EULESTENAM, Bar

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

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

\$2 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE Postage Prepaid.

VOL. XXVIII

HALIFAX, N.S., SEPTEMBER 23, 1876.

NO. 39

WESLEYAN BOOK ROOM.

125 GRANVILLE STREET, DEPOSITORY FOR

ALL METHODIST PUBLICATIONS

AND SALES-ROOM FOR General Literature, Stationery, Blank Book

AND SCHOOL BOOKS.

Sabbath Schools, Clergymen and Students purchasing in quantities have

ERS.

OODS

S and

ILKS.

THE

TEA

TTO at

INS UCES,

NY

A SPECIAL DISCOUNT.

THE GOLDEN MEAN.

Arminianism is the golden mean between Antinomianism and Universalism. It attributes all salvation to the free grace of God through the death of our Lord Jesus Christ. It expresses a strong belief in fore-ordination, to this extent, that the conditions of salvation were eternally decreed. "He that believeth shall be saved, he that believeth not shall be damned." It makes salvation conditional and yet places universal man in a salvable position. Here is universalism to the furthest extent that is consistent with the government of God and the accountability of man. Holding the belief that every man can believe it bases the above doctrines on the declaration. "God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten Son that whosoever believeth on Him should not perish but have everlasting life." Is it any wonder that a man strongly preism, horrified at the discovery, swing back to the opposite extreme of universalism? In the Arminian scheme it can readily be seen how God can be just and the justifier of the ungodly. All his infinite love can be exercised and yet his justice horered. In either of the other schemes one of these attributes must be sacrificed.

BEREAN NOTES

A. D. 33. LESSON I. STEPHEN'S DE-FENSE. Oct. 1.

Home Readings. Monday-The Lesson. Acts 7.1.19. TUESDAY-Trial of Stephen. Acts 6

WEDNESDAY-The Call of Abraham. Gen. 12. 1.10.

THURSDAY-The Promise to Abraham. Gen. 13, 1-18. FRIDAY-The Promise Fulfilled. Exod.

SATURDAY-Thanksgiving for Mercies.

SUNDAY-The Faith of the Patriarchs.

Topic:-In Israel the Hand of God

GOLDEN TEXT: - Whose are the fathers, and of whom, as concerning the flesh Christ came, who is over all, God blessed forever. Amen. Rom. 9. 5.

DOCTRINE: - God in human history. Psa. 2; Dan. 2. 21; Rom. 13. 1.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

Our studies on THE EARLY CHUICH closed three months ago with the arraignment of Stephen before the Sanhedrin on a charge of blasphemy. We now take up the narrative again at the point where we left it, and shall give to it three lessons, which will embrace the defense made on the trial and the martyr's glorious death. The TITLE of the present lesson is Stephen's Defense. Stephen rehearses a few leading facts of the national history, which are summed up in the TOPIC as In Leavel the Hand of God Revealed. In the OUT LINE we see that God's hand is revealed, 1. IN THE CALL: 2. IN THE COVENANT; and 3. IN THE CARE. The GOLDEN TEXT speaks of the same Israel, Whose are the fathers, and of whom, as concerning the flesh, Christ came, who is over all, God blessed forever. Note the DOCTRINE, God in human history.

BEREAN NOTES. BY D. A. WHEDON, D. D.

From the preceeding chapter we Rarn that the opponents of Stephen, unable to are given as sixty-six, " besides Jacob's of blancheny. It was alleged as in from Gen. 46. 27 and Exed. 1.6. To the sixty. inticulars : against Moses, God, the fem- six and the nine wires of the num, (Ju. He and the law. The testimony of the dab's and Sumon's were deed, and the waterfull, and in the "bumping" of that "a thing of heavily is a joy forever." stoud.

witnesses (ver 14,) discloses the sentiments | Joseph's was in Egypt,) and omit Joseph's | the bittern among the reeds, and in the | But "eye hath not seen" beauty rich what the real dispute was about. On one side it was held that the Jewish religion, the worship of the temple, and the rites of are in italics, and were supplied by the the law of Moses, were intended to be of permanent duration and obligation. Stephen, on the other hand, believed that Christianity was to supersede Judaism and not be merely one of its subordinate sects, and that the ritual service of the temple would fade before the spiritual action. So there is not the contradiction worship of the Gospel. John 4. 21. This we now know to be the truth, though Stephen was the first to see it clearly. Our concern in it is that in becoming Christians we do not have to become Jews. 1. The hand of God revealed in the

1. Are these things so—The judicial interrogatory of the HIGH-PRIEST-the

president at the trial. 2. HE SAID-Picture the scene of the seventy judges of the great court sitting in a semicircle, the high-priest at the middle on an elevated seat, and Stephen standing at its center, with his face shining with a supernatural brightness as it were THE FACE OF AN ANGEL. MEN, BRETH-REN-This included them all, while FATHERS was respectful toward the older members. THE GOD OF GLORY-The God who manifested himself in the bright cloud of glory in the pillar, on the ark, and at the dedication of the temple. See ver. 55. APPEARED—God had often talked with men, but his first recorded appearance to them was to ABRAHAM. MESOPOTAMIA means between the rivers. It lay between the Euphrates and Tigris. There were two calls of Abraham. The first while he was at Ur, in Chaldea, menjudiced against Arminianism, should, tioned here; the second, five years later, when zealously advocating those doc- at Charran, or Harran, (Gen. II, 31,) trines whose logical conclusion is fatal. | called Carrhæ in Roman history. Ur was about 125 miles from the Persian Gulf.

> 4. OUT OF THE LAND-The first call took Abraham with his wife Sara, HIS FATHER Terah, and his nephew Lot, from the midst of idolaters, and placed them in Haran, far to the north-west. He remained in Haran five years, or until the death of Terab. Then occurred the second call, (Gen. 12. 1.) separating him entirely from his father's house.

> 2. The hand of God revealed in the cove-

5. NONE INHERITANCE—The promise was. "Unto thy seed will I give this land." Gen. 12. 7: 13. 15. The gift was not to him personally, but as the representative of his posterity. No CHILD-It was some ten years before the birth of Ishmael, and swenty-five before that of Isaac. This shows Abraham's faith. He believed God, and then he obeyed him.

6. SOJOURN IN A STRANGE LAND-A land not their own, meaning Canaan and Egypt. Though Canaan was promised, it would not be theirs for a long time. God's promises are good and true, while he selects his own time and way for their fulfilment. This promise was given twenty years after the former. Gen. 15. 13. 14. FOUR HUNDRED YEARS-Reckoning from the birth of Isaac to the departure from Egypt. The four hundred of Exod. 12. 40

begin from the call of Abraham. 7. JUDGE-God Judges, condemns, and punishes nations in this world. The judgment-day for individual men is at the end of time. SERVE.....PLACE-This is the important point, as showing God's plan that Jerusalem should be the place of worship. See Exod. 3. 12.

8. COVENANT OF CIRCUMCISION-Besides the promise, God GAVE the COVE-NANT of which CIRCUMCISION was the sign, or token, and seal. The stipulations of both sides of the contract he prescribed, Gen. 17. 4-14. Every circumcised child was thereby dedicated to God and in visible covenant relation with him. So is every baptized child now.

3. God's hand revealed in the care. 9-19. 9. SOLD JOSEPH-Gen. 37. 4. 11. 28. GOD WITH HIM-Even outside of Canaan. He was a slave, but God delivered him and placed him in a position of power,

where he could greatly serve his cause. 14. THREESCORE AND PIFTEEN-Seventy-five. In Gen. 46, 26, the children. grandchildren, and great-grandchildren

which Stephen had advanced, and shows family, and we have seventy-five who came song of the bobolink, is poetic. A con- enough, nor sublimity magnificent into Egypt.

16. EMMOR—The words THE FATHER translators, supposing the persons were the same as in Gen. 33. 18-20. But this Emmor was probably the son of Shechem, and so should be read according to the usage of the Greek. They were very different parties, and it was a different transthat skeptics allege. ABRAHAM must have bought the ground for his altar. Gen. 12, 6, 7; the Shechemites re-occupied and Jacob re-purchased it and made it a place of burial.

17. GREW-God watched over this people and rapidly MULTIPLIED them that they might become numerous and strong enough to take possession of and hold the land of PROMISE when the TIME of deliverance should come.

Lessons. 1. We are not to judge God's truth by the time he takes to fulfill his He will choose the right time. Had he given possession of Canaan at once, it is probable that the Hebrews would have been swallowed up in Canaanitish idolatory, and the true knowledge of asks pardon, the saint who seeks strength, and the sufferer who prays for grace, God's time is now. Exod. 12. 41; Heb. 2. 3; 2 Cor, 6. 2; Heb. 10. 37; 1 Pet. 3. 8, 2. We ought to see God in all events of our lives. Joseph's visit to his brethren was a small thing, yet it was the occasion upon the future of the world turned. Joseph in prison was in calamity, but his road to power was through it. And God him, knowing that he cares for us. 1 Sam. 17. 37; 2 Sam. 12.7; Esth. 4. 14; Prov. 3. 6; Isa. 4I. 10; James 1. 17.

HEAVEN ON EARTH.

BY REV. CHAS. B. PITBLADO.

ther have entered into the heart of man the things which God hath prepared for them that love Him. But God hath revealed them unto us by His Spirit."-

" How can I be happy?" That was the question of a king. The dervish replied, as he pointed to the eagle's nest high on the cliff, "build thy home in heaven!" The text tells of a heaven where we may build our soul-nest. It does not refer to heaven in eternity, but to the heaven here of Christian experience, or of the Spirit's revelation. We cannot prepare a heaven for our selves. When you build a lasting paradise we want to see it. When you make one thimbleful of bliss let us know. The Spirit is the only revealer of heavenly and spiritual things. Science may reveal some of the coarser, ruder truths. It may dissect a butterfly but it cannot reveal the life which makes it a butterfly. It weighed the brains of Byron and Webster, but it found not that which made the one a poet, and the other an orator. It may grind a rock to powder, but it cannot reveal the God who built the rock. While there are some things scientifically revealed, and other things practically revealed, there are other and higher things only spiritually revealed. He hath revealed them unto us by

1. THE CONDITION OF THE SPIRIT'S REV-ELATION.

Right conditions are essential to all kinds of revelations. The condition to see four thousand such firmaments as ours, is a telescope. The condition to see the volvox spheres circling in a drop of pond water, is a microscope. The condition to hear music in the cells of forest trees, is an ear trumpet not yet discovered. The condition to appreciate Haydn's harmonies, is a trained and sympathetic ear. Some one said to Samuel Johnson, when in a concert room, "Listen, doctor; this is a very difficult piece." " Difficult!" growled the doctor, " I wish it were impossible." While music was a revelation to Handel, it was only moise to Johnson and the eye, mind and matter met, rich, rife toes deep down in the ocean of peace, Pope; and while it was gapture to communications have been going on- where human love can never cast her Paganini, it was only anasymmer to going on through onlier's eyes, and plumb-line. This love is familiar

dor can hear the storm howling round enough to stir the soul with such joy the rock on which it dwells, and a roe- as stirs it when the Spirit reveals to it buck can see the thyme it crops, but the fadeless beauty, of Jesus. I recondor dwells, and the poetic eye can a sunrise on the Atlantic. As fresh as see beauty in the thyme which the roe- of yore is the strange pleasure that flutbuck crops. Without poetic sight; and | tered through my young soul when first I hearing, the beauty and tone worlds beheld a mossy dingle full of primroses senses, the spiritual world is shut out. frescades, clusters everywhere. Since

gared without her. Lacking her pathos | upon the Lily of the Valley, and felt leaf, or freeze like a drop of water when | my soul with freshness of joy with bezero. At Love's girdle hang the keys | a successful operation performed on his to the banks of God. She sees where eyes. When he first looked upon naart thou still in the region where no have given her little blind son an idea is the same to-day, watchful, careful, and loving. Let us learn to trust and follow revelations come only to the soul that revelations come only to the soul that is the Altogether Lovely. loves God in Christ supremely. You manity, so as to give it the hardest toil | cantatas and her gloaming doxologies. of hand and brain, and, after all, find your eternity among the loveless. You may love nature, so that every cornhusk or basilisk is an evangel, and every glimpse of reef-rock or tarn is an ecstasy, and, after all, you may die and wake up in a world where every object will be a terror, and every sound an agony. Nature has something to give her lovers, but it don't amount to very much to immortals.

> " Visions, as poetic eyes avow, Hang to each leaf and cling to every bough." Emerson may go into ecstasies over the 'burly, dozing humble-bee;" his ecstasy is nothing but poetic sentiment. Shelley may tremble into rapture over

" In the golden lightning of the sunken sun:" but his rapture is mere sensation. La Place might revel amid the glories of the skies; so might Halley. But the highest revelations they ever enjoyed from the firmaments were, of necessity. either sensuous or intellectual. spiritual revelation to the mere scientist | they are transported with the music or poet. But while the lover of God may have all the sensuous and intellect- and promise, invitation and reward, are ual revelations that are worth having, touched by the Spirit of God. How he may also enjoy the spiritual blisses the music of pardon enraptures, and which God hath prepared and revealed the music of sanctification entrances "to them that love Him." "He that the soul. Roll on, O harmonies of the loveth Me shall be loved of my Father, | Spirit! roll on through the chancels and I will love him, and will manifest and isles and corridors of our souls Myself unto him."

TION.

heart things of richer beauty than the lius ever dreamed. "Neither have ensensuous "eve" ever saw. "Eye hath | tered into the heart," etc. Heart is the not seen." It may be no crazy ideal- fountain of love. Since Adam saw Eve ism of philosohy when it tells about the world has been full of lovers. All beauty dwelling in the mind, rather down the ages hearts have clasped and than in the violet or the titmouse. It felt the magnetic tingle; souls have may be that sublimity has its home, mingled and known the joys of oneness. not so much in twilight suns as in the Precious and priceless are the revelahuman spirit of the gazer. Neverthe- tions of human love; but the revelaless, the eye is the medium through tions of divine love are infinitely more which the soul gathers the beauties precious. This love fills the whole which it may half create, from the copse | soul as the sunlight fills the raindrop. and cascade, from the cordillera and Other love is pleasure, this is ecstacy. the corn-crake, Since first through This love haunts the palaces and grot-

the poetic ear can hear music in the member the quiver of delight with storm that haunts the rock where the which I looked, for the first time, upon are shut out. Just so without the soul- -clusters by the brook, clusters along According to our text the condition then my soul-eyes have been opened, of spiritual revelation is "love." Love and I have been thrilled with deeper is queen. She is superior to theology, joys. Since then I have stood in the to science, to poetry. Humanity is beg- sunrise of Righteousness, and gazed man would shrivel up like an autumn | "the perfection of beauty" satisfying the thermometer is forty degrees below | wilderment of peace. A blind boy had philosophy is blind. She holds the ture he cried, "O mother, why did you God thus been lost. But to the sinner who Father's hand in the night tempest, not tell me the world was so beautiand feels safe. She binds the Christ | ful?" Many a soul with newly-opened and the Christian together, and opens | eyes has cried, "Why did you not tell the soul to the revelations of heaven. me Immanuel was so beautiful?" Who Art thou a lover of God in Christ, or | can? That mother could more easily heavenly revelations come to the soul? of the world bathed in gold, than man -in the Greenland of controversy? in or angel could give the blind soul an

> Second. The Spirit reveals to the lovmay love your country like a patriot, | ing, things of greater harmony and fight for it like a hero, and, after all, | eloquence than the sensuous "ear" ever you may have to take up in eternity the | heard. "Nor ear heard," etc. Ears wail of the exile. You may love hu- have heard nature singing her matin among crags and woodlands—with the echoes of the falcon's scream and the cuckoo's call, and the school-boy's shout. Ears have been ravished with the music of art and the magic words of oratory. But music is too gross and the words of eloquence, even of masters like Bossuet and Edward Irving, too vague and stutturing, to reveal any conception of the music and eloquence of revelation "things." "No ear ever heard" such melody as fills the soul when the Holy Ghost touches the kevs of the organ of grace and glory. Young Mendelssohn went into the cathedral between services. He sat down at the organ and began to play. The priests heard the music and came in to listen. They wondered. They drew nearer. They were electrified with the gushing harmony. The Gospel is a grand spiritual organ. When played upon by the Spirit the loving listeners are entranced. The nearer they approach, the more that gushes up where keys of prophecy

> Music! Holy Ghost Music! II. THE JOY OF THE SPIRIT'S REVELA- Third. The Spirit reveals things of greater affection than human love ever First. The Spirit reveals to the loving enjoyed, and of keener verve than gen-

SEPTEMBER, 1876. Full Moon, 3 day, 4h, 59m, Afternoon. Last Quarter, 11 day, 0h, 6m, Morning,

D.M.	Day of Week.	SUN			9 2		
		Rises	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets.	HTrde
1	Friday	15 26	6 34	5 87	10 45	2 28	6 1
2	Saturda	5 27	6 33	6 18	11 29	3 33	6 5
3	SUNDAT	5 18	6 30	6 87	mr'n	4 40	7 20
4	Monday	5 30	6 28	6 55	0 12	5 47	8 1
5	Tuesday	5 31	6 26	7 12	0 54	6 53	8 30
6	Wednday	5 32	6 24	7 31	1 36	8 0	8 54
7	Thursday	5 33	6 23	7 53	2 21	9 11	9 3
8	Friday	5 34	6 21	8 21	3 9		10
9	Saturday	5 35	6 19	9 9	4 0	11 39	
ō	SUNDAY	5 37	6 14	9 51	5 0	A. 56	
ŭ	Monday	5 38	6 5	10 55	6 0	2 9	11 5
2	Tuesday	5 89	6 18	m'rn	7 3	3 11	A M
3	Wednday	5 40	6 11	0 12	8 6	4 0	2 1
14	Thursday	5 41	6 10	1 31	9 5	4 39	4 (
15	Friday	5 42	6 8	3 53	10 0	5 7	5 3
16	Saturday	5 44	6 6	4 19	0.52	5 32	6 2
17	SUNDAY	5 45	6 4	5 28	11 40	5 52	7 10
18	Monday	5 46	6 2	6 42	A. 27	6 12	7 5
9	Tuesday	5 47	6 0	7 56	1 13	6 30	8 3
20	Wednday	5 48	5 58	9 8	3 1	6 54	9 1
11	Thursday	5 50	5 86	10 10	3 49	7 19	9 4
19	Friday	5 51	5 55	11 28	8 89		10 1
23	Saturday	5 52	5 53	A. 83	4 30	8 27	
24	SUNDAY	5 53	5 51	13	5 22		11 2
25	Monday	5 54	5 40	2 2	6 14		m'rı
86	Tuesday	5 56	5 47	3 3	7 7	11 11	0 1:
27	Wednday	5 57	5 45	3 35	7 53	m'rn	1 14
28	Thursday	5 58	5 43	4 0	8 39	0 11	2 42
29	Friday	5 59	5 41	4 22	9 24	1 18	4 2
30	Saturday	6 0	5 3)	4 41	10 7	2 26	5 33

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

True.

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

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

(Continued from first page.) Heart is also the fountain of imagi-

nation. Marvelous things imagination has done for man. All facts are prose until touched by her magic finger. She has filled the ages with her achievements, but her loftiest ideals have never been executed. The sublimest poems are unwritten. The Æneid is but a baby poem compared with the poems that stirred in Virgil's heart. More golden poesy flashed through the soul of the "Ettrick Shepherd" than he poured into his "Queen's Wake." But, do you know, that mere poetry, however unutterable, is rude poetastry, or cold, crazy prose, compared with the poetry of the Holy Ghost that bubbles and boils and flashes through the souls of the revelation men? The Parthenon were lovlier far than his "Sleeping | mother; not as a Shylock, but as Venus." Oh, the pictures of imagination that have entered the heart! but imagination never waxed brilliant enough to bring into the heart things so sublime and entrancing as the Spirit brings, refreshing, mellowing, purifying and enriching. No picture can entrance the heart like the Spirit's glorification of Jesus. See that man standing before Ruben's " Descent of Christ from the Cross." The sexton comes to him and says, "It is now time to close." The man gazing at the picture cries, " Wait a moment,-wait till they get Him down." He was spell-bound by gazing at the picture of a dead Christ. Do you know what it is to be spellbound, by the Spirit's revelations of the real living Jesus, so that pleasure loses its fascination and gold its witchery and fame its siren song? Jesus pictured by the Holy Ghost-rapture No dreams of wealth or beauty or fame can equal this. You talk of "castles in the air." Dreamy boys build them. Ambitious men and women build them. We would not care to vote for a man who never built an air-castle. But hast thou heard that the Spirit reveals realities more delicious far than all the air-castles ever built? Glorious revelations! The purest dreams of genius, the afflatus of the painter, the verve of the poet are mere stupor compared with the "things" revealed to the heart of

Yes, the Spirit reveals paradisiacal tlings. He can imparadise the soul amid splendors that shame the paradise sung of by Milton and Moore. He can impalace man in a spiritual Alhambra. He can embower his lover in an eternal summer. He never polishes up an old June and says, "take that back again." It is not His way to gather worn-out lilies of past joy, and, presenting them to us, say, "There, put these in the little lake of your heart. Make the best of them. Bring them back to life and sweetness if you can." No, He believes of God's lovers is no vague hearsay. in eternal newness. [Do we rant or They can say as well as Paul, "I know cant? Johnson hated what he called a cant of "felicitation;" so does everybody. But if your soul lives in para- all other knowledges. What recked it, so great a God? Or who of us is worthy he did at Trinity. The universal sorrow God.

the revelation men.

with christian joy is a question of through our Lord Jesus Christ?" nothing but of God's power and truthfulness, and of man's faith and love. all that stands in the way. Physical health or good digestion is not heaven. Bile or ill health is not hell. There is spite of dyspepsia or constitutional melancholy. We know one man, at least, who was desolate and blue enough until he became intimately acquainted with Jesus Christ. Jesus took all the blue streaks out of his soul, and wove sun-threads in their place. Some of the old philosophers said that man could not be blessed until after death. Christianity says he can. Many of us are happy without trying to be. We rejoice with joy unspeakable and full of glory." We understand something of what à Kempis meant when he said, " to be without Jesus is an insupportable hell; to be with Jesus is a ravishing heaven." Payson was in this paradise when he wrote, "I might date this letter from the land of Beulah." revelation men live every day in this paradise. Jesus meant them when He

III. SOME OF THE SPECIFIC "THINGS" WHICH GOD HATH REVEALED

said, "The glory which thou gavest

Me I have given them." That is glory

enough to make a heaven.

to His lovers, and which help form the foundation of this present heaven. He hath revealed to them.

