

# The Wesleyan,

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## LITERARY.

We have received a copy of Rev. Mr. Somerville'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 for 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 interest, more delight, more strong and varied feeling while hearing a discourse. All through the service he was deeply

interested; he joined in the singing with great enthusiasm; Mr. Spurgeon's well known running comment which he gives as he reads the Scripture so delighted him that he knocked the platform vigorously with his walking stick, and several times cried out "Hear, hear." During prayer I was much disturbed by my neighbor's pious ejaculations. Then came the sermon, and a good sermon it was, as Mr. Spurgeon's generally are. My neighbor was a great study to me. I fear I was more observant of him than mindful of the discourse. The preacher was humorous, my neighbor laughed right heartily; the preacher was pathetic, my neighbor drew out his handkerchief, and applied it again and again to his streaming eyes; the preacher was eloquent, my neighbor looked and listened in an ecstasy 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 say some scathing, scolding things), my neighbor seemed fully and entirely to sympathise. Well, the sermon over, then came the collection. I watched my neighbor, it was an unmanly thing to do, but I did it; and my apology is this—that, partly at my request, Mr. Spurgeon had travelled far to preach for a charity in which I was much interested. So I watched my demonstrative, enthusiastic neighbor. I 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 half-a-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.**  
In the case of Barnett Le Nan against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in Court of Common Pleas No. 4, at Philadelphia last week, the facts are given as follows: "The plaintiff in November, 1868, purchased at Harrisburg a ticket from the defendant for passage to Philadelphia, the train on which he was to take passage being known as the Cincinnati express. When the train reached the station at Harrisburg it consisted of but two passenger cars, an ordinary car and a smoking car. The plaintiff asserts that he was constitutionally unable to ride in the smoking car, and the other car was full. 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 train at this place, he asked permission of the brakeman, and was directed by him to enter one of them, a sleeping car, where he found a seat. When the conductor took up his ticket he demand-

ed \$1.50 extra for the privilege of riding in the car, which plaintiff refused to pay, alleging that his ticket entitled him to a seat, and that there was no seats elsewhere on the train. The conductor afterwards put plaintiff off the train about eight miles from Lancaster. He walked in to Lancaster, and in the long walk his disease, he alleges, was aggravated to such an extent that he has never entirely recovered from the effects of it. Le Van's suit for damages has been pending eight years. On the trial the company's version of the affair was that the conductor allowed the plaintiff to remain in the sleeping car until there were seats vacant in other parts of the train; that shortly after the train left Middletown the conductor requested him to take one of 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 \$8,500 damages.—*Chicago Railway Review.*

**A CURIOSITY AT THE EXHIBITION.**  
When Sir Samuel Baker was taking his leave of Kamrasi, King of Unyoro, the noble Prince asked him to leave Lady Baker behind, a request to which the Englishman replied by threatening to shoot his Majesty if he dared to repeat it, while the lady concerned gave 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."

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 surprises. 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 boxes, for cigars, hair brushes, garments, gas stoves, provisions; and the rest a New York "Herald" exploring expedition might profitably be fitted out to discover. If there is a cradle and baby tender also combined, as we dare say there is, the young housekeeper needs nothing more to complete her ménage. For people who have no fixed 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 remarkable 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 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 a table needed? A flap hung to the

back is raised and firmly supported by props. One arm may be developed into a writing case with all the appurtenances, the other into a dressing box containing all the toilet articles. The empty spaces in the lid are to be utilized. Step around to the rear, pull on a couple of knobs, and there are two small tables set with plates, knives, forks, tumblers, napkins, and all the *ceteras*. The trunk is an exposition by itself.

## BEREAN NOTES.

BY D. A. WHEEDON, 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 he 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 Peter that God had heard and answered a Gentile's prayer while yet a Gentile, and that he intended salvation to be preached to him. **I PERCEIVED**—I perceived; it was fairly proved to his surprise. **NO RESPECTS 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 accepts man, namely, *their character*. **FEAR-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 prayed, 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 Caesarea, 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. **DOING GOOD**—Bestowing benefits. **HEALING DEMONiac and diseased**. **GOD WAS WITH HIM**—A good reason for such mighty works, 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. **NOT 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 DRINK**—Thus clearly proving that there was no deception.  
42. **COMMANDED US**—The apostles,

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. So the work of all ministers is a double 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 prophets 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. **OF 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 Pentecost, chap. 11, 15, in both his regenerating 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.

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 learned his lesson. God had thus, by the 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 him. 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; Col. 3, 11.



WHAT IS LIFE.

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

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 heavenly 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,
"O 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.

