



bers of the district meetings, during the transaction of the financial business. Another that the laymen as well as the ministers attending those meetings should vote by ballot in the election of the ministerial representatives to the Stationing Committee. Both these important changes were agreed to.

The motions of which notice had been given had nearly all of their reference to the more convenient and satisfactory despatch of Conference business. Mr. Bedford's motion on the general question, Mr. W. Shaw's as to the mode in which ministers should be selected for Connexional offices, and a motion relating to election of lay members to the members to the various Connexional Committees, were referred to a Committee. A motion by Mr. Bond, that the reports of the different departments should, as far as possible, be printed for the use of the Committees of Review, was agreed to. Other motions were also considered, of which notice will be found elsewhere. Through the consideration of some of these subjects was briefed that perhaps the proposer would have desired, yet time was secured for the Conference to come to deliberate conclusion as to what course it was best to adopt on each question. As the President pointed out, in reply to an observation by Mr. Arthur, there has been this year, strictly speaking, no "slaughter of the innocents." At length came the close. The Secretary read over the Minutes, and whilst he was doing so the doors of the chapel were opened, and a number of ladies and gentlemen who had been waiting outside were admitted to the gallery. The proceedings of the British Conference, of the sister Conference of Ireland, and of the affiliated Conferences in France and the Colonies, were solemnly confirmed by the votes of the Hundred, and all the ministers present stood up to witness the official signature of the Minutes by the President and Secretary.

Well-deserved thanks were given to the friends and ministers of Burlington and the neighbourhood for their generous and thoughtful hospitality.

A peculiar solemnity often attaches to the devotions with which the Conference closes. The assembled ministers feel that they cannot all meet again, and the question inevitably suggests itself, "Where place will be empty next year?" The President addressed to his brethren touching words of farewell, of gratitude, of exhortation, and of hope. Part of the 537th Hymn was sung:

Through those we now together came,  
In singleness of heart;  
We met, O Jesus, in thy name,  
And in thy name we part.

Fervent prayer was offered by Mr. Arthur and Dr. Johnson; and then, with many a hearty shake of the hand and earnest benediction, the preachers separated, resolved to work with increased diligence and zeal for the Lord Jesus, and with good hope of his blessing.

## Provincial Wesleyan.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 14, 1870.

### PROTESTANT RACES ADVANCING TO THE FIRST PLACE AMONG THE NATIONS.

The great Franco-German war, fast coming to a close, is certainly not a contest between the rival champions of Protestantism and Roman Catholicism. Neither religious dogmas nor denominational jealousies have had anything whatever to do with bringing on the quarrel which is terminating so disastrously for France, though there are vastly more Protestants than Catholics in the German armies, and greatly more Catholics than Protestants engaged on the side of the French.

Nevertheless, the result of the terrible struggle between France and Prussia will unquestionably tend to widen and strengthen the general influence of Protestantism in the world. The unity of Germany will be assured by the issue of the present war; and, Germany united and consolidated, will very decidedly be the strongest power in Continental Europe. Of such a Germany, Prussia and the other Protestant States associated with her in the great Teutonic Confederation, will be the heart, the brain, and the right hand. The consolidation of Germany around Protestant Prussia would greatly further the work of elevating the chief Protestant races to the highest political position both in the old world and the new. The first power in the old world, say, in the whole world, at present, is the British Empire. Next to the British Empire in the old world till the breaking out of the Franco-German war, stood the French Empire. But it now appears certain that however favourable to France may be the conditions on which peace shall be granted to her by her victorious enemy, and however influential the position of France may be among the family of nations in the future, united Germany will henceforth be generally superior to France. But if the first place in the old world must in the immediate future be awarded to the British and German Empires, the predominant spirit of which is, and will be, Protestant, not less surely must the first position in the new world be conceded to the United States, in which Protestantism is, and forever will be, the prevalent form of religious belief. And if the first position in America is justly claimed by the United States, the second place in the political scale in the new world will speedily belong to British North America. British America is already far in advance of all the Spanish American States, in real power, and the time is not far distant when it will have outstripped Brazil. A highly respectable and influential portion of the British American people is composed of Roman Catholics; but the larger section of the British American population is made up of Protestants. Yearly the Protestant majority, from one cause or another, is sure to become greater and greater. Then, if we look to the Antipodes, we see in Australasia a new power growing up in the midst of the earth, endowed with all the elements of the most advanced degree of Anglo-Saxon civilization, and Protestant to the core.

These are remarkable facts. They have been brought about by a series of surprising occurrences running through many generations. There was a time in the history of Protestantism when it seemed impossible that that form of Christianity should ever attain possession of the highest political places in the world. There was a time when German Protestantism, having en-

dured unpeppable misery and suffered in many localities irreparable losses by the ravages and cruelties of the Thirty Year's War, was exceedingly feeble, and likely to continue so; when French Protestantism, almost destroyed by the dragonnades, and other devices, of that greatest Charlatan of his time, Louis XIV, seemed ready to die; when Britain had given no indication of the pre-eminent position she was destined to reach; when France had the possession of the Mississippi and the St. Lawrence, and seemingly had it in her power by stimulating from among her peasant millions a large immigration to the basins of both rivers to confine the English speaking people of America to the narrow Atlantic slope; when France had an advantageous foothold in Hindoostan with a far better chance of becoming its mistress than anybody could have supposed England to have; when Portugal and Spain ruled supreme over almost all South America, and Spain possessed territory both vast and valuable in North America; and when, in fact, the mastery or at least the first positions in the world seemed in perpetual reserve for the Roman Catholic race.

By what a wonderful series of events the present state of things, so favorable to Protestantism, has been brought about, thoughtful students of history very well know. The hand of Providence in the order and sequence of those events can be most distinctly traced. It is manifestly the will of God that Protestantism should lead the van of modern civilization, and wield the chief political influence among the nations. But high as is the position already achieved by Protestantism, it is our belief that far nobler destinies are in store for it; and although it may not be given to us to witness anything again quite so remarkable in its way as the sudden elevation of Protestant Prussia at the head of a compacted Germany, it is yet quite possible that even in our day other events may occur having for their result the further relative or absolute advancement of the influence of Protestantism in a degree not now deemed practicable by the most hopeful.

J. R. N.

### ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE.

Conference Gleanings—Public Business—England's Armed Neutrality—Progress of the War.

DEAR MR. EDITOR.—A few items of information concerning the doings of Conference remain, and in the form of "gleanings" are now forwarded.

1. "Rev. Wm. Arthur, M. A."

The Conference would not grant the request made by the Irish Conference for the continuance of Mr. Arthur as Principal of the Belfast College. It is generally understood that Mr. Arthur does not desire to remain longer than to the close of the stipulated period, which will expire at the close of the present Centennial year. His presence and distinguished talent cannot well be dispensed with in England, and his return to his old post at the Mission House will be most eagerly welcomed.

