

The Wesleyan,

225

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**BRILLIANT MINING FUTURE FOR
NEWFOUNDLAND.**

By the steamer *Hercules*, arrived last Saturday from Beets Cove, we learn that mining operations are being carried out there on a very large scale, Mr. Ellershausen intending to ship some 15,000 tons of ore before the close of navigation. Six thousand tons of ore are now on the dock ready for shipment, and about 20,000 tons of shipping have been engaged in England, some of the vessels having already arrived at Beets Cove.

When it is remembered that the average price paid for the quality of ore now taken from this mine is about £10 sterling per ton, some idea of the immense value of the property may be had. The incline tramway, which will shorten the distance from the mine to the dock by about one thousand yards, will soon be finished, when vessels can be loaded with despatch. The engine for raising the ore will also soon be in working condition, and they are now taking some 70 tons per day out of the one shaft, about 110 feet in depth, where they have struck the immense lode of copper ore, some 36 feet in thickness, and averaging from 12 to 15 per cent. of copper. There are two shafts sunk to the depth of 120 feet, connected by levels with the main shaft, thus providing thorough ventilation, and, when completed, affording opportunity for employing a large force with a relatively greater increase of production.

The smelting furnace now in operation turns out an average yield of regulus, for the twenty-four hours, of 4000 lbs.; another furnace is to be got under way immediately, and four more to be completed during the summer, which will melt from 7000 to 8000 tons of regulus per annum. No ore is smelted yielding less than 5 per cent. The coal used for this work is imported as ballast by the vessels engaged for exportation of the copper; a large amount of coal is on hand, and an ample supply is expected to arrive immediately, sufficient for the purposes of the mine, with enough to spare for all steamers that may require it. The tug-boat purchased by Mr. Ellershausen for the service of the company had already arrived, and will give very efficient service not only as a tug, but as a despatch boat, being a fine seagoing vessel.

Mr. Ellershausen, we further learn, has also sent men to prosecute the opening of the valuable lead seam at Moreton's Harbor. This ore, as yet only taken from the surface, yields on analysis of some of the specimens some 87 per cent. of lead, and Professor Hind, who is now there, has traced the vein along from the harbor to the sea. The facilities for shipment will be great, as the vein runs down to the beach in the harbor.

We can hardly predict the great impetus which the development of these mines will give to the prosperity of our island, and feel glad that the enterprise is being crowned with such abundant success. To Mr. Bennett, as the pioneer and projector, under many difficulties, of the great mining interest of the country, we all owe very much. His persistent and undaunted energy was the first to bring to light the hid-

den stores of wealth with which the country is now known to abound, and we trust, as we are glad to learn, that the works of Tilt Cove are showing indications of greater value as they are being proceeded with.

Mr. James Whiteman, whose departure for Beets Cove with Mr. Ellershausen, we notice in our issue of the 10th, returned in the *Hercules* last Saturday, very favourably impressed with what he saw, and returns by the next steamer to England, with a view we understand to the introduction of capital for further mining developments.

We understand also that Mr. Whiteman has been in communication with the government in regard to a number of English gentlemen who are desirous of forming a colony of their own to settle upon some of the rich pasture districts of our southern and western shores, which the explorations and energy of Mr. Murray, of our geological survey, have brought to light. The government, we are happy to say, have given every assurance of support to Mr. Whiteman's proposal.

Would it not be for the interest of the country that our government should retain the valuable services of this gentleman as agent for Newfoundland in London, where he has already accomplished so much toward the settlement of the West shore question, and attract such considerable attention towards the immense resources of our country.—*North Star*.

METHODIST TABLE-TALK.

The President made his first appearance in public after his severe illness last week, when he attended the Missionary Committee. It is to be hoped his visit to the Irish Conference will do him no harm, but after such an attack he certainly runs some risk by undertaking the journey and fatigue.

Mr. Pope has reached Didsbury from America in ill-health. He preceded his colleague, Dr. Rigg, by a fortnight. The Doctor comes home this week, and will doubtless have much interesting information to give. He is expected to speak at the Open Conference in Nottingham, and also at a great Sunday School meeting there. It is well known that his views about American Sunday Schools are different from those of some other ministers who have crossed the Atlantic.

The Conference plan contains a long list of arrangements for services and meetings, but I understand others are projected which are not printed there. It is said the thoroughness of attention to details, in preparing for the first Conference to be held in Nottingham, has been very great. The temperance people have not got their meeting officially announced, but it will probably be one of the great successes of the time. A marvellous change has come over the spirit and tone of the Conference with reference to the great and beneficent movement in favour of total abstinence. Of course it still has some opponents, but they are in a marked minority. There is a class of people in every community whose mission it seems to be to oppose all improvements—who put the brakes of their foginess upon the wheels of progress; so there are some whose whole interest in the temperance reform is to oppose what others favour. It is a happy fact, however, that to-day the men of that class in Methodism are powerless for mischief. On the other hand the advocates of the movement have improved; they have learned that zeal is most efficient if tempered by wisdom, and enthusiasm is more effective if it stops short of fanaticism.

Those who met Dr. Curry at the Sheffield Conference will not easily forget him. His speech at the Albert Hall proved him to be a man of great ability. Indeed he is rather too able to please his opponents. He is, even for an American, an advanced liberal. He does not belong to the bishops' set. After twelve years' service as editor of the *Christian Advocate*, he has just been displaced by the General Conference, and a young minister, loved by Dr. Curry, will become editor of the *Ladies' Repository*, and if he does he will certainly improve it. His pens were too pointed to suit everybody.

Mr. Perks is likely to take Mr. Boyce's work after Conference, and so become financial secretary at the Mission House. It is to be hoped this will not take him away from platform work. If the growing impression proves correct that Mr. Kiltner will be the new secretary, it may be the

best arrangement that, with his ability for organization, he should not be tied down too closely to desk and figures.

The secretaries of the July Examination Committee for this year, the Revs. M.C. Osborn and C. H. Kelly, have done what I never knew to be done before to candidates for the ministry. They have sent to each candidate copies of the last year's examination papers, so that the young men may have some idea of the sort of thing they will have to face next month. The arrangement is an exceedingly kind one, and, judging by two candidates whom I met the other day, I should suppose it is very highly appreciated.—*London Methodist*.

THE WESLEYAN ACADEMY.

(Charlottetown Patriot.)

