at his door, his axe glanced and severed a piece almost off the side of his foot, and glancing inward again cut a more severe gash about the heel which will probably lay him up for months.

The residents of Uigg, Lot 50, P. E. I., are about erect a school house that will be far in advance Three islands, situated in or near the of any building now used for such purposes in any of the rural districts of the Island. The building which will cost \$1000, will be built on the most approved plan, and will be furnished with all the nodern appliances for school purposes.

Mr. William Millican, of Westfield, who on Aug. 19th, in company with his wife, had such a narrow escape from destruction by the train, and never reis wagon, died on Thursday evening, 9th inst., in the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, to which he was removed on the 15th September.

The ship Prince Waldemar, from St. John for

the Y. M. C. Association of Fredericton, have d to secure the Rev. H. W. Beecher as the htt particular star for their course, as his dates.

Constantinople and the Dark Russia."

The Pope is seriously ill.

were all filled up previous to the Secretary's writing to the Redpath Bureau.

There is at present in the alms house of St. George, a woman by the name of Poek, who has ar- . rived at the remarkable age of 104 years. She retains all her faculties and remembers dates and occurrences of the past with great certainty and ac-

The body of a man supposed to be Joseph Smith a river driver, who was drowned early in the spring, was washed ashore near Hartland a few days ago.

An inquest was held. Six hundred spruce logs belonging to Hayward and Clark, with Jewett's boom and the lumber it contained, were swept out of the Beckaguimic into the St John by the recent freshet. As the Freder. icton booms have been swung ashore, it is not probable that much of the lumber will be recovered.

The potatoe crop about Port Hill, P. E, I., and vicinity, this fall, has been abundant, the farmer's cellars and green houses are filled to overflowing It is a pity some enterprising speculator does no. charter a vessel or vessels to take off the farmer's surplus crop. Port Hill is a fine harbor for loading. Its facilities are superior to any port on the north side of the Island, and navigation remains open as long if not longer, than any other harbor in the Island .- Journal.

On the 14th inst., Mr. Archibald McDougall, of the Eureka House, at Souris, P. E. I., fell down the main hatchway of a ship, and broke both legs.

Mrs. Margaret Crawford died at Charlottetwn, P. E. I., on the 3rd, aged 100 years and three months.

> ---UPPER PROVINCES.

Mrs. Alex. Murray, the wife of a prominent citi-ten of Montreal died last week of an overdose of norphia, taken by mistake.

Frank Thompson, who placed obstructions on the ailway at Allanburg Junction, has been sentenced to five years in the penitentiary.

Early last week a cattle dealer was murderously ssaulted and robbed of five thousand dellars at

Lennoxville, Que sec. A new railway will be laid to Lachute, on the Ottawa river.

Judge Routhier has given his decision in the Charlevoix contested election case, confirming Mr. Langevin in his seat. The petitioners have appealed the case to the higher Courts. In view of the evidence given during the trial, the decision is most

extraordinary and unexpected. The Montreal Star says that John R. Middlemiss. who was connected with the Tanneries Land swap, is one of the heirs to an estate in England worth about seven millions to each heir. The estate has been *ccumulating for a hundred years.

Charles F. Conant, Assistant Secretary of the U. . Treasury, telegraphs that Canadian exhibits may be expressed to any country by the exhibitor or commisioners without payment of duties for delivery to purchaser.

In Montreal a corner has been made in moassess, all having been bought up by one house. The stock in New York York is only six hundred puncheons foreign, and the stock here is about the same. Prices are advancing, and there is an excited

The Fenian sensation, of which so much has been made in some quarters, resolves itself into an arrival a: Granby of a number of young students, who left college at West Farnham, on account of a dispute with the principals, and have taken up quarters near

Lord Camarvon has acknowledged the receipt of the petition to the Queen from the Congregational Union on the subject of the Oka Indians, but cannot comply with it, the Seminary's ownership of the land having been confirmed by the courts,

The small pox hospital in Montreal is over crowd

MISCELLANEOUS.

There is no further news concerning the Presidential election in the United States. President Grant is determined to preserve peace and insure a fair count of votes.

A tug-boat went ashore on Monday night, 13th inst., near St. Helena Island, straits of Mackinaw; five men were killed by the collapse of a steamvalve.

The Times states editorially: "We believe we may now accept as certain the meeting of the Conference is assured, despite the warlike preparations of the various powers, and believe all the powers de-

The feeling on the stock exchange over the situation in the East is very gloomy, and the market

The Times says it is rumoured that Lord Derby has withdrawn from the negotiations on the Eastern question, and that the Cabinet has ordered the occupation of Constantinople by British forces, so that there will be no Conference but immediate war.

Russia prohibits exports of horses from Western and Southern Russia. Russian consuls are being withdrawn from the Interior of Turkey.

Several English officers of the Royal Engineers have arrived at Constantinople. A third million Turkish pounds of New paper currency is about to be issued on the Stock Ex-change in London. Russian securities are greatly

depressed, almost to a panic. They have fallen five per cent. For the purpose of suppressing any attempt at insurrection in Poland, the Polish contingent of the Russian army is ordered for service in the field. The enrolment of reserves took place on the 14th

and 15th inst., and was characterized by great rigor. At Warsaw men were taken from their beds at night and escorted to the trains. The mobilized army of Russia numbers 195,290 infantry, 26,788 cavalry, and 624 rifled breech-loading cannons. There is reason to believe that Russia will call in next years contingent, numbering 200,000, immediately. All railway companies are ordered to place their lines at the absolute disposal of the Government. Large hospitals are being erected. All physicians in the south of Russia are

invited to join the army. The English Board of Admiralty has ordered five twenty-eight ton guns to be immediately shipped to Malta.

The Globe hears from a trustworthy, but unofficial source, that twenty-one battalions, seven regiments of cavalry, and eighty guns have been already told off as the first British force for the East should the Government consider their services necessary for the protection of British interests.