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,

FUNERAL OF JAMES LICK.—Last Wed-
nesday a costly and imposing funeral cor-
tege passed my office. First came a squad
of policemen, then a military escort.

mortal remains. Not a tear was shed.
Nobody loved him. The city, that he gave
his wealth to adorn, honored him, but did
not mourn for him.

Looking then, at this world only, how
much better to love our fellow men; and
to win their love by little acts of kindness;

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.

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.

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,

SECULAR HISTORY.
Cox's History of Greece, Gibbon's De-
cline and fall of Roman Empire, Merivale's
General History of Rome, Hallam's
Middle Ages, Howe's England, Macaulay's
England, Robertson's Charles the Fifth,

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,
000.

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

THOMAS' ELECTRIC OIL!

WORTH TEN TIMES ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD.
DO YOU KNOW ANYTHING OF IT? IF
NOT, IT IS TIME YOU DID.

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nesday a costly and imposing funeral cor-
tege passed my office. First came a squad
of policemen, then a military escort.

SELECT, STANDARD LIBRARY.

What Books shall I buy? This ques-
tion is often asked by Ministers and Stu-
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partments of the study. We will recommend
for the most part only such as in our own
experience we have found of special value.

BIBLICAL LITERATURE.

Smith's Bible Dictionary, Farrar's Dic-
tionary, Theological and Eccelesiastical
Literature, Stanley's Sinai and Palestine,
Thompson's Land and Book, Conybeare
& Howson's Life and Epistles of Paul, We-
mer's New Testament Grammar, Trench's
Synonyms of New Testament, Lange on
Genesis, Alexander on Isaiah, Stuart on
Proverbs, Delitzsch on Job, Lange on New
Testament, Tholuck on the Sermon on the
Mount, Trench on the Parables, Trench on
the Miracles.

THEOLOGY.

Dope's Theology, Watson's Institutes
Ferry Lectures, Treffry's Sonship of
Christ, Butler's Analogy, Chalmers's Nat-
ural Theology, Fairbairn's Typology of the
Scriptures, McCosh on the Method of the
Divine Government, Rawlinson's His-
torical Evidences, Liddon's Dampton Lec-
tures on the Divinity of Christ, Farrar's
History of Free Thought, Busnell's Nat-
ure and Supernatural, Young's Christ of
History, R. Payne Smith's Prophecy a
Preparation for Christ, Ecco Deus.

MENTAL D'MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Noah Porter's Human Intellect, Hamil-
ton'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 Chris-
tianity, Stanley's Lectures on History of
Jewish Church, Shedd's History of Chris-
tian Doctrine, Stevens's History of Meth-
odism, Missions and D'Aubigne's Refor-
mation, Moister on Missions, Dr. Smith's
Old and New Testament History, Stanley'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,
Busnell's Sermons, Fish's Masterpieces
of Pulpit Eloquence, Spencer's Pastors'
Sketches.

SECULAR HISTORY.

Cox's History of Greece, Gibbon's De-
cline and fall of Roman Empire, Merivale's
General History of Rome, Hallam's
Middle Ages, Howe's England, Macaulay's
England, Robertson's Charles the Fifth,
Moller'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 Ouseley
Thomas Jackson's Life and Times, Coley
Life of Collins.

NATURAL SCIENCE.

Hugh Miller's Footprints of the Crea-
tor, 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 Conserva-
tion of Forces by Foreman, Peck's Ganot

GOODRICH'S BRITISH ELOQUENCE.

Bryant's Homer, Longfellow's Dante,
Shakespeare, Milton, Crabbe's Synonyms,
Appleton's American Encyclopedia, Half
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MISCELLANEOUS.

Hallam's History of Literature of 15th
16th, and 17th Centuries, Chamber's Cy-
clopedia of English Literature, Chamber's
Encyclopedia, Bacon's Essays, Colbridge's
Works, John Foster's Essays, Macaulay's
Essays, Isaac Taylor's Works, Whipple's
Essays, Trench on Study of Words, Whit-
ney's Language and Study of Language.

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ny's Fire, Eruptions and
Eruptive diseases of the
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Liver, Stomach, Kidneys,
Lungs, Pimples, Pustules,
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Sores, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pain in
the Bones, Side and Head, Female
Weakness, Sterility, Leucorrhoea, arising
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eases, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Emaciation,
General Debility, and for Purifying the
Blood.

This Sarsaparilla is a combination of
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of Potassium and Iron, and is the most
efficacious medicine yet known for
the diseases it is intended to cure.

Its ingredients are so skillfully com-
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each is assured, and while it is so mild
as to be harmless even to children, it is
still so effectual as to purge out from the
system those impurities and corruptions
which develop into loathsome disease.