The Midsummer Examination of the Wesleyan Academy, took place on Thursday last. Quite a number of the parents of the children, and the friends of the Institution were present. The press was represented by the editors of the *Argus*, the *New Era*, the *Examiner*, and the *Patriot*. The examination was in almost every respect satisfactory. The only drawback was that some of the elder pupils did not do justice to themselves. They did not speak loud enough, and the consequence was that, many of their answers, accurate and intelligent as most of them were, were not heard by the greater part of the audience. The writer who occupied a seat near the platform, and who was privileged to take a part in the examination, was greatly pleased with what he saw and heard. To see such a number of healthy, happy, well behaved children, was of itself a treat. We may say here, that the discipline of the school seems to be very good, the pupils promptly and cheerfully attending to the directions of their teachers, without appearing to be under any unwholesome restraint. The answer to many of the questions, showed that the minds of the children have been awakened, and that the instruction given them is thorough. We are particularly pleased with the intelligence displayed by the classes in Natural Philosophy, English Literature, and English History. It was simply delightful to hear the junior class read (Miss Hamilton's, we believe.) The little ones entered into the spirit of the piece they read, and they recited not only with intelligence but with taste. The exercises in spelling and geography proved that these necessary branches of education are not neglected in the Wesleyan Academy. Miss Cole's class did exceedingly well. We will not presume to offer an opinion as to the attainments of Mr. Knight's grammar class. The terminology of the new text books on Grammar, is to us perfectly bewildering, and all we could do while this class was being examined, was to sit by, and wonder and admire.

When the exercises were concluded, short speeches were made by the chairman, W. E. Dawson, Esq., Rev. T. Duncan, Mr. McKechnie, and the editors of the *New Era* and *Patriot*, all of whom expressed themselves highly gratified with the kind and the quality of the instruction imparted in the Wesleyan Academy. We regret to learn that the Principal, Mr. Carscadden, and several of the teachers of this institution, are about to leave the Island. It will, we are very certain, be difficult to replace them by others equally efficient.

The following is the list of the pupils

RECOMMENDED FOR PROMOTION:

- Infant Department.—J. McKinnon, H. Duchmin, Tillie Brown, Gussie Currie, Carrie Downing, E. Moore, Alfred Hall, Carrie Rogers, George Rogers.
Primary Department.—1st Division: F. Higgs, W. Fletcher, W. Hyndman, B. Higgs, J. Knight, C. Duchmin, Annie Weeks, Minnie Brydges, Ida Pentz, Edie Beales, Gussie Hurvey, Annie LePage, Dollie Dogherty, Florrie McGowan, Sarah Ross, Annie Findlay.
Primary Department.—2nd Division: Alice Turner, George Ross, Lillie McKay, Ellen Boswall, Louie Alley, Jessie Knight, Eva Purdy.
Intermediate Department.—Laura Scott,

Laura Farquharson, H. Johnson, Frank Beer, Fritz Moore, Alfred Duchmin.

HONOR LIST.

- Academic Department.—2nd Greek: Class 1: H. Harper, T. Pierce, J. Wadman.
1st Greek.—Class 1: R. McKechnie, D. D. Moore, B. Brown; Class 2: C. Brown, W. Brown.
3rd Latin.—Class 1: Miss McDonald, B. McKechnie, equal, T. Pierce, D. D. Moore.
2nd Latin.—Class 1: D. D. Moore, B. Brown, H. Harper.
1st Latin.—Class 1: Miss Yeo, Miss McLeod; Class 2: H. Johnson, F. Gates.
Geometry.—Class 1: R. McKechnie, Miss McDonald, equal, H. Harper; Class 2: D. D. Moore, B. Brown, T. Pierce.
4th Algebra.—Class 1: Miss McDonald.
3rd Algebra.—Class 1: F. Gates; Class 2: Miss Weeks, Miss McLeod, D. D. Moore.
2nd Algebra.—Class 2: R. McKechnie, B. Brown, H. Harper, W. Brown.
1st Algebra.—Class 1: Miss Yeo, Miss Moore; Class 2: Miss Johnson, Miss Dawson.
Arithmetic.—Class 1: R. McKechnie, Miss M. Beer, C. Brown, Miss Beer, Miss Weeks, Miss McLeod, Miss F. Johnson, Miss Yeo, Miss A. Johnson; Class 2: Miss Dawson, W. Brown, F. Gates, Miss Brown, Alfred Beer.
Natural Philosophy.—Class 1: Miss McDonald, H. Harper, R. McKechnie, Lea Yeo; Class 2: F. Gates, Miss McLeod, Miss M. Beers, W. Brown.
2nd History.—Class 1: Miss Yeo, Miss McDonald; Class 2: Miss McLeod, Miss Brown.
1st History.—Class 1: Miss H. McDonald, Miss A. Johnson, Miss F. Murray, Miss Currie.
English Literature.—Class 1: Miss McDonald, and Miss Yeo, (equal), Miss McLeod, Miss Brown and Miss Weeks, (equal).
Rhetoric.—Class 1: Miss McDonald, Miss McLeod, Miss Yeo, Miss Brown; Class 2: Miss Weeks, Miss F. Johnson, Miss Dawson.
Grammar.—Class 1: Miss A. Johnson, Miss H. McDonald; Class 2: Miss Murray, Miss Currie.
Botany.—Class 1: Miss H. McDonald, Miss A. Johnson; Class 2: Miss Beer.
3rd French.—Class 1: Miss McLeod and Miss Yeo, (equal).
2nd French.—Class 1: Miss Beer, Miss M. Beer; Class 2: Miss H. McDonald, Miss A. Johnson.
1st French.—Class 1: Miss A. Moore.
Intermediate Department, French.—Class 1: Laura Scott, Ella McMurray, Minnie Dawson; Class 2: Lizzie Stronach, Laura LaLacheur, Alice McMurray.

A very pleasant entertainment was given in the evening at which the pupils of the institutions displayed, to a very large audience, the proficiency they had made in music both vocal and instrumental. Those capable of forming an opinion on the subject say that the singing was good, and the music well executed. We regret that our limited space prevents us from giving a more detailed account of the concert.

ACCIDENT AND MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.

The *Midland Free Press* states that on Sunday week the annual sermons in connection with the Hinkley Wesleyan Schools were preached by the Rev. W. H. Wall, of Rugby. In the afternoon the congregation was very large, the chapel being crowded in every available space. In the evening a crowd had assembled round the doors long before the time for opening, and immediately the door was opened a rush was made, and the chapel was soon densely packed. The service commenced, and after the children had sung the introductory hymn, the minister gave out the first hymn, and when the congregation rose to their feet the gallery immediately above that part which was occupied by a greater part of the children gave way with a sudden crash, and a most appalling scene ensued. Of course it was thought that the children underneath would be crushed, and the parents of the children were panic-stricken. A rush was made for the doors, and in spite of every exertion nothing could restrain the impetuosity of the people. But strange to say not one of the children were seriously injured; most of them were got out at the side windows by the friends and others quite unhurt; only two or three being badly bruised. The principal part of the audience assembled outside the chapel, where a hymn of praise was sung for the marvellous deliverance, and then a procession was formed, and the majority of the people marched to the Congregational Church, in the borough, where the Rev. E. Phillips, the pastor, had kindly, on hearing of the accident, offered to vacate the pulpit in favour of Mr. Wall, and the services were continued in that place of worship.

ANNUAL METHODIST CONFERENCE.

We have much pleasure in giving place to a brief *resumé* of proceedings held at the George Street Methodist Church in connection with what is, we believe, the Second Annual Conference of the Methodist Church in this province. It is pleasing to note that progress is being made, and that additional ministers are needed, and will be shortly forthcoming.

We may say that we had the satisfaction of being present on Tuesday evening last, at the George Street Church upon occasion of the concert provided by the choirs of both churches for the entertainment of members of the Conference, &c.