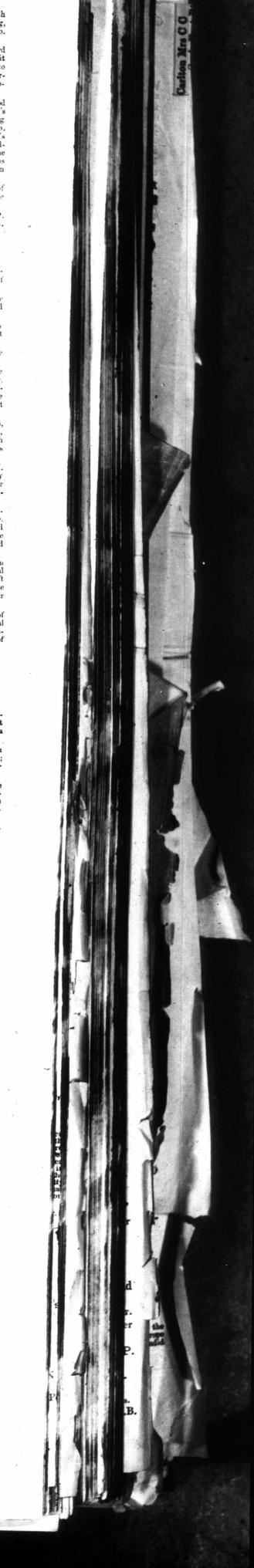
The cyclone in India, on the 31st ult., destroyed between twenty and forty thousand lives and level. led 3000 houses.

England is evidently preparing for contingencies. Great activity prevails in Woolwich arsenal, where an order was recieved yesterday to increase the preduction of rifle ball cartridges to two millions per week.

The authorities at Devonport Dockvard are ordered to prepare the iron-clad turret ships Cyclops and Hydra for immediate active service

Soldiers on furlough in Ireland are ordered to join their regiment, all furloughs having been temporarily suspended.

The Financier says :- " We can state, not officially, but very confidently, the course the British Cabinet has resolved upon if Russia invades Turkey escape from destruction by the train, and never re-covered from the injuries sustained in his fall from ately occupy Constantinople and defend it against all attack. It is calculated that no more than 25, 000 troops will be needed, and British engineer officers are already making surveys for a prolonged defence of the Turkish capital." The Financier The ship Prince Waldemar, from St. Sonn lost England, has been lost. Three seamen and the cook were saved. All others, including Capt. Smith, his out their quarrel in Asia or Europe, but to protect out their quarrel in Asia or Europe, but to protect Constantinople and the Dardanelles from capture by



WEST

OUR PARLORS.

Under this title we find an excellent little sketch in Arthur's Home Magazine and reproduce it here. The fashion of having a "fine room" which may not be used by the members of the family. lest the pretty things in it should be injured or soiled, is one which thoroughly deserves the sarcasm which gleams in every sentence of Mrs. Bell's story. What home is worth the having that cannot be used in its every part?

"Now, pa, don't go in there, with your old, dirty clothes on. I've just got it cleaned, and I don't want the carpet soiled and the room all mussed up for nothing!"

" Pa," as Mrs. Fowler called her husband, stopped on the treshold, and looked for a moment accross upon the forbidden ground; then, with a sigh, turned away, and passed out, and took a seat on a wooden chair in one corner of the old, dingy kitchen.

He had spent nearly a quarter of an hour brushing and cleaning up before he dared venture to even go into the sitting-room, and thought he would just step into the parlor, and try that new easy-chair he brought from town last week, and hear Jennie play on the piano he had sacrificed so much to buy never want to shut it up-your best for her. He seldom, if ever, heard it any nearer than the kitchen, and there he sat now, thinking and wondering, He toiled and worked hard all day on his broad acres, and for what? To earn a corner of the poorest room in his own house, and a wooden chair to sit upon! He used to enjoy himself when they had but one room, and all sat together of an evening. But the wife and daughter had outgrown and outlived those old primitive ways and those oldfashioned days; and, the consequence was, the parlor was too nice for "pa" to enter-unless, indeed, when the stove had to be moved, or the whitewashing done, or the carpet taken up and dragged out, once every year. And he found himself wondering if there were not a bit of reason in the question little four-year-old Freddy asked him

"Pa, will they have nice rosy carpets, and soft chairs, and lace curtains, up in | west of Cornwall, near Land's End.

" Because I was thinking, papa, may be they wouldn't let you and me in, you know."

But how many homes there are all over our land where the proper head of the family—the one whose money buys all the fine things, the one who toils to earn them-rarely is permitted to enjoy them. How often do the dear, tired feet walk across the velvet roses on the new carpet, to purchase which they have, perhaps, plodded many a mile, uphill and down, behind the plow?

How many times a year, in such households, does the weary head, over which the silver threads are beginning to creep, lean back, in quiet, restful peace, against the cushions of those easy-chairs? and yet there they stand for-somebody.

Perhaps the buying of them made some of those silver threads steal in among the dark locks, for the brow was wrinkled in deep, earnest thought for weeks, planning how to afford the means to buy just those same easychairs. But wife and daughter said "must," and so they were purchased,

O, dear women, don't shut up your parlors! Don't after you have cleaned, and re-papered, and put up your prettiest pictures and brackets and ornaments, and have stood back and looked all around, and thought how such a painting would look to Mr. So-and-so, or such a piece of furniture would set Mrs. Not-over-wise raging with envydon't, I say, give a satisfied nod, and then go 'round to each window, and slam shut the blinds, and close up every chink where the least ray of sunlight can peep in, and go off in the little, heated back room, and sit down, tired and warm and exhausted, and imagine you have done your duty. No. don't do it, dear, whoever you are, whatever your home is; but open the windows-don't be afraid of a little sunshine. Of course, nobody wants her best carpets all faded out by the glaring, noonday sun. To enjoy the sunshine it is not necessary to broil in it: but let in enough once in awhile to take away the gloomy, chilly, parlor atmosphere that is so often found in this through the blinding mist and spray, know if "Mary were in."