The reputation it enjoys is derived
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prominent physicians all over the coun-
try repose in it, prove their experience
of its usefulness.

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

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GOOD STABLING

Aug. 28, 1877.

POST OFFICE

HALIFAX, 31st OCT., 1876.

NOTICE.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE the mails for th
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.

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March 8, 1877.

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Oct. 28

WESLEYAN.

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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.

Turkey in Europe is divided into seven principalities which, with the Turkish Islands, have a population of 15,500,000.

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 fraticide.

Among the causes of Turkish weakness are

- 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.

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.

Montenegro, a scanty territory on the north of Albania, and now in war with Turkey, has professed independence of the Porte for four centuries, under native rulers.

Servia, also engaged in the war, is like Montenegro, Slavonian, and perfectly independent in internal affairs. Its external affairs are under control of the Sultan, to whom it pays a small tribute.

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.

England stands by Turkey for two reasons:-

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 highway to the East. If England is to possess India it must save Turkey from dismemberment.

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.

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.

That is wisely done. Missionary enterprise is a common religious enterprise-alike the work of Americans and British, Methodist and Methodist Episcopal. Dr. Reid is a noble man and a grand orator.

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.

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

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.

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-

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.

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.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.-Last week we expressed a doubt as to the agitation regarding the uncertainty of the election passing off without trouble.

United States troops are being concentrated at and near Washington; also the naval force, as a precautionary measure against demonstrations by Southern sympathizers in case Hayes is declared elected.

STANDARD LIBRARY.-A New Brunswick minister writes highly approving of the selection of books advertised by us for some time under the above title.

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 Mission Church, Carmarthen 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.

Much expectation is awakened in St. John city by the contemplated visit of Dr. Reid from the United States.

Moncton proceeds with its new church. It is designed to erect an edifice in every way corresponding to the necessities of this rising town.

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.

The lecture course in the Fairville Church has been brilliantly opened by Mr. Fletcher of Charlottetown, with a supplement to his address there last year on "The World's Theatre."

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 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.

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.

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 new church was available for all public meetings and services.

Amherst has been convinced it made a mistake in building its church without faith as to the demands of the population. 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.

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.

Letter from the United States.

SMITH'S DICTIONARY OF THE BIBLE, issued by Messrs. H. O. Houghton & Co., embraces the English edition, with certain important and valuable editions by eminent American scholars.

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.

HARVESTS have been abundant, never more so, while business is somewhat depressed, food of all kinds is abundant, and can be obtained at moderate prices.

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.

THE GREAT REVIVAL INTENSIFIED.

of the country, though we have passed a most exciting political election, still continuing unabated, and we are expecting the winter season such a work of grace as we have never experienced.

OUR PUBLISHERS AND AUTHORS are active in preparing for the holidays 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."

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.

MESSRS. LIPPINCOTT & 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.

THE HISTORY AND CONQUESTS OF THE SARACENS.

is the title of a volume, embracing six lectures before the Edinburgh Philosophical Institute, by Edward a Freeman, and issued 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.

SMITH'S DICTIONARY OF THE BIBLE, issued by Messrs. H. O. Houghton & Co., embraces the English edition, with certain important and valuable editions by eminent American scholars.

PREACHERS AND PREACHING is the title of a most valuable book, embracing 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.

MESSRS. DODD & MEAD, have published L. S. T. Spear's "Religion 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 author 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, phy, and agriculture, and such is its scope, that it touches every phase of life.

CORRESPONDENCE

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 position 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 cartoon was quite unnecessary, as it is perfectly well known to the "business public" that she does not belong to that class of persons who 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 connected 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 since acted upon in the Halifax District. It is but the outgrowth of our discussions. But, perhaps, a little more discussion—our time was too limited—might have suggested a course more adapted to meet every case, and therefore of more general importance.

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 recognition of the work on our drooping Domestic Missions, some of which without such reconstitution 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 circuit—these, 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 meet—we 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 a day 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 "holiness unto the Lord still is written on our hearts," what glorious results shall follow?

If ever there was a time in our history when we should act valiantly for ourselves, our people and the cities of our God, it is the present. In some of our missions there is great feebleness—we are ministered and brought low—and from a few trembling hearts the question is anxiously asked, "By whom shall Jacob arise, for he is small?" Is it a time for apathy or supineness. Have we not the solemn warning? "I will remove thy candlestick out of its place except thou repent." Can we, with the Saviour's words of warning sounding in our ears, be indifferent to our state. But our indifference affects not ourselves alone. We are debtors to the Greek and the Jew. We are pledged to the Heathen world, who asks from us that light that leads to heaven. Shall we exhaust our missionary resources upon a people dead to their own spiritual interests and the interests of the perishing heathen, that is, shall we exhaust those resources upon ourselves and turn a deaf ear to the Macedonian cry, that comes to us from so many sources? Our District Committees are perplexed! Our Missionary Committees have spent days of anxious enquiry. The Central Board in their anxiety have spent sleepless nights deliberating and praying for divine guidance and help. Will the churches not feel the gravity of the situation? Men and brethren what can we do? The Special Committee of Conference has indicated a course. The President appeals to you. Now for a good old Methodist revival on all our circuits, till the weak shall be as David, and David as the angel of the Lord. The Lord guide and help us all to do our duty.