2. "Rev. S. D. Waddy, D. D."

The retirement of Dr. Waddy from active Ministry was received with special recognition. He has fulfilled a long and honorable career, and for many years has been one of the foremost men in Methodism. As an Educatorist he achieved at Wesley College, a high renown. As a preacher and pastor he has travelled in the very best Circuits of the Connexion. In Conference he has long been known as an able and fearless debater. His unflinching and powerful keener of modern Methodism, beloved and honored by the aged, as well as by the more youthful part of the Conference, he retires amidst the regret of all, for we have not many such men upon the Conference roll, and 'tis hard to part with them.

3. "The Temperance question."

Not the strictly total abstinence question, but that of the Permissive Bill, and the system of Licensing, has this year received special attention and the finding of Conference upon these important measures will be placed on record in the Minutes. This step in advance is a cause of much satisfaction to the brave and outspoken men who have yearly made mention of these things; and to the Associations which are fighting against the gigantic evils of intemperance.

4. "Lay Representation."

The recommendations of the Irish and French Conferences bearing upon this question were duly considered, and the judgment of the Conference appeared to be, that in the present system of mixed Committees assembling before Conference to review the operations of the past year and to recommend plans for the future, we had in effect the best form of Lay delegation.

One step was taken in advance in authorizing the election in the Annual District meetings, of the Representative to the Stationing Committee; by the Laymen and ministers, instead of as heretofore by the ministers exclusively. This will not amount to much as in general, the Chairman of the District is elected, unless he has a place in the Stationing Committee or office, when some senior minister receives the honor and the District secures two of its men in this important conclave.

5. The Conference returns to its usual day of meeting, and the Committee days will be again brought down to three, which are adjudged, after the experience of this session, to be ample for the discharge of their work. The extension of time was found to be burdensome, and no real benefit was derived. Hence the return in 1871 to the old period.

Since the prorogation of Parliament there has been quite a lull in public business. Her Majesty's Ministers have not been able to go any distance for holiday or rest, but are evidently on the alert and night at hand to deliberate upon any contingency that may suddenly arise. It is accounted to be an unwise step upon the part of the Queen to depart so far from the seat of Government and compel her responsible advisers to resort to the extremity of the kingdom and wait upon her in her Balmoral home to obtain her signature to the most ordinary state document.

The times are exceedingly critical, and although England is at present happily free from any embarrassing complications, yet increase is being made in all the material of war, and strenuous efforts are being made to enlist men into Her Majesty's service. There is no immediate or apparent danger, yet such is the lamentable state of affairs on the Continent, that a position of "armed neutrality" is demanded by all parties, and millions of pounds are now being spent in those terrible preparations for possible menace or danger.

In furnishing a brief summary of the events of the Continental war, it must be a narrative of French defeat and disaster. Driven from place to place, beaten in every encounter and retreating towards Paris; the proud Imperial army is terribly shattered. The Emperor has abandoned Metz, and has sought safety by removing nearer to Paris. Marshal Bazaine in attempting to retreat from Metz, was intercepted by the Prussians, and after terrific encounters encountered extending over three days has been driven back to Metz, and the defeated hosts of France are severed, and their communications cut off. Further south the army of the Crown Prince of Prussia is steadily advancing in a direct line for Paris, and do not intend to try the fortunes of war at Chalons, but press on to strike a blow at the beautiful Capital of France, enthroned on the Seine.

This morning's papers report a further retreat of the French army and the abandonment of Chalons. The Prussian victories are part of McMahon's deep laid strategy. When, however, our author, in happy unconsciousness of the lack of weight his arguments possess, kindly assures Dr. Richey who had undertaken to reply to his first two sermons, "that considering the difficult work he (the Dr.) had before him, he acquitted himself well," we are irresistibly reminded of the fable of the fly and the ox. A fly having lighted on the horn of the ox, was so apprehensive of his weight would oppress the animal, that he offered to remove. To whom the ox simply replied, "I did not know that you were there."

Any peculiarities, in Mr. Welton's style, must now give way, in our review, to very dangerous doctrine accorded an introductory and conspicuous place in his little work, i. e., the doctrine that models everything after the efficacy of the sacraments depends upon form and ceremony. We have always thought that the stress laid upon "much water," is nothing but water ritualism, and tends to bring the mind into bondage to ceremonies. This view is now shown to be correct, by the importance our author attributes to method and mannerism.

He introduces a quotation from Dr. Cramp's Catechism, which quotation may be looked upon as a statement of the ritualistic belief of our dipping friends in general. It is the old, old story, of moral and positive commands, on which Dr. C. says—"Moral precepts may be obeyed in various ways. . . . Positive precepts, on the other hand, prohibit the mode of action, and any deviation from that mode is an act of disobedience, and may nullify the procedure."

Now we maintain that all this is contrary to the genius of the gospel. It is leaving the Spirit that gives life, and leaving the oldness of the letter that kills. And when to enforce such an extraordinary view, we are earnestly told that Moses was commanded to build the ark according to the pattern shown him in the mount, we must really say that our astonishment at such an illustration is beyond measure.

Because every ring and appearance of the ark, which was made of gold, silver, and precious stones, was to be made according to the pattern shown him in the mount, therefore a candidate for baptism is to be put entirely under water. Was there ever such reasoning as this? Here is a new version of the gospel, directly antagonistic to that which Paul preached. Here is a ritualism indeed. Judaism and Popery here struggle for the mastery, in the heart of a Protestant church. Tell it not in Gath, proclaim it not in Rome!

We proceed, however, to enquire to what extent such ideas are carried by those who practice dipping. Are they consistent in other particulars, or is it only in one thing they are scrupulous? To what must appeal to Jewish precision, to Jewish precision we appeal. If any deviation from the mode may nullify the procedure, if strict regard in every particular must be had to Scripture baptisms which validity has the dipping of those who are put into the salt water of the sea, and muddy water of creeks, for without doubt the baptism of John and the apostles were performed with fresh and clear water. Alas, we fear, that this devotion nullifies the procedure, and converts it all into "an act of disobedience," and that the burial into a salt and watery grave is not much better than the sprinkling of infants.