once in awhile, and see how much prettier the roses on the carpet will blush, and how the pale photograph faces will brighten in their walnut frames, and almost seem to nod a pleasant " Thank you" for the cheering ray of out-door beauty. And when you arrange your rooms, instead of trying to excite emulation in those who come and sit, perhaps, ten minutes with you twice a year -ruffled, and puffed, and furbelowed, and crimped, and curled, and kid-gloved -think lovingly of the dear ones at home, and of their comfort and happiness. Think, "Now, I'll put this easy chair here by this pleasant window, where the rose-bush grows, for father will like to sit here after he comes in at evenings; and the footstool for little Jennie at his feet; and this pretty pica two-year-old baby, shall hang right here, low down, where grandma can see it, for she was grandma's pet; and the stand and the bracket that Charlie made shall be here in this corner, for, though they are a little rough, yet the dear boy-hands made them for mamma's birthday present." And so weave love into ever nook and corner, and you'll room, your parlor—and only open it to outsiders. You will enjoy it best, then, with your own loved ones around you, for they will appreciate your thoughtfulness, and pay you in the home endearments that are better than fashion, better than glitter, better than any thing outside of the four walls made dear and sacred by sweet home ties.

HOW BETSY SAMPSON BORE HER TROUBLE.

Honest William Sampson left his wife and children, and everybody else in the world, when he was only thirtyeight years of age. He was a quiet, earnest man, whose strength lay in his consecration to God and faith in his Bible. He was a fisherman, and one of the bravest of the band that lived in the little town bearing the strange, uncanny name of Mousehole, in the far Near the Land's End, where the great "I hope not, child. Why do you waves in all their might and joy come rolling unceasingly on, dashin those dark rugged rocks only to be broken and dashed back again.

It was intense loyalty to duty, and love for his fellow-men, that brought death so soon to honest William. He might have lived longer if he had been more careful of himself; but there are always to be found generous, heroic souls, whose brightest joys are reaped from perilous services rendered for others. One dull December afternoon when the light seemed to change an hour before its time, and heavy masses of wild-looking clouds, like the van of an opposing army, were rushing before the wind, it was reported through the fishing village of Mousehole that a large vessel was nearing the rocks, and had hoisted signals of distress. Alas it was too true, and soon scores of the honest fishing folk were gathered on the be ach. Right on for those cruel rocks she came; a splendid ship, freighted deep with valuable cargo, and showing in broken bowsprit, broken rudder, and shattered sails, the fierceness of the fight in which she had played so sad a part. There were many persons on board, men, women, and children, and all on deck. Soon the crisis came and the vessel with her living and dead cargo was thrown on "Deadman's Rock," and a wild cry-such as no language can describe-was heard through the fury of the gale.

Now, it is not in the heart of an Englishman to see distress without feeling a strong desire to help; but what could be done here? The wind had risen to a tempest, and the darkness was coming on. It is true the men were strong and brave, but they were true sons of the sea, and understood all about the danger. The life-boat was there also, close by the surf; but who would venture in such a sea with the night closing on them? Regardless of all but the fact that there were men. women, and children to be saved, William jumped into the boat, and in a voice that was heard above the blast, he cried-"Come on, my Cornish lads lads. come on !" But the men hesitated and held back. Poor fellows, they peered

one best (oftener worst) room in the and looked at those great waves that house. Let in a laughing sunbeam seemed so hungry for life, and they thought of their own wives and little ones at home. Again that voice was heard like the sound of a trumpet-"Come on, my lads, come on! God is stronger that the winds and waves." And the Cornish lads came on. Eight splendid fellows in the prime and fulness of their manhood resolved to wrestle with the darkness and the storm for the sake of the perishing ones. Away they went, leaving many anxious aehing hearts behind. God favoured the brave. Twice the boat came back filled with young and old and safely deposited them on the beech. The third trip was made, and all were saved excepting one. Yes, excepting one, for the brave Sampson was gone; swept out in a moment into the raging surf, to be seen no more, until the sea shall ture of little Nellie, who went to heaven | give up its dead. Poor Betsy Sampson was on the beach, for William was dearer to her than life. It was pitch dark, and all were saved but one. When the boat had been drawn up to a safe place, a voice was heard. "Is Betsy Sampson here?" "I'm here," answered Betsy; "is that you, William dear?" "No. Betsy; it's John Trestrail." Where's William?" inquired the poor startled soul. John answered not, but taking hold of her hand, gave one great sob, which intense and bewildering bitterness, when human sympathy seemed almost like mockery, the Divine Comforter drew near, and helped Betsy to bear her burden. She went quietly home, shut the door, sat down on her husband's chair, gathered her children round her, and said to them, "Your father is drowned, and God is good: we will pray to Him." And so the baptism of fire and love was received, which remained with the afflicted soul until PAUL.

A REMINISCENCE.

My year on the Beech Circuit yields some pleasant memories. My work was within fifty miles of home, and a campmeeting was to be held on Leatherwood Creek, in Stewart County, in the Nashville District, Lewis Garrett, Sr., Presiding Elder. I hoped that I might be of some help in getting my father to the meeting, and might possibly see him converted. I had made his case a subject of constant prayer. I found him ready and anxious to attend the meeting. We went together, with my youngest sister, a seeker of religion also. Sunday morning I had the heaviest cross on the subject of preaching that I ever had borne. The presiding elder, who was then called one of the ablest preachers in the connection, took his seat in the altar immediately in front of me. When I entered the stand, I feared at one time that I would faint but I cast my thoughts on high, and gathered strength. My father, who had never heard me preach, was also in my front, full of hope and fear. The largest congregation was present that I had ever faced. I put my whole trust in God, and divested myself of a manfearing spirit; and the Spirit of the Lord God was upon me. Before I had arrived at the close, old Brother Garret commenced shouting at the top of his voice, and it seemed that almost the whole congregation joined in the shout. A divine and heavenly feeling rested upon me, and I had no cross, no trembling, nor weakness of the nerves; and the best of the services to me was to see, before I called the mourners, my father, who had lost his balance and the power to sustain himself on the seat, fallen his length in the straw, weeping, trembling and pleading for mercy; and, after a dreadful agony, almost amounting to despair, powerfully converted. I returned from that meeting with my father and sister both renewed in their minds. The best of all, he died full of faith and the Holy Ghost .- Correspon-

In the Postmaster-General's report the following copy of the address of a letter which reached Liverpool is too exquisite a morsel to be withheld. "This letter is for Mrs. M---. She lives in some part of Liverpool. From her father, John a tailor from —. He would be thankful to some postmaster in Liverpool if he would find her out." This charming exhibition of naiveté is only paralled by the story of the Scotch domestic who, on her first visit to Glasgow in quest of her sister, knocked at a suburban tollgate, and asked. "Is this Glasgow?" and on receiving an affirmative reply, begged to

dent Western Methodist, Memphis.