In regard to it we have merely to say that it was about the best entertainment of the kind we have attended in St. John's, and the choirs of both churches show that they took very high rank in the conception as well as in the execution of the programme prepared for them. In a community boasting of no very trained or professional skill, the pieces were wonderfully well selected and rendered, and many of the solos, trios and quartettes were sufficiently well sustained to merit applause had they been rendered by trained artists. Few countries are comparatively richer than Newfoundland in the article of musical taste and ability, as the concert of Tuesday evening abundantly showed. We feel that it would be invidious to point attention to special cases where all did so well. But there were two or three solos and quartettes which reflected infinite credit upon the young ladies who took part in them—and who in the choruses were so ably sustained by the gentlemen of the choirs. The choruses were all fine, and executed with a spirit and ability which did credit to all.—*Nfld. Star*.

His Excellency in Council has been pleased to appoint the Rev. W. R. Pratt; and Messrs. John Whiteway, Sr., James Hicks, E. Wellon, and Thomas Elliot, to be a Methodist Board of Education for Musgrave Harbor. The Rev. John Dixon, the Rev. Wm. Branfitt; and Messrs. Wm. Marcell, Henry Ebsary and Henry Knight, to be a Methodist Board of Education, for Notre Dame Bay, North; the Rev. Joseph Parkins and Messrs. Saul Bonnell, Wm. Stone, Sr., William Treadwell, and George Ellsworth, to be a Methodist Board of Education, for La Poile; and the Rev. Jabez Hill, John Evans, Esq., and Messrs. Morgan Gange, Joseph Ford, Wm. Hickman, Aaron Forsey, and Thos. Pool, to be a Methodist Board of Education for Channel.

His Excellency in Council has also been pleased to appoint R. E. Holloway, Esq., B.A., Principal of Methodist Academy, and the Rev. Thomas Harris, with the Superintendent of Education for Methodist Schools, to be a Board of Examiners for examining and grading Methodist Pupil Teachers under the Education Act, 1876.

St. John's Newfoundland
Secretary's Office,
4th July, 1876.

INTERESTING CEREMONY.

A private note from Rev. Dr. Newman, of the Metropolitan Methodist Church, Washington, bearing date on Friday last, contained, among other items of interest, the following: "I go to baptize Col. Fred. Grant's infant daughter. The President is to stand as godfather, and Mrs. Honore, the maternal grandmother is to be godmother. The ceremony is to take place at the White House, and the water to be used is from the river Jordan. I brought it over at Mrs. Grant's request." *N. York Advocate*.

WESLEYAN ALMANAC JULY, 1876.

Full Moon, 6 day, 11h, 23m, Morning. Last Quarter, 14 day, 9h, 41m, Morning. New Moon, 21 day, 10h, 32m, Morning. First Quarter, 27 day, 11h, 4m, Afternoon.

Table with columns for Day of Week, SUN, MOON, and various astronomical data points.

THE TIDES.—The column of the Moon's Southern... High water at Picton and Cape Tormentine, 3 hrs and 11 minutes LATER than at Halifax.

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

PASTORAL ADDRESS.

Novo Scotia Conference of the Methodist Church of Canada, to the members of the Churches under its care.

Dearly Beloved Brethren:— Grace, mercy and peace, from God the Father and the Lord Jesus Christ our Saviour.

We assure you of the very deep interest which we feel, in all which concerns your present and eternal welfare; and it is because of this solicitude that we now address you words of comfort and counsel.

We devoutly render our thanks to the great Head of the Church, that we are able to bring to you glad tidings of great joy, concerning the prosperity of the work of God among us during the past year.

But we desire to remind you, dear brethren, that, with increased blessing, comes enhanced responsibility, and especially do we urge upon you, to watch lovingly over those who are yet but babes in Christ, so that they feint not by the way.

It is coming to be a generally recognised principle that the religious press, is an indispensable adjunct of the christian church.

We rejoice exceedingly, brethren, in that more and more it is being evidenced that the great family of christians in heaven and earth is one.

We commend to your praying faith and zeal, the great work of the Temperance Reformation. As a church we protest earnestly against the crime of the liquor traffic.

After securing lodging at a quiet hotel near the depot, in Chester, I walked up the main thoroughfare toward the old city on the hill.

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science, causes us to shudder. We have rejoiced ever year, as those who have found great bliss; and while we dare to feel that you are more needed in the church on earth, than in the church in heaven, yet we would rather rejoice to stand over your open graves, knowing that you had gone to Jesus, than to see you live to wander away from this fold.

We urge upon you also to make diligent use of all those means of grace which are so indissolubly allied with spiritual growth. Strive much after private, heartfelt communion with God.

Amongst the various fields for christian usefulness which present themselves, we especially commend to our whole church, our sabbath school enterprise.

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you like men be strong. From the midst of the throne our glorious King calls to us. "Behold I come quickly, and my reward is with me, to give to every man according as his work shall be."

Amen! "Even so come Lord Jesus!" "The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, be with you all. Amen."

W. ALDER TEMPLE, President. F. HUERTIS, Secretary.

THUNDER AND ELOQUENCE.

The manner in which Whitefield once turned a thunder storm to his purpose has been thus narrated. Before he commenced, his sermon, long, darkening columns crowded the bright, sunny sky of the morning, and swept their dull shadows over the building in fearful augury of the storm.

His text was "Strive to enter in at the straight gate; for many, I say unto you, shall seek to enter in, and shall not be able." "See that emblem of human life," said he, pointing to a shadow that was flitting across the floor; it passed for a moment and concealed the brightness of heaven from our view, and it was gone.

"You, O false and hollow Christian, of what avail will it be that you have done many things, that you have read much in the sacred word, that you have made long prayers, that you have attended to religious duties and appeared holy in the eyes of men? What will this be, if, instead of loving him supremely, you have been supposing you should exalt yourself in heaven by acts really polluted and unholy.

His eye gradually lighted up as he proceeded till, toward the close, it seemed to sparkle with celestial fire.

"Oh, sinners," he exclaimed, "by all your hopes of happiness, I beseech you to repent. Let not the wrath of God be awakened; let not the fires of eternity be kindled against you. See there!" said he pointing at the lightning which played on the corner of the pulpit.

"Look upon the rainbow, and praise Him who made it. Very beautiful is it in the brightness thereof. It compasseth the heavens about with its glory and the hands of the Most High have bended it."

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that moment anticipated with new interest. The sermon was from Colossians, III: 3, 4. "For ye are dead, and your life is hid with Christ in God. When Christ who is your life shall appear, then shall ye also appear with him in glory."

The preacher's divisions were: 1. Death. 2. Life. 3. Reward. 4. Duty. These points were admirably developed. It was a sermon of great intellectual force and wonderful rhetorical beauty.

Punshon is a man of large physical frame, florid, fair, and well proportioned. He is in the prime of life, as to years, although just now weary with overwork. He travels from one end of England to another, preaching and overseeing, always abounding in Gospel labor.