Such, Mr. Editor, is the strange position of error and inconsistency, into which, we grieve to say, Mr. Welton places himself at the very beginning of his work. We purpose with your permission, to follow up the point, and to consider, in an interesting brother, so many of his theological and other inaccuracies as our time will permit. Ours will be the mission of Aquila and Priscilla to Apollous, who knew only the baptism of John. We will endeavor to "expose unto him the way of God more perfectly." That he is sincere in his views, and that the great majority of those who hold these views, are sincere, no one for a moment will question. And considering that there is not in the whole Bible a single precept or example for the dipping of any one, it must be admitted that he has done as well as could be done in trying to make the contrary appear. Surely, if God has not put this in his book (Mr. Welton) should not be blamed for not finding them there, nor should his failure be deemed a reflection upon his learning, since no amount of learning can accomplish impossibilities. Thus, with the alteration of a few terms, his own words apply to himself.

Yours truly,  
September 1870.

### ST. JOHN FINANCIAL DISTRICT MEETING.

The spacious Sabbath School room of the German St. Church in which the brethren are gathering for District business has been lately renovated and greatly beautified. So new and modern in appearance, bright and fresh with its numerous mottoes and pictures, beautiful organ and seats, instead of benches, it scarcely looks like an appendage of one of the oldest Churches in the city.

Glancing over the assembled groups of ministers we find that since the last meeting, held a few months ago, a new element had been largely imported into the District. At the head of the table sits a minister deputed to the highest office in the Connexion and also the courteous and popular chairman of the St. John District; and by his side the venerable ex-President of Conference, now on the Supernumerary list, but a wise counsellor and still a willing worker. We welcome also to the meeting another brother who for many years has done the work of an Evangelist and who, with one of the most beautiful voices of the age, is a simple field for continued toil. With one exception all the Methodist Churches in the city have welcomed new Pastors. We regret however that so few laymen are present and the energetic superintendent of St. Stephen's is also conspicuous by his absence.

Yours very truly,  
ROBT. WILSON.

### HOME MISSIONARY MEETINGS.

Were held last week at Newport, Avondale, and Burlington; and if these, the first held for the present year, may be regarded as striking the key-note, the receipts for this fund will be largely in advance of

Financial business is rapidly disposed of, and conference brethren are beginning to grumble that all the financial work has been done for them; that the Financial Meeting is no longer financial and that their presence is unnecessary. Nevertheless a few vexed questions are stated which suddenly appear to flow like the course of finance; does not how altogether smooth and clear in its new channel.

With two sets of Missionary Meetings, Home and Foreign, and two sets of Departments to provide, this part of our work involves lengthened deliberation and before the Minutes are completed and miscellaneous matters determined, we find but a limited space of time allotted to conversation upon the work of God in its spiritual aspects. To all present these exercises though brief are accompanied with deep and halting influence.

Home Missionary Meetings of a very interesting character have been held in the several Churches; and in accordance with Conference action, Auxiliary Societies have been formed. We must not but that the inauguration of this Home Mission movement constitutes an epoch in the history of our Church.

J. L.

### Circuit Intelligence.

#### CANNING CIRCUIT.

MR. EDITOR.—DEAR BROTHER, The well-filled columns of the *Wesleyan* of late, have not been burdened with intelligence from the circuits. Perhaps the relaxation of the Conference vacation, the difficulties of family concerns, and the special attention to pastoral visitation, incident to taking charge of a new circuit, furnish reasonable excuse for the lack of connexion news. There may be some who can not write except it be to give tidings of prosperous showers, and revival meetings. But ought we not to chronicle with gratitude the gracious results, of the silent dew of grace upon the Lord's heritage? Even the drought of summer might furnish admiring thought, to those who are favored with refreshing showers. I cannot write at present from this new field of labor, in the pleasing revival strain, but I can say, with emotions of gratitude, in the encouraging language of the poet,

"Rich dews of grace come ever down,  
In many a gentle shower,  
And brighten scenes before us,  
As opening every flower."

I have called this a new field of labor, this is scarcely correct, for I have ever since I travelled over the beautiful region of Cornwallis, as an assistant missionary under the wise superintendence of Father Davies, then stationed at Horton. Canning, now quite a town, and Berwick, a thriving village, were then unknown. The houses as well as the names have been introduced during my absence. Berwick is now the head of a circuit, enjoying the effective and successful labors of Bro. F. W. Pickles, with a larger membership than East Cornwallis embraces. Then there was no Methodist mission house in Cornwallis, now there are two, well furnished and occupied. At the head of each circuit we have comparatively a new church, in easy circumstances. Material prosperity is manifest everywhere. But we regret to say that the advancement of religion has not kept pace with worldly prosperity. Many of our old standards have fallen before the scythe of death. Many with whom I took sweet counsel in 1849 and 50, I greet no more. The good Burdens, Kilmans, Burdages, Woodwards, Sheddels and others have ceased to live on earth, they live with God. Many of their successors however are taking their places in the church. Not all, alas! too many of our young people, forget the prayers and admonitions of their departed parents.

It is a remarkable coincidence, that G. O. H. should follow Bro. R. Smith, in 1870, as he did in 1850. Some say it is not easy to follow a Bro. so abundant in labors as my predecessor. I rejoice however to succeed one who so well prepares the way for all faithful Methodists.

I enjoy greatly the renewal of old friendships, not only among Wesleyans, but also among Christians of other names. Several public gatherings, have already afforded opportunities for the interchange of friendly greetings.

Yours, &c.  
G. O. H.

#### HORTON CIRCUIT.

DEAR MR. EDITOR.—We had an agreeable surprise last week.

A gentleman from your city came up to this circuit on Saturday, and placed in our church at Wolfville a very fine cabinet organ; and a clock, both of which were presented as the gift of some friends in Halifax.

On behalf of the congregation I beg to acknowledge this very generous act, and to express our warmest thanks to the donors. May the Lord reward them for their kindness.

Allow me to add a word with reference to our Bazaar at Wolfville which is to take place next Friday. We hope to see many of our friends from Halifax. Arrangements have been made with the Windsor and Annapolis Railway, as well as the N. S. Railway by which all attending the Bazaar can obtain return tickets for one fare good for two days.

Yours, &c.  
S. F. HUSTON.

#### MAITLAND CIRCUIT.

We have received from a kind friend "J. S." of East Newbold, a report of a very interesting Sabbath School Picnic in that village on the 1st inst., at which about 400 persons were present. We are glad to learn that the occasion, in all its associations, exercises, incidents and accompaniments, was an exceedingly pleasing one; so that in the opinion of our Correspondent the "day's enjoyments are never to be forgotten" by those who were allowed to participate in them.

#### SHEFFIELD CIRCUIT.

Matters on our Circuit are in a very encouraging condition. We have repaired our Sheffield Church and the one at Lakeville Corner needs enlargement. We have considerably lengthened our cords, and have secured the services of a hired Local Preacher for the year. Our congregations are good and the various interests of the church well sustained. We have started two new Sabbath Schools since Conference with much promise of success; and, on the whole, we have much reason to "thank God and take courage."

Yours very truly,  
ROBT. WILSON.