First. That God lives and loves. Paley's argument may be strong enough to prove that there is a living God. Creation may also speak to some of a loving God. But the Spirit lifts the soul above all such external proofs. was but a vulgar structure, compared He reveals God, not as a dogma to the with the ideal temple of Ictinus,, the intellect, but as a lover to the heart architect. Titian's ideal paintings not as a merciless Moloch, but as a Father. "God hath sent forth the Spirit of His Son into our hearts, crying, "Abba Father."

Second. That Christianity is true. The evidences of the theologian cannot be overturned by the skeptic: but the Spirit lifts that loving soulabove all such evidences. He reveals the reality, the power, the purity of Christianity directly to the heart. We know that Christianity is soul bread, because we have tasted it; that it is spiritual eve salve because it has touched our once-blind eves and we see-see Jesus as Saviour from the guilt, and the potency, and the defilement of sin.

Forgiveness! Ask these men of the Spirit's witness, " Are your sins forgiven?" and they will say, "Yes, that s one of the things revealed." Wesley asked some one, " Why did the constables seize Edwari Greenfield?" The answer was. " The gentleman could not bear his impudence. Why, sir, he said that his sins were forgiven." There are not prisons enough to hold those who say so to-day.

Cleanness! Ask the revelation men. Are your souls cleansed from sin? and they will say, "Yes, that is among the things revealed. God does not leave His lovers in the darkness of doubt. It were easier to prove to them that the rose has no beauty and no fragrance, than that the Rose of Sharon does not bloom in their soul and fill every nook of their being with odor. It were easier to prove to them that the stars are but specks of tinsel floating in the night air, than that the Morning Star has not arisen on their souls. " The Spirit itself beareth witness with their spirits." Their experience is no dreary maybe. "Who made you?" asked a preacher of a young man. "God," was the reply. "How do you know?" O, I don't know much about it," replied the man, " only it is the talk of the country." The spiritual knowledge whom I have believed." Compared with this knowledge how insignificant

there is a chime of joy-bells making Leibnitz, more about botany than Linmusic in the belfry of your soul, there næus, and more about ornithology than can be no rant in saying it. Say it any Audubon, if, after all, they were ignorway. How do we know but the mor- ant of Jesus as their Rock and their bid, gloomy lexicographer himself might | Lily, and the "wings" of their hiding? have heard the joy-bells as clearly as What recked it if they were greater Fletcher, if his faith had been as simple | conquerors than Tamerlane or Godfrey, and true. Might not even Foster have if they had not conquered the devil, the doffed his sable robe and donned a world, and the flesh, and could not look summer garb, if his faith had been heaven in the face and cry, "Thanks more child-like. The filling of a heart be unto God that giveth us the victory,

But this heaven on earth is but a kind of depot to the heaven beyond. A If you are not "filled with the fullness little girl was playing railroad with her of God," your faithless, loveless self is brother. He was conductor, and called out "heaven." She said. "Des I'll det out here." The conductor on the Gospel railroad, has let some of such a thing as being happy in soul in us out at the depot of heaven. The atmosphere of the city of God seems to fill our souls. Nevertheless, we are still on earth, and are willing to stay and pray and fight, until the devil is dead, if the Lord likes. Often, often we think of the home beyond. It holds many of those we want to see. To-day little white hands are beckoning some of us to the deathless land. Familiar baby voices seem crying, "Steer this way for me, papa; this way for me, mama." Many of us are better known in heaven than we are on earth. We would like to live among the wiltless and the weariless, among those who are never lonely. We feel in sympathy with heaven. It is said that the mariners on the Caribean sea can hear the ringing of bells. However that may be. the sailors on Salvation's sea can hear in their souls the ringing of celestial bells. Heaven is just ahead. Our hearts can hear the love-song of welcome. As on the shores of the Adriatic the women come out to sing their husbands and lovers home from toiling on the sea, so our loved ones come down to the strand of pearl to sing our welcome home. Our boats, dance they on a sunny or a foamy ocean, keep time to the music of their call. They cry "come home!" We answer, "coming home." They sing, "waiting on the shore." We answer, "we'll join you on the shore." Oh heaven, thou wilt

> Those of the Spirit's revelation may often say with Fletcher. "Wonder what they are doing in heaven now!" Still they are most anxious about their own doing here. They are God's warriors and sappers and miners and pioneers. Their swords are at the heart of carnalism; the bugle-blast is in the ear of error: their axes are ringing in the forests of skepticism; their pick-strokes are falling thick and fast among the rocks of indifferentism. They are not seraphic lunatics, or affectionate maniacs. They are wise with the wisdom of the Gospel; affectionate with the love of the Gospel; radical with the principles of the Gospel. Their piety is not a chronic delirium, but a perennial doxology. Their souls are full of hallelujahs, as the lark in a summer sky is full of song. In their hearts they know something of what the text means-"Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither have entered into the heart of man the things which God hath prepared for them that love Him. But God hath revealed them unto us by His Spirit."

COMING UNWORTHILY.

While some, doubtless, come to the Lord's Table who have no right to feel that they are invited to come,-while many come thoughtlessly, carelessly, formally, and therefore unworthily,-while many come from habit, from worldly motives, rather than from holy desires and longing after God's ordinances, and while such incur an awful risk to their own souls, for such eat 'and drink judgment to themselves,' not considering the Lord's body; yet there are, on the other hand many timid, fearful, anxious souls, who that they are only testifying deep humility by thus refraining from attending the Lord's table. They judge themselves unworthy; they cannot believe that the gracious invitation extends to them.

and being unworthy to receive; every man that thinks himself unworthy to receive these mysteries, is not therefore an un-worthy receiver. Alas! if we go to the

'WESLEYAN' ALMANAC, dise, surely it is not cant to say so. If if they knew more about geology than of that incomprehensible and diffusive If we reflect on the marvellous purity of the divine nature, who of us can be thought worthy to approach it? The best of us have reason to exclaim, Unclean, unclean! But it is God that makes us worthy.--who puts upon us the worthiness of his own dear Son.-who clothes us with this wedding garment, so that we can approach Him with Holy boldness and confidence. Again, remember thou comest not hither to contribute anything to his happiness, but to open thy mouth wide that he may fill it; thou comest not hither to proclaim thy perfections, but to have thy perfections supplied, thou comest not hither to boast of thy cleanness, but to be washed from thy sins; thou comest not hither to glory in thy merits, but so ask alms at thy great Master's hands,-His grace, His love. His compassion will make thee worthy; thou comest not to Him to give an account of thy riches, but as an hungry beggar that wants bread, to feed on the hidden manna. All that is required of thee is too look on thy Redeemer as thy greatest friend, and to use him like a friend: to make his friendship an incentive to love Him; and so to love him as to hearken to His counsels, to be governed by His directions, to bid farewell to everything that would destroy that friendship. to repent of thy unkindness to Him, and to prefer his advice before flesh and blood.

> ARROWS FROM MR. MOODY'S QUIVER.

is the Bible itself." " If the Holy Ghost is our teacher, we

shall understand the Word of God." "A Christian is good for something on-

ly so long as he keeps his eye on the Lord." "When a man confesses his own and not his neighbour's sins he is not far from the kingdom of God."

"David says, 'Thy word have I hid in my heart.' A good thing in a good place for a good purpose."

"There are three books every Christian ought to have-The Bible, Cruden's Conordance and the Bible Text Book "

"What makes a prison terrible? Is it the iron door? It is memory; but still there is a hope of coming out some day But in the prison house of hell there is no star to redeem the darkness."

"Let us take the Bible up with some object in view-to get at some truth. In California the best gold is found at the greatest depth; and so with the Word of God; the best part is deepest."

IN MEMORIAM.

Died at Jackson's Cove, Green Bay, Newfoundland, on the 4th of August, of inflammation of the brain, REV. JOHN DIXON, Methodist Minister, aged 26 years.

When an old man dies, weary with the weight of years, happy in the retrospect of a well spent life, the event, though solemn is not startling. It seems but fitting, his allotted time is run, his work is done, and we carry him to the grave, rejoicing even amid natural sorrow that the aged pilgrim is at rest. When a young man dies, in the brightness of his early morning, in the fulness of his bodily and mental strength. with a goodly show of completed work behind him, and with still more earnest and honorable work in his eager view, the event is awfully startling as well as solemn. Especially is this the case, when the work is the most important in which man can engage; when the young and useful minister of the Gospel is cut down at his post Strange and saddoes it seem, indeed, that when the harvest is so plenteous and the reapers so few, when so much of the world is yet without the blessings of known and felt salvation, the number should be lessened by but one. We bow ourselves before God's u searchable providence, and con tent ourselves with his promise, "What I do thou knowest not now, but thou shalt know hereafter."

The Methodists of Newfoundland are mourning over the sad and sudden death of one of their most talented and devoted ministers. Young, active, earnest, studious, eloquent, he promised to stand high in the ranks of his brethren and to labor long and successfully in the service of the Master whom he loved. At from mistaken ideas with regard to this the very commencement of another year's blessed ordinance, stay away, and think toil, without having completed his first round of travel on a new circuit, he has fallen under the hand of death.

Bro Dixon was a native of Lincolnshire England, and arrived in this country in 1873. He was first stationed at Trinity Let us bear in mind that there is a great | a circuit which, though not large, required difference between receiving unworthily the care of a diligent and sagacious man. There he labored amid not a little opposition, labored with prayer and patience which ensured success. Souls were brought to Christ; opposition largely overcome; a worthiness of the person that comes to languishing cause revived. A beautiful ed by the world! Silent and death this table, who of us can be said to be little church, well nigh finished is no mean no. He being dead yet speaketh, and the worthy to come before so holy, so jealous criterion of what our brother was and what mound at Jackson's Cove is eloquent.

of the universal love felt for the dead

At the Conference of last June, Brother Dixon was appointed to the Tilt Cove mis. sion-a field for which his tried tact and devotedness seemed especially to qualify him He arrived at Tilt Cove about the middle of July, and after remaining there just one Sabtath, started to visit the large number of harbors comprised within his mission. He told his host on leaving that he expected to be home in a fortnight or little more; and in little more than a fortnight he was home-in heaven. Proceeding along the shore of Green Bay, he visted and preached at several settlements. prepossessing the people by his words and ways. At Nippers Harbor he complained of pain in one of his ears, but preached what proved to be his last sermon. Plainlv. so plainly that, as the people say, a child could understand him, he told them that they who seek Christ shall find Him and finding Him, find the happiness men seek in vain elsewhere. 'Faint yet pursuing' he pressed on till coming to a place called North West Arm, he was obliged to give up. In terrible pain, he spent here four days. long sultry summer days, utterly prostrated, the people treating him as kindly as they could, but lacking the means to supply him with what in his weak state he needed. Providentially, Mr. Henry Knight of Jackson's Cove heard of his illness, and kindly conveyed him in a boat to his own home. There in comfortable lodgings with every attention paid to "The best thing to interpret the Bible him that kindness and skill prompted, he seemed better. It was, however, only for a short time; heavy stupor supervened. and it became only too plain that he must die. Unfortunately the place where he lay was many miles from the nearest physician, and he could not have the daily visit of a doctor, possibly if he had been able to do so he might have been cured: but as it was all that could be done was done. Two skillful medical men were sent for and saw and prescribed for him, one of them several times. Rev. Robert Bramfitt of Little Bay Islands was sent for, and during the last few days of illness tended him like a brother. On Bro. Bramfitt's arrival, he just had strength to put out his hand and say how are you? These were perhaps his last words of consciousness. With indescribable feeling his friends watched by his bedside through the weary days and nights while he lay monning, with closed eyes and flacid frame before them, gradually but surely approaching the dark valley. Far away from his childhood's home, away from the friends he had made in the land of his adoption, the youthful minister of Christ who had given up home and friends for His sake, lay dying, suffering and dying where he had hoped to live and work. On Friday the 4th of August, at ten minutes past five in the morning, about three weeks after his arrival on his mission, the Master took him to Himself. He was home-in his Father's house-" where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest." The next day, the mourners went about the streets and they bore the young missionary to his quiet grave.

Did he testify of his faith in Christ before he died? Ave, he did. His life testified in actions that spoke louder than words. To him to live was Christ, and to die, of course, was gain. But he left other estimony. The writer read with tearful yes, a memorandum pencilled by our brother in his illness and addressed to his dearest earthly friend. "I think I am dying," he wrote, "do not grieve for me for I have a good hope through grace. I am not afraid to die, but I would rather live a little longer if it were the will of God." Need we any further witness? It was the will of God that he should live, and he lives for ever and ever. It was the will of God that he should work, and he works—the works of these whose days of occupation know no night of weariness or pain. His sphere is different, but be

sour fellow-worker still!" Newfoundland is not barren of the graves of God's evangelists. St. John's cemetry is consecrated by the dust of the apostolic CHESLEY and the saintly TURS. ER. SHENSTONE lies amid his brothers and sisters in the quiet nook at Brigus. GAETZ sleeps well in his lowly hed by the sounding sea. Twillingate holds in sacred trust the precious dust of MARSHALL, pioneer of Methodism in Green Bay. Among the granite rocks of Greens-pos lie the ashes of DUTTON, who came from his native England to speak of Jesus and die! And now under the tall aspen trees of Jackson's Cove, John Dixon lies, in the little grave-plot that looks out upon the blue waters of the bay of the Note Dame. Even so; God buries his workmen but carries on his work.

Our brother is silent and dead; siles and dead when men to preach the and to live in its power are so much need ed by the world! Silent and dead?

when the news of his death arrived, s tor by the flock he had so lately left.

> PHILLIPPOPOLIS, Aug During the night and the next the troops and the Bashi-Bazonks the place, and then began A SCENE OF PILLAGE, VIOLENCE MASSACRE only equalled by that of Batak. age nor sex was spared. The to pillaged then fired; about one for the houses were burned; people we down in the streets, on their own steps, slaughtered on their own stones. Old men and women begin mercy, and children and infants se in terror, perished alike beneath the and certain sabre. It is thought the thousand people were killed in th alone, of whom about 400 were inha of the town, and the rest from the boring villages who had taken refu But we were not greeted here v scenes of horror that awaited us at Hafiz Pacha, unlike Achmet Achmet sense enough to have the bories within the following three days, a to cover up his tracks. It has been repeated again and that these acts were perpetrated Bashi-Bazouks enly, and not by th lar troops, and a great deal is the statement as showing the m were committed without the cor the authorities. If the statemer worth anything the converse ough true-that if the massacres were co by the regular troops then the aut were responsible. Now, as it whenever there were any regular to commit massacres, they rival Bashi-Bazouks in atrocity. Here Schuyler will show in his report, REGULAR AND IRREGULAR TROOP

HOW OUR ALLIES THE

A REPROOF TO THOSE WHO SAY TH

PORTS OF TURKISH BUTCHERIE

EXAGGERATED—HOW THE TURK

WITH WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

RQUALLY CRUEL. pitiless and ferocious, and Hafiz no less quilty than Achmet Agh reason is simple. They are all Tur and there is nothing to choose

These massacres were commi the order of the authorities, and why the men who committed the been rewarded with decorations a motions.

When we were in Panagurishti shown in the ruins of the church, where had stood the altar, a bla speckled with calcined bones, on lay a bouquet of flowers. This was mains of a priest, Theodore Peoff, five years of age, who had been se tortured in the hopes of obtaining mutilated and maltreated in way only the foul imagination of a Tur invent, then killed and burnt bei altar. In another place we were black spot where an old blind man Stregleyoff, was beaten half to des then thrown senseles on a heap and burnt alive.

There was an old man here, Boyadjief by name, a public benef liberal contributor to the school fu in winter supported half of the and orphans of the place, who nowned for his charities to Christ Turk alike. He was likewise seiz tured and maltreated. His eyes w out, and, after undergoing the mo ful torments, he was thrown on a wood fainting or dead, the people know which, and burned. They the priest Nestor, and cut off his one by one to extort money, and poor man had none to give the continued by CUTTING OFF HIS HANDS, AND F

HIS HEAD. We were shown in the yard of little cottage, embowered in trees, beside which a woman was kneelir passed. It was the grave of a you of eighteen, who had just returne from school when the troubles begs an absence of two years, and who l en no part in the outbreak. The seized him, and in mere sport, cut hands one by one, in the presence mother, and then killed him. makes these acts more terrible w many of them were committed in sence of the weeping relatives, wife er, brothers, sisters of victims. A were repeated by the hundred. take a volume to tell all the stori were related to us. But it was n old and young men who suffered; young girls, children, infants wer essly slaughtered. The Turks I no compassion. They not even the generosity, the wild beasts. Even the tiger will r the young of its own species. Be Turks, these strong bearded men. infants up out of their cradles wi syonets, tossed them in the air, an again and flung them at the of their shricking mothers. They little babes about the streets at the

ws of his death arrived. rsal love felt for the dead r lock he had so lately left.

onference of last June, Brother appointed to the Tilt Cove mis. for which his tried tact and de. eemed especially to qualify him. at Tilt Cove about the middle nd after remaining there just th, started to visit the large harbors comprised within his He told his host on leaving that d to be home in a fortnight or re: and in little more than a e was home-in heaven. Proong the shore of Green Bay, he preached at several settlements ing the people by his words and Nippers Harbor he complained one of his ears, but preached ed to be his last sermon. Plainnly that, as the people say, a understand him, he told them who seek Christ shall find Him ng Him, find the happiness men in elsewhere. 'Faint vet pursuing' d on till coming to a place called est Arm, he was obliged to give errible pain, he spent here four og sultry summer days, utterly d, the people treating him as s they could, but lacking the supply him with what in his weak needed. Providentially, Mr. Henat of Jackson's Cove heard of his nd kindly conveyed him in a boat wn home. There in comfortable with every attention paid to kindness and skill prompted, he better. It was, however, only for time: heavy stupor supervened. ecame only too plain that he must nfortunately the place where he many miles from the nearest phyand he could not have the daily a doctor, possibly if he had been do so he might have been cured: it was all that could be done was Iwo skiliful medical men were sent saw and prescribed for him. one several times. Rev. Robert Bramittle Bay Islands was sent for, and the last few days of illness tendlike a brother. On Bro. Bramrrival, he just had strength to put hand and say how are you? These erhaps his last words of conscious-With indescribable feeling his s watched by his bedside through ary days and nights while he lay ng, with closed eyes and flacid before them, gradually but surely ching the dark valley. Far away is childhood's home, away from the he had made in the land of his ion, the youthful minister of Christ ad given up home and friends for ake, lay dying, suffering and dying ne had hoped to live and work. On the 4th of August, at ten minutes five in the morning, about three after his arrival on his mission, the took him to Himself. He was -in his Father's house-" where the d cease from troubling and the weary rest" The next day, the mourners about the streets and they bore the g missionary to his quiet grave.

I he testify of his faith in Christ behe died? Aye, he did. His life tesin actions that spoke louder than s. To him to live was Christ, and to of course, was gain. But he left other mony. The writer read with tearful a memorandum pencilled by our broin his illness and addressed to his est earthly friend. "I think I am g," he wrote, "do not griere for me have a good hope through grace. I not afraid to die, but I would rather a little longer if it were the will of Need we any further witness? It

the will of God that he should live, he lives for ever and ever. It was will of God that he should work, and works-the works of these whose days occupation know no night of weariness ain. His sphere is different, but be ur fellow-worker still!"

Vewfoundland is not barren of the ves of God's evangelists. St. John's netry is consecrated by the dust of the stolic CHESLEY and the saintly TURN. SHENSTONE lies amid his brothers d sisters in the quiet nook at Brigus. LETZ sleeps well in his lowly bed by the unding sea. Twillingate holds in sacred ust the precious dust of MARSHALL, oneer of Methodism in Green Bay. mong the granite rocks of Greens-pond the ashes of DUTTON, who came from e! And now under the tall aspen trees Jackson's Cove, John Dixon lies, in ne little grave-plot that looks out upon he blue waters of the bay of the Notre Dame. Even so; God buries his workmen

ut carries on his work. Our brother is silent and dead; silen nd dead when men to preach the Gospel and to live in its power are so much need. ed by the world! Silent and dead? no. He being dead yet speaketh, and the nound at Jackson's Cove is eloquent for MAKE WAR.

AREPROOF TO THOSE WHO SAY THE RE-PORTS OF TURKISH BUTCHERIES ARE POETS OF TORRISON BOTOMERIES ARE WITH WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

PHILLIPPOPOLIS, Aug. 10.