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DEATH OF THE DISTINGUISHED FOUNDER OF THE REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

BALTIMORE, June 27.—The Right Rev. George D. Cummins died at his residence in Lutherville, Baltimore county, at 2, 15 p.m., yesterday in the 55th year of his age, after a brief illness from inflammation of the bowels.

Bishop Cummins was born in the State of Delaware, and brought up in the Methodist faith. He was graduated at Dickinson College in 1861. In 1845 he was ordained to the diaconate, and 1847 was consecrated a presbyter or a priest.

He filled parishes in Virginia and in Washington, D.C., and held a rectorship in Chicago before he was made a Bishop. He was always earnestly opposed to the innovations of the ritualists; and in his letter to Bishop Smith, his senior associate of Kentucky, announcing his formal withdrawal from the Episcopal Church on the 10th of November, 1873, Dr. Cummins declared, among the reasons for his course, "that whenever called upon to officiate in certain churches he had been most painfully impressed with the conviction that he was sanctioning and endorsing by his presence and official acts the dangerous errors symbolized by the service customary in ritualistic churches, and that he could no longer by participation in such services, be a partaker of other men's sins, and must clear his own soul of all complicity in such errors."

It is said that the immediate cause of the secession of Dr. Cummins was the controversy which followed his participation in the ceremony of the Lord's Supper with the members of the Evangelical Alliance. This act of religious liberty was constructed by a number of Episcopal clergymen, among them Bishop Tozer, in whose diocese the act was performed. Bishop Potter himself did not complain of it as such, but Bishop Tozer felt called upon to deprecate the action to his brother prelate in a short letter, which was not intended for publication.

Shortly after his letter of withdrawal, Dr. Cummins issued the call for a meeting of those clergymen who entertained views similar to his own. The meeting was held in New York on the 2nd of December, 1873, and was attended by upward of twenty ministers and laymen. At this council the declaration of principals of the Reformed Episcopal Church was adopted.

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BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT.

Go out beneath the arched heaven in night's profoundest gloom, and say if you can say "There is no God." Pronounce the dreadful blasphemy, and each star above you will reprove you for your darkness of intellect—every voice that floats upon the night will bewilder you in your utter helplessness and despair. Is there no God? Who, then, unrolled the blue scroll, and threw open its bright frontispiece, the legible gleamings of immortality? Who fashioned the green earth with perpetual rolling waters, and its lovely expanse of island and main? Who gave the eagle a stately eyrie, when the tempest swelled and beat strongest and to the ministry of her moan? Who made light pleasant to thee and darkness a covering and a herald of the first flash of morning? Who gave to thee that matchless symmetry of sinews and limbs, the impressive daring of ambition passion and love? And yet the thunders of earth are chained. They remain, but the bow of reconciliation hangs out above and beneath them.

A PRESENT HELP.

I was a poor student in a Manual Labor Institute at the West. The month of February was our regular winter vacation. We were privileged to keep our rooms and have board at one dollar a week. But I had absolutely no money. I was six hundred miles from my friends, and they were unable to furnish me with funds. I had no books for the new term, though these were a necessity if I went on with my class, and there was no work about the Institution, nor that I knew of in the neighborhood at that season. My case seemed an exceedingly bad one. And I had no idea from where any help could come. So I went to my room in the third story, locked my door, and carried my case to the Lord. It was a long, earnest, tearful cry for help from Him whom alone seemed able to give it. My prayer was answered. When I had been there, I do not know how long, I heard footsteps in the empty hall, and in a moment a knock at my door. I wiped my eyes, and put myself into presentable shape as soon as I could, and opened the door. A lad stood there who said: "A man wants to see you at the front door." Down the stairs I went, wondering who could want me. In the front yard was a man on a restless horse, who at once said: "We want you to teach our school for a month. The boys have driven out the female teacher. We want you to take them in hand and we'll give you fifteen dollars and your board." I said, "All right, I'll be down there to-morrow morning." And then I went back to my room to thank God for hearing my prayer.—Christian Weekly.

OBITUARY.

BURLINGTON CIRCUIT.

IN MEMORIAM.

Died, on the 29th March, 1876, Mr. GEORGE HARVEY, aged 86 years.

Born at Avondale, he removed to this place in early life, and under the ministry of the early fathers of Methodism was brought into peace with God through the knowledge of sins forgiven. He united with the Methodist Church, and for some years filled the responsible position of class-leader with acceptance and profit to all beneath his care. His place in the sanctuary was seldom vacant, and he was always ready to give a reason for his hope. His last illness was brief, and his departure to the other world peaceful and blessed. Visiting him while in mortal agony we found him ready, yet anxious, to depart and be with Christ, yet quietly waiting the will and work of God. Calmly as the infant falls asleep in the mother's arms, so becalmed his eyes in death, and in a shock of corn cometh in its season" so fully ripened he was gathered to the skies. He left behind him the noble legacy of a pure life and an unblemished name.

CHARLES HAYWARD.

Died on the 17th June, 1876, Charles Hayward, aged 73 years.

The deceased was born at Halifax, and removed to this part of the Province when 26 years of age. Was brought to God under the ministry of Father Pope 37 years ago; united with the Methodist Church, and lived in all good conscience before God and man. For three years as Class-leader he had charge of two classes, and maintained in that position a Godly fidelity, holding the confidence of his brethren, and enjoying much of the love of God. Partial deafness, however, interfered with his usefulness in this respect, and he married his enjoyment of the public services of the sanctuary. From this cause shut in to himself in a great degree, he yet walked with God, deriving comfort from companionship not of earth. Like his Divine Master he could say—"Alone, yet not alone, because the Father is with me." His death was sudden, but not unexpected to himself or his friends. The victim of heart disease, he realized that at any moment he might be called away. As well as usual the day before his death, he lay down at night, and before morning he was not for God took him. To us on earth the Sabbath day opened gloriously, but his eyes beheld a more glorious dawn; and when he assembled in God's earthly courts we knew that he had that day found a place among the glorified and was taking part in the new song of the people and the Lamb. Thus from the church on earth the redeemed of the Lord march in never-broken column through the gates into the city with everlasting joy upon their heads. Burlington, N. S.

DAVID B. SMITH.

Died at Sambro, on the 3rd inst., David B. Smith, aged 49 years, after a long and painful illness.

During his last sickness he sought and found the Saviour, and the genuine change of heart was attested by his unassuming patience in agonizing suffering; the love he expressed to Christ, his faithful and earnest exhortations to all around him to meet him in heaven, and his love for the people and word of God, prayer and religious conversation. He calmly fell asleep in Jesus, and we have only to trust that he will be raised to life again at a glorious resurrection.

BIBLIAN NOTES

C. 1004.] LESSON IV. THE TEMPLE DEDICATED, 1 Kings 8, 5-21. July 23rd. HOME READINGS. MONDAY—The Lesson, 1 Kings 8, 5-21. TUESDAY—Bringing up the ark, 2 Chron. 5, 1-14. WEDNESDAY—A "sign in heaven," Rev. 15, 1-8. THURSDAY—"No need of the sun," Rev. 21, 19-27. FRIDAY—"Bless his name," Ps. 100, 1-5. SATURDAY—"Praise ye the Lord," Ps. 135, 1-21. SUNDAY—"Peace be within thee," Ps. 122, 1-9.