#### HOME MISSIONARY MEETINGS.

Were held last week at Newport, Avondale, and Burlington; and if these, the first held for the present year, may be regarded as striking the key-note, the receipts for this fund will be largely in advance of

past years. The meetings were good, and the interest felt in Home Missions has exhibited subscriptions amounting to \$64, being three-fold the amount contributed in these places last year.

### LITERARY NOTICES.

1. GALLERY OF DISTINGUISHED MEN. By Rev. E. Barras, author of a "Gallery of Eminent Ministers," "Eminent and Popular Men," &c. Napolean. Printed for the author, by Henry & Brougher. For sale by F. E. Gratton, Montreal.

We received a copy of this quite interesting book from its author, our esteemed Correspondent "Ontario" some time since, and prepared a brief notice of it for publication just as we were leaving home for Conference, but we regret that the notice was in some unaccountable way lost.

Although it now seems to be very late to do so, we wish to commend the volume to the favourable notice of our readers. They will find it an interesting 12mo. volume of about 350 pages, containing literary portraits of eighteen or twenty distinguished Temperance Worthies, beginning with Dr. Lyman Beecher and ending with Judge Marshall. It sells for a dollar. Orders for it may be addressed to the Book Room.

2. THE SOUL'S EXERCISES ASSIGNED IN THE WORDS OF SCRIPTURE. As if a man had inspired at the Oracle of God. 2 Sam. xvi. 23. A new year-book of Scripture-texts. Arranged by G. Washington Moon, Member of the Council of the Royal Society, Librarian of the Council of Hatch's, 187 Piccadilly, New York. Pott & Amery, 15 Cooper Union.

This little book is arranged in the form of a diary. On the left page are texts of Scripture, and on the right is a blank diary for the autographs of friends under their respective birth-days. It embraces 261 pages, and is unique, convenient, suggestive, handsome.

3. ANNALS OF THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH, IN FAMILIAR CONVERSATION WITH YOUNG PEOPLE. (Second Edition.) By Mrs. F. W. Pickles. Author of "Decision and Indecision," &c. &c. London: Wesleyan Conference Office. For sale at the Wesleyan Book Room, Halifax, N. S. Price \$1.00.

The declared object of this volume is to present in a familiar style "such a view of the chief events of the Christian era, as may furnish the youthful mind with a general knowledge of the subject."

We wish that it could be placed in the Library of every one of our Sabbath-schools and read by every scholar. We commend it to parents, Sabbath-school Teachers, and young persons, as a valuable, interesting, instructive, reliable compilation. It would be found a most excellent book to read in the family circle, and might be made to vary delightfully and very profitably occupy thirteen of the long evenings of the approaching winter, devoting an evening to each of the thirteen chapters or conversations which fill up the volume.

4. MAGAZINE AND PAMPHLETS, &c. We have received eight of the monthly numbers of this very beautiful illustrated monthly journal, specially devoted to Engineering, Manufacturing and other useful arts and sciences. The Industrial Publication Company, 176 Broadway, New York, at \$2 a year.

The Table of Contents of each number is most taking, and every one of its broad pages seems itself a thing of beauty, and it is a marvel to us how such a publication can be made to sustain itself when furnished at so low a price. Specimen numbers may be seen at our office.

(2) HARRIS'S MAGAZINE.—The September number contains twenty articles besides the few Editorial remarks ever issued by Harris of the Pacific, with which the Number opens, is a description of Puget Sound and its vicinity; in connection with the projected Northern Pacific Railroad, which will have one of its termini on Puget Sound. The paper which is profusely illustrated, will have a peculiar interest. "Among the Peaches" is a timely paper, also illustrated, and is replete with interesting information and suggestions. "The Three sister stories" are given in this number. "The Old Love Again," by Annie Thomas, approaches its conclusion; "Anteros" is still continued, and "Annie Furness," a new serial by the author of "Mabel's Progress," "Annie Margaret's trouble," and "Veronica," is commenced, promising to be the most interesting serial of the season. Two excellent short stories are given, and four poems, one by Harriet Prescott Spofford. "Female Suffrage" a letter to the Christian Women of America, by a daughter of James Fenimore Cooper—is concluded. It is a strong, earnest, and womanly appeal against the theory that women should exercise political functions. "A Day among the Quakers" tells the story of the visit of an old Quaker and his wife to President Lincoln in 1862—a visit that most of us have ever seen to have decided the President to issue his Emancipation Proclamation. "Frederick the Great" still continues to increase in interest, and the sketch of the late Emperor, in this part is a brilliant and effective picture. "In Wall Street," which reveals the inside operations and characters of a great banking-house, is as novel and as entertaining as a story.

G. O. H.

### General Intelligence.

#### THE LATE STORM.

(From the Citizen.)

THE GALE AT TRERICE BAY. A correspondent at Trerice Bay writes in the 6th inst. as follows about the effects of the storm at that place:—"The gale on Sunday morning told with terrible effect upon our little town, bringing down the trees, and blowing to some, No less than eight stores, containing a large quantity of fish, oil, &c., were completely destroyed, their whale-boats broken to pieces, and a number of many cods wrecked. It is impossible, at present, to get a correct estimate of the loss; but I think I can quite safely say that the loss is \$9000; and large as this sum may appear for a small and poor town like this, it is but a portion of the actual loss sustained. In the first place I have given the lowest valuation of the stores, as they stood before the gale; but it would take at least half more to replace what has been lost. The place, those who are deprived of their fishing will be unable to earn anything until it is replaced, although by what means that is to be done I cannot tell. Such being the state of things, it is no wonder that the people feel dejected, and all the more so on account of the summer's fishing having been good, in consequence of which they had begun to look forward to a comfortable winter. The spot, which some of them are situated, without fish, fishing material, or even a place to keep their boats makes it quite natural that they should want to look like this to the coming winter fish-glimsy forebodings.

#### THE GALE IN HANTS COUNTY.

A correspondent at Walton, Hants County, writes as follows about the storm of the 30th and 31st inst., as experienced at that place:—"It is perhaps unnecessary for me to send you any description of the terrific storm which we experienced in the quarter on Saturday night last, and Sunday morning, as its ravages have been sensibly felt all over the Province. The damage sustained in this neighborhood, has been insignificant when compared to other sections, although a low house, the roof of which was blown down in all directions, but there is an incident in connection with the storm which is worthy of remark, and will excite some astonishment. A young man belonging to this place, named Captain, had a very large boat, and an open boat alone, bound for Horton, a day or two previous to the gale, the distance being about thirty miles across the bay. After reaching Horton in safety, he returned to his place on Sunday morning, and before reaching Walton he had to build the storm all night, and arrived at this port on Sunday morning, his little bark almost filled with water. Your correspondent had an interview with him immediately after his arrival, and could learn something of the perils ordeal through which he had to pass by reason of towering billows, crashing over him all night long; still the brave fellow did not seem much exhausted and only needed the luxury of a dry suit and a good blanket.