During the night and the next morning the troops and the Bashi-Bazouks entered the place, and then began

A SCENE OF PILLAGE, VIOLENCE AND MASSACRE

only equalled by that of Batak. Neither age nor sex was spared. The town was pillaged then fired; about one fourth of the houses were burned; people were cut down in the streets, on their own doorsteps, slaughtered on their own hearthstones. Old men and women begging for mercy, and children and infants screaming in terror, perished alike beneath the swift and certain sabre. It is thought that three thousand people were killed in this place alone, of whom about 400 were inhabitants of the town, and the rest from the neighboring villages who had taken refuge here. But we were not greeted here with the scenes of horror that awaited us at Batak. Hafiz Pacha, unlike Achmet Agha, had sense enough to have the bories buried within the following three days, and thus to cover up his tracks.

It has been repeated again and again that these acts were perpetrated by the Bashi-Bazouks enly, and not by the regular troops, and a great deal is made of the statement as showing the massacres were committed without the consent of the authorities. If the statement were worth anything the converse ought to be true—that if the massacres were committed by the regular troops then the authorities were responsible. Now, as it happens, whenever there were any regular troops to commit massacres, they rivalled the Bashi-Bazouks in atrocity. Here, as Mr. Schuyler will show in his report, REGULAR AND IRREGULAR TROOPS WERE

EQUALLY CRUEL, pitiless and ferocious, and Hafiz Pacha is no less quilty than Achmet Agha. The reason is simple. They are all Turks alike. and there is nothing to choose between

them. These massacres were committed by the order of the authorities, and that is why the men who committed them have been rewarded with decorations and pro-

When we were in Panagurishti we were shown in the ruins of the church, before where had stood the altar, a black spot speckled with calcined bones, on waich lay a bouquet of flowers. This was the remains of a priest, Theodore Peoff, eightyfive years of age, who had been seized and tortured in the hopes of obtaining money mutilated and maltreated in ways which only the foul imagination of a Turk could invent, then killed and burnt before the altar. In another place we were shown a black spot where an old blind man, Donje Stregleyoff, was beaten half to death, and then thrown senseles on a heap of wood and burnt alive.

There was an old man here, Zwatko Boyadjief by name, a public benefactor, a liberal contributor to the school fund, who in winter supported half of the widows and orphans of the place, who was renowned for his charities to Christian and Turk alike. He was likewise seized, tortured and maltreated. His eyes were put out, and, after undergoing the most fearful torments, he was thrown on a heap of wood fainting or dead, the people do not know which, and burned. They seized the priest Nestor, and cut off his fingers one by one to extort money, and as the poor man had none to give them, they continued by

CUTTING OFF HIS HANDS, AND FINALLY HIS HEAD.

We were shown in the yard of the neat little cottage, embowered in trees, a grave, beside which a woman was kneeling as we passed. It was the grave of a young man of eighteen, who had just returned home from school when the troubles began, after an absence of two years, and who had taken no part in the outbreak. They had seized him, and in mere sport, cut off his hands one by one, in the presence of his mother, and then killed him. What makes these acts more terrible was that many of them were committed in the presence of the weeping relatives, wife, mother, brothers, sisters of victims. And they were repeated by the hundred. It would take a volume to tell all the stories that were related to us. But it was not only old and young men who suffered; women, young girls, children, infants were ruthlessly slaughtered. The Turks have no pity, no compassion. They have not even the generosity, the pity of wild beasts. Even the tiger will not slay the young of its own species. But these Turks, these strong bearded men, picked infants up out of their cradles with their bayonets, tossed them in the air, caught them again and flung them at the heads of their shricking mothers. They carried little babes about the streets at the point of the hayonets, with their poor little heads and arms drooping around the bar-

W OUR ALLIES THE TURKS | rels of their guns, and the blood streaming down over their hands. They cut off the heads of children, and compelled other children to carry the still bleeding heads about in their arms.

> I would have the reader remember that I am relating facts that have been coldly and concisely noted down in my presence by Mr. Schuyler; facts that will appear in his report; facts that were told him by people who went and moaned and wrung their hands, and fairly tore their hair at the bare remembrance of the scenes they were

Hundreds of women came to us recounting what they had seen and what they had suffered.

The crimes that were committed are beyond the reach of exaggeration. There were stories related to us that are maddening in their atrocity, that cause the heart to swell in a burst of impotent rage that can only find vent in pitying, useless tears. We were told of a young girl of sixteen outraged by three or four Bashi Bazouks, in the presence of her father, who was old and blind. Suddenly she saw one of them preparing in mere sport to kill the poor old man, and she sprang forward with a shriek, threw her arms around his neck weeping, and tried to shield him with her own delicate body. It was in vain: the bullet sped on its course, and the father and the daughter-the sweet young girl and the blind old man-fell dead in each other's arms. I should, perhaps, bez pardon of my readers for dwelling on these harrowing details. But I am not writing for children and young girls, but for men and women; and everywhere here I see the Turks looking upon the English as their friends and alhes, counting upon us for help against their enemies, and looking to us for aid and comfort, and believing-most exasperating thing of all-that they have our approval in every thing they do.

Nowhere do we find that Mr. Baring has removed this impression. Nowhere do we hear of his having reproved the Turkish authorities, of having told them they have done wrong; and everywhere we hear of Mr. Guarfchine scolding, bullying and browbeating the Bulgarians in the presence of their tyrants.

If I tell what I have heard and seen i is because I want the people of England to understand what the Turks are, and if we are to go on,

POLSTERING UP THIS TOTTERING DES-

if we are to go on carrying this loathsome vice-stricken leper about on our own shoulders, let us do it with open eyes and a knowledge of the facts; let us see the hideous thing we are carrying.

The old Catholics of Germany have 60 ordained priests, 9 students of theology, a faculty of theology in Bonn, a Bishop, and 15,709 male members of mature age, who. with their families, represent a body comprising 49,351 souls. The old Cathelics of Switzerland number 73,380 souls. The ordained priests are not fewer than 66.

BY SAMUEL W. DUFFIELD. They tell me I must bruise The rose's leaf. Ere I can keep and use Its fragrance brief.

They tell me I must break The skylark's heart, Ere her cage song will make The silent start.

They tell me love must bleed, And friendship weep, Ere in my deepest need I touch that deep.

Must it be always so With precious things?
Must they be bruised, and go With beaten wings?

Ah, yes! By crushing days, By caging nights, by scar
Of thorn and stony ways,
These blessings are!

THE OLD PASTORS DISMISSAL.

"We need a younger man to stir the people
And lead them to the fold,"
The deacons said; "we ask your resignation,
Because you 're growing old."

The pastor bowed his deacons out in allence,
And tenderly the gloom
Of twilight hid him and his bitter anguish
Within the lenely room.

Above the lowly hills the sunlights glary
Hung like a crown of gold,
And from the great church-spire the bells sweet
anthem Adown the stillness rolled.

Assembled were the people for God's wership;
But in his study chair.
The pastor sat unheeding, while the south wind
Caressed his snow white hair

A smile lay on his lips. His was the secret.

Of sorrow's glad surcease.

Upon his forehead shone the Benediction

Of everlasting peace.

The ways of Providence are most mysterious," The descons gravely said, As with wondering exact vondering eyes, and scared, the peop

"We loved him," wrote the people on the coffin,
In words of shining gold;
And bove the broken heart they set a statute
Of machine white and cold.

The end? Ah, no the undiscover

MACDONALD & CO.

IMPORTERS OF CAST AND

MALLEABLE IRON

With Fittings of every description.

BRASS AND COPPER TUBES. SHEETS. ETC.. STRAM AND VACUUM GAUGES, HAND AND POWER PUMPS. Rubber Hose and Steam Packing. MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS

ENGINEERS BRASS FITTINGS.

Also-The heavier description of

BRASS and COPPER WORK FOR STEAMSHIPS, RAILWAYS, TANNERIES, ETC.

Nos. 166 to 172 Barrington Street, - - - - Halifax.

TO

CALEB GATES & Co., MIDDLETON.

Annapolis Co., N.S.

My DEAR FRIEND. I have always, until of late, been a bitter enemy to all patent or occult preparations, in the shape of medicines for the sick. But, in consequence of an unluckly fall from the deck of a schooner bound to Boston, down into the cabin, by which, displacing two of the short ribs on the right side the liver was so seriously injured, that for twenty-four hours death was expected every moment. In a few days, a bloat was discovered in the ankles, pervading in a short time the whole body. Used every medicine that the medical art Used could devise, not excepting a thorough course of mercury, in order that the liver might be brought once more to perform its proper functions, but did not succeed until I had taken a big jug full of your LIFE OF MAN BITTERS. which you kindly sent me; after I had taken a few draughts, I began to im-

I am not a drunkard, but was always fond of my bitters, most particularly when prepared with good brandy: this induced me, although an unbeliever, to partake of liberal draughts, in the morning, 11 o'clock, and at 4 p.m., of your bitters, and before I thought, was cheated into a cure, so far as was pos-

I am truly surprised that such a valuable, and at the same time, safe compound, should not meet with the liberal patronage that it in my opinion, so just-

> I am yours most respectfully, WILLIAM KENNEDY, M.D.

BRITISH AMERICAN BIBLE. BOOK, TRACT AND SUNDAY SCHOOL

DEPOSITORY. 133 GRANVILLE ST., HALIFAX, N.S.

RELIGIOUS MAGAZINES Sunday at Home, Family Treasury, Leisure Hour, &c., &c., Post paid. \$1.75 paid. \$1.75
PAPERS FOR FAMILIES AND SABBAT
SCHOOLS—British Messenger, British Work
man, Cottager and Artizan, Child's Companion
&c., &c., 28 cents.

&c., &c., 28 cents.

Band of Hope Review, Children's Paper, Children's
Messenger, Gospel Trumpet, &c., 14 cents.

International Lesson Papers, Bliss & Sankey's
Hymns, Gall & Inglis' Spiritual Songs. We desire to obtain a largely increased circulation for the above and other excellent Periodicals. To further this object we will give

PRIZES

for Clubs of New Subscribers, as follows:-Club of 10 Papers to one address 1 paper at 14 cents.

1 Chatterbox Sunday at Home We invite the boys and girls all over the Pro vices to unite with our Society in earnest efforts to supply families with good, cheap, beautifully illus-trated papers. Let your motive be "Love to our Lord and Saviour," and your desire, to do good to

A. MCBEAN,

BOOK AGENTS WANTED FOR THE

Dictionary of CHRISTIAN ANTIQUTIES.

EDITED BY

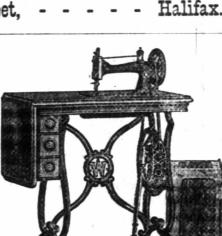
Dr. William Smith & Professor Cheetham. 900 pages and 300 engravings.

An unabridged and exact reprint of the English edition, from a Duplicate set of plates purchased by us from the English publisher. The work is a continustion of Dr. Smith's "Dictionary of the Bible." which has become a household book throughout the land. Beginning where the Bible Dictionary ends, it embraces the first Eight Centuries of the Chistian Era, or the period from the apostles down to that of Charlemagne. The subjects treated are, "the organization of the church, its officers, legislation, discipline and revenues; the social lite of christians their worships and ceremonial, with the accompanying music, vestthe social lite of christians their worships and ceremonial, with the accompanying music, vestments, instruments, vessels and insignia; their sacred places their architecture and other forms of art; their symbolism; their sacred days and seasons; their symbolism; their sacred days and seasons; the graves of Catacombs in which they were laid to rest." The first volume now ready extends from A to J. The second which will speedily follow, completing the work, will contain about the same number of pages and engravings.

This is the only complete edition-published in this country authorised by Dr. Smith.

C A U T I O N.

CAUTION. Agents are warned against canvassing for a mutilated and abridged reprint, containing only about 800 pages. Our second volume will be copyrighted in this country, thus preventing any other parties from republishing the same or furnishing it to Agents or Subscribers. Active men and women wishing to tengage ir some lucrative employment will find it to their vantage to communicate with us. To such we can effer very liberal terms and unclasive territory. Descriptive circular and



We keep on hand about Twenty differ-

SEWING MACHINES, or will furnish any Sewing Machine re-

quired, in price from \$10 UP TO \$100.

We would call particular attention to the

"WEBSTER," which has become the popular machine of the day being

A Marvel of Mechanical Simplicity, and makes but little noise when used. It is adapted for all kinds of work, both light and heavy, will hem, ruffle, tuck, fell, quilt, gather and embroider.

DO NOT FAIL TO SEE THEM. We have sold about Thirteen Hundred, (of the Webster,) in little better than a year, in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.

All machines warranted and kept in repair for one year from date of sale, Free of Charge.

Sewing Machine Findings, Needles and Oil kept tonstantly on hand.

Old Machines taken in Exchange for New. Good Local and Travelling Agents wanted, to whom a good chance will be given to sell either by Address, MILLER & BROS..

Middleton, Annapolis Co., N.S., or St. John's, Newforndland. Or Charlottetown, P. E. I. Messrs Helphenstine & Bentley;

Sole Agants for New Brunswick, Nova Scotfa, P. E. Island and Newfoundland. Oc'6 75

CUSTOM TAILORING!

H. G. LAURILLIARD,

19 HOLLIS STREET. HALIFAX N. S.,

Agency for New York Fashions April 1, 1876

CORNER GRANVILLE AND SACK-VILLE STREETS.

NOVA SCOTIA Steam Machine Paper Bag Manufactory

THE CHEAPEST IN THE MARKET. SEND FOR PRICE LIST. ALSO

BOOK BINDING, In all its Branches. G. & T. PHILLIPS

SEALING WAX

A good Quality of BOTTLE WAX very suitable for use in Post Offices, &c., per lb. 20 cents. Superfine-Price Medal Wax at \$1.35 p lb

METHODIST BOOK ROOM, 125 Granville Street

SPRING

NEW GOODS

Tweeds, Doeskins, Cloths, READY MADE CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes, Slippers, Rubbers, &c.

terially in getting a scanned by foreigners as this. On good | time to waste in sentiment, and as

TEMPERANCE HOTEL

St. Georges St, Annapolis Royal.

M. PORTER - - PROPRIETOR.

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

Aug. 28, 187f.

Jas. & Wm. PITTS GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Ship and Insurance Brokers, WATER STREET,

St. JOHN'S.

NEW FOUNDLAND.

SEND 25 cts to G. P. ROWELL & Co., New York, for Pamphlet of 100 pages, containing lists of 3000 newspapers, and estimates showing cost of ad-vertising.

\$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and torms free. TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. march 8, 1 yr. Provincial Building Society.

Office-102 Prince William Street.

St. John, N.B.

MONEY

Received on Deposit at Six per cent in-SHARES of \$60 each, maturing in four years, with interest at seven per cent. compounded half yearly, may be taken at any time.

LOANS

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

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

C. W. WETMORE,

DURANGS

RHEUMATIC

Will most positively cure any case of rheumatism or rheumatic gout; no matter how long standing, on the face of the earth. Being an inward application it does the work quickly, thoroughly and permanent ly, leaving the system strong and healthy. Write to any prominent person in Washington City, and you will learn that the above statement is true in

> CONDENSED CERTIFICATES. NATIONAL HOTEL, D. C., Dec. 2, 1874

Gents: I very cheerfully state that I used Durang's Rheumatic Remedy with decided benefits.

A.H. STEPHENS,

Member of Congress, of Ga

PRESIDENTAL MANSION.
Washington, D. C., April 23, 1875

Messrs Helphenstine & Bentley; Gents: For the past seven years my wife has been a great sufferer from rheumatism, her doctors failing to give her relief, she used three bottles Durang's matic Remedy, and a permanent cure was the WM. H. CROOK,

"Executive Clerk to President Grant." Washington D. C., March 3rd. 1875 In the space of twelve hours my rheumatism was gone, having taken three doses of Durang's Rheu matic Remedy. My brother, J.B. Cessna, of Bedford, Pa., was cured by the simile yount.

Price, one dollar a bottle, or six bottles for five dollars. Ask your druggist for Durang's Rheumatic Remedy, manufactured by

HELPHENSTINE & BENTLEY, Druggist and Chemists. Washington, D. C.

.For Sale by DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE. Sold Wholesale and Retail by Brown Brothers & Co. May 6. 37 ins.

SUGAR! SUGAR!! Just Landing ex " Halifax.'

200 Hogsheads very choice Sugars, for sale in in bond or Duty Paid. R. I. HART.

Mc SHANE BELL FOUNDRY

Manufacture those Celebrated BELLS for Chubches and Aca-DAMIES, &c.

Price List and Circulars sent free. HENRY McSHANE & Co.,

Baltimore, M.D. SUGAR.

150 Bbls Crushed. 50 bbls Granulated. 10 bbls Powdered. 50 bbls Vaccum Pan. 50 bbls Scotch Refined. 40 bbls Porto Rico. For sale by R. I. HART.

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

Mahogany and Walnut. 25 M Walnut, 1 to 4 inch. 10 M Mahogany, 2 Cases Mahogany Veneers. 2 Cases Walnut do.

The only Methodist Paper published in the Maritime Provinces.

\$2 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE POSTAGE PREPAID.

Having a large and increasing circulation in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland and Bermuda, As an ADVERTISING MEDIUM IT HAS NO EQUAL

in these Provinces Rev. S. ROSE, Methodist Book Room Toronis Agent for this paper. All Wesleyan Ministers are Agents.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1876.

THE CHURCH CATHOLIC. "Christ also loved the Church and

gave himself for it; that He might sanctify and cleanse it with the washing of water by the word, that He might present it to himself a glorious Church, not having spot, or wrinkle, or any such thing; but that it should be holy and without blemish." What classes of persons constitute that Church which is so dear to Jesus Christ? Does the Church include all of every shade and opinion who name His name? By no means. Does it necessarily include the whole membership of those bodies who, for the most part, hold his truth and honor His ordinances? No; for all are not Israel who are of Israel. The Church in its true and spiritual sense is composed of those of every name, and age and clime, who are true believers on the Son of God, and who are saved by His grace-the whole body of Christ's people. These comprise the holy Catholic or universal Church. The term catholic does not in any proper sense apply to a church of a nation or country or to a church localized within a definite sphere of operation. It is a great incongruity to speak of the Roman, or the German or the Anglican, or any other local religious body as a Catholic Church, just as incongruous as it would be to speak of the Presbyterian Catholic, or the Baptist Catholic, or the Methodist Catholic; and it is quite as great an impropriety to speak of any one body of Christians as THE CHURCH; and vet we may often hear this term applied to a body which has, in the aggregate, the smallest possible claim of being regarded, in any proper sense, as a part of the true Church of Jesus Christ,-that Church which Christ loves, and which He redeemed by his own blood.

in article XIX of the English Establishment, and in article XIII of the Methodist Church, is sufficiently full and accurate for our purpose. "The visible Church of Christ is a congregation of faithful men, in which the pure word of God is preached, and the sacraments duly administered according to Christ's ordinance, in all those things that of necessity are requisite to the same." Assuming this definition to be sound, any body of people who hold not the pure doctrines of Holy Writ, cannot rightly be regarded as belonging to the Church of Christ. But how far may a church depart from orthodoxy, and yet remain within the fold of Christ? From the teachings of the Head of the Church Himself we may be safe in concluding that any Church, whatever her standards may be, that, in a large proportion of her ministry or membership, departs in principle of practice from the true faith of the Gospel, becomes thereby unchurched; and yet even in such a body there may be very many who are truly Christ's, in faith and love and holiness, and who as such belong to the Holy Catholic Church.

We are not uncharitable in regarding those as unbelievers, and as having no claim to be recognized as Christians, who deny the divinity of the Son of God, his death upon the cross as an atonement for sin, the Deity of the Holy Spirit, and His saving operations upon the hearts of men. Nor are we wanting in charity in believing that those are beyond the pale of Christ's Church who so grievously ignore the standards of truth as to avow the tenets of baptismal regeneration, auricular confession, priestly absolution, transubstantiation, the invocation of saints, the efficacy of prayers for the dead; and who attach importance to postures, vestments, crosses, lighted candles, burning incense, and other notions of like character. Such views, whether held by Romanists or Anglicans, are in direct opposition to the Gospel doctrines of grace. But how strange it is, yet ducted is specially set apart for that purjust what might be expected, that these pose and is regularly pewed. On the

just as destitute of spiritual religion, who have the very least possible ground for ecclesiastical assumption, are loud in their protestations of exclusiveness as the rightful successors of the Apostles. Strange that notwithstanding the gross corruption through which they derive their boasted descent, and in view also of the broken links in the chain, even in regard to some of their highest dignitaries,—as for instance in the case of Bishop Butler and Archbishop Secker, neither of whom were canonically baptized,-they should treat with contempt the clergy of other communions, who, to say the least, are their equals in intelligence, and it may be their superiors in all that is essential in qualification and success as true ministers of Jesus Christ. But one result of the vagaries of Ritualism may be to induce greater liberality of sentiment among the more thoughtful and rightminded of those who are thoroughly Protestant in the English Church. We hail with satisfaction the indications given in some of the anti-ritualistic journals of that Church, that churchmen of brains and of sound religious sentiment are beginning to see that the claims of the apostolic successionists are untenable, and altogether puerile and frivolous.