TOPIC.—Manifestation of God's Presence. GOLDEN TEXT—"I beseech you, therefore, brethren, by the mercies of God, that ye present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable unto God. Rom. 12, 1. DOCTRINE.—The believer a spiritual temple. 1 Cor. 3, 16; 6, 19; 2 Cor. 6, 16.

GENERAL STATEMENT. The temple having been completed, the great assembly of the nation was convened to assist at its consecration. The ark was brought to its place, the tabernacle of Moses removed, sacrifices offered, songs of praise sung, and the divine Presence gloriously revealed. The events of the memorable day are grouped under the TITLE of The temple dedicated, while the TOPIC singles out the most wonderful and important of them all, the Manifestation of God's presence. In the OUTLINE is stated the relation of this manifestation to what preceded and what followed. It was I. A RESULT OF HEARTY DEDICATION, vers. 5-11; 2. A SOURCE OF HEARTY PRAISE, vers. 12-21. The exhortation of the GOLDEN TEXT comes home to us, demanding a like dedication of ourselves: I beseech you, therefore, brethren, by the mercies of God, that ye present your bodies a living sacrifice holy, acceptable unto God. The DOCTRINE taught is, The believer a spiritual temple.

The temple was completed in November. It may have taken some time to prepare and arrange its furniture, but the dedication did not occur until the feast of tabernacles, in the following October. Dr. Terry beautifully observes, "The holy house, begun in the month of flowers, and finished in the month of garnered fruits, was appropriately consecrated in the month of thanksgiving." The leading representative men, the congregation of the nation were come to accompany the ark in its removal from David's tabernacle on Zion to the temple on Moriah, as it was borne on the priests' shoulders. Many thousands from all parts of the land were also present. 2 Chron. 7, 8. The tabernacle of Moses with its furniture, including the brazen serpent, was brought from Gibson and deposited in some chamber or vault of the temple. David's tabernacle seems to have been left standing for a kind of synagogue service. Our lesson begins as the ark has reached the temple, and perhaps paused at the porch.

5-11. God's presence a result of hearty dedication. BEFORE THE ARK—Solomon and the people were in the court, and as the priests stopped and stood, unnumbered SHEEP and OXEN were offered in sacrifice by the numerous priests, "for all the priests present were sanctified, and did not then wait by course." 2 Chron. 5, 11. The large number of sacrifices shows the great significance of the occasion.

6. THE PRIESTS BROUGHT IN THE ARK—Levites only might carry it, but the priests were Levites. They carried it also in crossing the Jordan. HIS PLACE—called also THE ORACLE, the speaking place, where Jehovah spoke with men, and THE MOST HOLY, because the special seat of God's presence. The ark, with the cherubim on its cover, was placed under the overspreading wings of the colossal GHERUBIM that stood on the floor.

8. STAVES—These were poles of acacia inserted in the rings at the corners, by which the ark was carried. They were not to be taken out; but now after the ark had been placed in its permanent abode, they were so far drawn out that their ENDS seem to have so pressed against the rail that persons in the HOLY PLACE could see where they were. THIS DAY—The day of the writing, showing that this account was written before Nebuchadnezzar destroyed the temple.

9. NOTHING IN THE ARK—See Deut. 10, 2; Heb. 9, 4. The pot of manna and Aaron's rod had disappeared. If they were really put within the ark instead of by its side, their removal was probably by the Philistines.

10, 11. THE CLOUD—See Exod. 40, 34-38. It was the visible symbol of God's presence. It had guided the Hebrews in their wanderings. Its special place was on the mercy-seat, the lid of the ark. It does not appear to have been seen for a long time previous to this day. It was called the GLORY OF THE LORD, because of its dazzling brightness. After depositing the ark, THE PRIESTS left the most holy place and passed through the HOLY PLACE into the court outside. There, on the east side of the altar, was a vast crowd of singers and musicians, Levites, with a hundred and twenty priests with trumpets. They struck up a loud and joyful

song of praise, and as they uttered the words, "For he is good; for his mercy endureth forever," the bright cloud of glory, the Shekinah, suddenly appeared and FILLED THE WHOLE HOUSE. Its splendour was such that it drove THE PRIESTS from their stations. It was God visibly taking possession of his temple, 2 Chron. 5, 11-14. Thus the divine Presence was a result of the hearty dedication! So will it be if we dedicate ourselves to him.

12, 21. God's presence a source of hearty praise. 12. THE LORD SAID—Doubtless in some previous communication to Solomon not recorded. THICK DARKNESS—The most holy place, into which no ray of light could enter. It typifies the great truth that God can be discovered only as he is pleased to reveal himself. When Jesus died the veil was rent, light was let in, and the "mystery" laid open. Eph. 3, 9; Col. 1, 26, 27.

13. DWELL—SETTLED—Solomon had built such a HOUSE as God desired for his permanent home FOREVER. He recognizes his presence therein. 14. THE KING TURNED—He was standing on a brazen platform seven and a half feet square and four and a half high, on the east of the great brazen altar of burnt offerings. He had been facing it and the temple while uttering the preceding words. Then he TURNED ABOUT to address the vast crowd that stood before him.

15. BLESSED—These are joyful words of praise, recounting a few of the great facts connected with the building of the house, and ascribing to Jehovah the sole glory of the completed undertaking. SPAKE—Thirty-eight years before. See 2 Sam. 8, 6, 7. God promised; and God FULFILLED. It is well to always note how he fulfills his word. HIS HAND is his power.

16. The statement in 2 Chron. 6, 5, 6, is fuller. I CHOSE NO CITY—neither chose any man to be ruler; but I have chosen Jerusalem. I CHOSE DAVID, Saul was selected at the demand of the people; David was God's free choice. The former was the punisher, the latter the RULER of his PEOPLE.

18. DIDST WELL—God was pleased with David's disposition in the matter, although other duties forbade the performance. The loving heart is better than the forced service.

20. HATH PERFORMED—Here again God fulfills HIS WORD, (1) in bringing David's son to THE THRONE, and (2) in enabling him to bring to a conclusion the building of the temple. THE NAME—It was the house of Jehovah, called by his name, and set apart for his worship and glory.

21. A PLACE FOR THE ARK—The most sacred object in the house, and specially for whose reception the house was built COVENANT—The two tables of stone, or rather the law written on them, which they were under COVENANT obligations to keep.

Lessons. I. The promise of Jesus of dwelling in his people's hearts and manifesting his presence to them is more glorious than what Solomon saw. The believer is a more precious temple than was his. And whoever will obey the Golden Text will know the joy of an indwelling Christ. Jehn 14, 21-23; 2 Cor. 6, 16; Col. 1, 27. 2. As the temple of Jerusalem was holy, and set apart from all sinful purposes to God's service, so ought we to be. We must let sin alone. We reserve the Lord wholly. 2 Cor. 6, 17, 18; Cor. 6, 19, 20; 1 Thess. 5, 23.