A LECTURE ON THE "CHARAC-TERISTICS OF AN IRISHMAN."

Carleton Methodist Church lecture course had its initial lecture from Rev. R. Wilson, of Gibson, and a very acceptable one it proved. The gentleman labored under the disadvantages of having a cold, but so interesting did his subject prove that this was not noticed until he mentioned it at the close.

"Characteristics of an Irishman' was the subject. In his opening remarks be said that sixteen years ago, his first lecture in New Brunswick was delivered in the Methodist Church of Carleton, and the kindliness then exhibited to him, and afterwards in the pul- Ackman spoke briefly. The chair was pit, led him to accept the invitation of occupied by Rev. Mr. Ackman.—Telethe committee to appear before them. graph. He remarke that it might appear singular that one from the Caledonian Hills should attempt to discuss what he was about to. Were he a child of the Emerald Isle or had be relationship to some Irishmen who had made their names famous he might be better qualified to handle that with which he was about to deal. But he was able to do so tree from prejudices. The Irish were a people who had been ridiculed and falsely represented, and they had been frequently alluded to as the personification of what was bad. It had been said that there was good and bad in every country, but bad and worse in Ireland. He would speak of the Irishman as a

warrior, wit, poet, orator, and Christian. Taking up the first head, he alluded to the frequency with which Pat got into a squabble, and defended him from the censure which was too often given. He would suppose, for instance, that an Englishman, Scotchman and Irishman came up where two men were fighting. The former, from his love of fair play, would not wish to have an undue advantage over the other; the Scotchman would think that the combatants were two fools well met, and would walk away, revolving in his mind the latest phase of the Eastern question, or whether Marshall or Everett would be elected. (Applause). It would be impossible for Pat to remain unconcerned. His whole soul would be a tumult of excitement, and he determined to aid the injured party. Before he was aware he was in the row, and often came off second best. Some judged by this that he was naturally quarrelsome, and thus he gets his hard name. The dilemma would be, that for aught Pat knew he had espoused the cause of the party in the wrong. But he was led by passion and not by judgment; by impulse rather than reason. This was his fault. It was this, however, that contributed to place the Irish in the front, and make them the heroes of many a battle. He alluded to the many wars in which this people had been engaged, and the valor displayed by them in their battles. After referring to the two far-famed frish regiments—the Enniskillen Dragoons and Connaught Rangers, the one Protestant and the other Catholic-of whom friends and foes spoke alike with praise, he said that the gallant sons of Erin, on land and sea, had performed deeds equalled by few and excelled by none, paying a warm tribute to the Duke of Wellington in passing.

Pat as wit was then spoken of, and some of the many specimens of Irish

Ireland had furnished many orators, including Curran, Grattan, Shields, O'Connel, Burke and many others, and peeches of O'Connel and Curran were

With reference to the Irish poets. he aid there had been about 250 respectable poets down to the present time, from Ireland, and he spoke likewise of the relation between music and poetry.

Speaking of the religious element of the Emerald Isle, he said that no people were so devoted in their religious belief as the Irish, There had been a great reaction among many nations under the Pope, they becoming faithless to him, but the Irish had remained firm. The lecturer said many of the bright lights of other denominations had come from Ireland, and stated that Irish Christianity was something that was entitled to respectful consideration. Something might be said to the detriment of the Irish, but that he would leave to others. Like many he would write their virtues upon marble and their defects upon the sand.

Touching upon the ideas that existed as to why there was so much dissatisfaction with the Irish, he hoped that Queen Victoria could now not only count on a certain number of devoted followers in Ireland, but on all of them.

In conclusion, he said, that the terms Celtic and Saxon should be dropped: as well as the words conqueror and conquered. They had fought together, they now contribute to the same exchequer: and he, hoped that the motto of John. Sandy and Pat would be to rally around the old flag and their rallying cry "God save the Queen." (Loud applause.)

A vote of thanks was tendered Rev. Mr. Wilson, and Rev. Messrs Clark and

A DANGEROUS DISEASE.

The "Religious Telescope" has the following: We find it is not confined to the east, and warn our readers. We add to the "cure" given, the following symptoms of its approach. The patient begins to yawn on Sabbath morning, saying he dont see why he should attend church so regularly, when Bro. A. does not attend; or he would go, but Bro. B. preaches so long. Sometimes he has the rumatis, and can't walk well. though he walked all the week before. Occasionally he fears the rain, though he was in it all day Saturday. But here is the malady:

A writer in the "Christian World" describes the symptoms, cause and remedy of a malady affecting church members, which he calls "Sabbath Hypochondria." It is known by late lying abed on Sabbath, slopping around all forenoon in the week-day clothes, and is worse in hot or very cold weather. We might add that damp weather provokes it to great acuteness. Its causes are late hours Saturday night, great worldly care, hard times, appeals for pastor's support, and plain preaching. It is very contagious. The cure is given as follows: Where the disease was caused by too plain and practical preaching. the minister should be dismissed, and one secured who, though less orthodox, should present a sugarcoated Gospel, which could never give offense. · Where the low spirits and want of energy are occasioned by the real or imaginary under-estimation of the patient's worth by the church and community, administer, in rapid succession, large does of commendation, increasing the doses necessarily as this remedy begins to lose its effect. A bugle should be furnished the diseased at the expense of the congregation, and while this is being blown in self-praise, every one should smile his approbation, or cry out Amen? Every thing irritating in connection with the congregation ought to be removed out of his sight. No pressing appeals for money should be made in his presence, and he should be allowed, in every thing, to have his own way. When the case is incurable the only thing left to do is to use diligently Gospel disinfectants to prevent the spread of the contagion, since "evil communications corrupt good manners."