We see no prospect of improvement in the Church of England so long as she remains the creature of the State: but recent movements indicate that the end is not far distant, nor is there the least likelihood that any of the nonconformists bodies will be found disposed to buttress her falling towers. Had there ever been a prospect of favour being shown to her from such a source. the superciliousness and persecuting spirit of her clergy towards those of other communions, must have effectually destroyed such a possibility. The best wish we can cherish for the English Church is, that her dis-establishment may be speedily consummated. Then will those who are kept within her pale solely for the sake of emolument and position leave her for quarters where they can do less harm; and then will the heresies which have lodged within her, and which have well nigh eaten out her spiritual life, be eliminated: and then will the small minority of her godly clergy, freed from the tram-The definition of a Church, as given mels which now so greatly impede their work with success, and thereby a pure church arise from the ruins of the old Establishment, to do good service for the Lord Jesus, as a part of the Church Catholic within the British Realm.

> We may in our next issue advert to ome other phases of this subject.

> SABBATH VISIT TO MT. HOPE. We recommend a visit to the Provincial sylum for the Insane near Dartmouth. To those interested in the physical and moral improvement of such as are deprived of reason-" one of the glories of man"

> -a visit will be both suggestive and pro-

In Nova Scotia alone about thirteen hundred persons are classed as lunatics, and of these three hundred and forty reside at Mount Hope. The asylum is pleasantly situated and presents a commanding appearance-"it is surrounded by ninety acres of land, fronted by a handsome garden, the harbor lying close bya sea of birch trees and maple and spruce waving behind. If there is virtue in scenery and fresh air and the blessed sunshine to minister to minds diseased, then the patients in this hospital have the full beneit of such medicine."

It is not generally known that Divine service is held each Lord s day in the afternoon at the asylum for the benefit of the unfortunate inmates and those chargwith the responsibility of their care. To a preacher standing for the first time before such an audience the circumstances are very p-culiar. We have preached in p ivate dwellings, in school houses and in churches of different sizes—to assembled hundred on the street and interested audidiences on ship board, but the service at Mount Hope presents features of interest that make it both unique and strange. Representative ministers of the four leading evangelical denominations in turn conduct the services. At 3 p. m. on a recent Sabbath we were welcomed by the popular and genial medical superintendent, Dr. De Wolfe, to the institution over which he presides and entered upon the performance of the duty assigned us.

The room in which the worship is con-

vanced in the dogmas of Romanism, but | ly the entire width of the room—on part of which is placed a desk with a copy offered for our missions, and we doubt not other is given up to an organ which as- be realized. sists in the devotional exercises. Under the direction of the talented daughter of the medical superintendent and with the co-operation of those assembled we had music that would have done no discredit

to any church or congregation. Attendance at the services on the part of the inmates was not compulsory. In fact the privilege is only granted on condition and promise of good behaviour, and it is denied, at least for a time, to any one if there should be a violation of obligation. About one hundred and fifty persons represented our congregation. All classes and ages from eighteen to seventy, were included among the auditors on that Sabbath afternoon. Some by their appearance indicated the malady that had caused their incarceration, whilst not a few looked as hale and sane as persons we ordinarily meet. The attention given to word preached was most gratifying. The theme discussed was one of the beautiful promises of revelation, comforting and soothing in its character and inspirwhich Christianity justifies. As each successive idea of the text was illustrated the attention was such as to greatly please the preacher and encourage him in his work. At the close of the service we passed through a portion of the building and found several persons reading the Word of God, and all apparently in circumstances quite as favorable as institutions of a similar character afford.

We left Mt. Hope very thankful for God's providential goodness to us, and rejoiced that Christianity does surround the distressed and the suffering with beneficial blessed influences and applicances.

THE RELIGIOUS OUTLOOK. MINISTERIAL

The Rev. T. W. Smith returned on Saturday last, on the English steamer, improved in health from his visit to Great taken. Britain and the continent. The Rev. J. Astbury and his English bride were also passengers by the R. M. S. "Nova Scotian." The Rev. J. McMurray filled with acceptance and all the vigor of former years, the pulpits of two of the churches of Halifax on Sabbath last. The Rev. A. W. Nicolson is expected home on Monday the 25th inst. The Rev. A. S. Des-Brisay has been very ill for several weeks past, and now lies in a critical condition. We trust that in answer to prayers his useful life will be spared to his family and the church. The Rev. R. Hazleton, Weslevan Minister from Ireland, is now on a Methodist education in Dublin. The Rev. C. Chiniquy preached in Halifax twice on Sabbath last without interference.

CIRCUIT ITEMS The Methodists of Amherst are finding already that their new and beautiful church is too small to accommodate their increasing congregations and meet the calls for pews. Enlargement is talked of. Moncton Methodists are inviting tenders for the construction of a new church. Under the skillful administration of the Rev. D. D. Currie we doubt not that a suitable building will be erected. Moncton is a place of great importance and demands a first-class edifice. The Methodist soldiers in Halifax are being specially cared for by ministers connected with both the North and South Circuits. The Rev. Mr. Purvis has recently commenced a military Bible Class, and regularly visits the soldiers in their barracks and at the hospital. There will be a grand bazaar and tea-meeting at the Meander Intervale, Newport, on Tuesday, 3rd Oct. for the purpose of paying the entire debt on the Brooklyn Church. Let the Methodists of Halifax and elsewhere patronize it. Extensive improvements in the basement of Bruns wick St. Church, were commenced on Monday last. The editor of the "Christian Messenger" refers in laudatory terms to the new Methodist Church at Sackville.

MISSIONS. The last number of the missionary notices received from the Mission Rooms, Toronto, is full of interesting matter. The first page is graced with a striking like. ness of the now sainted George McDougall, whilst the letter from his son should be treasured in every Methodist home because of its description of events connected with the death and burial of his father. The account also of his-the son's-work is intensely interesting. The Rev. Mr. Manning's letter on his journey in the North West, fittingly describes some of the trials of missionary life, whilst Miss Barratt's statements remind us of sancti, fied zeal and devotion worthy of the heroines of any age. Those interested in Japan (and who are not) will find in Dr. McDonald's letter cheering tidings of success and triumph. These Missionary Notices should be scattered far and wide among our people. Extracts from them

one Methodism-special prayer should be of the Bible and hymn-book, whilst the that in many ways gracious results will

DENOMINATIONAL.

The Educational Institutions at Sackville are in a prosperous condition. The attendance is large—that in the College unexceptionally so. Dr. Allison and Prof. Inch were present last week at the meeting of the Senate of the University of Halifax. The Dominion Church at Ottawa, for which, a short time since, one dollar subscriptions were asked, is rapidly approaching completion. The opening services in October are to extend over three Sabbaths, and distinguished ministers, such as Drs. Talmage and Ives, W. Hall, A. M., L. Gaetz and S. J. Hunter, will take part in the exercises. A prominent Nova Scotian, recently in St. John's Newfoundland, reports Methodism making rapid strides" in "the ancient colony." The first place on the continent where Christianity in earnest" was preached should be prosperous. A camp-meeting association is projected for the Counties of Cumberland and Colchester. An annual camp-meeting in the vicinity of ing in consequence of the hopes and joys River Philip is talked of. The promoters of this movement design by voluntary contributions to raise \$1,000 with which to purchase ground, erect buildings, &c.

UNIVERSITY OF HALIFAX.

The Senate of the University met for organization in the Legislative Council Chamber, on Wednesday, the 13th inst., and was in Session two days. All the members were present, with the exception of the Vice-Chancellor and three of the Fellows. Much preliminary work was accomplished, and what was of too great importance for hasty legislation, such as the defining of the Curriculum and Bye-laws, was left to large Committees to consider and report upon at the next meeting of the Senate, when definite action will be

Considerable discussion arose with reference to the appointment of examiners. the time for examinations, and the question, shall candidates from affiliated colleges be required to submit matriculation examinations. The first two subjects were referred to the Committee on the Curriculum, and the question was decided in the affirmative by the adoption of the following resolution :- " As there is some difference of opinion as to the powers of the Senate to cause candidates from the affiiliated colleges to submit to a matricu tion examination, the Senate request that the Hon. Prov. Secretary will introduce such amendment to the act as may be considered necessary to give them this power."

Dr. Reid gave notice of reconsideration of the resolution.

The discussions throughout the whole session were characterized by kindly feeling and a cheerful readiness on the part of the different college representatives to make necessary concessions. This may be taken as a very favourable indication. The University has started well and we wish it every success. The opponents of a Central Teaching University can accomplish their purpose of preventing it in no surer way than by so supporting the Examining University as to make it a complete success. We rejoice at the cordial sympathy and support which has been given to the scheme by our Conference and College.

Much good will assuredly result from inter-change of thought among our prominent educationists. They all have the cause of higher education at heart, and unless a spirit of narrow sectionalism creep in to cripple their usefulness we may expect much good from the ir united wisdom.

The meetings of the senate were ably presided over by the talented and Rev. Charcellor, G. W. Hill. Appended is an extract from his excellent Inaugural | The consequences of Sabbath desecra-

" I cannot help congratulating you and my native Province on the fact that such an assembly of talent, culture and social position is gathered in this chamber for the purpose of advancing the interests of higher education in our land. When I look back to somewhat earlier days of this colony, and recall the struggles which took place between the distinguished men who wielded potent influences on all ques-tions of public interest, and who moulded the educational policy of this young country; when I remember the contests which occurred time and again in that arena. and the skill with which the intellectual gladiators fought the important battles on education; when I review the speech es and letters of Robie and Inglis, of Mc-Colla and Young, of Haliburton and Wilkins, of Johnson and Howe, I cannot help just what might be expected, that these pose and is regularly pewed. On the among our people. Extracts from them rejoicing that we have reached the point on which we stand to-day, and have, at

least, so far united our strength in a co mon cause as that we desire and intend to effect, that there shall be one common standard by which to test the scholarship of all who are aspirants for the honour of a degree-of whatever grade it may be.

We have before us a most important

work-a work that will require the exercise

of the highest order of faculties possessed by man-thoughtful and painstaking m. vestigation, judicial calmness, unprejudiced purpose, and patient forbearance We are to deal with a great question of profound interest to the whole populati the mental training and culture of those who must needs be the future rulers, guardians and guides of the people at large for mind must ever be in the ascendant and it is, as all history proves, the cultivated mind that wields the sceptre of sovereignty and compels an unconsciou homage to its power. In our hands has been placed the weighty charge of bringing into working order a scheme whereby we shall raise the standard of higher education, and aid the several colleges in ac. complishing that which those most interested in them ardently desire—the most elevated and the most useful style of scholarship, which, under our circumstances can be obtained. I trust and fondly hope that this will be one good result arising from our united energies, and especial from the presence on this Board of th learned men who preside over the several colleges, that a strong and united effort will be made to raise by degrees the standard of matriculation in our colleges, and that by means of high schools in the country, youths may be better prepared when they seek to enter our institutions, and the valuable time of the professors and tutors be not occupied, as in too many instances it now is, for the first year or twe in giving instructions in the mere elements of the various branches of knowledge taught in their halls, doing, in fact in the college lecture room the work which should have been done by the school-master in the school-room. Time may, and doubtless will, bring this about, and the sooner the better for our welfare and progress. But acting in harmony, and loyal to the duty of securing the stability and promoting the success of this University, as I asume every one of us to be by the very fact of our acceptance of a seat in this Senate, we need have no fears but that our combined counsels will in time issue in the realization of the object in view. So vast and important are the interests committed to our care that we may well feel a deep responsibility and need of a singular wisdom, patience and skill, and I invoke from him who alone can guide us aright the spirit of wisdom and council and sound understanding, that we may do all as in His sight and for His glory in the name and for the sake of Jesus

The next meeting of the Senate is to be held on Thursday, 28th December, at 11 o'clock.

SABBATH OBSERVANCE.

A convention on this subject assembled at Truro on the 4th inst. The object of the meeting was to express the judgment of "the Christian public" on the desecration of the Lord's Day in the running of trains and the performance of unnecessary work in connection with the Intercolonial Railway. Representative men of the leading Evangelical Denominations of Nova Scotia were in attendance—our own church having delegated to this work the Rev's. J. McMurray, G. W. Tuttle, J. A. Rogers, C. Jost, A. M., and I. Longworth, and S. R. Rettie. Esqr's., all of whom were present.

Resolutions were passed expressive of a belief in the sanctity of the Sabbath, of the desirableness of keeping unimpaired this Institution of Christianity, and indicative of the feeling of concern and alarm caused by the violations of the commandment "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy." It was further agreed to memorailize the Dominion Government, protesting against the desecration of the Sabbath, and urging changes that will harmonize with Christian sentiments. A Committee was appointed to summon another meeting of the convention should the answer to the memorial be unsatis-

This subject of Sabbath observance must be kept prominently before the people by the religious press, by ministers from their pulpits and by every lover of Zion. There should be no uncertain sound. The danger is imminent. tion as apparent on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere speak to us in terms that should stimulate to continued action, that we may have preserved the rights and privileges of a Christian country.

It is very hard to stand with our Saviur at the grave of loved ones, and say Father, I thank thee!" Yet how man rounded graves will appear in the light of eternity, not as Bochim, places for weeping; but mounts of Beatitudes, whereon
God has laid a blessing. Children saved
from the paw of the lion, and gathered through the grave with the Shepherd arm, to be laid away safe on His bosom Saved ones, bitterly mourned for, she from the storms that would have wrecke them, in the peaceful tomb! But even not so, how very much there is over which

THE Y. M. C. A. CONVENTIO The Tenth Annual Convention of Associations in the Maritime Province met at Amherst on the 14th inst.

We learn from private corresponden and from very full reports published the "Reporter" and other papers, this session has been one of the best

Rev. R. A. Temple writes :- " The Co vention has been the best they have held. A decided impression has made on the whole community, and church will be largely benefitted." T. M. King, Esq., of Antigonish, the

tiring President, conducted the open exercises.

About 126 delegates were present. The following officers were elected the ensuing year :-

President.-Clarence Primrose, Piet Vice-Presidents. - J. B. Morrow, Halif Jas. A. White, St. John ; Thomas Log Fredericton; F. W. Hales, Charlottetow Joseph Burrill, Yarmouth ; Wm. Tupp Bridgetown. Secretaries.-W. B. McNutt, Halife

F. L. Clements, Yarmouth; J. F. Wede Fredericton. From the Reporter we have the foll

ing account of

THE WELCOME MEETING.

The meeting to welcome the delega was held in the Methodist Church at e o'clock. This church is quite new, have been opened for divine service a few we since. It is a very handsome edifice, ca ble of seating some 800. The build was tastefully decorated with flow evergreens, etc., with the word " W come" beautifully worked and arrange over the pulpit. The music was furned by the very efficient choir of church. A very neatly arranged beautifully printed programme was tributed among the audience.

A. Davison, Esq., President of the herst Association presided. The mee was opened by singing

" All hail the power of Jesus' name." The Rev. Mr. Yates read a portion Scripture and offered prayer. The Ch man made a few remarks, and called u Hiram Black, Esq., M. P. P., who deered an address of welcome on behalf the people of Amherst.

The choir then sang "Glad we welco delivered an address on behalf of Pastors and Churches. He said be never been in perfect sympathy with Y. M. C. A. movements, but he loved who loved the Lord Jesus Christ, and comed the Convention to Amberst, the bottom of ais heart. He said was need for the Convention meeting h They were a very conservative peo-but he thought they would learn m from this Convention. He expect great results from these meetings. Lord had blessed them in other pla and He believed He would do so here.

'Saviour, more than life to me." was t sung, when Rev. R. A. Temple, Presider dress on behalf of the Amherst Associat He said he was happy to be in a positio extend a hearty greeting from the herst Association to the members of Convention. He spoke of the rise progress of these Associations, and wis them God speed. He believed tha would be impossible for the member the Convention, representing as they all denominations, to meet together w out rubbing down some of the s points of sectarianism. There is work no other agency can reach so well as Y. M. C. A. He said that the people of herst opened their hearts as well as t homes to the delegation. He conclud very earnest eloquent and practical dress by giving the members a cordial loving welcom

ON SABBATH OBSERVANCE. The sentiments of the convention

embodied in the following resolution: " Inasmuch as the observance or observance of the Christian Sabl marks the rise and progress of nation well as the preservation of peace, or and spirituality in communities;

And whereas there is urgent need vigilance on the part of Christians ge

ally at the present hour. Therefore resolved, That this contion deplores the desecration which is commonly practised, and appears to be the increase in the ease in these Provinces; and convention would urge its members to individual influence with the Dept. Public Works of this country, and established the country of the cou ially with the railway authorities, to vent the unnecessary running of trains the Sabbath day, and by all means to ter the keeping holy to God the bles Sabbath."

THE SERVICES ON SUNDAY. The town of Amberst and adjac country was wholly in the hands of Y. M. C. A. on Sunday. At six o'clock the morning a prayer meeting was lin the basement of the Baptist Chu A Bible-reading and consecration ming, conducted by Rev. George A. H. Church at 9 o clock. All the pulpits valuable by delegator, also the preach Church at 9 o'clock. All the pulpits we supplied by delegates—also the preach stations at Nappan, Warren, Ambe Point Hastings, Fort Lawrence and ot villages, while Mr. Grierson, assisted Christian workers, held open-air served at different times and places during throughout the town.

At 11 o'clock Mr. J. B. Morrow and F. George A. Hall delivered addresses in

George A. Hall delivered addresses in Methodist Church. The opening exercise conducted by Rev. R. A. Tendelivered a few affectionate remarks affect the church of the chur

hich Rev. George A. Hall sp

far united our strength in a co se as that we desire and int t, that there shall be one com d by which to test the scholarship ho are aspirants for the honour of of whatever grade it may be. have before us a most important work that will require the exercise ighest order of faculties possessed thoughtful and painstaking m ion, judicial calmness, unprejaurpose, and patient forbears to deal with a great question of dinterest to the whole population ental training and culture of those ust needs be the future rulers, as and guides of the people at large and must ever be in the ascendary ind must ever be in the ascend , as all history proves, the cultinty and compels an unconscious to its power. In our hands has need the weighty charge of bringworking order a scheme whereby raise the standard of higher eduand aid the several colleges in ac. hing that which those most interthem ardently desire—the most and the most useful style of schowhich, under our circumstances btained. I trust and fondly hope s will be one good result arising united energies, and especially presence on this Board of the men who preside over the several that a strong and united effort nade to raise by degrees the stanmatriculation in our colleges, and means of high schools in the counths may be better prepared when ek to enter our institutions, and table time of the professors and not occupied, as in too many innow is, for the first year or two instructions in the mere ele-the various branches of knowight in their halls, doing, in fact lege lecture room the work which ave been done by the school-masae school-room. Time may, and se will, bring this about, and the he better for our welfare and pro-But acting in harmony, and loyal nty of securing the stability and g the success of this University, acevery one of us to be by the very our acceptance of a seat in this we need have no fears but that bined counsels will in time issue ealization of the object in view. and important are the interests ed to our care that we may well ep responsibility and need wisdom, patience and skill, and from him who alone can guide us he spirit of wisdom and council nd understanding, that we may in His sight and for His glory in ne and for the sake of Jesus

ext meeting of the Senate is to on Thursday, 28th December. clock.

BBATH OBSERVANCE

vention on this subject assem-Truro on the 4th inst. The obthe meeting was to express ment of "the Christian public" ecration of the Lord's Day i ing of trains and the perforunnecessary work in connecthe Intercolonial Railway. tative men of the leading cal Denominations of Nova were in attendance our own aving delegated to this work s. J. McMurray, G. W. Tuttle. ogers, C. Jost, A. M., and L. th, and S. R. Rettie. Esgr's., om were present.

tions were passed expressive ef in the sanctity of the Sabthe desirableness of keeping red this Institution of Chrisand indicative of the feeling of and alarm caused by the violahe commandment "Remember bath day to keep it holy." It her agreed to memorallize the Government. protesting he desecration of the Sabbath, ng changes that will harmonize ristian sentiments. A Comas appointed to summon aneeting of the convention should er to the memorial be unsatis-

subject of Sabbath observance kept prominently before the the religious press, by ministheir pulpits and by every Cion. There should be no unound. The danger is imminent equences of Sabbath desecraapparent on the Continent of nd elsewhere speak to us in at should stimulate to conction, that we may have prehe rights and privileges of a country.

ry hard to stand with our Savi grave of loved ones, and say I thank thee!" Yet how many graves will appear in the light of not as Bochim, places for weep-mounts of Beatitudes, whereon laid a blessing. Children save paw of the lion, and gathere the grave with the Sh the grave with the Shephane e laid away safe on His boson es, bitterly mourned for, sheltere storms that would have wreckers he peaceful tomb ! But even our tears, we can say at the es, "Father, I thank thee!

THE Y. M. C. A. CONVENTION.

The Tenth Annual Convention of the Associations in the Maritime Provinces met at Amherst on the 14th inst.

PTEMBER 23, 1876

We learn from private correspondence and from very full reports published in the "Reporter" and other papers, that this session has been one of the best of the ten.

Rev. R. A. Temple writes :- " The Convention has been the best they have even held. A decided impression has been made on the whole community, and the church will be largely benefitted."

T. M. King, Esq., of Antigonish, the retiring President, conducted the opening

About 126 delegates were present. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year :-

President.-Clarence Primrose, Pictou. Vice-Presidents .- J. B. Morrow, Halifax Jas. A. White, St. John ; Thomas Logan. Fredericton; F. W. Hales, Charlottetown: Joseph Burrill, Yarmouth ; Wm. Tupper. Bridgetown.

Secretaries .- W. B. McNutt, Halifax F. L. Clements, Yarmouth; J. F. Weddall. Fredericton.

From the Reporter we have the following account of

THE WELCOME MEETING.