A Sunday in Paris! Well, it is a pleasant picture, and indeed its effect was decidedly the reverse. Fortified, an effective meal—for my genial hosts, to their insular traditions, refuse to change their English 8 o'clock breakfast for the French mid-day déjeuner—I sat forth. It was a beautiful Sabbath meal all around was beautiful, and only was vile. Such were my thoughts, at rate, as I saw the open shops and the equal successors; the masses on the fold, with hammer and trowel; the carts driven through the streets, and the busy bustle of trade and labour "the day which the Lord hath made. They say that English people who re in Paris 'get used to it.' 'Themore's the To me the sight was sad beyond description. Out of the noisy Sabbath-breaking I stepped into the splendid fashion church of the Madeleine. Impressive architecture; stained glass in richest fusion; a wealth of gold and glitter; magnificent paintings; a kaleidoscope of our costly sculpture; electrifying music; tonsured priest in manifold and sumptuous array; the high altar ablaze with waxen lights, with its crowning image of the Virgin and the Babe half smothered in a grove of flowers; the sights, the sounds, were wonderful—all wonderful! And outside the church, the hum, the strife, the whirl, and excitement of the Sabbath-breaking crowd! As I passed down the stately steps I thought, what wonder that, when the first two commandments are so grandly broken inside the church the second two should be, as they are, so recklessly trampled on outside. It was a relief to get out of the oppressive incense-burdened air of the Madeleine, and yet the Sabbath insult out of doors weighed equally heavy on my heart. Further comments must be reserved for another week.—Selected.

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EDUCATIONAL AFFAIRS are again causing much agitation, the old controversies are being revived, and parties again arranging for a fierce conflict. The Government has introduced a bill to supplement the act of 1870. It is intended by the new provision to give the power of compelling the attendance of children to the Boards of Guardians, and thus children can be forced into national schools, which are under the control of the Church of England and the parish minister for the time. It is evident that school boards, popularly elected are in favor at head quarters, and do not answer the expectations of our Tories, rulers. They will certainly go far to discourage any future elections of school boards, and the prospect for fair play and freedom of conscience and education in our country places is darker than has been ever. The Government institutions now fail to meet the requirements of the times. The Rhenumatic Remedy, a permanent cure was the result. 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 Rheumatic Remedy. My brother, J.B. Cessa, of Bedford, Pa., was cured by the similar amount. JOHN CESSA, Member of Congress of Pa. 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.

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NEW BOOKS, JUST RECEIVED. Any of these mailed, post-free, on receipt of price. Discount to Ministers, Sabbath Schools and the Trade. Chatterbox Picture Annual 1.00 Rankin's History of the Pope—3 vols. 3.00 Tennyson's Poems \$1.00, 60 cents, and Queen Mary 0.90 May's Constitutional History—3 vols. 4.50 Smith's Hugenots 1.50 Annot on the Parables 2.00 " Laws from Heaven 2.00 Light for Temperance Platform 0.30 Dick's & Fitzgerald's Dialogues 0.30 Peasant Boy Philosopher 1.00 Perry's Fables 1.00 Edgar's Works, each 1.00 Heroines of History 1.00 Miss Brightwell 1.00 Beneath the Surface 1.00 Madame Howe and Lady Why 1.00 Hodge on Unitarianism 1.00 The Laughter at School 1.00 A. L. O. E. Latest Books 1.00 Smith's Health of Nations 1.00 Guthrie's Books, each 1.00 Fives Silver Throne 1.00 Teacher's Cabinet 0.75 Green's Bible Dictionary 0.90 Common Sense in the Household 1.00 The Hire 0.60 Bible Treasury 1.56 Reason of this title was to obtain back pay, and not for higher wages. The body of the boy found in the river at Fredericton, the other day, has been identified as that of a son of Alval Doble, of Simonds, Carleton County. The boy was drowned last March in a water hole in the ice. A new Wesleyan Church in Fredericton will shortly be inaugurated. The Rev. H. McKeow has secured the services of a young clergyman for the mission work, but the place of holding the service has not been decided upon. The Rev. J. B. Cessa, of Bedford, is preparing a pamphlet to accompany the Sydney Smith's Essays Choice Quotations Popular Readings A great variety of Juvenile BOOKS, For making up Sunday School reading. POETS in variety and Modern styles. 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 per lb. METHODIST BOOK ROOM, 125 Granville Street.

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FITS! FITS! FITS! BY HENRY McSHANE'S FITTING PILLS. Persons afflicted with indigestion, flatulency, or any other complaint of the stomach, should be cured by the following pills, which are sold by all the chemists, druggists, and grocers, and should be used by every one who is afflicted with any of the above complaints. A MOST REMARKABLE CURE. PHILADELPHIA, June 28th, 1877. Sir, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th inst., in relation to the case of Mr. J. H. H. I was attacked with Epilepsy in July, 1868. Immediately after the attack, I was taken to the hospital, and remained there for several weeks. I was treated by the best physicians, but without any good effect. I then returned to my father's home, and was cured by the use of your pills. I had from two to five fits a day, at intervals of two weeks. I was often attacked in my sleep, and would fall wherever I would be, or whatever I was doing. I was severely injured several times from the fits, and was so much afflicted that I lost all confidence in my own strength. I was obliged to give up my business, and I could not attend to any of my duties. In February, 1877, I commenced the use of your pills, and only had two attacks since. The fits were cured in April, 1877, and they have not returned since. With the blessing of your pills, my health was made the instrument by which I was enabled to do that good which I had long desired to do. I have and their good effects should be made known to all who are afflicted with this disease. Any person who is afflicted with this disease can obtain it by calling at the office of the undersigned, or by sending for it by mail. HENRY McSHANE & CO., 125 North Third St., Philadelphia, Pa.

IS THERE A CURE FOR EPILEPSY? The subject will answer. CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 28th, 1877. Sir, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th inst., in relation to the case of Mr. J. H. H. I was attacked with Epilepsy in July, 1868. Immediately after the attack, I was taken to the hospital, and remained there for several weeks. I was treated by the best physicians, but without any good effect. I then returned to my father's home, and was cured by the use of your pills. I had from two to five fits a day, at intervals of two weeks. I was often attacked in my sleep, and would fall wherever I would be, or whatever I was doing. I was severely injured several times from the fits, and was so much afflicted that I lost all confidence in my own strength. I was obliged to give up my business, and I could not attend to any of my duties. In February, 1877, I commenced the use of your pills, and only had two attacks since. The fits were cured in April, 1877, and they have not returned since. With the blessing of your pills, my health was made the instrument by which I was enabled to do that good which I had long desired to do. I have and their good effects should be made known to all who are afflicted with this disease. Any person who is afflicted with this disease can obtain it by calling at the office of the undersigned, or by sending for it by mail. HENRY McSHANE & CO., 125 North Third St., Philadelphia, Pa.