WHAT KILLS MINISTERS?

You know very well that Christendom is strewn with worn out ministers of the gospel. Some of them went down under brain-softening, others under throat-diseases, others under paralysis, others under nervous derangement and disorganization. What is killing so many ministers? Sometimes they are destroyed through excessive use of tobacco, sometimes through culpable neglect of physical exercise, sometimes through reckless exposure; but I think that in the vast majority of eases it is through lack of sympathy and help on the part of their congregations. Thou sands of these pastors are worried to death by insufficient salary, and pulled apart by unreasonable demands, and rung out of life by the tintinnabulation of their door bell, and exhausted with perpetual interruptions. Now, my text suggests that no man can do everything. If a minister of the gospel has on one shoulder the spiritual affairs of a church, and on the other shoulder the financial affairs of a church, his feet are on the margin of an open grave, clear to the bottom of which he can look without moving. Let all ministers of the gospel gather round them sympathe. tic men and women, upon whom they can throw much of the care, and responsibility and trouble.-Talmage.

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BLYORT, "THE INEBRIATE HOME," DARTMOUTH, CHILLLL

Unable, longer to withstand the appeal therto unprovided for, except as criminals, a few gentlemen took the initiative. the country, and a bill was accordingly introduced into the Legislature during the Session of 1875, providing for the guardianship and care of drunkards, and upon its passage, a meeting was called of such friends as were known to have the matter at heart, and at which they were favoured with the experience of the manager of a similar institution, the "Appleton Home," at Boston.

At this meeting a Provisional Committee was appointed to put the matter into proper shape; and after repeated consultations, correspondence, and other labors, the Nova Scotia Inebriate Home was inaugurated on the 15th July last year, and a Board of Directors and Officers appointed, the Rules and regulations of the Institution adopted, and the Board authorised to procure the premises at Dartmouth, now occupied.

That its need was universally acknow-Aedged, and the community in perfect accord with the projectors of the Home, is shown by the ready and cheerful response with which applications for subscriptions were met, many giving most liberally, and donations being voluntarily tendered from Town and Country, accompanied by strongly expressed wishes for the success of the enterprise; and a still further interest was taken by the Government and Legislature, both in their visits and grants in support of the Home.

The number of patients admitted during the year was 50, besides some few re-admissions, and comprised all stages of the disease; from the youth, scarcely out of his teens, to the Chronic Alcoholic, -from the mildest form of the disease, to the delirious semi-maniac, -all of whom have been brought through without any fatal issue, and which is worthy note. Forty four have left the Home. Of this number some have, after dismissal therefrom, returned to their old habits, evidencing an utter disregard to the proprieties and decencies of life, or the ultimate issue of their abandonment to their ruinous course. For this class nothing but permanent deprivation of liberty remains; but of the majority who have passed through this Institution, we have everything to superinduced by the cause that leads to encourage. At least twenty have been his admission) in a state of acute cerebral benefitted to an extent to induce a hope of its permanence, they having returned Chronic Alcoholism, imagine the patient's to their homes and families, and once protest against his detention, the abuse, more become actively employed in their | threats, resistance accompanied by the business engagements, to the delight and assertion that he is not a prisoner, and wonderment, not only of friends, but of the artful attempts to escape during the those to whom they had become known | day, and then at night the Manager coolby intrusive evidences, daily forced on | ly locking himself in the same sleeping their notice, of their degrading habits. Of some of these the manager and Direc- seeing the patient to his bed, lying on tors have almost daily opportunities of another at his side, he quietly falls to sleep being personally cognizant, while from ere long to be awoke by yells, and on others at a distance the same encourage- opening his eyes, witness the rage of the ment exists, both in the testimony of man as he throws himself out of his bed friends as well as from themselves, in and approaching him with the malignity the form of letters couched in language of a fiend, essays to throttle or otherwise full of grateful expressions and lasting injure; both nerve and endurance thus taxattachment for the interest manifested in them, and which has enabled them to re- under the ordeal, but an unyielding faith gain that status in Society, that they had in the goodness of his cause, and its ultiforfeited. Others have been benefitted to mate issue coupled with an undying love a limited extent, but of whom we cannot for the poor demented soul within that speak so hopefully as to their continuance. failing the development of that important | yet through such and kindred scenes has element in their complete restoration. a the Manager at times to pass, in order to due and deep sense of their position, both subdue his pitiable but dangerous patient socially and individually, evidencing too sadly how even men, whose regard for character was once strong, may, through the morbid infinence to which they have been so long subject, become abnormally affected to indifference; and yet even of these, had they remained sufficiently long at the Home, we would not have despair-

With regard to the detention of Patients within the Home, attention is here called to the act above quoted, which confers full power on friends or creditors of drunkards to act and transfer to the Directors of an Inebriates' Home, their authority to detain such persons, otherwise the Directors have not the power to do so.

The only really hopeless are the first named, in whom the will-power seems forever to have been lost, drowned out by years of indulgence in the fiery liquid.

There is one phase of the work to which especial attention is directed; at least eight persons who would otherwise have gone to Rockhead Prison have been claimed from the Police Court, of whom five have encouraged the manager by their hopeful efforts at reform, and made his heart glad at the result. To this class the board are most anxious to extend the benefits of the Home in a larger degree. Poor, miserable, utterly abandoned to the tender mercies of the depraved liquor vendor in the

S FROM AN INTERESTING vilest haunts, the once decent well to-do artizan has descended to the lowest depths; for him there is not a grain of chance for soul or body, lower and lower he must go, no hope might be engraven on his made to the sympathy of the Christian heart, as on the door of that hall where public, by a class of our fellow beings hi- the morning finds him, after his night's debauch, procured at the small charge of a few cents, and from which an inexorawith the determination of adding this re- ble sentence transmits him to a criminal's quirement to the benevolent institutions of home. It is time we awake to the fact that "physical infirmity is not moral delinquency, and no longer regard the loss of selfcontrol as intentional vice."