The meeting to welcome the delegates was held in the Methodist Church at eight o'clock. This church is quite new, having been opened for divine service a few weeks It is a very handsome edifice, capable of seating some 800. The building was tastefully decorated with flowers. evergreens, etc., with the word "Welcome" beautifully worked and arranged over the pulpit. The music was furnish ed by the very efficient choir of the church. A very neatly arranged and beautifully printed programme was distributed among the audience.

A. Davison, Esq., President of the Am. herst Association presided. The meeting was opened by singing

"All hail the power of Jesus' name.

The Rev. Mr. Yates read a portion of Scripture and offered prayer. The Chairman made a few remarks, and called upon Hiram Black, Esq., M. P. P., who delivered an address of welcome on behalf of the people of Amherst.

The choir then sang "Glad we welcome every brother." The Rev. D. A. Steele delivered an address on behalf of the Pastors and Churches. He said he had never been in perfect sympathy with the Y. M. C. A. movements, but he loved all who loved the Lord Jesus Christ, and welcomed the Convention to Amherst, from the bottom of his heart. He said there was need for the Convention meeting here. They were a very conservative people, but he thought they would learn much from this Convention. He expected great results from these meetings. The Lord had blessed them in other places, and He believed He would do so here.

'Saviour, more than life to me," was then sung, when Rev. R. A. Temple, President of the Methodist Conference, delivered an adon behalf of the Amherst Association. He said he was happy to be in a position to extend a hearty greeting from the Amherst Association to the members of the Convention. He spoke of the rise and progress of these Associations, and wished them God speed. He believed that it would be impossible for the members of the Convention, representing as they do all denominations, to meet together without rubbing down some of the sharp points of sectarianism. There is work that no other agency can reach so well as the Y. M. C. A. He said that the people of Amherst opened their hearts as well as their homes to the delegation. He concluded a very earnest, eloquent and practical address by giving the members a cordial and loving welcome.

ON SABBATH OBSERVANCE.

The sentiments of the convention were

embodied in the following resolution :-"Inasmuch as the observance or non-observance of the Christian Sabbath marks the rise and progress of nations, as well as the preservation of peace, order, and spirituality in communities;

And whereas there is urgent need of vigilance on the part of Christians gener-

ally at the present hour. Therefore resolved, That this convention deplores the desecration which is too commonly practised, and appears to be on the increase in these Provinces; and this convention would urge its members to use individual influence with the Dept. of Public Works of this country, and especially with the railway authorities, to prevent the unnecessary running of trains on the Sabbath day, and by all means to foster the keeping holy to God the blessed

THE SERVICES ON SUNDAY.

The town of Amberst and adjacent country was wholly in the hands of the Y. M. C. A. on Sunday. At six o'clock in the morning a prayer meeting was held in the basement of the Baptist Church. A Bible-reading and consecration meeting, conducted by Rev. George A. Hall, of New York, was held in the Baptist Church at 9 o'clock. All the pulpits were supplied by delegates-also the preaching stations at Nappan, Warren, Amherst, Point Hastings, Fort Lawrence and other villages, while Mr. Grierson, assisted by Christian workers, held open air services at different times and places during the

day throughout the town At 11 o'clock Mr. J. B. Morrow and Rev. George A. Hall delivered addresses in the Methodist Church. The opening exercises were conducted by Rev. R. A. Temple, the pastor of the church. Mr. Morrow delivered a few affectionate remarks to Christians from the words, "Let us lay aside every weight, and the sin that doth so easily beset us," etc.

The char chanted the Lord's prayer, after which Rev. George A. Hall spoke

from the words, "Looking unto Jesus." The Rev. D. McGregor preached in the Baptist Church, at the same time.

At 3 o'clock, the Sabbath Schools of the town met in the Baptist Church, W. B. McNutt occupied the chair. Messrs. F. W. Hales, J. Grierson, and Geo. A. Hall addressed the children.

At half-past four o'clock a Mass Meeting of Young Men was held in the Methodist Church. Between 600 and 700 attended. J. S. Maclean presided, and in a few words stated that the object of the meeting was to enlist the young men of Am-herst in the Y. M. C. A. and under the panner of Christ. Several hymns were sung. prayers offered and appeals made by some of the younger delegates. After which Mr. Hall delivered a very earnest and affectionate address. Quite a number of young men stood up for prayer during the meeting,

The farewell meeting to the delegates was held in the Baptist Church at half-

An Enquiry Meeting held at the close was well attended. A similar meeting was held in the Methodist Church for those who could not obtain admission to the Baptist Church.

PROGRESS.

The Reports received from the various Associations were generally, encouraging. Mr. Stearns the travelling Agent had succeeded in forming several new Associations and resuscitating several old ones Towards the funds for the work of the Executive Committee five gentlemen gave twenty dollars each, two others one hundred, and another fifty dollars.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The Sorata, a large, three-masted schooner built y Capt. Neil Landry, was launched on the 7th ult., t Tracadie. In a few days she will sail to Pictou for a cargo of coal, thence to Boston. Her trade will be confined chiefly to foreign parts.

On Monday week a man named John Archibald, employed in Mr. J. B. Fraser's tannery at Shubenacadie, had one of the fingers of his right hand caught in a cog-wheel, and the finger was taken off above the first joint.

On Thursday, 7th inst., while Mr. Donald Ross, of Albert Settlement, and his sons were away helping a neighbor to move a house, and his daughte having to go to Thomson Station, some person or persons entered the house and stole a sum of money ounting to about \$168

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Methodist Church, Kentville, held last week—it was unanimously resolved that the Pews of the Church be free hereafter.

The brigt, Clifford, owned by B. Rogers & Son, of Yarmouth, is a total wreck at St. Kitt's. Crew

The barque Templar, of Yarmouth, N.S., Captain The barque Templar, of Yarmouth, N.S., Captain Trefry, from Montreal, laden with grain, which sailed from Quebec 11 days ago, for Cork for orders, was towed into Halifax last week by the Belgian steamer Auguste Andre, and left at anchor at quarantine, having had small-pox on board. Two days after leaving port the mate, Thomas Murray, of Pictou, was taken ill, with small-pox, and died on Thursday-week and was buried at sea. Every precaution was taken to keep the disease from precaution was taken to keep the disease from

A house owned by J. C. Brackett, Esq., Lorway Mines, was totally destroyed by fire on Satur-day night last. The building was partly insured. A barn owned by Mr. Dennis Whalen, Little Glace large quantity Launched at Jordan River on the 2nd inst., ship

Stewart Freeman, 1657 tons, owned by Messrs-Stewart Freeman & Co., and Capt. S. E. Flint, who is to command her. She is classed for 8 years in French Veritas, and was built by Thomas E. Ryer. Rhodes, the man charged with placing obstruc-ions on the Windsor and Annapolis Railroad, has

been sentenced in Halifax to twelve months' imprisonment for vagrancy, he having been arrested on that charge, and there being no evidence of the other, beyond his own confession, which he after-A boat from the barque Josephine, of Charlotte-town, was upset in the Strait of Canso on Sunday,

9th inst., and two of the men were drowned. Three were rescued by Mr. J. Macguire and others. James Newberry, the man who was arrested for altering notes and uttering them in Halifax, was

brought up for preliminary examination in the police court, on Monday, and committed for trial. A few days ago a barn belonging to Mr. John Lunnen, of Avondale, Barney's River, was destroyed by fire. The loss was occasioned by a boy of eight years of age—putting a lighted match in some hay

on the barn floor to amuse himself. Prof. R.V. Jones, of the classical department, Acadia College, Wolfville, N.S., has obtained leave of absence for a year. He intends to spend this period at Oxford University in perfecting his knowledge of the Latin and Greek. Provision has

been made for his classes in his absence. A night watchman's dog in Pictou, went to the railway station Friday evening, and refused to be ordered off. Thinking something was wrong the men at the station followed the animal to the landing, where they found his master (John Murray) had fallen over, probably while lighting the lamp, and was drowned. Murray and his dog had pro-tected the property at the landing since the opening

of the railroad A woman named Mary Riley, from Chicago dropped dead suddenly on 17th inst., in St. John, leaving a helpless infant in the house where she was stopping. She had been about town for two week drinking continually, which is the cause of her

The rails on the line of the Western Countier Railway have been laid to a point within five miles of Weymouth River, to which point the cars are

Pictor celebrated ber 108rd Anniversary on the A despatch from Eridgewater to the Halifax "Herald" says that Capt. Purdy, of the schooner "Evadne," which arrived there this week from St. Domingo, reports that when she left three of her men were sick with yellow fever. One, Wm. Mc Kean, died, and was buried at sea. The other two recovered upon coming into a colder climate.

NEW BRUNSWICK & P. E. ISLAND.

The Methodists of Moneton have advertised for Tenders for the exection of a new Methodist Church of the old premises, and have offered their old

church for sale.

A despatch to the Sackville, Telegraph says that
Mr. Christopher Boltonhouse received a cable despatch informing him of the arrival of his brigantine
"Gem" at Queenstown from the Coast of Africa,
his son, Capta Hedford Editenhouse, who was

has succeeded Revolute McGhire as Minister of the Reformed Episcopal Church, Chatham, He con-ducted service, for the first time in Chatham, last

The new Government of P.E. Island is as follows:
Hon. L. H. Davis, Leader of the Government and
Attorney General; Hon. George W. DeBlois Provincial Secretary-Treasurer; Hon. W. D. Stewart,
Commissioner of Public Works; Honorables John
Commissioner of Public Works; Honorables John Yeo, John Lefurgey, Daniel Gordon, Saml. Prowse, Alexander Laird, and J. F. Robinson, unofficially

A woman was arrested last week for stealing vest ments, alter cloths, etc., from St. Peter's Chur Portland. She was allowed to go free on promis o leave the town.

While working in the hold of a vessel discharging coal at Tapley's wharf, Indiantown, a colored man named William Gloss was pretty badly hurt. A tub full of coal was being hoisted and while in the air the slings broke and it struck the combings of the hatch, afterwards hitting Gloss on the head. He was rendered senseless, and it was thought at first that he had been killed. After sometime he was rendered to consciousness, but hadly bruised. was restored to consciousness, but badly bruised.

Mr, Joseph Rowan, shipbuilder, Indiantown, who sustained such severe injuries in the head and face by falling into a hold of a vessel on the ballast, is now fast recovering, and is able to get round a

Advices from Gaand Lake and Oromocto state that a heavy frost recently greatly injured the buck-

Hon. John C. Yates, of Bormuda, who has been travelling in Canada for some time, died at the Victoria Hotel St. John, on 14th inst. He caught culd in coming to St, John on the Intercolonial, and was seized with a severe attack of congestion of the lungs. The remains were entered in the Rural Cemetery Saturday afternoon.

Dr. Samuel Woodford, of Woodstock, has been in the General Public Hospital, St. John, for a year, receiving treatment for his eyes, the complaint being granulated lids. The sight of one is complately gone, but he has recovered the sight of the

other, though the pupil is yet weak. A great many fires are ravaging different dis-tricts of Charlotte county. They have also sprang up again along the border of the State of Maine, and are raging with great fury.

The campaign against owners of unlicensed dogs in St. John, is soon to begin. Policemen are busy reporting the names for the purpose of having them before the Court.

Oysters are being taken into Summerside in large quantities, and hundreds of barrels are being shipped

The writs are out for the election in Charletown and the First District of Queen's County. Nomina tion day is on the 21st and election on the 28th o

Mr. Robert Floyd, of Fairfield, St. Martins found that neighboring bears had become too fond of his sheep. He set traps for bruin on the edge of the forest and caught two bears, one weighing 300 pounds and the other 100 pounds. The latter was caught by the paw and had to be shot.

The "Chignecto Post," says: The Portland mining company has been prospecting at Squirrel-town, four miles from the Corner. They have had about twelve men at work. The ore tested gives favorable indications. Mr. Atwood is the chemist and Mr. Merrill is the geologist under whom the operations are being conducted. They have secured, ough their attorney, A. E. Oulton, Esq., leases of land from Messrs. King, Fillimore, Crossman and Cole of about three hundred acres of land. The extent of the vein has not yet been determin

During the night of the 14th, the boarding house f Mr. Wm. Aiken, Fredericton, was entered by thieves, and a cash box containing over \$150 abstructed from beneath the hed on which Mr. A. and his wife were sleeping. Mr. Aiken is satisfied that both himself and wife were chloroformed, as they were not awakened by the entry of the robbers, which alarmed a watch dog confined in the yard.

A boy named McDonald, escaped from the Penitentiary, St. John, on Saturday last to see his fathers funeral. -

UPPER PROVINCES.

A Montreal Custom House officer seized ten tons of powder on the 14th inst. In was concealed under lead and gravel in the barge Dean, from Whitehall. The captain says the powder was for the contractors of No. 9 section, Lachine canal.

It was stated at a meeting of the Direct Trade with Australian Committee appointed a few days ago that the ship "Napier," 1,177 tons, would be placed on berth at Montreal in a day or two, ready to receive freight, for Australia. Freight will b charged 40s. to 45s. per ton of 2.240, pounds, and by measurement 50s. per ton of 40 cubic feet, the freight being much lower than could be obtained by a vessel sailing from Toronto, and the certainty of obtaining insurance at the lowest rates. The Committee consider this the most favorable way

A fire at Almonte Sept. 12th, destroyed thirty thousand dollars worth of property, along with a large furniture factory, probably worth forty or thousand dollars. Several fatal accidents occured during the conflagaration.

The annual meeting of the Prohibition League has not been successful. In Toronto yesterday there were not more than twenty delegates, and at one time they were almost induced to dissolve the

A special telegram from Victoria says the Governor-General arrived down from Kamloops on the 13th and leaves for San Francisco on the 21st.

A telegram was received from Governor Morris stating that he had a completed a second treaty with the Indians in the district whose centre is Fort Hill. This completes the final dealings with all Indians of the North West, excepting the Blackfeet, who will be dealt with next spring.

Mr. B. Devlin, M. P. for Montreal, had an inter view with the Premier relative to the burial of the remains of Irish immigrants exhumed recently in the progress of the Lachine Canal enlargement. Hou. Mr. Mackenzie ordered the purchase of a lot in the Catholic cemetry, and will pay all expenses connected with the removal and re-burial of the

It is suggested that a small subscription be raised to defray the cost of selecting and gathering a col-lection of Manitoba roots and cereals for transmits sion to each county fair in the castern Provinces, and the Provincial exhibition af Ontario, to be held in Hamilton this year.

The Mennonites at Bembina Mountain are de irous of having the rest of their countrymen come Two smooth-bore guns in the artillery shed at

Sault Ste. Marie are one hundred years old, bearing the stamp of having been made in the year 1776. While fishing at Cowley's Mills, on the 12th concession of Clarendon, Mr. James Agret, of Pertage du Fort, came across two sulphur springs, the water of which is quite equal, he says, to the far-famed Caledonia springs.

The latest instance of Canadian enterprise is the exportation of eggs. These eggs have found their way to Liverpool and Glasgow, and notwithstanding their journey of over 4,000 miles. in the hottest season of the year, have preserved their freshness in

The fires in the marsh to the south of Welland about four miles still continue with increased fury. The clouds of smoke and flame have been rolling up in huge columns. This marsh is eighty-four square miles. The new French setflers are reported well satis-

fied with Manitoba dw A fire broke out in Cumming's barn Warkworth, Sept. 9th, and burned from the Post-office to the Methodist church, consuming thirty buildings, in-cluding three stores, Dally's Hotel and Comming's

has for nearly a century been made it side one very materially in getting a scanned by foreigners as this. On good | time to waste in sentiment, and as

MISCELLANEOUS.

A remarkable naval auction is shortly to be held off the Irish coast. The sunken ironclad Vanguard, the tops of whose masts are visible, will be sold to the highest bidder.

An attempt was discovered lately to rescue Fenian prisoners now confined at Chatham, England. A strong military guard, has been placed on the prison.

Mr. Walter, the principal proprietor of the Times is with his wife in America. They were at Albany on Saturday last en route for the Niagara Falls. Sir Garnet Wolseley is now on the island of

The Boston Methodist Ministers voted, 40 to 8 "that we hereby disapprove of the policy of holding camp-meetings on the Sabbath. The trial of Secretary Belknap, on a criminal in

dictment, for accepting money in connection with Fort Tradership, will not take place until December. In the meantime Belknap will remove to his former

Several Turkish leaders in the atrocities in Bul-

The Turkish Government has promised to distribate \$150,000 among the Bulgarian sufferers. Negotiations are pending for a new treaty with Great Britain and United States, which will be chiefly devoted to extradition. It is understood that initial steps have been taken by Great Britain.

Sept. 14th was Masssachusetts day at the Centen

nial; there were eighty thousand visitors, including twenty thousand from Massachusetts. The Rhode Island bleaching and dye works, at Providence, were burned on the 15th. Loss \$100,-

Turkey's basis of peace embraces the following points: First, re-occupation of fortresses held by Turkey previous to 1857; second, destruction of fortresses constructed by Servians since 1857; third, investiture of Prince Milan at Constantinople; fourth, reduction of the effective Servian army to 10.000 men and three batteries; fifth, construction of a railway across Servia.

The Turkish Government propose to issue paper money to the value of forty million dollars, and Servia will also issue.

The American rifle team won the match at Creed moor. The totals for the two days shooting being Americans, 3,216; Irish, 3,104; Australians, 3,062

Scotch, 3,061; Canadians, 2,923. The Governor-General of Adrianople has been dismissed for countenancing violence toward Chris-tians, and strict orders issued to Turkish com-

manders to stop all outrages. The intolerant measures adopted by the Spanish Government against Protestants have given rise to a frequent exchange of notes between the British and German Governments. It is understood they will address remonstrances to Spain on the subject.

Advices from Constantinople state that the Sultan has expressed dissatisfaction with the action of the Turkish Cabinet and the course affairs were of the lurisish Cabinet and the course analys were taking. He said it was necessary to make friends and show England that no more atrocities would occur. The war should be brought to a close as soon as possible, Turkey giving fair conditions. If his present advisers were unable to effect this he would find others who could.

A report, apparently trustworthy, is current that between Egypt and Abysinna will be re-

Spain is threatened with another insurrection. sterenants and business men in Cuba complain that under the arbitrary and unjust system of taxa-tion the property of prominent English importers of dry goods has been sequestered for non-payment of the enormous war fax. Merchants and business men in Cuba complain

The Republicans of the seventh Massachusetts District have nominated Genl. Butler for Congress. Lucius Robinson has received the Democratic

More massacres of Black Hill miners by Indians

MAGDALEN ISLANDS

MAGDALEN ISLANDS, Sept. 15. VIA PICTOU, Sept 16. No mail has reached here since the 3rd inst. The mail steamer "Albert," due since the 10th, has not reached us. A re-

port is in circulation that she is lost. On the 2nd inst., the brig "Grecian, of Jersey, from Quebec for Burin, Nfld., laden with flour, &c., struck on the West end of Bryon Island, and was abondoned by the crew. Through stress of weather during the night she beat over the reef and disappeared. No portion of the ves-

sel or cargo saved. The barque "Gertrude," of P. E. Island, Dauncey, master, laden with timber from the wrecked ship "Calcutta," is on shore at Grand Entry. The vessel and cargo have been sold at auction by the master. About two-thirds of the cargo of deals

from the wrecked brig " Urda," have been saved by salvors-all in a damaged state. The weather for some days past has been stormy, retarding all kinds of fishing

and farming operations. A schooner has been engaged to sail today for Pictou with a mail and a number of shipwrecked men waiting passage to the mainland since a fortnight.

CIRCUIT INTELLIGENCE.

MR. EDITOR,-The following communication will speak for itself. I have pleasure in submitting it for insertion in the columns of the WESLEYAN, as it will gratify the friends of North Wallace to have some facts of this gracious work placed permanently upon record, and prove of interest to many readers of the A. D. MORTON. paper.

Wallace. Sept. 16, 1876.

REVIVAL INTELLIGENCE.

MR. EDITOR.-It is with emotions of deep gratitude to God, and heartfelt joy that I record the "times of refreshing that have come to us "from the presence of the Lord," through the social means of grace held in this corner of the great vineyard, including the Gulf Shore, Fox Harbour and North Wallace. Until of late years a weekly prayer-meeting, held in North Wallace, was the only social means of grace that we enjoyed. A spiritual deadness prevailed; while anything like religious zeal was generally discarded as foolish and unnecessary.

About six years ago Bro. Archibald Robertson, of the Free Church, lest his Eleven car-loads of Canadan live stock, value occasion, while visited in his affliction by a Methodist brother, both united in pray a Methodist brother, and then concluded to appoint a meet-

ing for prayer at the same house a week from thence (which was Thursday evening); and thus began the first social prayer meetings held in Fox Harbour. About the same time a cottage prayer-meeting was also started on the Gulf Shore, held every Wednesday evening. Presbyterians and Methodists united in perfect harmony to pray for a revival of pure religion. Although the general interest was gradually deepening, yet three years elapsed be-fore we realized any fruit of our labours in the conversion of sinners. Thenceforth we continued to receive constant tokens of divine favour until the beginning of last winter, when we began to realize a gra-cious outpouring of the Spirit, such as was never before known among us. Careless sinners became anxious enquirers, and in every meeting requests were made for prayer. The divine influence spread with rresistible power throughout the three above-named settlements. The aged, the middle-aged, and the young flocked to Christ in large numbers. A number of our young men who had been strongly addicted to the use of tobacco, have, on becoming religious, utterly renounced it and are continuing steadfast in their resolution. Several almost hopeless persons, who were hurrying to destruction through the paths of drunkenness and profligacy, were arrested by divine power and established in the paths of peace and rectitude. Whole families were turned to the Lord. In all, wowards of sixty persons professed to have found peace in Christ during the winter. Many of the conversions were remarkably bright and

One woman who had suddenly found peace and joy after a season of intense agony of soul, arose in a prayer meeting and, in touching accents, wished them all to rejoice and praise God with her for his unspeakable love to her. "For," said she, "never did I realize the blessing of true happiness until now. All is glory and peace." The testimony of another middle-aged woman was, "O that I had language to express the unutterable joy that I now find in Jesus !"