#### THE GALE IN QUEBEC COUNTY.

At Liverpool and Port Melway the storm was also severely felt. The *Advertiser* says:—"The tremendous gale which we were visited on the night of Saturday last from the eastward increased in fury until after daylight on Sunday morning. The force of the wind was greater than has been felt here for a number of years, and the sea lashed by it into mad rage broke across the harbor below a point known between the wharves, and the force of the storm appeared to be from 4 o'clock on Sunday morning. On Sunday afternoon the sea which in the morning had been so tranquil, began to boil, and the water was so high that it was almost impossible to land. On the land where there would turn our eyes, more or less destructive effects of the gale were visible. Trees, large trees in great numbers were destroyed partially and some totally.

The fruit they bore was stripped from them more rapidly than ever before. Several large trees were prostrated; the rafters and beams breaking in pieces. A new frame house, not finished, situated in Church Street, was dashed to pieces and the timbers scattered about. Several small houses were blown down, and the adjoining City was here of great destruction to property.

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announcement of the Faculty of Medicine of Dalhousie University. The fourth session will open on the 1st of November, and will continue six months.

### THE Y. M. C. ASSOCIATION AT CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

We learn from the *Chronicle's* correspondent that on Thursday evening last a Welcome Meeting was held in the Wesleyan church, which is a large building and was well filled. The meeting, presided over by Col. Gray, was of a very interesting character. Addresses were delivered by the Chairman, Rev. A. W. Fitzgerald, Judge Hensley and Mr. Laing (Ed. York) of P. E. Island, Mr. Wetmore, of S. York, Mr. Walsh, of New Brunswick, Rev. I. Grant, and Mr. Morrow, of Nova Scotia.

Friday morning, the first regular session of the convention was held in Zion church (First location). The first work before the Convention was that of organization. Upon the nomination of the Organization Committee, C. Leonard, Esq., of Charlottetown, was unanimously elected President of the Convention. After the appointment of the various standing committees, the reports of delegates from the various associations represented were received.

Most of these reports showed progress and work accomplished during the past year, many of them referring to the prospects given by the Convention held last year in Montreal.

A discussion on the question, "What good has been done by Y. M. C. Christian Associations in the past, and what may they be expected to do in the future?" was opened by an able and earnest speech by Mr. Morrow, of Halifax. He was followed by a number of speakers who related in five minute speech instances of good already done, and dwelt upon the good to be achieved.

This afternoon session was held in the Zion Church, at which more reports of the work of associations were received, and a discussion opened by Mr. Walsh, of St. John, ensued upon the question, "how may the help of the non-membering members be best obtained." The question, "Where shall the next convention meet?" was also settled this afternoon. Upon its introduction invitations were offered by delegates from St. John, Halifax, Truro and New Glasgow. After a warm, though short discussion, the invitation from New Glasgow was withdrawn in favor of St. John. The vote being taken, a large majority voted in favor of St. John.

The evening's session was held in the Methodist Church, which was well filled, a large number of children of the place, ladies and gentlemen being present. After preliminary exercises, reports from Associations were read. That from Pictou was especially interesting, relating the marvelous advances of the association in that place since the convention there last year. The Pictou association has during the past year added 121 to its numbers. Including its meeting there are now 40 prayer meetings a week in the town of Pictou. After a number of reports had been received the following subject was discussed, "Sabbath schools, and the duty of Y. M. C. Associations towards them." Mr. Greenwood of Halifax opened the discussion in a very interesting and earnest speech. A number of short speeches were made on the subject, and the discussion was closed by Mr. Montgomery of Halifax.

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HALIFAX DISTRICT. Arrangements for Home Missionary Meetings. Halifax, North-Local arrangement. South-Local arrangement.

Deaths. At New York, U.S., on the 29th of Aug. Mrs. William H. Brown, 72 years, father of the Rev. J. Shenton, Yarmouth, N.S.

Shipping News. PORT OF HALIFAX. ARRIVED. Wednesday, Sept. 17.—Bridgport, Victoria, Canada, Capt. J. Shenton.

RAILWAY AND TOWN BONDS. \$1,000,000 Security for \$100,000 Deb. THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE N.S. RAILWAY COMPANY.

Intelligence.

LATE STORM. The gale was severely felt throughout Cape Breton. Telegraph poles were blown down in all directions.

RECEIPTS FOR THE PROVINCIAL WESLEYAN. To the 13th Sept., 1870. By Rev. N. S. Johnson—Rich Teffer, 1.00

FOR SALE. AN EXCELLENT FARM, In a fine situation, lying in Wilmoat, Annapolis County.

FOR SALE. A THROUGH COMPARISON INVITED. An Illustrated Circular, containing full descriptions and prices, will be sent post-paid, on application.

NEW GOODS. At 99 Granville Street. French Kid Gloves, Black Balmain Crapes, Black Victoria Cords, Black Barons, Black Gros Grain Silks, Linen Shirt Boas, This Silk Hat Nets.

WANTED. A FIRST CLASS SALESWOMAN to take a charge of a Mantle and Millinery Room. Also an intelligent Boy to act as Cash Boy.

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The Family

A TEMPERANCE PRAYER MEETING.

Temperance is not one of the virtues for which Whist-hedge is, or ought to be, famous. I know not where you will find cooler springs of more delicious water, than from his mountain sides. I know not where you will find grapes for home wine—that modern recipe for drunkenness—more abundant or more admirably adapted to the victor's purpose. But the springs have few customers, and one man makes easily all the domestic wine which the inhabitants of Whist-hedge consume. But at the last of last year's grape-growing which was a very ordinary doing a thriving business; to say nothing of the bar, the busiest room, by all odds, at Guxem's hotel—busiest, alas! on the Sabbath day.

Maurice is not one of those who consider that his parish and his congregation are synonymous. "The field is the world," he says. The minister is not the servant of the Church, merely. He is debtor to the barbarian as well as to the Jew. The whole community is his to serve; the church is his wherewithal to serve it. "I like the Established Church for one thing," he says. "The parish is geographical not ecclesiastical. All within its bounds are under the pastor's care. In our system the minister is only responsible for his own congregation. It is only caring for the wounded who are brought into hospital, and leaving those that are on the field of battle unaided for."

A little incident occurring a few weeks ago, I think first opened Maurice's eyes to the need of temperance reform in the community.