TOTTOTTA TO The features of the treatment pursued can only be briefly alluded to, being dependent on circumstances often peculiar, but mainly and notably consisting in an establishment at which the patients are invited to consider themselves bona-fide members of a home and family in which each is endeavoring by his own moral efforts, coupled with the aid of the manager and his wife, to regain his freedom from the tyranny under which, prior to his entrance, he has virtually placed himself, and that the comfort and happiness of each and all will be aided or interfered with by his own good conduct, or infringe ment of the regulations which he undertakes to observe on his first admission: and further, that the character of the Home is in a measure in his hands, and that after a few days of personal restraint exacted on his first admission, confidence in his integrity is such, that whereas before he entered the Institution scarcely a person would confide in him or trust him out of sight, now such restraint as is consistent with the well being of all is removed, and thus he is brought to a point of honor in aiding the management in their further efforts for his emancipation.

But lest an impression should be conveyed that by some occult influence the instant an invalid crosses the threshold of the Institution the lion is changed into a lamb and the work thenceforth easy, it is due to the Manager to whose indomitable perseverance at this trying commencement, the future of that patient as just portrayed depends, to state that it is then that the anxiety, watchfulness, and continued demands upon his endurance and firmness commence, and are often taxed

beyond ordinary limits. Imagine him without assistants, in the shape of guards or keepers, that in any other establishment would be deemed es sential, and hazardous to dispense with, without weapon of defence, merely by ready appreciation of the patient's temperament, and by moral influence, combating men brought there (apart often from a very critical state of bodily health mania or other grave conditions room with such a one alone, where, after ed to the utmost. What could sustain him repulsive and often diseased body. And and whose gratitude he finally earns.

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President,-D. McNeil Parker, M. D.,

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Attending Physicians,—J. A. Lewis, M. D., James Venables, M. D. Superintendent,-H. S. K. Neal.

OUR OWN WAY .- A girl, wishing to let her canary fly through the room for a short time, opened the door of its cage. The bird, frightened by seeing her hand, flew against the bars of its cage, trying to escape; but by-and-by, weary of its useless efforts, came gently out through the door. "Mother," said the little girl, "why did not the canary come out at the door at first when I opened it?" The mother replied, "Because it was trying to get out by a way of its own." Many people are

"GET out, you ornithorhynchus!" The dun departed meekly. "Who's that?" in quired a friend of the speaker. "An orni" thorhynchus." "How's that?" "Well, Webster defines him as "A beast with a

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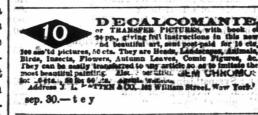
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A, MCBEAN,

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confer a favor by extending WM. CUNNINGHAM, 228 Argyle St., near Colonial Marke

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ters, No. 2, and one of Gate's Acadian Liniment with immediate results, two bottles of each made a perfect cure. During my trouble with my arm, my general health was much impaired, appetite gone, and notwithstanding all the prejudice against patent medicines, I must not only praise it, but also recommend it to an afflicted public, for I consider it providential that I found such medicines.

MRS. STEPHEN CANFIELD. The above statement sworn to before me at Wallace, this 13th day of October, 1876. W. B. HUESTIS, J. P.

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

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Messrs Helphenstine & Bentley; Gents: I very cheerfully state that I used Durang's Rhenmatic Remedy with decided benefits. A.H. STEPHENS.

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Messrs. Helphenstine & Bentley; Gents: For the past seven years my wife hasbeen a great sufferer from rheumatism, her doctors failing to give her relief, she used three bottles Durange Rheumatic Remedy, and a permanent cure was the result.

WM. H. CROOK,

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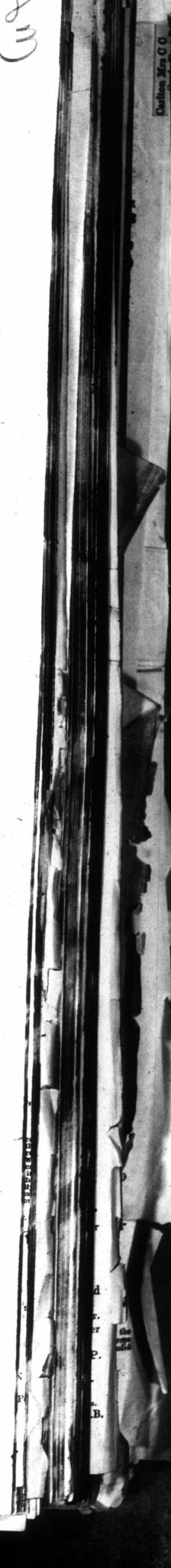
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Barrels Mixed Ditto Fancy Biscuits, Crackers, Pilot Bread Brown, mottled & fancy So Canned Fruits. Sardines, Marmalade, Canned Oysters, Vegetables, Jellies, Meats, Soups, Lobsters and Salmon, Buckets, Brooms, &c., &c.

Halifax, N. S., Dec



MARKET PRICES. Reported weekly by J. W. Porrs, Commission Merchant, St. John, N.B., and J. H. BERT, Agent King's County Produce Depot, Halifax, N.S. Market on Saturday, Nov. 25th, 1876.