Believing, as we do, in the necessity of all possessing the witness of the pardon of their sins and of attaining to the enjoyment of perfect holiness in the fear of God, none have any desire to remain in a doubtful state of mind, and we have reason to believe that some of the Lambs of the flock are living in the enjoyment of perfect love. An aged lady of about eighty-eight years, who had been for many years a consistent member of the Church, but whose religious experience was not satisfactory, became extremely anxious for a deeper work of grace in her soul. For several days and nights she wept and prayed and refused to be comforted. At length, during the still hours of one lonely night, while silently looking to Jesus, a flood of heavenly light broke in upon her soul, scattering all doubts and fears and causing her to "rejoice with joy unspeakable and full of glory." Coming to meeting the next evening, she rose up in the crowded company, raised her aged hands to heaven and exclaimed, "If all the happiness of my past life were put together it would not compare with one hour of the happiness that I now find in Jesus." This aged lady has lived to see nearly all ber children and grandchildren brought to a saving knowledge of the

the good work, and their labours have had blessed effects. The earnest exhortations and prayers of some of our sisters cannot fail to tell upon the eternal destiny of

Meetings for young people (devoted especially to the edification of young converts) are held every Saturday evening. The work is carried on by the laity. It is the result of earnest believing prayr, and individual effort, and is still going

J. S. DAVID. Fox Harbour, Cumberland Co., N. S.) August 28, 1876.

DISTRICT MEETING. The annual Methodist Financial District meeting for Cumberland District was held on Wednesday and Thursday of ast week, in the Methodist Chapel, in this place, when the following delegates were

resent :--Rev. R. A. Temple, (Chairman,) Rev. A. . Morton, (Secretary), Revs. Jas. Sharp, R. B. Mack, W. G. Lane, T. D. Hart. Alcorn, R. Bird, W. D. Baines, R. A. Daniel, R. W. Smith, Joseph Hale, and several

Lay Delegates. A committee was appointed to confer with a committee from the Truro District in making arrangements necessary to the formation of a Camp Association, with a view to the holding of a Camp Meeting annually near River Philip. It is estimated that \$1000 will be required for the purchase and grading of ground and erection of buildings required. Efforts will be made to raise the amount by voluntary

contributions in the two counties. Deputations were appointed for the Missionary and Educational meetings to be held shortly in various parts of the District.

A deputation was also appointed to lecture through the District on the temporal economy of the churches. A resolution was passed condemning the

running of Sunday trains.
On Thursday afternoon the Sunday S. Convention of the above District was held. Besides other delegates nearly all the Superintendents of the schools were present, including a lady who represented one of the most efficient schools in the District. The returns showed that fair progress had

been made during the year. The following were elected officers for the ensuing year:—
President—Rev. R. A. Temple; V. President-Rev. W. Alcorn, Wm. Oxley, Esq.

Secretary-Rev. R. B. Mack. In the evening a public meeting was held, at which addresses were given by Rev. Messts. Temple, Alcorn, Hart, Mack,

I was fortunate enough to be in Patras on the occasion of a Greek wedding, which is an interesting and peculiar ceremony. Weddings amongst the Greeks are for the most part solemnised in the evening and at home, and from the nature of the rite must be very trying to the persons principally concerned. A small table is placed in the centre of the room, on one side of which stand the bride and bridegroom. each holding a long lighted candle, on the opposite side the officiating priests. Behind the former the best man takes his place; he has an important part to fill in the ceremony and is ranked as a relation from the time of the marriage. The room is of course brilliantly lighted, and the numerous guests throng as closely as they can toward the centre in order to gain the better view. Many prayers are chanted by the priests and their assistants, unintelligible even to the ears of a classical scholar, with the exception of the oftenrepeated "Kyrie-eleison," which forms so prominent a part in almost every Greek service. There is a very elaborate ritual -the signing the bride and bridegroom on the forehead three times with the ring, the blessing two wreaths which are after wards placed on their heads by the best man, and, at a later part of the rite, interchanged over and over again, the drinking of wine three times from the same cup, the kissing, by both, of the office bookland the priest's hand who has made them one, and finally, the strangest part of the ceremony, when the clergy, closely followed by the bride and bridegroom hand in hand, the best man, and the nearest relations of the newly married couple, make the tour of the table three times. This is said to be a relic of heathen days, while the drinking of wine from the same cup has been con. the explorations of Captain Cook. Its tinued from the Jews.

When the ceremony, which lasts three quarters of an hour, is over, and the young couple have been duly kissed and congratulated by their assembled friends, the festive part of the evening begins. Servants appear on the scene, carrying large travs heaped with bon-bons, sugar plums, and artificial fruit of different sorts. These are presented to the guests, who are expected to help themselves liberally and to take to their friends at home as much as they care to carry. Cooling drinks of various kinds are also brought in never-ending supply, and the evening ends, sometimes with a ball, sometimes with the departure of the bride and bridegroom for their own home.

GRAND ICEBERGS.

Capt. Kengut, of steamship State of Pennsylvania, from Liverpool, reports history of the Polynesian missions warthat about 2 o'clock on the morning the 12th inst., while the steamship was in this concentration of Christian influence latitude 48 ° 50 min. north longitude 40 ° 58 min. west, the cry of 'sail ahead!' came from the sailor on watch. In an instant all eyes were turned to the horizon, where a large white object, apparently a vessel under full sail, was outlined against a cloudless sky. As the steamer gained upon it, it was seen to be an iceberg. The night was clear and illuminated only by the faint light of the stars. Towering 150 feet above the sea, and sweeping majestically onward in the current, the iceberg glittered like a huge diamond as it reflected back the faint light of the stars above, and borrowed an additional charm, The iceberg had evidently been subjected to the heat of the sun's rays for some time, because to quote the Captain's expression, 'it appeared to be literally rotting away, chunk after chunk, and all perforated with crevices from which minature rivulets were streaming, became detached from the main body of the iceberg, tumbled down its sides with a loud crackling noise, and disappeared in the depths of the ocean.

To the north of this iceberg were many smaller ones, forming a very pleasing picture. This group of icebergs lay directly in the track of the steamer, and she was consequently obliged to make a detour in her course to avoid them. They were safely passed, however, and had almost ceased to form a topic of conversation among the passengers, when word was again sent from the sailor on watch that another iceberg was visible on the larboard bow. This iceberg was fully twenty miles off, but was such an immense one that it could be distinctly seen from the deck of the steamer. It had a wild, unearthly appearance, and looked for all the world like a mountain that was rent and torn by fissures and chasms. It was tipped with snow which sparkled in the beams of the morning sun so brightly as to render a good long look at it exceedingly painful.-Montreal Gazette.

CHERRULNESS is an excellent wearing quality. It has been called the bright weather of the heart. It gives harmony to the soul, and is a perpetual song without words. It is tantamount to repose. It whereas worry and discontent debilitate

born for eternity-a creature that will never go out of existence. Millions of ages, as numerous as the sands upon the shore, and the drops of the ocean, and the leaves of all the forests on the globe, will not shorten the duration of your being; eternity, vast eternity, is before you. Every day brings you nearer to everlasting torments or felicity. You may die any amount; and you are as near to heaven or hell as you are to death. No to be saved?"

This solicitude is reasonable, if you consider that the eternal loss of the soul is not a rare, but a very common, occurence. It is so tremendous a catastrophe, that if it happened only once in a year, or once in a century, so as to render it barely possible that it should happen to you, it would be unpardonable carelessness not to feel some solicitude about the matter. How much calamity. So far from its being a rare thing for men to go to hell, it is a much rarer thing for them to go to heaven. Our Lord tells us that the road to destruction is thronged, while the way to life is travelled by few. Hell opens its mouth wide, and swallows up multitudes in perdition. How alarming is the idea, and how probable the fact, that you may be among this number! Some that read these pages will very likely spend their eternity with lost souls. It is, therefore, your wisdom, as well as your duty, to cherish the anxiety which says, "What shall I do to be saved?"-Rev. J.A. James

One hundred years ago Polynesia, wtih its 12,000 islands, was for the first time clearly made known to the Europeans by population was entirely heathen, and the vices of its people stood out in sad contrast with the natural beauty of these island groups. Now by far the greater portion of Polynesia has become Christianized. Heathenism is mainly confined to the islands in the western part of the Pacific. The missionary societies, whose labors have been so greatly blessed in other parts of Polynesia, are combining their labors upon this western section. The London Missionary Society has undertaken the work on New Guinea and the islands at its eastern end. The Melanesian Mission will extend its labors Presbyterians will enlarge their work on included New Britain and New Ireland in their field. The American Board, in connection with the Hawaiian churches, is enlarging its operations in Micronesia. The upon numerous island groups, some of which have as yet been only partially explored.—Christian Guardian.

The numerical reports of the British Wesleyan Conference shows a net increase in members of 14.876; the number now being 372,938, with 33,228 on trial.

In Spain the Gospel is preached publicly in Madrid, Malaga, Seville, Granada, and many other cities and towns. There are eighty five Bible depots, and 42,000 Bibles, and 35,000 New Testaments, 50,000 portions of Scripture, 1,300,000 tracts, all printed in Madrid, have been circulated.

EVERY song soothes and uplifts. It is just possible that at times a song is as good as a prayer. Indeed, a song of the pure kind recognised in Scripture is akin to a petition, which it is also in the spirit of thanksgiving. The "sweet singer of Israel" wedded his sincerest prayers to melody, and wafted them upward on the night air from his throbbing heart.

DID you ever consider the significance of the names of places connected with the earthly career of Jesus Christ? He was born at Bethlehem, the house of bread. He is the living bread for our souls. He was brought up at Nazareth, the place of shrubs or sprouts. He is a tender shoot out of the stem of Jesse. He agonised at Gethsemane, the oil press. "He trod the wine-press alone, and of the people there was none with Him."-Dr. John

We find in scripture that most of the nanifestations of the will of God made to eminent saints took place when they were busy. Moses is keeping his father in-law's flock when he sees the burning bush; Joshua is going round about the city of Jericho when he meets the angel of the Lord: Jacob is in prayer, and the angel of God appears to him; Gideon is threshing, and Elisha is ploughing, when the Lord calls them; Matthew is at the receipt of custom when he is bidden to follow Jesus; and James and John are mending their nets. The Almighty Lover of the souls of men is not wort to manifest nables nature to recruit its strength; itself to idle persons. He who is slothful and inactive cannot expect to have the

TO LEAVES.

"I planted a peach orchard," writes M. Siroy, of the Society of Horticulture, Valparaiso, and the trees grew well and strongly. They had just commenced to bud when they were invaded by the curculio (pulgon), which insects were followed, as frequently happens, by ants. Having cut some tomatoes, the idea occurred to me that, by placing some of the leaves around the trunks and branches of the peach trees, wonder you are asking, "What shall I do I might preserve them from the rays of the sun, which were very powerful.

"My surprise was great, upon the following day, to find the trees entirely free from their enemies, not one remaining except here and there where a curled leaf prevented the tomato from exercising its influence. These leaves I carefully unrolled, placing upon them fresh ones from the tomato vine, with the result of banish ing the last insect and enabling the trees more, then, when, alas! it is an every-day to grow with luxuriance. Wishing to carry still further my experiment, I steeped in water some fresh leaves of the tomato, and sprinkled with this infusion other plants roses and oranges. [In two days these were also free from the innumerable insects which covered them, and I felt sure that, had I used the same means with my melon patch, I should have met with the same result. I therefore deem it a duty I owe to the Society of Horticulture to make known this singular and useful property of the tomato leaves, which I discovered by the merest accident."-Scientific Am.

SPURGEON AND HIS CIGAR.

MR. EDITOR,-In looking over a late American paper, I came across the following article written by the late Rev. George Trask, the great Anti-Tobacco Apostle, and as it is an unanswerable argument against the use of the vile weed, especially by ministers, who ought to have not only clean hearts but clean mouths', I deem it suitable for a for Temperance, and our suffering, perplace in your columns.

A METHODIST.

DEAR SIR:-I address you as an elder, who am also an elder, respecting your late public defense of the use of To-BACCO. Through a London pulpit and to the Banks and Solomon Islands. The a London press, you give the world to understand that you smoke, and will the new Hebrides. The Wesleyans have smoke, and smoke to the glory of God, whoever may oppose.

> Had you told us, my dear sir, that you used Tobacco occesionally as an anodyne or medicine, what rational man hat man of sense would have question ed your unqualified right so to do? But when you vauntingly defend your habit as a habit, and tell us it is an indifferent act, a small affair and no sin,-when you challenge us to prove from the Bible that it is a sin, you arm us against your position and compel us to resist this outrage upon Christian civilization. Your voice, my brother, is potent for good or evil. It is somewhat like the "English drum beat, heard round the globe." Thousands this side of the Atlartic read your defense of this demoralizing, destructive habit, who never read your sermons. Thousands will copy vour vice who will will never copy your

For many years I was a victim of this paneful narcotic, hence I speak that which I do know, and testify that which I have seen. You assign one reason for using tobacco-vour reasons amount to but one. Were it necessary we might give forty reasons to show that a preacher of the everlasting Gospel should be ashamed to use it.

1st. It tends to make him a slave. The habit once formed and fondly indulged becomes imperious and despotic beyond description, proverbially a match for that of alcohol or opium. The genuine devotee will steal tobacco, who will steal nothing else, rather than do without it, for nothing else has he such a monstrous appetite. To appease its demands, proud ships have been hailed and stayed in mid ocean, and armies have threatened to rebel from right to left if not furnished with it. "Sir," we said to a neighbor, "Do you use tobacco?" "No sir," was his reply. "Tobacco uses me." Dear sir, we said to a brother clergyman, do, I pray you, give up tobacco. "Not I, not I," was his reply, "I will use it if it shortens my life seven years. I will live while I live." If this is not slavery, what is slavery? Is it not a sin to practice a habit which

2d. The habit tends to paralyze the preacher's power to battle intemperance. The alliance between rum and tobacco

You are an immortal creature—a being | SINGULAR PROPERTY OF TOMA- I take it, is known and read of all men. cants-twin devils, as often said, and both must be fought with pretty much the same weapons—must they not?

The blandishments of the rumseller draw, and the insatiable thirst superinduced by tobacco, drives the poor victim to the cup. - " the cup of devils !" gamblers playing into each others' hands.

Under the influence of this drug, my brother, may you ignore the powerful affiliation which binds up these vices in almost indissoluble union? If so, tell us how it is, that drunkards are to bacco users, nine to ten, probably ninety-nine to a hundred? Tell us how it is, that drunkenness on distilled liquors, and this habit were about contemporaneous, and began the world together? Tell us how it is, that dram-shops and tobacco-shops are one and the same? Tell us how it is that men of science, reliable physicians, Mussey, Woodward, Alcott, Agnew, Twitchell, Warren, Brodie, and a host in Europe, hold it to be a physiological doctrine, and that one artificial appetite generates another, and that tobacco, by wasting saliva. parching the throat and inflaming the chest, creates thirst for strong drink, and paves the way to downright drunk-

Temperance lecturers-slaves of tobacco-are becoming scarce with us; they are as Horace Greelev might sav. "white blackbirds," and if well-informed, high spirited Englishmen can tolerate such inconsistent lecturers and preachers, they must be largely endowed with the patience of the saints."

Drop your cigar, dear brother. Wheel your pulpit as a goodly battle-ship into action against this destructful narcotic. and you will accomplish a grand work ishing race.

3d. The habit is filthy, its victims as well as others denounce it as filthy, and men who bear the "vessels of the Lord" are required to be cleanly, in a special sense. The most intelligent, most refined, most godly people in our churches are wont to recoil from a snuffing, chewing, smoking pastor. Tobacco is an aromatic which penetrates blood and bone and sends its profane stench through

all the avenues of social life. The rank smoker, find him where you may, in stage, car, hall or church, break- smoker has as good a right to poison ing bread at the Lord's table, or bent his neighbors well as to poison the air in prayer at the bed of a dving saint, pollutes and poisons the common air. said a Boston merchant, "I wish you would call on my pastor, Dr. S., and cure him of smoking." Do you know that he smokes? "Yes, I know it by the stench about him. He baptized me, and as he led me to the baptistry, I was pained, I was disgusted, I was almost, indignant, and as true as you live I was on the point of breaking from his arms and resisting baptism at his hands. Oh. the abominable odor."

"Come into my study," said a brother clergyman; when there, "what do you smell?" he asked. After a pause, I exclaimed, "Smoke! tobacco smoke!" "Fresh smoke or stale?" "Not fresh surely. Old, old enough!" he laughed and added, "My predecessor was a smoker, he quit this study two years ago, and I am sorry to say, that this abominable scent is the most tangible evidence we have of his ministry."

Ah my brother, dear saints in the agonies of death, have with pale and trembling hand waved tobacco using pastors from their bedsides, pastors they loved!

Pardon us, if we say to the young men, you are educating for the ministry, -dear young brethren,

"Affect in all things about thee, cleanliness, That all may gladly board thee as a flower."

4th. The habit tends to waste the Lord's money and the preacher's salary. This may be comparitively an inconsiderable item, we admit, but as you ignore it utterly, it might be gratifying to know, dear sir, what proportion of that \$70,000,000 which the English pay year by year for tobacco, is chargeable to your account? To your own Master you stand or fall we admit, but we are impelled to ask, do you not spend a sum upon this poison sufficient to support a needy widow?-an orphan child?-or perhaps to educate some noble boy for a missionary—some young is not a humbug, but a rational, scrip Carey, Buchanan, or Judson? Your personal expenditure may not be worth naming, but the tendency of your ex- whilst rum, opium and tobacco are ample is to waste money enough to master, is a humbug. give the Gospel to every creature under

heaven! Is it right to waste the Lor money-is it right by our example tempt others to waste it upon a mar. cotic which, says Dr. Franklin, does a well man not the least imaginable good!

5th. You tell us, dear sir, that this habit is not sinful or a sin, and challenge its assailants to show any com. mand or law of God against it. Are not rational creatures environed by law. laws within, above, beneath and around? And what are these laws, these laws of nature but the laws of God! If constituted like other men, you sinned sure. ly by self-abuse when you began to smoke. The normal unabused physical nature, repudiated the nauseous, norious abomination, and cried aloud I will spew thee out of my mouth. You now " thank God for a good cigar"_ but did you thus thank Him when retel ing, plunging and tumbling, in taking the first lesson in this accomplishment? There are exceptions, we admit. Here and there a victim inherits the appetite, but these cases are in fact anomalous, mons. trosities, and we ask in such a case who sinned, this man or his father, that he was borne with such a loathsome appetite, an appetite which would even diminish our respect for a dog? Who sinned, this man or his father? Sin is here somewhere, A law is broken. You demand chapter and verse in condemnation of your habit. Know ve not. my brother, that the Bible is essen. tially a book of principles, and that it is left to common sense and honesty to apply these principles. The scope, the reason, the intent, the spirit of the law is the law, the letter killeth.

Know ye not, my brother, that according to the English proverb, "The man who squares his conscience by the letter of the law is the synomym of a

wretch?

Why call for an explicit command against your impure habit? Is not the whole Levitical economy against uncleanness, and were it now in operation, would it not come down like an avalanche, and expel every devotee of this abominable poison from the ministry?

Tell us not, my brother, that the Bible has nothing against your habit. The Bible enjoins benevolence from beginning to end. The tobacco habit is selfish, intensely selfish, it is a public as well as an individual curse. The he breathes. All this obtrusion of saliva, smoke and stench upon the public is a violation, a gross violation of the law of love, love which constitutes the very webb and woof of the word of God.

Smokers, whilst smokers, are hard to convert, and if they cling to their idol when converted, they are prone to become drones in the church or pitiable backsliders. Facts, mournful facts, would rather substantiate this statement in America. How is it with you? Devoted Christians of the Whitfield and Wesley type with us are not smokers. Our evangelists and mission aries of the Apostolic order are not smokers. We have good men who use tobacco, but men of self-denying piety, who have laid aside the sins that easily beset them, who stand fast in the liberty of Christ are in no such bondage.

You praise the virtues of your cigar as a soporific—it puts you to sleep. Yes, my brother, here is the world-wide mischief of this narcotic. Thousands of young men hear you preach, are awakened, resolve to become Christians, thank God for a good eigar which allays their convictions, and their good resolutions evaporate in smoke.

Church members hear you preach of sanctification and resolve to abandon their sins and go on unto perfection; they resort to a good cigar, and enveloped in its lethean fumes, come to the conclusion that they can not abandon every sin, and leave death and the gran to finish up the work.

Yes, my brether, tobacco is a souldestructive soporific to millions. It stupefies the sensibilities, sears the conscience, paralyzes the will, and render millions absolutely unable to obey God and embrace Christ.

The project of converting the world by the Gospel of Christ, by the power the Holy Ghost, by man's free agency tural, glorious project, eclipsing other. The idea of converting the GEO. TRANS

CHILDREN'S CORNER RICHARD'S RESOLVE.

SEPTEMBER 23, 1876.

BY W. C. FERRIL.