Yours, &c.,

G. W. TUTTLE.

Stellarton, Nov. 20th, 1876.

THE WALLACE CALAMITY.

MR. EDITOR.—It was too late after reaching home to forward any definite statement of our misfortune, or your last week's issue. You have stated the simple fact. Our parsonage has been burned. The origin of the fire is unknown. I was from home, Mrs. Morton with two of the children, (one of them sick), would have been alone that night, but that a young lady, Miss Fulton, had kindly offered to sit up with the sick child.

A little past midnight Mrs. Morton was awakened by the babe, and thought it appeared very bright out of doors. She accordingly looked and discovered the barn (connected with the house) in flames. She and Miss Fulton alarmed the neighbourhood, and the people hastened to the scene, but all their efforts proved unavailing. Had their been appliances to work with it is supposed the house might have been saved. As it was the buildings all were burned. Nothing remains but the foundation and a heap of ashes to mark the spot where our beautiful parsonage stood. The contents of the barn and woodshed were entirely destroyed. The furniture and personal effects were gotten from the house, to a considerable extent damaged and valueless. The builder happening to be present managed to secure some of the doors and windows. The house was new, not two years having elapsed since its completion, and wholly uninsured. It may not be amiss to explain the latter fact lest we be needlessly charged with folly. For some few years back the Wallace circuit has been independent. During these years the Wentworth circuit has been detached and the new parsonage built. At the same time we have lost many families by removal and have suffered unprecedented reverses in business. Possibly there is no circuit in our Conference of its magnitude and means where these have been experienced in an equal degree. Nor is this a case of special pleading on my part. I state facts that can be attested by competent authorities. We have nevertheless struggled to maintain our independent position and to serve the Connexion by liberally contributing to its benevolent schemes. Nor are we ashamed to place our record in this respect 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 [on our property. I need not say that had we been apprehensive of the disaster that has befallen us we would have at any sacrifice, attended to this matter. The question now before us is, what shall we do? Need I tell you Mr. Editor how we have answered it. To-day there was a large gathering of the friends from different parts of the 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 thorough canvass of the circuit, and as I scrutinized the list I was reminded of the apostle's words touching the Macedonian Christians, "How that in a great trial of affliction, their deep poverty abounded unto the riches of their liberality." But Mr. Editor, as you know, the circumstances of our people will not permit them unless largely aided from outside to repair the loss they have sustained. A meeting encouraged by expressions of sympathy from abroad, and confident of the assistance of their brethren in other circuits have requested me to leave my duties here and go upon a canvassing tour

more or less extended, in order to gather whatever amounts our friends may be disposed to give us in our time of need. The undertaking is arduous and to us peculiarly distasteful, but the servant of the Church, and in the meanwhile more particularly of the church in Wallace, we are bound to undertake any mission that may be assigned us. May we ask your editorial sympathy and the Divine blessing in connection with our efforts. The canvass abroad will be entered upon next week.

A. D. MORTON.

Wallace, Nov. 20, 1876.

CIRCUIT INTELLIGENCE.

CARLETON METHODIST COURSE.—Instead of a lecture by Rev. Mr. Carey, last evening, a music and literary entertainment was given. Rev. Mr. Ackman occupied the chair. A duet was sung by Miss Allan, of Carleton, and Miss Barnes, of Hampton, followed by Rev. Mr. Hartt, pastor of Exmouth street church, who read Tom Hood's "November," a selection from Whittier, and an amusing piece. There was a solo from Miss Allan; extracts from the Bigelow papers read by Mr. Hartt; Miss Barnes rendered a fine selection; two other pieces were read by Mr. Hartt, and after another solo from Miss Allan, the audience joined in singing "God save the Queen."—Telegraph, Tuesday.

FIRE AT WALLACE.—At about one o'clock on Tuesday morning fire broke out in the barn 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 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 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 carriage.

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.