TOT SUBJECT	Halifax.	St. John
	1 .20 to .25	.20 to .22
Butter, Firkins Do. Rolls	.23 to .25	.19 to .22
Martton, per lb	.05 10 .07	.05 to .07
Lamb, pr lb. by quarter	.06 to .08	05 to .07
Hams, smoked, per lb	.13 to .14	.13 to .15
Hides, per lb	.51	.06 to .06
Celfekins, each	.25 to .75	.27 to . 0
Pork, per lb	.07 to .08	.06 to .08
Veal, per lb	.07 to .09	.00 to .00
Tallow, per lb	8 to .81	.08 to .09
" rough, per lb	.041	.4 to .5
Beef, per lb	.05 to .07	.04 to .06
Eggs, per doz	.17 to .19	.13 to .15
Lard, per lb	.16 to .17	.14 to .16
Oats, per bush	.45 to .50	.40 to .43
Potatoes per bush	30 to .40	.45 to .65
Cheese, factory, per lb	.10 to .13	.11 to .12
Do. dairy	.9 to .1	.09 to .10
Buckwheat meal	1.75 to 2 10	1.70 to 2.00
do. grey	2.00 to 2.50	2.25 to 2.50
Lambskins each	.40 to .50	.20 to .30
Turnips	25 to 30	.60 to .80
Chickens, pr pair	.45 to .50	.30 to .35
Turkey, per lb	.11 to .14	.13 to .15
Geese, each	.40 to .60	.50 to .70
Ducks, per pair	.50 to .60	.60 to .70
Beaus, green, per bush		.30 to .40
Paranips, pr bush	.20 to .60	.40 to .45
Carrets,pr bush	35 to .40	.40 to .50
Yarn, per lb	.50 to .60	
Partridges, per pair	.30	
Apples, per bbl	2.00 to 2.50	2.50 to. 300
Lamb pelts	.40 to .50	
Rabbits, per pair	25 to .30	
Piums, prbush		
Hay, per ton	13.00 to 15.	

PREACHER'S PLAN, HALIFAX AND DARTMOUTH, SUNDAY, NOV 26th.

Brunswick St. 11 a.m. Rev. R. Brecken. Rev. W. H. Heartz. 7 p.m. Grafton St. 11 a.m. Rev. W. H. Heartz Rev. D. W. Johnson 7p.m. Kaye St 11 a.m. Rev. W. Purvis. Rev. E R. Brunyate 21. 2.10. Rev. E. R. Brunyate. Rev. D. W. Johnson. BEECH STREET, 3.30 p.m.

11 a.m. Rev. W. Purvis. Rev. B. Brecken. 11 a. m. Rev. G. Shore Rev. G. Shore, MOUNT HOPE, 8 p. m., Rev. E. R. Brunyate.

Beceipts for "WESLEYAN," for week ending Nov. 22nd, 1876. INSTRUCTIONS AS TO SEMITTING MONEYS :-

1—Post Office Orders are alw. Vs safe, and not very costly. Next to these, is the sec. rity of registering letters. Money sent otherwise is at the risk of the

—When sending money for subscribers, sa whether old or new, and if new, write out thei Post Office addresses, plainly. M. G. BLACK, Esq. Mrs. Eliza DeWolf, 2.00

RRV. I. SUTCLIFFE. Rev. Alfred Webb, 1.00. Sergt. Gordon, 85; R. W. Lewis, 2.00.

MARRIED.

Street, Halifax, on the 16th inst., by Rev. Ralph Brecken, assisted by Rev. William H. Heartz, Wm. Brown, of Pugwash, to Carrie, eldest daughter of the late James Read, Esq.

By the same, at the same time and place, Thos. Moore, to Aunie, second daughter of the late James Read, Esq., all of Halifax.

By Rev. C. Lockhart, on the 26th of October, at Veston, West Cornwallis, Mr. Samuel K. Skinner, Miss Mary L. Jacques, both of the above named

At the Methodist Parsonage, Woodstock, Nov. 16th, by Rev. C. H. Paisley, M.A., George W. Cox, to Miss Eva Clare Thistle. Both of Victoria Cor-

At the residence of the bride's father, Brackley Point Road, P.E.I., on the 24th ult., by Rev. J. C. Berrie, Mr. Benjamin Sellar, Charlettetown to Miss Susanna, daughter of Mr. John Bryentine. In St. John, N.B., ou the 14th November, by the Rev. Howard Sprague, A.M., John Wesley Cassidy, and Jennie W. Heffer, both of Saint John.

DIED.

At Nappan, Nov. 8, of Diptheria, Frankie H

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

Rev. GEO. W. GROUT, Stirling, Out. cays:—"Mrs. George Francis was accordy afflicted with kidney disease, and had been under the care of three physicians without any beneficial result. She has taken four bottles of the "Snosnowers Remedy," and now enjoys the best of health."

REV. T. C. BROWN, Brooklyn. Ont., says .—" My wife was very low with lung disease, and given up by her physician. I bought a bottle of the "SHOSHONEES REMEDY," and at the end of two days she was much better. By continuing the Remedy she was perfectly restored." Price of the Remedy in pint bottles \$1 Pills 25 cents a box. Oct. 14—ch. 2 mos.

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

STOCK. CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

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125 GRANVILLE ST.. HALIFAX,

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MODERATE PRICES.

Writing Desks.

Walnut and Cedar Inlaid-all Fresh New Stock. Prices from \$6.50 to

Papetrie Desks.

Imitation Muslin gilt and gilt Lettered "Secretary" with Glass Screw Top Inkstand and spaces for Paper, Envelopes,

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Same Quality as the Desks, Part new style of fitting from \$5.00 to \$9.00.

LADIES

Work Baskets.

A very neat dark Morocco and gilt box or basket, round Corners, lined with blue kid; places for pins, needles, reels, Scissors and nick nacks, with cover lock and key \$5.00 and \$6.00.

LADIES

FOLDING

Work Baskets.

At the residence of the bride's mother, Russel Red Morocco and gilt, folds up like a The Publishers call special attention to the follow Pocket Book

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Dorcas Cases. An exquisitely neat and valuable present. Size folded 3 x 6. Of best Russian Leather, lined with Blue Repp Silk, fitted with Scissors, Pen Knife, Crochet Needles and Skeins of Silk. \$5.25

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A Smaller "Dorcas" of same material not quite so well fitted, but equally

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There is a fine variety of useful and ornamental little gifts and keepsake in this line. Such as Date Cases. Trinket Cases, Wafer Boxes, Paper Knives, Emery Cushions. Tablets, &c., &c., from 15 cents to 1 dollar. A lot of presents for a little money.