STILL ANOTHER CURE. Read the following testimonial from a person who has been cured of Epilepsy by the use of your pills. CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 28th, 1877. Sir, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th inst., in relation to the case of Mr. J. H. H. I was attacked with Epilepsy in July, 1868. Immediately after the attack, I was taken to the hospital, and remained there for several weeks. I was treated by the best physicians, but without any good effect. I then returned to my father's home, and was cured by the use of your pills. I had from two to five fits a day, at intervals of two weeks. I was often attacked in my sleep, and would fall wherever I would be, or whatever I was doing. I was severely injured several times from the fits, and was so much afflicted that I lost all confidence in my own strength. I was obliged to give up my business, and I could not attend to any of my duties. In February, 1877, I commenced the use of your pills, and only had two attacks since. The fits were cured in April, 1877, and they have not returned since. With the blessing of your pills, my health was made the instrument by which I was enabled to do that good which I had long desired to do. I have and their good effects should be made known to all who are afflicted with this disease. Any person who is afflicted with this disease can obtain it by calling at the office of the undersigned, or by sending for it by mail. HENRY McSHANE & CO., 125 North Third St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1876.

THE NOVA SCOTIA CONFERENCE CAMP MEETING.

For the first time in our existence we have had the opportunity of attending during a few days, and of witnessing and assisting at the services of a Camp Meeting. It is with no little reluctance that we return to the solitary responsibilities of office. The occasion to us, as to many others, was a ministerial Sabbath. A grove of stately trees, clad in summer verdure, seeming to breathe themselves of a sweet and holy atmosphere, and to the imagination forever singing in subdued, rustling melody, would be a charm at any time, would be to any devout mind, a natural doxology and benediction. When one stands within yonder hallowed enclosure, however, and listens to the modern music which has revolutionized our habits of worship; when he hears the echoes, wierd-like, sighing through the leaves, blending with song of summer evening zephyrs; when he hears on every hand, in tent and grove and among the multitude, cries for mercy, as penitents plead, hallelujahs of joy from souls liberated or participating in a friend's new-born happiness, the experience becomes akin to that of angels. This may appear extravagance to the reader; it really does not express half our meaning.

As to the multitude. The congregation at public worship was seldom less than 1,200 persons. On Sabbath morning, by careful estimate, there were said to be 7,000 persons on the ground. Ten star-points, running out from the preacher's stand, consisted of rough benches, each seating 630 people. There were 1000 others walking or standing. In the afternoon the crowd was even more dense and numerous. As if to silence all prejudice and criticism of the world, and of reasonably jealous Christians, not a single instance of misbehaviour could be witnessed. We walked thrice around the encampment, taking a circle of half a mile each time, and certainly traversing every spot where iniquity might be inclined to take refuge. Beyond a solitary group of young persons, who sat down to talk—for aught we know of good and proper things—there was no sign of desecration. On the ground proper, there were, of the 7,000, seated or quietly standing, and 250 on an average moving about. In any town, indeed in any village, one may see more distraction any Lord's day than was witnessed yonder. True, there were giddy boys and girls, with ribbons of glaring colour, and jewelry of questionable worth, floating about the crowd, so like the restless inhabitants of a Lunatic Asylum that one instinctively began to doubt whether they ought to be at large. But suns themselves have spots, and even apostolic feasts were not without them.

The preaching was usually good, always fervent and effective. This stimulus to ministerial life we regard as a chief advantage of the camp meeting. There are men among us, who, since July, 1875, at Berwick, have been going through the land as living flames of zeal. Souls won of God on the campground, are but a tithe of the number brought into the church through the influence of this great Provincial means of grace. Extraordinary flashes of genius we did hear occasionally. Mr. Pitblado from New Hampshire excelled in utterance of striking, sententious truths. The President, Rev. R. A. Temple, was remarkable for his solid argument and tender expostulation. Others had their own peculiar excellencies. Exhortation was frequent and very powerful, and the singing something to stir the heart and dwell long upon the memory.

The Camp Meeting ought to be encouraged—ought to be sustained—

ought to be attended. For the good of the individual worshipper and worker; for the abounding advantages to the country, every possible strength should be brought to bear upon the plans of the Camp Meeting Association.

THE TRACT SOCIETY.

In justice to all parties—those connected with this society as well as mere observers—we publish the following statement and explanation. To most of our readers, as to ourselves, the Constitution of this Society, as quoted by its Committee, will open entirely new aspects of the question. There is no limit to the sources whence literature is to be obtained for the society's purposes, save as the judgment of its managers may determine. It is easy thus to become involved in denominational difficulties. We had, all along, as had doubtless thousands of others, the idea that the Book and Tract Society was for the circulation of Books and Tracts published by the Book and Tract Society. Instead of this its aim has been to get publications anywhere, as might suit its objects. How can any guardianship be exercised in such a case? No committee could pretend to examine every book designed for circulation, where there are say thirty or forty thousand dollars worth of books, each year, to pass through the hands of ten or twelve colporteurs in outlying districts. Then, after a complaint is offered respecting any book, is not quite too late to countermand it, inasmuch as said book must already have gone to the ends of the Province? There need be no difficulty in obtaining non-denominational literature in abundance. If it be not the aim, however, of the society to circulate non-denominational literature, but books purchased from the publishers of the different denominations, it strikes us that there can be little harmony of action on the part of the churches in supporting it. If we caught the main argument in the debate of the Conference relative to this subject, it was that our ministers were asked to nurture, and our people to support, an institution which was circulating through the country doctrines against which our pulpits have been contending for a hundred years. We believe this objection was reasonable; it appears all the more reasonable now that we see the society was not permitting certain books to go to the country through want of watchfulness, but actually as a part of the work laid out for it by its constitution. If the publication committee, composed of representatives from several churches, could have a sample of each book on the order list placed before them, and had sufficient time to read them in turn, objections then to obnoxious books would lead practically to the principle of non-denominational literature for a non-denominational society. As it is, the Society is one of multifarious means, drawn from sources absolutely conflicting in sentiment. Perhaps a chief benefit to follow this agitation will be such a change in the constitution of the Society as will make its aims and operations harmonize with the principle of religious union.

THE TRACT SOCIETY.

To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle:
DEAR SIR,—

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the British American Book and Tract Society, held on the 5th inst., the following statement in reference to the action of the Methodist Conference was adopted. You will greatly oblige the Society by publishing it in your paper.
On behalf of the Committee,
A. MCBRYAN, Secretary.

Halifax, July 7th, 1876.

Statement of Executive Committee of British American Book and Tract Society.

The Methodist Conference, at its recent meeting at Windsor, passed a resolution, the preamble of which referred to the British American Book and Tract Society in the following terms:—
"The Conference having been long and painfully confirmed in the conviction that many of the books circulated by the Book and Tract Society contained doctrines opposed to the teaching of our church, and having heard this year that the objections referred to are even more aggravated."
The following rule is part of the Society's constitution:—

"To promote in the highest degree the objects of the Society the officers and directors shall be elected from different denominations of Christians, and shall be members in good standing in their respective churches. The Publication Committee shall contain no two members of the same ecclesiastical denomination, and no book or tract shall be circulated to which any member of that Committee shall object."