NAPPAN.—DEAR BROTHER,—Just as our special services had reached a most interesting and effective stage, they were interrupted by a week of wet weather and bad roads, and now that there is an improvement in this respect, the prevalence of that terribly malignant and contagious disease, diphtheria, seems to necessitate the discontinuance of the services for the present. I do not deem it prudent to call the people together more frequently than to the regular Sabbath services, there are so many families in the community that have been visited by the pestilence. I trust, however, the work may not cease, while the Almighty in such pointed, repeated appeals is addressing the people!

Since I last wrote, Frankie H. Read, aged four years and seven months, youngest child and only son of one of our highly esteemed Stewards, J. W. Read Esq., after struggling with the disease for a month has passed away. He died on the 8th inst.

And on the 18th our good brother J. B. Pipes Esq., the Recording Stewart, assigned to the dust all that was mortal of his dear little Mary—the household pet, aged four years and six months, and only ill four days.

A Mr. Taylor, who recently took up his abode among us, was also called up 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, Borne with ever-during blood, Safe from diseases and decline!"

We are earnestly praying, and ask our friends to unite with us in pleading, that through the infinite mercy of God, the plague may be stayed.

Yours in Jesus,

R. B. M.

Nappan Nov. 21st 1876.

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

Three islands, situated in or near the estuary of the River Megna, Eastern Bengal, were the ones overwhelmed by the cyclone. The population was 340,000. Up to eleven o'clock on the night of the 31st there were no signs of danger, but before midnight the wave swept over the country. The depth of water in many places was twenty feet. Not a third of the population survived. The stretch from the putrefying bodies is insufferable. A general outbreak of epidemic disease is expected. The cattle were all drowned, boats swept away, and means of communication with other districts destroyed. There is much distress among the survivors, 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 been several weeks ill.

The Liverpool Times gives particulars of a destructive fire which occurred at Mirou, 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 \$8,000.00 J. N. Freeman 5,000.00 S. Morton 1,000.00 Winslow Wall 200.00 Ford Bros. 200.00 Prince of Wales Lodge 600.00 There appears to have been no insurance whatever 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 Mulcahy, 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 ago.

Launched from the shipyard of Mr. Bisha Doliver, Port Medway, on the 18th inst., the schooner, called the "Josephine," of the following dimensions: 76 feet keel, 23 feet beam, 91 feet depth of hold, 84 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 owner.

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 the 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 Easttown, 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 engines on the new road, and large quantities of rails are being brought every day.

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

The brig, "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 at \$38,844.

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 Fenwick'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 interrupted. On the night appointed for her second lecture she could not find a room small enough for her audience; therefore she dismissed them.

A fine brigantine of 140 tons, named the Clarence was launched on the 14th inst., from the shipyard of 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 by Messrs B. E. Boggs and Son, who have put her on the route as a packet between 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 10th ult., on the Newfoundland coast, all hands perished.

Mrs. List, Fredrickton, wife of a carpenter, and sister of the High Sheriff of York, became last week the recipient of \$4,000, through the winding up of some estate.

The Calais correspondent of the St. Stephen Journal writes: Several of the mills up river have had to shut down on account of the great rise of water in the river, and consequently numbers of working men are idle. Freight has 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. Hayes, 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 steamer "City of Berlin," had stem cut off, sparker boom 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. Subject: "The Stage of time."

Messrs. Hilyard Bros., Portland, have just laid the keel of a 800 ton barque. Work on the large ship, under construction by them, is being pushed forward rapidly.

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

In a few weeks Messrs. McGowan and Mockler, Monrampoc, are to commence the erection of an 800 ton barque.

While Mr. J. W. Robertson, of Harvey, was cutting wood at his door, his axe glanced and severed a piece of oak 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 to erect a school house that will be far in advance 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 modern 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 recovered from the injuries sustained in his fall from his 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 England, has been lost. Three seamen and the cook were saved. All others, including Capt. Smith, his wife and two children, lost.

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

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 Pook, who has arrived at the remarkable age of 104 years. She retains all her faculties and remembers dates and occurrences of the past with great certainty and accuracy.

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 Backagamic into the St. John by the recent freshet. As the Fredericton booms have been swung ashore, it is not probable that much of the lumber will be recovered.

The potato 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 not 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 11th 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 Charlottetown, P. E. I., on the 23rd, aged 100 years and three months.

UPPER PROVINCES.

Mrs. Alex. Murray, the wife of a prominent citizen of Montreal died last week of an overdose of morphia, taken by mistake.

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

Early last week a cattle dealer was unprovokedly assaulted and robbed of five thousand dollars at Lennoxville, Quebec.

A new railway will be laid to LaCerte, on the Ottawa river.

Judge Routhier has given his decision in the Charlevoix contested election case, confirming Mr. Languevin 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 Tamaris Land swap, is one of the heirs to an estate in England worth about seven millions to each heir. The estate has been accumulating for a hundred years.