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Newest Styles, thape oblong; orner tal. In cloth gilt edges, handsome gil edges and Lettering. Prices from 45 cents to \$2,25

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Abominations of modern Society
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all readers—Rev. W. Thorseby
The Mother's Text Book
Words of Computer for Deeps of Triel Words of Comfort for Days of Trial Thoughts from the Psalms
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POST OFFICE

HALIFAX, 18th Nov., 1876.

NOTICE.

ON and after Monday next, 20th inst., Mails will close at this Office daily as follows: FOR ST. JOHN, N.B.,

and all places along the line of the Intercolonial Railway at 7 o'clock, a.m. FOR THE UPPER PROVINCES. Moncton, Dorchester, Sackville and Amherst, at

12.30 p.m. THE UNITED STATES: and St. John, N.B., at 4.30 p.m. FOR PICTOU AND NEW GLASGOW.

at 7 o'clock a.m., and 4.30 p.m. Collections will be made from the Street Letter Boxes at 10.15 a.m., 1.30 p.m., and 9.30 p.m. Delivery by Letter Carriers: -8 a.m., 11.30 a m., and 3 p.m.

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Nov. 18, 6 months.

The Supreme Court of the State of New York has decided that J. C. Ayer & Co., of Lowell, have the sole right to use the words CHENEY PECTORAL for a medicine, and has issued an injunction againts F. V. Bushton, of New York City, for selling Rushs, ton's Cherry Pectoral or Cherry Pectoral Lozengesor any other use of the name to deceive the public. The decision of the high court includes all dealer) who sell any similar article.—Port Jefferson (L.I. Leader.

LAMB KNEE,—ME. T. GRAHAM—Dear Sir,—I have been for several years under particular obligation to you for a bottle of your PAIN ERADICATOR. You, no doubt, remember having met me in Grand Manan about eight years ago, when I had been labouring about eighteen months under the distress of a very lame knee, the result of a severe fall. I had previously tried most all the popular remedies under the head of "Pain Killer," stc., to no effect. Your one bottle cured me permanently, and I always praise the bridge that carries me afferly over.

Pastor Christian Church, Duke Street, St. John, N. B., Dec. 19, 1872.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY,

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned at Moneton, N.B., and marked "TENDERS FOR SLEEPERS."

Will be received until Six o'clock, p.m. On Thursday, the 30th inst.

For the delivery of 115,400 SLEEPERS! Between Halifax, Pictou, and Saint John, and on the Windsor Branch.

Forms of Tender, with specification endorsed thereon, may be had at all the Booking Stations. The names of two solvent and responsible persons willing to become sureties for the due fulfilment of the contract, must accompany each Tender. The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender, and no tender will be noticed unless made upon the printed form supplied.

General Sup't, of Gov. Railways, Railway Office, Moncton, Nov. 19th 1876.

Intercolonial Railway.

ON and after MONDAY, 20th inst., Trains will leave Halifax as follows: EXPRESS for TRUBO, PICTOU, St. JOHN and WAY STATIONS, at 8.25 a. m.
EXPRESS for TRUBO, MONCTON, RIVIERE DU LOUP, and all points West at 1.30 p m.
For TRUBO, PICTOU, St. JOHN and WAY STATESTANDERS rions, at 5.30 p. m.

TO ARRIVE AS FOLLOWS: From St. John, TRURO, and WAY STATIONS.

at 9.15 a. m.
RIVIERE DU LOUP, PICTOU, TRURO and WAY STATIONS, at 1.30 p. m.
St. John and WAY STATIONS at 8.20 p.m. C. J. BRYDGES, General Sup't. Govt. Railway

Railway Office, Moncton, 19th October, 1876. EXCHANGE DINING HALL EUROPEAN PLAN 127 & 129 PRINCE WILLIAM ST.,

WEST SIDE. KING STREET DINING BOOMS

South side. Near King Square,

St. JOEIN N.

The Subscriber begs leave to say the above races are fitted up in a neat and sumptious manner, with all the modern improvements. Both places are conducted in strict accordance with the wants of the travelling public. Dinner, Breakfast and Teaserved at the shortest notice. Oysters served if every style. Pastry, Ice Cream, Fruit and all the delicacies of the season always on hand. Strictly Temperance principles. The proprietor would say further that the above establishment are patronized by the respectable of the city of St. John.

GEORGE SPARROW, Proprietor.

Nov. 18 1y.

MAIL CONTRACT

TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General will be received at Ottawa, until noon, on FEI DAY, the 8th December, for the conveyance of He Majesty's Mails, Twice per week, each way between

Lunenburg & LaHave Cross Roads And once per week, each way, between LaHAVE CROSS ROADS AND KINGSBURY, under proposed contracts; for Four Years, from Printed notices containing further information as to the conditions of the contract, may be seen, and forms of tender obtained, at the Postoffices at Lunenburg Middle LaHave Ferry, and LaHave Cross Roads, or at the office of the subscriber,

F. M. PASSOW,

Post Office Inspectors, Office

MAIL ONTRACT

TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster-General will be received at Ottawa, until nooi, on FR DAY, the 8th December, for the o aveyance of Hajesty's Mails, six times per week, each ways

Barrington and PortClyde, under a proposed contract, for four years, from the last January next.

Printed notices containing mether information as to the conditions of the contract may be seen and forms of tender obtained, at the Post Offices at Barrington and Port Clyde, or at the office of the subscriber.

Post Office Inspector

MAIL CONTRACT

TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be required at Ottawa until noon on Fall DAY, the 8th of December, for the conveyance of ler Majesty's Malls, six times per week, each way. MEW GLASGOW and SHIRDROCKE under a proposed contract, for four years, from the 1st January next.

Printed notices containing further information as to the conditions of the contract may be seen, and forms of tender obtained, at the Pest Offices at New Glasgows Melrose, Upper Cross, Boads, St. Mary's and Sherorooke, or at the office of the subservice.

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