He had occasion, one evening after prayer meeting, to visit a sick child of his Sunday-school. The family were poor and his road led him down near the brickyard; "Limerick," this settlement of huts—half houses, half pig-sty—is derivatively called. The night was dark, and returning, abstracted in thought, he almost fell over what he thought a log lying in the street. It was a man, who, on a cursory examination, proved to be suffering under no less a disorder than that of hopeless—will not dismember the beast by using deadly-injection. It was a dangerous step. Maurice made one or two unsuccessful attempts to arouse the fellow, but in vain. Retracing his steps a few rods to the nearest hut, he summoned assistance, and with the aid of Pat sober, got Pat drunk upon his feet. He was quite too drunk to help himself, and too large and heavy to be left to the sole charge of Pat sober, who happened to recognize a friend who he said lived a quarter a mile down the valley. Maurice, who had preached a few Sundays ago on the parable of the Good Samaritan, could not bring himself to imitate the example of the Priest and Levite; so, standing the tipsy pedestrian on the one side, while sober Pat sustained him on the other, they half-led, half-dragged, the still unconscious sleeper to a little road, but which he called home. The wife was sitting up for her husband and received both him and his custodians with objections loud on the first, and thanks equally loud addressed to the others. No sooner was the stupid husband safely deposited on the bed than, begging them to wait a moment, went to the cupboard and taking down a big, black bottle, half-filled a cracked tea-cup with whiskey which she offered to Maurice, as an expression of her gratitude. "I do not know," said Maurice to me, as he told me the story, "that she will ever forgive me for declining, though I concluded my declination as courteously as possible."

Coming home and pondering this incident, he made up his mind that something must be done for the temperance cause in Whist-hedge; and further pondering led him to the conclusion that he must begin at the church. "The first thing," said he to me, "is to arouse the Church—I believe in preaching the gospel of temperance to the Jews first, and afterwards to the Gentiles. I will begin in the synagogue. Afterwards I will go to the streets, the lanes and highways."

"You will meet with some opposition," said I. "A temperance meeting in the church has never been heard of in Whist-hedge. You will be departing from the landmarks."

"Do you think so?" said Maurice.

"I am sure of it," said I.

"Very good," said he. "If I meet with opposition it will prove I am right. It will prove the Church needs stirring up on the subject. If I am not opposed I shall be inclined to give up the plan. However I will not wait for opportunity. I will challenge it."

The next Sunday he gave notice that that evening there would be a temperance prayer and conference meeting in the church, in lieu of preaching.

"The town," said he, "is cursed with intemperance, there are two variety stores, one mill, about half a book store, and an ice cream saloon; and within a radius of half a mile of this church there are ten grog shops and two distilleries, quite too large a proportion even for those who believe, as I do not, in moderate drinking. I have no remedy to propose. I have no temperance distillery to deliver. What I do propose is that we gather to-night and make it the subject of earnest prayer to God, and of serious conference among ourselves, that we may know what our duty is in the case, and knowing may do it bravely and well."

As we came out of church, the proposed temperance prayer meeting was the theme of a general discussion.

Mr. Guxem was sorry to see that the church was threatened with an invasion of fanaticism. He thought the minister had better stick to his business and leave side-issues alone.

Mr. Whiston thought the true remedy for intemperance was the cultivation of the grape, and the manufacture of modern wine. He did not believe in meetings.

Mr. Hardop was as much a foe to intemperance as any one; but he thought the true remedy for intemperance was the preaching of the gospel. Paul was the model for preachers, and Paul knew nothing but Jesus Christ and him crucified. Deacon S. inquired who that man was that preached before Felix of righteousness, temperance, and judgment to come. But Mr. Hardop apparently did not hear the question, at least he did not answer it.

Richard thought it might be very well, but that the minister ought not to change the services of the Sabbath without consulting the session—it was a dangerous precedent.

Deacon B. thought it a move in the right direction, and vowed he would give the afternoon in drumming up recruits. Mrs. Moore said she would go with him.

his own opinion that it was a desecration of the Sabbath and the sanctuary.

Mrs. J., whose eldest boy jumped off the dock last spring in a fit of delirium tremens, came to Maurice with tears in her eyes to thank him for holding a temperance meeting. "I can't do anything but pray," she said, "but oh, pastor, that I can and will do."

The meeting was certainly a remarkable success; there was just opposition enough to make it so. Those that were determined it should succeed were there ready to speak, to sing, to pray. Those that did not believe were there to see it fail. Those that were indifferent were there, curious to see whether it would succeed or fail, and what it would be like. And Deacon S. and Miss Moore were there with their recruits, a curious and motley addition to the congregation. The church was full. Every ear was attention; every heart aroused. And when finally good father Hyatt, with his white hair and tremulous voice, and eyes sufficed with tears, told in tones of unaffected pathos, the sad story of Charley P.'s death, I do not believe that even Jim Wheaton's eyes were dry. At all events I noticed that when, at the close of the meeting, Maurice put the question whether a second meeting should be held the following month, Jim Wheaton was among those who voted in the affirmative. There were no dissentients.—Lucas in Christian Union.

SOCIAL RELIGIOUS PARTIES IN ENGLAND.

The custom has grown up within the last few years. Look in with me upon two or three in London and the country, and you will see exactly what these parties are.

Here is one given by a lady in the West End. Her house is large, her position excellent, her income ample, and her husband and children are of one mind with her in the matter. They have given up the frivolous world, and are quite withdrawn from Vanity Fair. Yet they are highly social, genial, and generous, and believe that all the elements of their nature, and all the relations and necessities of their life can find their true liberty and highest culture and satisfaction in things Christian.

This is one of a series given monthly by the lady during the Winter and Spring. Her guests have been invited a fortnight or more beforehand by a neatly engraved card, which before it is filled up, reads thus:

MR. AND MRS. EDWARD LUCAS.  
Request the pleasure of the company of  
M. \_\_\_\_\_  
On Tuesday, January 30, 1879  
Tea and Coffee at 7 o'clock.  
Reading at 8 o'clock.  
Subject: Philipians ii.

No. 5 Pembroke Terrace, Regent's Park.  
W

An answer is requested.

Other ladies in the same part of London give a like series of these reunions on other evenings of the week, and other weeks of the month, so that the evenings not devoted to the stated meetings in the churches and chapels are pretty well filled up.

At seven o'clock the guests begin to arrive. They come in evening dress, and are first ushered into the dining-room, where a repast is spread, which is simple, plain, sensible, Christian. The host and hostess are seen every where to welcome their guests, and see they are served. The guests stand or walk and talk as they eat and drink, and so enjoy with the good things provided, a few moments of social chat, and then each, when satisfied, passes out into the drawing-room, where he quietly seats himself with his friends, and awaits in casual conversation the hour for the reading.