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

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

The Fenian sensation, of which so much has been made in some quarters, resolves itself into an arrival at 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 the lines.

Lord Carnarvon 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 crowded.

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 Mackinac; five men were killed by the collapse of a steam-valve.

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 desire peace."

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

The Times says it is rumored 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 Exchange 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 16th 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 196,200 infantry, 26,788 cavalry, and 626 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 levelled 3000 houses.

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

The authorities at Devonport Dockyard 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. In such a case a British army corps will immediately 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 adds:—"England's object is not to participate in the war between Turkey and Russia, who may fight out their quarrel in Asia or Europe, but to protect Constantinople and the Dardanelles from capture by Russia."

The Pope is seriously ill.

## 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 threshold, and looked for a moment across 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 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 old-fashioned 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 white-washing 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 one day:

"Pa, will they have nice rosy carpets, and soft chairs, and lace curtains, up in heaven?"

"I hope not, child. Why do you ask?"

"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 easy-chairs. 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 envy—don'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

one best (oftener worst) room in the house. Let in a laughing sunbeam once in awhile, and see how much prettier the roses on the carpet will bluish, 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 picture of little Nellie, who went to heaven a 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 never want to shut it up—your best 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 anything 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 thirty-eight 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 west of Cornwall, near Land's End. Near the Land's End, where the great waves in all their might and joy come rolling unceasingly on, dashing on 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 beach. 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 through the blinding mist and spray,

and looked at those great waves that 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 than the winds and waves." And the Cornish lads came on. Eight splendid fellows in the prime and fullness 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 aching hearts behind. God favoured the brave. Twice the boat came back filled with young and old and safely deposited them on the beach. 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 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 death.

PAUL.

## A REMINISCENCE.

My year on the Beech Circuit yields some pleasant memories. My work was within fifty miles of home, and a camp-meeting 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 man-fearing spirit; and the Spirit of the Lord God was upon me. Before I had arrived at the close, old Brother Garrett 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.—*Correspondent Western Methodist, Memphis.*

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 naïveté is only paralleled 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 know if "Mary were in."

## A LECTURE ON THE "CHARACTERISTICS 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 he said that sixteen years ago, his first lecture in New Brunswick was delivered in the Methodist Church of Carleton, and the kindness then exhibited to him, and afterwards in the pulpit, led him to accept the invitation of the committee to appear before them. He remarked 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 he 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 free 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 Irish 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 wit given.

Ireland had furnished many orators, including Curran, Grattan, Shields, O'Connell, Burke and many others, and speeches of O'Connell and Curran were quoted.

With reference to the Irish poets, he said 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 Ackman spoke briefly. The chair was occupied by Rev. Mr. Ackman.—*Telegraph.*

## 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 don't 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 *rhumatis*, 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 sugar-coated 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 doses 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 cases it is through lack of sympathy and help on the part of their congregations. Thousands 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 sympathetic men and women, upon whom they can throw much of the care, and responsibility and trouble.—*Talmage.*

God honors faith because faith honors Him.

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

	Halifax.	St. John
Butter, Firkins	20 to 25	20 to 22
Do. Rols	23 to 25	19 to 22
Mutton, per lb.	05 to 07	06 to 07
Lamb, per lb.	08 to 09	06 to 07
Beans, smoked, per lb.	13 to 14	13 to 15
Hides, per lb.	5 1/2	06 to 06
Calves, each	26 to 27	27 to 30
Pork, per lb.	07 to 08	06 to 08
Veal, per lb.	07 to 08	06 to 08
Tallow, per lb.	8 to 8 1/2	08 to 09
rough, per lb.	04 1/2	4 to 5
Beef, per lb.	05 to 07	04 to 06
Eggs, per doz.	17 to 19	18 to 16
Lard, per lb.	16 to 17	14 to 16
Oats, per bush	45 to 48	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 11	10 to 10
Buckwheat meal	1 7/8 to 2 1/8	1 7/8 to 2 5/8
do. grey	2 00 to 2 50	2 25 to 2 50
Lambkins each	40 to 50	30 to 30
Turkeys	25 to 30	30 to 30
Chickens, pr pair	45 to 50	30 to 35
Turkey, per lb.	11 to 14	13 to 15
Geese, each	40 to 50	50 to 70
Ducks, per pair	50 to 60	40 to 40
Beans, green, per bush	50 to 60	40 to 45
Parasips, pr bush	35 to 40	40 to 50
Carrots, pr bush	50 to 60	40 to 50
Yarn, per lb.	30 to 40	30 to 40
Partridges, pr pair	2 00 to 2 50	2 50 to 3 00
Apples, per bush	40 to 50	40 to 50
Lamb, per pair	25 to 30	25 to 30
Piums, pr bush	13 00 to 15 00	
Hay, per ton		