It was bitter cold. A woman babe pressed to her bosom, and girl of six kneeling at her side. the fire in an humble dwelling. omically feeding the dying embe sustain what there was of life. The ther had beeen sewing, but her fi benumbed with cold, refused to needle longer-their only suppo bread. The night winds w mournfully from without, and the forcing its way through the ready ings of door and window, seemed stroy what little warmth the low emitted. More closely the pressed the babe to her bosom closely the one at her side clung mother's knee, who, conscious helplessness, wept bitterly. In va Estelle Emery striven to save h band from the wiles of the win but though her heart was often with anguish, yet she would not him. With that fortitude which a wife and mother can possess, s toiled and laboured for years to a sustenance for herself and little and, alas, too often her hard e were spent for rum by him w brought them to such misery. had rolled by-years of adversit one sinking them deeper in wa wretchedness.

At last, in their extremity, th taken possession of a building tenable, on the outskirts of t Here the poor wife could hardly o necessaries of life. The wint proved severe, and on this cold the people gladly found shelter their cheerful hear; hs, while the titute ones were shivering humble fire, waiting the drunks turn from his midnight revels. ten, eleven, twelve; the new yea but he comes not.

"Mamma, I am so hungry, little Beatrice.

"Hush, you will wake Eddie."

"But I am so hungry." "Wait, dear : God will send ; thing to eat," while involunta exclaimed, "O, Father, feed the

" Mamma, would God give m thing to eat if I should ask him "Yes, my child."

And, kneeling down upon the she prayed with child like su "O God, please send little Bea bread, for she is so hungry; mamma some too. Amen."

The words were scarcely utter Richard Emery entered. Est ways dreading the effects of his ness, gazed fearingly at him, little joy filled her heart when ceived that he was sober, as he money to spend for whiskey the

The sot had returned in time his child's prayer for bread, words had sunk deep into the the wretched man.

"Can't you get a little woo claimed poor Estelle, "for we w without it."

Though Richard's intemper often made Estelle and her li the objects of violence and bru yet in his sober moments really loved her who had been in all his unfaithfulness. rushed, and gathered what highways afforded, and soon s fire gladdened their eyes. Fe time Richard sat gazing at the The prayer of litte Beatrice had touched the stony heart most depraved nature, and as the haggard face of his wife tattered rags of his children, h of better and happier days. for his conduct seized the unha Fierce and long was the stri tween the love of his wife and and his insatiate appetite. rising, he went to the cupbe took from its inmost recess a only remnant of other days, a wrote a few lines on a fly-leaf. little suspecting his errand, sa there is not anything left to e thing was said in reply.

Day had already dawned, an went forth with the intention some honest work. He en house of a wealthy family, telling his sad story, asked Employment was given him. he labored, and when he rec

Is it right to waste the Lor is it right by our example

hers to waste it upon a uar-

ch, says Dr. Franklin, does a

not the least imaginable good!

ou tell us, dear sir, that this

not sinful or a sin, and chal-

assailants to show any com-

law of God against it. Are not

creatures environed by law,

in, above, beneath and around?

t are these laws, these laws of

nt the laws of God! If con-

ike other men, you sinned sure-

elf-abuse when you began to

The normal unabused physical

epudiated the nauseous, nor-

mination, and cried aloud, I

thee out of my mouth. You

ank God for a good cigar"_

ou thus thank Him when retch-

nging and tumbling, in taking

esson in this accomplishment?

exceptions, we admit. Here and

ictim inherits the appetite, but

ses are in fact anomalous, mons-

and we ask in such a case, who

his man or his father, that he

ne with such a loathsome appe-

appetite which would even di-

our respect for a dog? Who

this man or his father? Sin is

newhere, a law is broken. You

chapter and verse in condem-

your habit. Know ye not.

her, that the Bible is essen-

book of principles, and that it is

ommon sense and honesty to

ese principles. The scope, the

the intent, the spirit of the law

ye not, my brother, that ac-

to the English proverb, "The

o squares his conscience by the

the law is the synomym of a

call for an explicit command

your impure habit? Is not the

Levitical economy against un-

ss, and were it now in operation,

it not come down like an ava-

and expel every devotee of this

able poison from the ministry?

us not, my brother, that the

ble enjoins benevolence from

ng to end. The tobacco habit

h, intensely selfish, it is a public

as an individual curse. The

has as good a right to poison

hbors well as to poison the air

thes. All this obtrusion of sa-

oke and stench upon the public

olation, a gross violation of the

love, love which constitutes the

bb and woof of the word of God.

kers, whilst smokers, are hard to

onverted, they are prone to be-

rones in the church or pitiable

lers. Facts, mournful facts,

rather substantiate this state-

America. How is it with you?

d Christians of the Whitfield

esley type with us are not smo-

Our evangelists and mission-

of the Apostolic order are not

s. We have good men who use

, but men of self-denying piety,

ve laid aside the sins that easily

them, who stand fast in the lib-

Christ are in no such bondage.

praise the virtues of your cigar

y brother, here is the world-wide

OPORIFIC—it puts you to sleep.

ef of this narcotic. Thousands

ing men hear you preach, are

ned, resolve to become Christians,

God for a good eigar which al-

neir convictions, and their good

rch members hear you preach on

fication and resolve to abandon

ins and go on unto perfection;

esort to a good cigar, and envel-

n its lethean fumes, come to the

sion that they can not abandon

sin, and leave death and the grave

, my brether, tobacco is a soul-

active soporific to millions. It stu-

the sensibilities, sears the con-

e, paralyzes the will, and renders

ns absolutely unable to obey God

project of converting the world

dospel of Christ, by the power o

oly Ghost, by man's free agency

a humbug, but a rational, scrip

glorious project, eclipsing story

The idea of converting the w t rum, opium and tobacco are its

sh up the work.

mbrace Christ.

r, is a humbug.

tions evaporate in smoke.

and if they cling to their idol

as nothing against your habit.

w, the letter killeth.

CHILDREN'S CORNER RICHARD'S RESOLVE.

SEPTEMBER 23, 1876.

BY W. C. FERRIL.

It was bitter cold. A woman with babe pressed to her bosom, and a little girl of six kneeling at her side, sat by the fire in an humble dwelling, economically feeding the dying embers to sustain what there was of life. The mother had beeen sewing, but her fingers, benumbed with cold, refused to ply the needle longer-their only support for bread. The night winds whistled mournfully from without, and the colds forcing its way through the ready openings of door and window, seemed to destroy what little warmth the low flames emitted. More closely the mother pressed the babe to her bosom; more closely the one at her side clung to the mother's knee, who, conscious of her helplessness, wept bitterly. In vain had Estelle Emery striven to save her husband from the wiles of the wine-cup: but though her heart was often wrung with anguish, yet she would not desert him. With that fortitude which only a wife and mother can possess, she had toiled and laboured for years to obtain a sustenance for herself and little ones. and, alas, too often her hard earnings were spent for rum by him who had brought them to such misery. Years had rolled by-years of adversity, each one sinking them deeper in want and wretchedness. .

At last, in their extremity, they had taken possession of a building hardly tenable, on the outskirts of the city. Here the poor wife could hardly earn the necessaries of life. The winter had proved severe, and on this cold night the people gladly found shelter around their cheerful hearths, while these destitute ones were shivering by their humble fire, waiting the drunkard's return from his midnight revels. Nine, ten, eleven, twelve; the new year dawns but he comes not.

"Mamma, I am so hungry," cried

little Beatrice. "Hush, you will wake Eddie.'

"But I am so hungry."

"Wait, dear; God will send us something to eat," while involuntarily she exclaimed, "O, Father, feed the hun-

" Mamma, would God give me something to eat if I should ask him?".

"Yes, my child."

And, kneeling down upon the hearth, she prayed with child like simplicity, 'O God, please send little Beatv some bread, for she is so hungry; and give mamma some too. Amen."

The words were scarcely uttered when Richard Emery entered. Estelle, always dreading the effects of his drunken. ness, gazed fearingly at him, and no little joy filled her heart when she perceived that he was sober, as he had no money to spend for whiskey that night.

The sot had returned in time to hear his child's prayer for bread, and her words had sunk deep into the heart of the wretched man.

"Can't you get a little wood," exclaimed poor Estelle, "for we will freeze

without it." Though Richard's intemperance had often made Estelle and her little ones the objects of violence and brutal force, yet in his sober moments Richard really loved her who had been so true in all his unfaithfulness. Forth he rushed, and gathered what fuel the highways afforded, and soon a blazing fire gladdened their eves. For a long time Richard sat gazing at the flames. The prayer of litte Beatrice for bread had touched the stony heart of his almost depraved nature, and as he beheld the haggard face of his wife and the tattered rags of his children, he thought of better and happier days. Remorse for his conduct seized the unhappy man. Fierce and long was the struggle between the love of his wife and children and his insatiate appetite. Suddenly rising, he went to the cupboard, and took from its inmost recess a Bible, the only remnant of other days, and hastily wrote a few lines on a fly-leaf. Estelle, little suspecting his errand, said, "Rick there is not anything left to eat." Nothing was said in reply.

Day had already dawned, and Richard went forth with the intention of finding some honest work. He entered the house of a wealthy family, and, after telling his sad story, asked for work. he labored, and when he received his | day!

wages in the evening it proved a severe task to resist his old appetite. But the right conquered, and all was spent for food and fuel. The wife, accustomed to his lengthened stays, wondered at his early return, and astonished to find him sober. Soon a bright fire was blazing on the old hearth, and when he handed Estelle the food his hard earnings had purchased, she exclaimed with tears in her eyes, "God bless you, Rick!" As they partook their humble fare that evening, Estelle cherished the hope that better days would come. The result of his first day's work only strengthened his determination to reform. The next day he met with the same success, and again his wages were spent for the necessaries of life. The evenings which he had been wont to spend at the bar-room were now passed at home. Estelle with a joyful heart eheld the sudden change, but could not account for it. In due time their rags were changed for better clothing, and ere long they left their miserable dwelling for one more comfortable.

Ten years have passed, New Year's morn has dawned, and, gazing into the interior of a cheerful home, we behold a happy group. A boy is seen admiring his skates, first examining them minutey, and then holding them out to see ow they look at a distance. And now, for the first time, catching a glance of his sled, he exclaimes, "O, Beatrice, look at my new sled; isn't it splendid?'

"Yes, it is very nice," replied the sister, as she finished examining the new books that stocked her shelves. Papa, did you give me these?" she then asked, pointing to her favorite

"Yes, Beatrice."

"O, thank you; I've been wanting to read them for a long time."

"We should also thank the great Giver for bestowing so many favors upon us," replied the father.

"Estelle, you read this morning; my eyes" are weak," he said, taking down the old Bible from its place. While turning over its pages she happened upon these lines:

I am resolved from this time forth that I'll neither use intoxicating liquors, nor frequent the places where they are sold. Jan. 1, 18-RICHARD EMERY.

The long mystery of his reformation was now solved. This was the resolve that had saved Richard from a drunkard's grave, and retrieved their fallen fortunes. Hastening to his side, Estelle threw her arms about his neck, but her voice was too choked to express her thoughts. He had never told them the story of his reform, and now gathering the family around him, he recounted his early struggles to gain the mastery of his appetite. Be sure that cold winter night and the prayer of little Beatrice were not forgotten. It was no little consolation to Estelle to know that her endurance and faithfulness had, more than all else, prompted him to a higher and better life. It was a happy family that knelt in prayer that New Year's morn.—N. Y. Adv.

NAPOLEON AND THE PAGE.

"When Napoleon returned to his palace immediately after his retreat at Waterloo, he continued many hours without taking any refreshment. One of the grooms of the chamber ventured to serve up some coffee, in the cabinet, by the hands of a child, whom Napoleon had occasionally distinguished by his notice. The Emperor sat motionless, with his hands spread over his eyes. The page stood patiently before him, gazing with infantine curiosity on an image which presented so strange a contrast to his own figure of simplicity and peace: at last, the little attendant presented his tray, exclaiming in the familiarity of an age which so little knows distinctions, 'Eat, sire; it will do you good." "The Emperor looked at him, and asked,

Do you not belong to Gouesse?"

"' No, sire, I come from Pierrefite."

"'Where your parents have a cottage and some acres of land?'

" 'There is happiness!' replied the man who was still the Emperor of France and King of Italy."-Cheever's "Anecdotes."

Rev. M.M. Parkhurst, in one of his addresses, alluding to his late trip around the world, said: "I never saw a new heathen temple. All the pagan worship I witnessed was in the old, dilapidated temple." "Now that which decayeth and waxeth old," saith the inspired writer of Hebrews, "is ready to vanish away." How Employment was given him. All day different is the aspect of Christianity to-

JOB PRINTING

REPORTS, PAMPHLETS Posters, Handbills,

Cards, Billheads, Circulars, Custom an Mercantile Blanks,

We are now prepared to execute all Orders for the above work

AT MODERATE RATES WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH.

AT THE 'WESLEYAN' OFFICE

WESTERN BORDER 100 X MARS A.G.O.
illing conflicts of Red and White fees.
ures, Captivities, Forays, Scouts, Piemeer wo J. C. McCURDY & CO., 26 S. Seventh St., Philadelphia, Pa.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

HARRANGEMENTS.

QUEBEC, HALIFAX and St. JOHN.

ON and after MONDAY, 3rd JULY,

Trains will run as follows :-Day Express Trains

Will leave Halifax for St. John at 8.25 a.m. and St. John for Halifax at 8.40

Night Express Trains, With Pullman Sleeping Cars attached,

will leave HALIFAX for ST. JOHN, QUEBEC AND INTERMEDIATE STATIONS at 7.10 p.m., St. John for Halifax, Quebec AND INTERMEDIATE STATIONS at 10.30 p.m.; and RIVER DU LOUP FOR HALIFAX. ST. JOHN AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS at

Local Express Trains

Will leave Pictou for Halifax at 9.45 a.m. and 2.55 p.m.; HALIFAX FOR PICTOU at 8.25 a. m., and 4.45 p.m.; and HALIFAX FOR TRUEO at 5.50 p.m.; St. John For Sussex at 5.00 p.m.; Sussex for St. JOHN at 7.05 a.m.; POINT DU CHENE FOR PAINSEC at 12.25 p.m., and 3.05 o.m.; PAINSEC FOR POINT DU CHENE at 1.10 p.m., and 3.55 p.m.

Accommodation Trains. Will leave POINT DU CHENE , FOR ST

JOHN at 6.15 a.m., and St. John for Point du Chene at 11.00 a.m.

Accommodation Trains

Will leave MONCTON FOR MIRAMICHI, CAMPBELLTON, RIVER DU LOUP and Way Stations at 12.15 a.m , and RIVERDU LOUF FOR MONCTON at 1.45 a.m., connecting with Trains to and from Halifax and St.

C. J. BRYDGES,

RAILWAY OFFICE, Moncton, 7th June, 1876.

P. S.—The night Express Trains from Halifax and St. John. on Saturday night, do not connect at Moncton with Trains

for Riviere Du Loup.

These Trains leave Halifax and St. John on Sunday night, and connect at Moncton for Quebec ar per Time Table. july 8



SUI GENERIS.



UNEQUALED oritically, UNAPPROACHED in capacity and excellence by any others. Awarded

AND DIPLOMA OF HONOR AT VIENNA, 1873; PARIS, 1867. All V American Organs ever awarded any medal naty excellence as to command a wide sale there. naily encounties as to command a wice size there.

A 157 A C awarded highest premiums at Indiatrial Expositions, in America as well as
Earope. Out of hundreds there have not been six in
all whose any other organic have been preferred.

TOT Declared by Eminent Musicians, in both
hemispheres, to be unrivaled. See
TESTIMONIAL CIRCULAR, with opinions of more
than Out The unusual dent free!

than One Thousand (sent free). List of the A Boundary a Mason & Hamin. Do to a list of take any other. Dealers get Lances constitutions for selling inferior organs and for this reason often try perp hard to sell something class. NEW STYLES with most important impressed and Combination Stops. Superb Etangers and other Cases of most designs.
PHAND-HARP CABINET ORGAN

and Circulars, with full parti-ulars, from Agicross MASON O., 154 Treasunt Street, BO 20Oct

then prepares to take his incarnation has for nearly a century been made it side one very materially in getting a scanned by foreigners as this. On good I time to waste in sentiment, and as

British Shoe Store.

NEW GOODS JUST RECEIVED.

BOOTS AND SHOES

MEN'S WOMEN'S BUY'S and CHILD'S, which are FAR SUPERIOR TO THE SAME CLASS OF IMPORTED, which we sell on slight advance on cost.

W. C. BRENNAN & CO.

Victoria Steam Confectionery Works, WATRLOO STREET.

We call the attention of WHOLESALE DEALERS and others to our STOCK OF

PURE CONFECTIONS

Some of which will be found entirely new to the trade. We invite their inspection and solicit a share of their Patronage.

> WHOLESAL ONLY, J. R. WOODBURN & CO..

Victoria Steam Confectionery Works, Waterloo St., St. John

J. R. WOODBURN. H. P. KEE

METHODIST BOOK ROOM

125 GRANVILLE STREET,

HALIFAX.

We are now prepared to offer to the Public the Most Complete Stock of

GOOD STANDARD LITERATURE FOR SALE ON THE PROVINCES.

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS PAID TO KEEPING THE LATEST PUBLICATIONS ON HAND.

As we order direct from the Publishers, we can sell at the lowest rates, and argest discounts given to the trade. Any books not in stock can be at once ordered (if desired) without additional cost. Books can be mailed to any address (postage paid) at the retail price.

The following is a list of some ou hand.

\$2.50 . Whiston's Josephus Memoir of Dr. Norman McLeod Macaulay's Life, etc., 2 vols Roman Catholicism, Schulte History of Bome, Merivale 5.00 The Land and the Book 2.25 1.50 Sydney Smith's Essays 2.25 Beeton's Biographical Dictionary 1.00 Getting on in the World, Mathews 1.00 Nuttall's Dictionary, 80,000 refer' Life of Gideon Ousley Molesworth's England, 3 vols $\frac{1.05}{1.50}$ Dictionary of Dates, Hayden's 5.40 Thomas Jackson The Argonaut Kitto's Bible, Illustrated, 4 vols Rev. Dr. Burns 2.00 Thomas Collins 1.05 Science and Revelation 1.05 Half Hours with best authors, 2 vol Talmage's Sermons 0.60 Erskine May's England, 3 vols Around the Tea Table 4.50 Mrs. Beeton's Book of Household 2.25 Dictionary of Every Day Wants Froissart's Chronicles Management Sermons from the Studio 1.25 The Spectator Familiar Quotations $\frac{1.00}{1.00}$ Haunted Room, A.L.O.E. Curiosities of Literature Ryle's Works, 7 vols King and Commonwealth 1.50 Comfort Ye, McDuff 250 Footsteps of St. Paul Campbell's Nova Scotia

4.50 The Hartand the Water Brook POETICAL WORKS. Paper Binding. Goldsmith Shakespeare John Milton Mrs. Hemans 0.22 Jas. Thompson Walter Scott 0.15 Cowper 0 15 Wordsworth 0.15

We have also a good stock of Poets, bound, ranging in price from 60cts to \$5.

WESLEY'S HYMNS

Have never been offered for sale as cheap as they now are.

Book of Days, Chambers, 2 vols

			-					
Cloth,	double co		.25	64 mo	Cloth			.25
** 8	**	gilt	.30	32 mo	44			.30
Limp	44	••	.50	64 mo	Embossed			.40
" polo	red "	44	.75	64 mo	**	gilt		.45
Persian	**	44	.90	64 mo	66	·	clasp	.55
·· ext	ra "	**	1.25	32 mo	Cloth, gilt,	clasp, ext	ra	.90
Morroco	4+	•	1.50	64 mo	Morocco, g	ilt, extra		1.25
Glaze, Lar	ge Type			32 mo	"	** **		1.75
Embossed, Large Type			1.05	24 mo	44	** **		2.25
				18 mo	**	es		3.00
					(

PULPIT HYMNS.

12 mo Embossed 1.35 | 12 mo Morroco 2.85 | 12 mo Morroco, plain 2.00

Roan, gilt rims and clasp extra 2.00 1.25 Turkey Morroco, gilt extra Persian, gilt

Bibles with Psalms and References are always kept on hand; also. Bibles and Testaments bound in sheep, suitable for Sabbath Schools.

Family Bibles, wholesale and retail, from \$2.50 to \$20.00. Agents sell these Bibles fast, as they are neatly bound and much cheaper than any

offered tothe public AUTOGRAPH, SCRAP, MENTAL PHOTO, POCKET. AND PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.

PICTURE FRAMES.

Rustics all sizes. Gold and Berlin Card Sherman. Maple Walnut Gilt Rims. Iron Gray Cabinet French Walnut Colored Rims Card Holly. Western Curve Cabinet These Frames are made to order, any size, at low rates.

Back Numbers of Bound Periodicals sold at Reduced Rates, viz:

.35

The Quiver

2.00

Child's Companion Children's Friend Band of Hope Review .26 Good Words Golden Hours British Workman Family Friend 2.00 British Workwoman

Cottager and Artizan

Infant's Magazine
" Delight Child's Own Magazine .35 Sabbath School Class Books Society Class Books, Small Large Discipline of Meth. Church

METHODIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY. (Extract from Minutes of General Board, confirmed by Conference).

Resolved.—That the Chairman shall require regular Quarterly Communications to be made by each Missionary on their respective Districts to the Secretary of the Society, giving information of the state and prospects of the several Missions on which they are employed.

PREACHER'S PLAN, HALIFAX AND DARTMOUTH,

SUNDAY, SEPT. 17th.