There is something in the welcome given by the generous host, and in the genial greetings and chat of the dining room, and in the gentle excitement of the tea and coffee, with the more substantial fare which breaks up the ice of reserve, and the stiffness of form, and prepares the way admirably for what is to follow. He who can enter upon the hour a cynic, or a critic, coming to it as he does, encircled about by cheerful and warmed by the atmosphere of real Christian hospitality, is a very unenviable man.

Eight o'clock arrives; we are all seated. The invitations given have evidently gauged the capacity of the rooms. There are about sixty present, and not an inch of spare left for another chair. The invited have all come; and every one is sure to do that if they can, and every one has the Bible in hand. The hostess has had the wisdom to secure a wise pianist for the choir. He takes it, gives out a hymn—with a chorus—a ringing chorus is a musical amen to each verse of a hymn, and more than doubles its power; all sing, and sing as they love to sing; sing as they are drawn, only with a greater gusto. The chairman prays in a tender, sweet tone of faith and filial love, and then opens his Bible, as we all do, and reads the designated chapter, and either throws out aggressive remarks and calls attention to other Scriptures bearing upon the topic introduced in this, or asks questions of one or another, or suggests lines of truth by questions addressed to all, which any one may take up; and so, by one method or another, secures in a few moments, a free conversational interchange amid communion in the precious things of the Word of God, in which twenty, thirty, or forty persons may take part before the close. A wonderful amount of truth is thus unfolded in a singular and beautiful variety of voice, and manner, and illustration, and he must be poor indeed who has not enough to have something added to his stock of Bible knowledge never to be forgotten. Ointments, gems and pearls of truth are let fall by one and another, and are picked up and carried away by all; and sometimes chains of bondage which for years have bound a soul as with iron, are touched and fall off, and clouds of darkness which have wrapped one and another about with gloom, are blown away as by the sweet breath of Heaven.

Before we know it the time is up—half-past nine has come—the leader, evidently with reluctance feels compelled to close the conversation, which he does by a word or two, perhaps summing all up—rather giving up the fragments of the feast—and giving out another benediction. A prayer, or two, or three, follow, and the Lord's Prayer, in which all join, and a grace while yet kneeling by the one who is the final voice in prayer, ends the drawing-room feast.

The guests make their way again to the dining-room, where a collation and further social intercourse is enjoyed, and finally leave as they were invited. This is one of these social religious parties, and is the type of perhaps the largest class of them all.

Very this by an address from some one whose name is an attraction, and whose voice is a power, occupying half an hour or forty minutes, followed by conversation, singing, and reading.

CRACKED DESIRS, says the Journal of Chemistry, absorbs oils and fats from the various kinds of food put into them. These fats soon become decomposed in the pores of the dish, and no amount of cleansing can remove the nauseating and poisonous deposit. The peculiar unpleasant taste sometimes noticed in pie-crust is caused by baking it upon old cracked dishes, from which it absorbs the rancid fat left by former bakings.

PAPERING WHITE-WASHED WALLS.—Make flour starch you would for starching calico clothes, and with a whitewash brush wet the wall you wish to paper with the starch; let dry; then, when you wish to apply the paper, wet the wall and paper both with the starch, and apply your paper. If you papered walls in this way that had been whitewashed, and even twenty years successively, and never failed to have the paper stick. When you wish to re-paper the wall, with your brush wet the paper with clear water, and it will come off readily.

Provincial Wesleyan Almanac.

SEPTEMBER, 1879.  
First Quarter, 2nd day, 9h. 45m. morning.  
Full Moon, 9th day, 5h. 57m. afternoon.  
Last Quarter, 17th day, 9h. 15m. afternoon.  
New Moon, 25th day, 2h. 20m. morning.

HOW TO GET THE BEST PLACES.  
There are in society a great many good places; but the best places are few and not easily reached. Who shall have the best places? Let any boy look about his school-room and ask which of these boys are to have the best places, and he will find it hard to decide. In all the schools in this country there are many thousands of boys, and some of them will get the best places. Who are they? It is the question.

I wish to speak to the boys of our school who often decide which of two boys, who want the same place, get it. I refer to accuracy in scholarship and power of memory. I do not refer to absolute accuracy, which belongs to the all-knowing mind; but to that habit which strives to think the thought and do the act as nearly accurately as possible. Some boys are very "about" in their thoughts. "The area of a certain field is about so much," or "a certain city is about on such a line of latitude," or "the sum of certain quantities is about so much," or a certain sentence in a translation or composition is "about thus and so." If they spell a word or solve a problem, or keep an account, that pestilent little word pushes itself into notice. The second class of boys cultivate the habit of accuracy. They try to "hit the nail on the head," and do it every time. If they add up a column, or multiply, or spell or make a promise, they aim to do the thing precisely right.

Let two boys of these two kinds apply for a position as book-keeper, or superintendent's clerk, or any other office of trust. The one is about right, the other is right; the one does his work about right, the other does his right; the one may be about accurate in his business, the other is accurate. The accurate boy, other things being equal, will surely get the place, while the other will not get it.

I saw a young man in the office of a Western railway superintendent. He was occupying a position that four hundred boys in this city would have wished to get. It was honorable and "it paid well," besides being in the line of promotion. How did he get it? Not by having a rich father, for he was the son of a laborer. The secret was his beautiful accuracy. He began as an errand boy and did his work accurately. His leisure time he used in perfecting his writing and arithmetic. After a while he learned to telegraph. At each step his employer commended his accuracy, and relied on what he did because he was sure it was just right. And it is thus with every occupation. The accurate boy is the favored one. Those who employ men do not wish to be on the constant lookout as though they were rousting or fools. If a carpenter must stand at his journeyman's elbow to be sure his work is right, or if a cashier must run over his book-keeper's columns, he might as well do the work himself as employ another to do it in that way, and it is very certain that the employer will get rid of such an inaccurate workman as soon as he can.

I knew such a young man. He had a good chance to do well, but he was so inaccurate and unreliable that people were afraid to trust him. If he wrote a deed, or a mortgage, or a contract, he was sure either to leave out something or to put in something to make it an imperfect paper. He was a lawyer without business, because he lacked the noble quality of accuracy. Just across the street from him was another young lawyer, who was proverbial for accuracy. He was famous in searching titles, and when he wrote out the deed, and signed a piece of property it was taken for granted as just so. If he copied a conveyance, or cited a legal authority, or made a statement, he aimed to do it exactly. The consequence is he is having a valuable practice at the bar, and is universally esteemed.