**PREACHER'S PLAN, HALIFAX AND DARTMOUTH, SUNDAY, NOV 20th.**

11 a.m.	Brunswick St.	7 p.m.
Rev. W. H. Hearst.		Rev. R. Brecken.
11 a.m.	Grafton St.	7 p.m.
Rev. D. W. Johnson		Rev. W. H. Hearst.
11 a.m.	Kays St.	7 p.m.
Rev. W. Purvis.		Rev. E. R. Brunyate
11 a.m.	Charles St.	7 p.m.
Rev. E. R. Brunyate.		Rev. D. W. Johnson.
11 a.m.	Cobour St.	7 p.m.
Rev. R. Brecken.		Rev. W. Purvis.
11 a.m.	Dartmouth.	7 p.m.
Rev. G. Shore.		Rev. G. Shore.
MOUNT HOPE, 8 p.m.,		Rev. E. R. Brunyate.

**Receipts for "WESLEYAN," for week ending Nov. 22nd, 1876.**

INSTRUCTIONS AS TO RECEIVING MONIES.—  
1.—Post Office Orders are safe, and not very costly. Next to these, is the security of registering letters. Money sent otherwise is at the risk of the sender.  
2.—When sending money for subscribers, as whether old or new, and if new, write out their Post Office addresses, plainly.  
M. G. BLACK, Esq.  
Mrs. Eliza DeWolf, 900  
Rev. J. Sutcliffe.  
Rev. Alfred Webb, 100.  
Sergt. Gordon, 85; R. W. Lewis, 200.

**MARRIED.**

At the residence of the bride's mother, Russel Street, Halifax, on the 19th inst., by Rev. Ralph Brecken, assisted by Rev. William H. Hearst, 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 Annie, second daughter of the late James Read, Esq., all of Halifax.  
By Rev. C. Lockhart, on the 20th of October, at Weston, West Cornwallis, N.S., Samuel K. Skinner, to Miss Mary L. Jacques, both of the above named place.  
At the Methodist Parsonage, Woodstock, Nov. 19th, by Rev. C. H. Paisley, M.A., George W. Orr, to Miss Eva Clara Thistle. Both of Victoria County.  
At the residence of the bride's father, Brassey Point Road, P.E.I., on the 24th ult., by Rev. J. C. Berrie, Mr. Benjamin Sellar, Charlottetown to Miss Susanna, daughter of Mr. John Bryeston.  
In St. John, N.B., on the 14th November, by the Rev. Howard Sprague, A.M., John Wesley Cassidy, and Jennie W. Heller, both of Saint John.

**DIED.**

At Napan, Nov. 8, of Diphtheria, Frankie H. aged 4 years and 7 months—only son of J. W. Head, Esq.

**SEE WHAT THE CLERGY SAY.**

Rev. R. H. Craig, Princeton, 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 paroled crust, and my throat was much inflamed. An old lady of my congregation advised me to use the 'SNOBOWS 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 'SNOBOWS REMEDY.'"

Rev. Geo. W. Groat, Stirling, Ont., says—"Mrs. George Francis was severely afflicted with kidney disease, and had been under the care of three physicians, without any beneficial result. She has taken four bottles of the 'SNOBOWS 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 'SNOBOWS 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; in 25 cents a box.  
Oct. 14—ch. 2 mos.

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

**HOLIDAY STOCK.**

**CHRISTMAS PRESENTS AT THE BOOK ROOM,**

125 GRANVILLE ST., HALIFAX.

**FINE LARGE ASSORTMENT.**

First Class Quality, AT MODERATE PRICES. Writing Desks.

Walnut and Cedar Inlaid—all Fresh New Stock. Prices from \$6.50 to \$12.00

**Papetrie Desks.**

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

**Ladies Work Boxes**

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 of 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.**

Red Morocco and gilt, folds up like a Pocket Book

**LADIES Dorcas Cases.**

An exquisitely neat and valuable present. Size folded 8 x 6. Of best Russian Leather, lined with Blue Repp Silk, fitted with Scissors, Pen Knife, Crochet Needles and Skeins of Silk. \$5.25

**Livingstone Cases.**

A smaller "Dorcas" of same material not quite so well fitted, but equally neat 4.00

**White Wood, Tartan and Fern Leaf.**

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

**PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS**

These in every variety of style and binding. Some styles entirely new. Prices from 50 cents to \$12.00

**Photograph Cases,**

Something entirely new for Card or Cabinet Photos—in Velvet, Russia or Morocco—To hold 22 to 24 Pictures. Prices 45c. to \$2.50.