11 a.m. Rev. D. W. Johnson, Rev. J. McMurray. Grafton St. Rev. W. H. Heartz, 11 a.m. Rev. E. R. Brunyate. Rev. T. Angwin. 7 p.m. Rev. J. McMurray, Mr. J. Mellish BEECH STREET, 3.30 p.m. 7 p.m. Cohourg St. 11 a.m. Rev. W. Purvis. Rev. E. R. Brunyate 7 p.m Dartmouth. Rev. G. Shore. Rev. G. Shore. Rev E. R. Brunyate MOUNT HOPE 3 p. m-The collections morning and evening on Sabbath next, in each of the Halifax churches, will be for the

MARRIED

benefit of the Halifax Dispensary.

At the residence of W. A. Quinton, Esq., Manawagonish on the 13th inst., by the Rev. S. T Teed, Mr. Wm. G. Robertson, Station Agent, Intercolonial Railway, St. John, to Ida E., daughter of the late James Quinton, Esq.

On the 12th instant at the Methodist Church, Avondale by the Rev. James Strothard, Capt. W. M. Lockhart to Hannah S., daughter of James Mosher, Esq., all of Avondale.

At the Methodist Parsonage, Long Reach, Sept. 7, by the Rev. Wm. Maggs, Mr. Albert B. White, to Miss Mary E. Cunningham, daughter of Mat-thew Cunningham, Esq., both of Milkish.

At the Methodist Parsonage, Long Reach, Sept. 12, by Rev. Wm. Maggs, Wm. McRae, Esq., to Miss Sarah M. Eaton, both of Milkish. Aug. 15th, at Stone, Stafforshire, Eng., by the Rev. Thos. Adams, the Rev. John Astbury, of the Methodist Conference of Nova Scotia, to Miss Fran-

cis Lowe of Oulton, near Stone. At Canning N.S., on the 7th inst., at the residence of Leander Rand, Esq., by the Rev. J. J. Teasdale, assisted by the Rev. S. J. Neily, Mr. Henry S. Hill, of St. Stephen, N.B., to Lavenia daughter of Mr. William Borden.

At the new Methodist Church, Amherst, on the 13th inst., by the Rev. R. A. Temple, father of the bride, assisted by the Rev. I. Sutcliffe and Rev. A. D. Morton, Mr. Chas. R. Smith of Windsor, N.S. to Miss Mamie Temple-

After the ceremony the Rev. Mr, Sutcliffe on behalf of the congregation, in a neat and appropriate address, presented the Bride with a handsome; Bible being the first marriage that has taken place in the

On the 11th instant at the Methodist Parsonage Miles Avenue, Gibson, by the Rev. Robert Wilson, Mr. Elias Rowe, to Mrs-Margaret Jane Hazlett, both of Robinson, York Co.

At the Methodist Church, Fredericton, on the 14th inst., by the Rev. H. McKeown, J. E. Colter, to Sarah Louise, eldest daughter of Robert Reid, Esq., of Lincoln, Sunbury Co.

DIED.

At Portland, St. John, on Wednesday morning Sept. 6th, of Diptheria, Annie Ellen, daughter of Andrew M. and Hannah Pratt.

At Nappan, Cumberland, on the 15th Sept., Diptheria, Walter Grey, aged 5 years and 3 months beloved child of Thomas Roach, Esq. At Deer Island, N.B., on 10th inst., Samuel Langmaid, aged 64 years. His end was peace.

Beceipts for "WESLEYAN," for week ending Sept. 20th, 1876.

INSTRUCTIONS AS TO REMITTING MONEYS :-1-Post Office Orders are always safe, and not very costly. Next to these, is the security of registering letters. Money sent otherwise is at the risk of the

2.—When sending money for subscribers, say whether old or new, and if new, write out their Post Office addresses, plainly. 8.—See that your remittances are duly acknow-ledged. A delay of one or two weeks may be caused by the business of this office. After that

enquire, if they do not appear. REV. D. CHAPMAN. Ralph Dobson, 2; Benj. Trueman, 1; REV. SOLOMON MATTHEWS.

Chas. B. Bennett, 2; Edmund Bennett, 2; Morgan Foot, 2; G.A. Forsey, 2; Wilson Lovell, 2; John Lake, 2; James Lake, 2; Philip Lake, 2; Thomas Lake, 2; Benj. Lovell, 2; George Reapin, 2; John Spencer, 2; George Tibbo, 4; George Turk, 2;

REV. ARTHUR HOCKIN. Ed. Morton, 1; Matthew Varner, 1; George REV. W. ALCORN.

George Black, 2; John Hodgson, 1.50; George Purdy, 2; Robert Finlay, 1; Geo. Gillespie, 2; 8 50 Rev. W. H. EDYREAN.

J. R. Parsons, 2: W. H. Collins, 2: REV. JAMES NURSE. Geo. Tooke, 2; Mrs. Evans, Junr., 2; William Warren, 2; Mrs. Gouge, 2:

REV. R. B. MACK. James Read, 2; H. A. Compton, 2; Rev. Edgar Taylor, 1; A. D. Smith, 2; John Lippett, 2;

A. Pridham, Esq., Greenville, P.Q., writname here, and the demand is steady. ous properties of these different ingredi-Your old friend, Mr. A. Dewar, still continues free from Rheumatism." This gentleman is over ninety years of age, and was for many years a great sufferer from Rheumatism until he used Graham's Pain Eradicator more than six years ago, and was cured by less than two bottles.

HALIFAX

MEDICAL COLLEGE INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT

The Regular Session of this Institution for 1876-7

will commence on Tuesday, October 24th. will commence on Tuesday, October 24th.

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

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

For copies of Annual announcement or any further information, apply to Dr. J. F. Black, 49 Gran-

ther information, apply to Dr. J. F. Black, 49 Gran-ville Street, Halifax, N.S.

J. F. BLACK, M.D. Secretary of Faculty.

ST. JOHN DISTRICT.

The following arrangements have been made by the Financial District Meeting for holding the Missionary and Educational Meetings for the year including the Deputations appointed.

MISSIONARY.

St. John, Germain Street Exmouth St. Local Arrangements. Portland

Carleton Fairville Sussex, Sept. 25, 26, 27,
Deputation—Phinney, Ackman and Teed.

Apohaqui January Deputation-Allen and Fisher. Hampton, Oct. 23, 24, 25 Deputation-Chairman and Pepper

Martin's, Oct. 3, 4.
Deputation—Allen and Chappell. Grand Lake, (East) Oct. 2, 3, 4, Jan. 4, 5. For Oct Hart, Lodge. Jan. Chairman, Lodge. erusalem, Jan. 9, 10, 11, Deputation—Teed and Johnson.

Welsford, Oct. 31 Nov. 1, 2, 3.
Deputation—Payson, Hart, Phinney. Kingston, Feby. Deputation-Ackman and Johnson

EDUCATIONAL.

St. John, Germain Street Centenary Time to be arranged Exmouth St. Dep—Rev. D. D. Currie, David Allison, Esq., LL.D. Portland Carleton Fairville

Sussex, January, 3, 4, Deputation—Messrs. Clark and Chappell. Apohaqui, Oct. 31
Deputation—Chairman Hampton, anuary 10

Deputation-Mr. Pepper St. Martins, December 13, Deputation-Messrs Ackman and Chappell. Grand Lake, (East) Nov. 1 Deputation-Mr. Ackman.

Jerusalem, February I, Deputation-Mr. Phinney Welsford, Dec. 27, 28
Deputation—Messrs. H. Sprague & Chappell

Kingston, Local arrangements. It was arranged that the Chairman visit all the Circuits in the District requiring his services for the purpose of holding meetings with the view

of stimulating our churches and congregations to additional giving and as far as practicable for the providing an adequate support for the ministry and for the connectional schemes of our church." S. T. TEED,

Financial Secretary Portland, Sept. 14th, 1876.

LIVERPOOL DISTRICT.

The following arrangements were made at the Financial District Meeting for holding the Missionary Meetings. Liverpool | Local Arrangements.

Caledonia—Oct. 2, 3, 4; Deputation—Breth. Shenton and J. Johnson Port Mouton—Nov. 27, 28, 29, 30. Dec. Dep.—Breth. Shenton, McArthur, Swallow.

Mill Village—Oct. 2, 3, 4.

Dep.—Breth. Prestwoood, Cassidy, Hockin. Petite Rivere-Oct. 31, Nov. 1. Dep.-Breth. Addy, Rogers, Davies. Lunenburg-Local Arrangements.

New Germany—January.
Dep—Bre. Rogers, Cassidy, Johnson. Bridgewater—February.

Dep.—Bre. Addy, Prestwood, Rogers, Hockin

J. SHENTON, Fin. Sec'v. ANNAPOLIS DISTRICT.

The following arrangements have been made for holding the Missionary Meetings in the Annapolis District:

Annapolis—Nov. 28, 29.
Dep. — Revs. Brettle Sponagle, Sargent,
Weldon. Granville-Oct. 24

Dep.—Revs. Smith, Weldon, Williams. Granville West-Oct. 25. Revs. Smith, Sponagle, Williams,

Bridgetown—Local Arrangements.
Dep—Revs Smith, Gaetz, Robson, Craig. Missiondo

Wilmot—Oct. 23, 24, 25, 26, 27.
Dep.—Revs. Lockhart, Teasdale, Tuttle, Craig Aylesford—Local Arrangements.
Dep.—Revs. Gaetz, Hennigar, Teasdale,
Lockhart.

Berwick—Oct. 30, 31; Nov. 1. 2. Dep.—Revs. Teasdale, Gaetz, Hennigar, Shep-Canning—Local arrangements.

Dep.—Revs. Lockhart, Robson, Tuttle, Shep-

Scot's Bay-Local Arrangements.
Dep.-Revs. Teasdale, Hennigar, Robson

Hillsburg, Oct. 30. Dep.—Revs. Smith, Brettle, Sponagle.

Digby—Local Arrangements.
Dep.—Revs. Smith, Sponagle. Weymouth—Oct. 31; Nov. 1.
Dep—Revs. Brettle, Smith, Williams. Digby Neck-Local Arrangements. Dep.-Revs. Brettle, Robinson.

J. GAETZ, Fin. Secy. HUGH H. CLARKE, Professor of Music in the University of Pennsylvania, has given, in Clarke's New Method for the Piano Forte, a work which is destined to supersede instructors heretofore in vogue. It will be sent; by mail for \$3.75, by Book

and Music Houses.

THE GREAT SHOSHONEES REMEDY-Is an Indiam vegetable compound, coming for another supply of "Graham's Pain posed of the juices of a variety of remark-Eradicator," says, "It still keeps its good able medicinal plants and herbs; the varients, when combined, is so constituted as to act simultaneously upon the Blood, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Digestive Organs, Nervous System, &c., restoring their functions to healthy action, and, being purely vegetable, is as harmless as Nature's own beverage. This medicine is a decided benefit in all, and a permanent cure in a large majority of diseases of the blood, such as Scrofula, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Canker, Pimples, &c. In prescribing this medicine we do not claim that it always performs cures; but this we do say, that it purifies and enriches the blood, permanenty caring a large majority of diseases arising from its impurities. It stands far ahead and unequalled among the hundereds of

temperature. Persons who are subject to bilious Colic, Dysentery, Indigestion, &c., should take the "Shoshoness Remedy."

Price of the Remedy in pint bottles \$1

Pills 15 cents e box.

aug 15. Chan, 2 mos.

competingd medicines of the day. It has stood the test of ten years, and is to-day more popular than ever. As a summer restorative it stands unrivalled; it enables the system to bear up against the constant drain to which it is subjected by a high

TERMS EASK. Hantsport, N. S.,

SMITH BROTHERS

DRY GOODS,

HALIFAX, N.

WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE, JUST COMPLETED

25 DUKE STREET,

WAREHOUSE RETAIL

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.

JOST BROTHERS.

141 GRANVILLE STREET, Are now showing a large stock of WHITE, BLUE, RED, ORANGE AND GREEN

NEW SPRING GOODS Consisting of: PLAIN AND FANCY DRESS GOODS. CAMBRICS, LINENS, TOWELINGS,

June 3.

HAMBURG NETTE and EMBROIDERY KID GLOVES, HOSIERY, &c. Ladies COSTUMES and

MANTLES,

A very choice selection of Family Mourning SILK HATS

PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS.

P. S.—Our STOCK will be found unusually attrac-

AN INSPECTION IS SOLICITED.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF

BERLIN

FANCY WORKING MATERIALS

IN THE PROVINCES.

Boston Hair Store 65 Barrington St. Halifax.

WOOLS carefully matched and sent by Parcel Post, without extra charge

W. M. HARRINGTON & Co.

OFFER FOR SALE,

AT 243 HOLLIS STREET,

The following GOODS at Lowest Market rates, viz.:

100 CHESTS Fine Congou TEA Strong full flavor

50 Half Do. Do. DITTO 10 Half Ditto Oolong TEA 25 Caddies Fine Breakfast DITTO 20 Half Chests Southong, 5 DO Heyson 10 Pans Muscovado MOLASSES 25 Bbls Jamaca COFFEE

20 Do Crushed SUGAR 10 Do Granulated & Pulverized DITTO Hhds. & Bbls, Vacuum Pan & Porto Rico SUGAR

Boxes, ½ boxes & ½ boxes London and Muscatel RAISINS Bbls CURRANTS, Velencia RAISINS large assortment PICKLES, SAUCES, Salad OIL &c.,

Kegs Mustard, Boxes Starch Kegs Soda Filberts, Walnuts, Almonds Prunes, Figs, Dates, &c., Pearl & Pot Barley, Oat Meal, Split Peas 50 Bags Rice, bis Pastry Flour, Corn Meal

50 BOXES CONFECTIONERY Barrels Mixed Ditto Fancy Biscuits, Crackers, Pilot Bread Brown, mottled & fancy Soap Cheese,

Spices, Canned Fruits, Sardines, Marmalade, Canned Oysters, Vegetables, Jellies, Meats, Soups, Lobsters and Salmon. Buckets, Brooms, &c. &c. Halifax, N. S., Dec 1875.

MENEELY & COMPANY BELL FOUNDERS,

WEST TROY, New York. Fifty years established. Church Bells and Chimes; Academy, Factory Bells, &c. Improved Patent Mountings. Catalogues free. No agencies.

FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale a Two Story Dwelling House (nearly new) in the centre of Hantsport.

Barn, Woodshed, half acre of land, and thirty grafted fruit trees.

August 22nd, 1876. J. S. HUFTLEY.

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

ESTABLISHED 1861. PARKS' COTTON WARP.

THE COTTCN WARP made by us for the past fifteen years having proved so very satisfactory to consumers, we feel justified in recommending it to all who use the article as the BEST IN QUALITY and actually the CHEAPEST in the market. We warrant every buudle to be full length and

Our name address is on the label. For Sale by all dealers.

WM. PARKS' & SON, N. Brunswick Cotton Milis

LONDON MADE

FOUR DOLLARS, STYLE AND QUALITY formation from the Churches. We will

GUARANTEED. Orders from the country promptly

> C. KAIZER & SONS. Granville St. Halifax

FALL 1876.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS ANDERSON, BILLING & CO.,

Have received per steamers from Great Britain : 57 PACKAGES BRITISH & FOREIGN DRY GOODS

And per steamers from United States: 133 PACKAGES American Staple and Fanoy Goods. These Goods having been 'pe

previous to the late advance in prices, will be found excellent value. -WAREHOUSES-

111 and 113 GRANVILLE STREET. HALIFAX INFANTS' HOME

BAZAAR The Ladies of the Infants' Home intend holding a Bazaar in the last week of October. They respectively solicit the aid and co-operation of all those who wish to help destitute and helpless infancy. Donations in money, or in Piain and Fancy Articles will be thankfully received by the following Ladies.

Mrs. Ronne, 14 Annandale Street,
Mrs. W. L. Black, 111 Lockman Street,
Mrs. Jas. H. Liddle, 24 Baner Street,
Mrs. J. Scott Hutton, Institution for Deaf
and Dumb, Gottingen Street,
Mrs. Jac. C. Mackintosh, Tower Road,
Mrs. P. Kuhn, Dartmouth.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT

OTTAWA, June 12, 1876. A UTHORIZED Discount on American Invoices until turbar actice, 10 per cent.

J. JOHNSON. Commissioner of Custome

MUSIC BOOKS FOR MUSICAL SOCIETIES, CONVENTIONS &c., &c.

Male Voice Glee Book.

(\$1.00 or \$9.00 per dozen). By W. O. Perkins Just published; a large number of new Glees and Quartets of the very best quality. EMERSON'S CHORUS BOOK (\$1.25 or \$12 per dozen.) By L. O. Emerson. All the choruses are first class, and worthy of practice

by the best singers. PEOPLE'S CHORUS BOOK. (\$1.00 or \$9.00 per dozen). For mixed voices The glees and choruses are all "gems." For Choirs, Singing Schools, Conventions;

THE SALUTATION. Price \$1.38 or \$12.00 per dozen. By L. O. Emerson, Hymn tunes, Anthems and Music for Singing Classes. One of the best Church Music Books of our publication.

THE ENCORE.

Price 75 cents or \$7.50 per dozen,

By L. O. Emerson. Designed especially for Singing Schools, for which it is an admirable Book. For Schools, Academies, Seminaries, etc. THE WHIPPOORWILL

Price 50 cents By W. O. Perkins. Filled with the best of Songs for Common Schools, new, very bright and attrac-

THE HIGH SCHOOL CHOIR. Price \$1.00. No better High School Book has appeared. OLIVER DITSON & Co.

CHAS. H. DITSON & Co., 711 Broadway, New York. J. E. DITSON & CO. Successors to Lee & Walker, Phila.

CLEAR PRINT BIBLES FOR BIBLE STUDENTS, &c.

We expect to have early in October fine assortment of an edition of the Bible LATELY PUBLISHED in England to meet the requirements of Bible Students. They are somewhat similar in binding and contents to the Bagster or the American TEACHERS BIBLE, but much lower in price, and contain in a smaller size, larger and clearer type than any others. In addition to the Authorised Version of the Old and New Testaments, the following additional useful matter:

1. References in full.
2. A Scripture Atlas.
3. A Complete Scriptural Index.
4. A Biblical Chronology.
5. Tables of Weights, Measures, &c.
6. A Harmony of the Gospels.
7. List of Offices and Sects mentioned in the Scripture. tures.

8. The Prophecies and Allusions to Christ in the Old Testament.

9. A Table showing the Parables, Miracles, and Discourses of our Lord

And much additional useful matter. The sizes and prices, etc., will be given when the books arrive, in the meantime sample sheets show, ing the size of type and arrangement of the different parts, can be had by mail on application.

METHODIST BOOK ROOM 125 GRANVILLE ST.,

HALIFAX. \$55 TO \$77 a Week to Agents. Samples on 28 ly Augusta, Maine.

SUNDAY SCHOOL BOARD MEETING

POSTPONED. THE ABOVE MEETING advertised to be held in TORONTO, October 10th and 11th postponed to meet in the same place, October

A. ANDREWS, Secretary. Tilsonburg, Sept. 8th, 1876.

THE WESLEYAN SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS TO NEW SUB-

SCRIBERS. The WESLEYAN will be sent to new Subscribers from the 1st of September. 1876, till the 31st December, 1877, for one year's subscription rate-Two Dollars.

This gives the Paper four monhts free. This offer is made with a view to increase the circulation of the Paper, which has now, as its readers acknowledge, a very large variety of news, besides much incontinue to afford reliable reports of the Markets in St. John and Halifax, the latest intelligence by Telegraph and otherwise of any importance, thus meeting the necessities of business men. For the family the WESLEYAN will afford a good store of the freshest, purest reading, necessary to keep members of the household in possession of facts as well as incidents of every-day life. Correspondence from England, the Western Provinces, the United States, Newfoundland and else-

where will appear in its columns.

Agents We are disposed to offer the utmost encouragement possible within the limits of our means. Times are now brightening, and thousands of families in our Church not receiving the WESLEYAN may be encouraged to take it. That our its may help us to secure this end we

make this

Liberal Offer In addition to the usual Cash Premium which each Agent may retain when remitting, we will give to the one who sends us the largest number of New Subscribers before the 1st of January, 1877, TWENTY DOLLARS CASH, providing the number sent be not less than forty. To the one sending us the second largest number we will give in addition to the usual Premium TEN DOLLARS CASH. To the one sending us the next largest number, FIVE DOLLARS CASH. The names may be sent as soon as they are obtained and the Cash forwarded any time between now and the first of January, 1877. But in all cases the money must be all sent in before the

Special Premium will be paid. We rely upon our Brethren to help us at once. We will send specimens of the Paper to any address they may order free. Ministers wishing to employ their spare hours in a way to do good, will find this a profitable method. Ministers who cannot attend to the Canvas may secure some one who will at once make make money and be very usefully employed. Speak of the Paper in your Prayer Meetings, and on your visit. Help us and we will help you.

The WESLEYAN is now sent by friends: 1-To many who are away from the Provinces. It contains for those a perpetual cheer, as we learn from persons far

2-To poor persons and to those who have been obliged through circumstances to discontinue their Subscriptions .- The blessings pronounced on such donors by those benefited, are frequently sent to

us in letters. 3-To Children who have gone out into Business or left home to reside with Strangers. The WESLEYAN thus becomes a bond of Church and Family connection.

Our old Subscribers-true friends of the Paper, are asked to help us by recommending the WESLEYAN to their neighbours and requesting them to sugscriber We will send the Paper to any thus secured as above promised, sixteen months for

BER 21, 18