"But," says some boy, "when I become a man, that is the way I shall do. I mean to be very accurate. Perhaps so. I could tell better if I knew just how you do your work now. There are several ways of getting a lesson. One is to get it 'colorably well,' which does not cost much labor. The other way is to get it faithfully well, which costs a great deal of labor. A boy can get a general idea of his lesson 'in a jiffy,' but to get it with accuracy is very hard and requires both time and industry. If you, my boy, to-day are getting your lesson in the slipshod way you will grow up a slipshod man, but if to-day your habit is to give every lesson with perfect accuracy, I will warrant you it will be when you become a man. How is it?—Free, Tuttle, in the Little Chief.

JEFFERSON'S TEN RULES.  
1. Never put off till to-morrow what you can do to-day.  
2. Never trouble another for what you can do yourself.  
3. Never spend your money before you have it.  
4. Never buy what you do not want because it is cheap.  
5. Prudent costs us more than hunger, thirst and cold.  
6. We seldom repent of having eaten too little.  
7. Nothing is troublesome that we do willingly.  
8. How much pain the evils have cost us that have never happened.  
9. Talk the things alive by the smooth handle.  
10. When angry, count ten before you speak; if very angry, count a hundred.

RECIPES.  
BROWN BREAD.—One pint bowl of flour, two of Indian meal, one of sweet milk, one of sour milk or buttermilk, one teaspoonful of salt, one good teaspoonful of saleratus, two large tablespoonfuls of molasses; stir all together and bake one hour in a two-quart basin.

TO CURE SORE THROAT.—Take the whites of two eggs, and beat them in with two spoons of white sugar; grate in a little nutmeg, and then add a pint of lukewarm water. Stir well and drink often. Repeat the prescription if necessary, and it will cure the most obstinate case of soreness in a short time.

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I wish to speak to the boys of our school who often decide which of two boys, who want the same place, get it. I refer to accuracy in scholarship and power of memory. I do not refer to absolute accuracy, which belongs to the all-knowing mind; but to that habit which strives to think the thought and do the act as nearly accurately as possible. Some boys are very "about" in their thoughts. "The area of a certain field is about so much," or "a certain city is about on such a line of latitude," or "the sum of certain quantities is about so much," or a certain sentence in a translation or composition is "about thus and so." If they spell a word or solve a problem, or keep an account, that pestilent little word pushes itself into notice. The second class of boys cultivate the habit of accuracy. They try to "hit the nail on the head," and do it every time. If they add up a column, or multiply, or spell or make a promise, they aim to do the thing precisely right.

Let two boys of these two kinds apply for a position as book-keeper, or superintendent's clerk, or any other office of trust. The one is about right, the other is right; the one does his work about right, the other does his right; the one may be about accurate in his business, the other is accurate. The accurate boy, other things being equal, will surely get the place, while the other will not get it.

I saw a young man in the office of a Western railway superintendent. He was occupying a position that four hundred boys in this city would have wished to get. It was honorable and "it paid well," besides being in the line of promotion. How did he get it? Not by having a rich father, for he was the son of a laborer. The secret was his beautiful accuracy. He began as an errand boy and did his work accurately. His leisure time he used in perfecting his writing and arithmetic. After a while he learned to telegraph. At each step his employer commended his accuracy, and relied on what he did because he was sure it was just right. And it is thus with every occupation. The accurate boy is the favored one. Those who employ men do not wish to be on the constant lookout as though they were rousting or fools. If a carpenter must stand at his journeyman's elbow to be sure his work is right, or if a cashier must run over his book-keeper's columns, he might as well do the work himself as employ another to do it in that way, and it is very certain that the employer will get rid of such an inaccurate workman as soon as he can.

I knew such a young man. He had a good chance to do well, but he was so inaccurate and unreliable that people were afraid to trust him. If he wrote a deed, or a mortgage, or a contract, he was sure either to leave out something or to put in something to make it an imperfect paper. He was a lawyer without business, because he lacked the noble quality of accuracy. Just across the street from him was another young lawyer, who was proverbial for accuracy. He was famous in searching titles, and when he wrote out the deed, and signed a piece of property it was taken for granted as just so. If he copied a conveyance, or cited a legal authority, or made a statement, he aimed to do it exactly. The consequence is he is having a valuable practice at the bar, and is universally esteemed.

"But," says some boy, "when I become a man, that is the way I shall do. I mean to be very accurate. Perhaps so. I could tell better if I knew just how you do your work now. There are several ways of getting a lesson. One is to get it 'colorably well,' which does not cost much labor. The other way is to get it faithfully well, which costs a great deal of labor. A boy can get a general idea of his lesson 'in a jiffy,' but to get it with accuracy is very hard and requires both time and industry. If you, my boy, to-day are getting your lesson in the slipshod way you will grow up a slipshod man, but if to-day your habit is to give every lesson with perfect accuracy, I will warrant you it will be when you become a man. How is it?—Free, Tuttle, in the Little Chief.

RECIPES.  
BROWN BREAD.—One pint bowl of flour, two of Indian meal, one of sweet milk, one of sour milk or buttermilk, one teaspoonful of salt, one good teaspoonful of saleratus, two large tablespoonfuls of molasses; stir all together and bake one hour in a two-quart basin.

TO CURE SORE THROAT.—Take the whites of two eggs, and beat them in with two spoons of white sugar; grate in a little nutmeg, and then add a pint of lukewarm water. Stir well and drink often. Repeat the prescription if necessary, and it will cure the most obstinate case of soreness in a short time.

CRACKED DESIRS, says the Journal of Chemistry, absorbs oils and fats from the various kinds of food put into them. These fats soon become decomposed in the pores of the dish, and no amount of cleansing can remove the nauseating and poisonous deposit. The peculiar unpleasant taste sometimes noticed in pie-crust is caused by baking it upon old cracked dishes, from which it absorbs the rancid fat left by former bakings.

PAPERING WHITE-WASHED WALLS.—Make flour starch you would for starching calico clothes, and with a whitewash brush wet the wall you wish to paper with the starch; let dry; then, when you wish to apply the paper, wet the wall and paper both with the starch, and apply your paper. If you papered walls in this way that had been whitewashed, and even twenty years successively, and never failed to have the paper stick. When you wish to re-paper the wall, with your brush wet the paper with clear water, and it will come off readily.

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Freedom from all Mercurial Agents.  
which so often prove injurious to children. They are prepared without regard to economy and contain the purest and most valuable ingredients known. Worms cause nearly all the ills that children are subject to, and the symptoms are too often mistaken for other complaints, and with very little attention, the mother cannot mistake. Amongst the many symptoms of worms are the following: a pale and occasionally flushed countenance; dull heavy eyes; itched, swollen and often bleeding nose; headach, and many other troubles; various and unaccountable nervous affections; vomiting, colic, convulsions, and disturbed sleep, and many other troubles; and when the worms are not in children the cause invariably is worms, and a cure is certain in every case when a faithful trial is given.

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