**AUTOGRAPH ALBUMS.**

Newest Styles, shape oblong, ornamental. In cloth gilt edges, handsome gilt edges and Lettering. Prices from 45 cents to \$2.25

**Scrap Books.**

A full variety in size and binding for Scraps Views, Ferns or Xmas Cards.

**Christmas Cards.**

If possible prettier than last year's. Hundred new designs.

**SMITH BROTHERS,**

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRY GOODS, HALIFAX, N. S.

WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE, JUST COMPLETED, 25 DUKE STREET, RETAIL WAREHOUSE, 150 Granville Street.

In our WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE will be found one of the most complete and attractive Stocks in the city, having been purchased and personally selected by one of the Firm who has had long experience in buying in the foreign market.

ALL GOODS SOLD AT THE LOWEST MARKET RATES. In our Retail Department special attention is devoted to obtaining reliable makes of Goods at moderate prices and as we are receiving goods by every mail boat from Europe our patrons and others may rely upon finding the latest novelties.

**KID GLOVES,**

Our Stock of these is the largest and most reliable in the trade.

**POST OFFICE NOTICE.**

HALIFAX, 18th Nov., 1876. 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. H. W. BLACKADAR, Postmaster.

**MUSIC BOOKS,**

A BRILLIANT LIST. THE ENCORE! 75 cts; By L. O. EMERSON, For singing Schools, Conventions, etc.

THE WHIPPOORWILL, 50 cents. By W. O. Perkins. Capital collection of songs for Common Schools.

THE SHINING RIVER, 35 cents. W. O. Perkins. Very beautiful Sabbath School Song Book.

THE SALUTATION, \$1.38. By L. O. Emerson. First class Collection for Choirs.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES, OF 100 MINISTERS MUSICAL COMPOSERS. 2.00. By L. B. Urbino. Very interesting.

DICTIONARY OF MUSICAL TERMS. \$5.00. Steiner & Barrett. A magnificent book. Illustrated. Finely bound.

**JUST OUT THE WORLD OF SONG,**

The Vocal Gem of the Season, Round Volume of popular Songs. In Boards \$2.50. In Boards \$3.50. Cloth \$3.00. Gilt \$4.00. Either Book mailed, post-free, for Retail Price.

OLIVER DITSON & Co. Boston.

CHAS. H. DITSON & Co., 711 Broadway, New York.

J. E. DITSON & CO. Successors to Lee & Walker, Philadelphia. Nov. 25.—u t c

**BAPTISMAL IMMERSION NOT OF GOD.**

ARGUMENTS PRO & CON. REPRINT OF ARTICLES on Baptism which appeared in the "Messenger," "Witness" and "Wesleyan."

Edited by W. SOMMERVILLE, A.M. W. Cornwallis.

For Sale by Messrs. A. & W. Mackinlay, Granville Street. Nov. 25.—3t

**WOODILL'S GERMAN BAKING POWDER,**

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

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

**LANGEL'S ASTHMA & CATARRH REMEDY.**

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 CHERRY FACTORY for a medicine, and has issued an injunction against J. V. Baulston, of New York City, for selling Baulston's Cherry Factory or Cherry Factory Lozenges, or any other use of the name to deceive the public. The decision of the high court includes all dealers who sell any similar article.—Port Jefferson (L.I.) Leader.

LANK KNEE.—MR. T. GRHAM—Dear Sir:—I have been for several years under particular obligation to you for a bottle of your PAIN EXTRACTOR. You, no doubt, remember having met me in Grand Manan about eight months ago, when I had the distress of a very lame knee, the result of a fall. I had previously tried most of the so-called remedies under the head of "Pain Killer," etc., to no effect. Your one bottle cured me permanently, and I always praise the bridge that carries me safely over. Yours with gratitude, GEORGE GARLAW, Pastor Christian Church, Duke Street, St. John, N. B., Dec. 19, 1872.

**MAIL CONTRACT.**

TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster-General will be received at Ottawa, until noon on FRIDAY, the 5th December, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, twice per week, each way between Lunenburg and Port Clyde, or at the office of the subscriber.

**MAIL CONTRACT.**

TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster-General will be received at Ottawa, until noon on FRIDAY, the 5th December, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, six times per week, each way between Lunenburg and Port Clyde, or at the office of the subscriber.

**MAIL CONTRACT.**

TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster-General will be received at Ottawa, until noon on FRIDAY, the 5th December, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, six times per week, each way between Lunenburg and Port Clyde, or at the office of the subscriber.

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