The following is among the Society's Bye-Laws:—

"The Publication Committee shall select from the literature of the various Tract Societies and private publishing houses, in Great Britain or the United States, such publications (1) as they shall deem most suitable for promoting the object of the Society, and (2) as they can procure on the most advantageous terms."

From the organization of the Society in 1867 till this hour, the Publication Committee has been composed of four gentlemen belonging respectively to the English, the Methodist, the Baptist, and the Presbyterian Churches. Never in one instance was a book or tract kept on the Society's lists after it was objected to by any member of the Publication Committee. All publications have been carefully selected from the best available sources, with a single eye to the promotion of evangelical religion and the salvation of souls.

The Methodist Conference has left this Society and the community generally in total ignorance of the grounds on which the preamble above quoted is founded. This society was not heard in its own defence before censure was pronounced. It is necessary, therefore, that the Committee should declare to the Christian public, and especially to the Methodist section of that public, that they have ever endeavored in good faith before God and men to discharge their duties honorably, honestly and with a view only to the glory of God and the advancement of the Redeemer's kingdom. They have further to declare that whenever attention has been called to any publication of an objectionable character no time has been lost in removing it from the establishment. Their sole object has been to diffuse a knowledge of our Lord Jesus Christ as the Redeemer of sinners and to promote the interests of vital godliness and sound morality by the circulation—through colportage and other means—of religious books and tracts, calculated to receive the approbation of all evangelical Christians, and especially to reach the thousands throughout the land who are destitute of the means of grace and of a sound religious literature. The Committee believe that they have not swerved from this object to the right hand or to the left. God has very abundantly blessed their works. Religious publications to the value of over \$180,000 have already been circulated, and many families, who would otherwise have been without it, have been supplied with the word of God. Even within the last month one of our colporteurs found five families who were without a copy of the Bible, and supplied their need.

It is while thus laboring for our common Lord and Saviour, that the Society has been visited with the censure quoted above. In these painful circumstances the Committee can only throw themselves anew upon the protection and guidance of the blessed Master, whom they seek to serve, and upon the sympathies of the Christian public. While in the past, as already intimated, any publication found to be objectionable has been promptly removed from the Depository, the same policy will be rigorously pursued in the future; and the Committee trust that thus the work of this Society will be prosecuted in such a manner as will promote the glory of God and the peace and prosperity of all evangelical churches.

- THOS. A. BROWN, President.
GEORGE W. HILL, R. F. BURNS, D.D., JOHN LATHERN, W. S. STELLING, E. M. SAUNDERS, ALLAN SIMPSON, JOHN READ, JOHN S. MACLEAN, D. HENRY STARR, ROBERT MURRAY, W. J. ANCIENT, Executive Committee.

OMISSIONS, &c.—Owing to our absence at Camp-Meeting last week, our issue of the paper was, to some extent, neglected. A few things were included which ought to have been omitted, and one or two items ought to have received more attention. What is written is written, however; and we but call attention to the advertisement of the Sackville Institutions, which last week were obscurely given. There are significant truths contained in the comprehensive advertisement, upon which we may enlarge in a future number. The Institutions must prosper.

Mr. BERG the estimable gentleman who devotes his life to the prevention of cruelty to animals in New York, has just suffered a defeat in court. He saw 30 green turtles in Fulton market, lying on their backs with their flippers tied together by cords which passed through one near the tips. This he regarded as cruelty, and forthwith caused the owner of the turtles to be arrested. When the case came into court several zoologists were called as witnesses. Their evidence was conflicting. One said that turtles in the position of the 39 in question suffered great harm. Another said that the cuts in the flippers were harmless, and that the laying of the turtles on their backs was really a merciful proceeding as if they were laid on their stomachs they would drag themselves about, and excoriate the skin, thus suffering pain and at the same time making the flesh unwholesome for food. After an interesting zoological study the court came to the conclusion that Mr. Bergh was needlessly troubled about the turtles, and therefore dismissed the suit, whereupon that good man left in a state of indignation, remarking that the case was one of mock turtle.—Halifax Chron.

The consideration always given to Mr. Bergh, both by courts and newspapers, is really a tribute to the unselfishness of his aims and the noble objects of his great work. While mankind have such evil dispositions towards each other, and passionately inflict upon each other serious injuries, the brute creation can have no security against their cruelty than this of disinterested guardianship and appeals to the strong hand of law. Mr. Bergh ought to be sustained whenever it is possible. As to the "zoologists," any one having acquaintance with the habits of turtles will scarcely agree with them. These creatures we have seen carried on ships decks, in the natural way, over long voyages, and given to purchasers in good condition. There is no apology for inflicting pain on animals; and turtles, though low down in the scale of animal life, have feelings which deserve protection.

Advertisements of the National Art Union, in this issue, and that of next week, have no connection in any way with the Wesleyan. Our Methodist papers have published them elsewhere, and we see occasional reference to the good faith with which the condition of the advertisers have been carried out. This is all we have to do with the concern. Letters must be addressed to the advertisers, not to us.

W. T. GIBBS, Esq., who visited us last autumn on the missionary delegation, has been elected to represent an Ontario constituency in the House of Commons. We do not know anything respecting Mr. G.'s politics. Indeed it seems scarcely necessary to enquire as regards the platform of public men now-a-days, since codes of politics are becoming delightfully confused. But as an earnest philanthropist, and especially a temperance reformer, Mr. Gibbs deserves eminence. His brother has also been elected for a Western constituency.

As a beautiful evidence of the affection prevailing generally between our pastors and people, we have the testimony of a friend who was present both in Charlottetown and Halifax north, at the ministerial farewell meetings. He asserts that many in Charlottetown think there is no one in the world like Mr. Currie; and now in Halifax he hears the same thing in respect to Mr. Lathern. While ministers "from Christ their varied gifts derive," this will always be the public verdict. Charlottetown and Halifax are not peculiar as regard their love and loyalty. It is a very general experience, and speaks much for our system, our agencies and congregations.

DR. RYERSON and Rev. D. Savage, delegates to English Methodism from our General Conference, have been well received by the New Connexion Methodist Conference in one of the English cities. Dr. Ryerson's reminiscences of his early life have been listened to at home with great respect and admiration. They will attend the English Methodist Conference also.

The New University for Examination is succeeding admirably. King's College, Dalhousie, Mt. Allison, the Roman Catholic Colleges and the Halifax Medical College, have nominated representatives to its Board. It would be well now for any who have been holding their judgement in abeyance, to fall into line and adopt the University by acclamation.

MR. M. B. HUESTIS will leave for the southern counties, as representative of the Book Room, probably next week. He will carry with him specimens of Sabbath School and other books, and will be prepared to advance in every way the interests of the Book Room and Wesleyan. He will visit in due course both New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. We bespeak for him a cordial reception.

MOUNT ALLISON INSTITUTION
SACKVILLE, N. B.
The first term of the year 1876-7 will open on
THURSDAY, August 17th.
All departments—the COLLEGE, including Arts and Theological Courses—the **MOUNT ALLISON ACADEMY**, with complete appliances for instruction in Music and Fine Arts, all maintained in a state of the highest efficiency.
Send for Catalogue replete with information regarding all departments, and give names of pupils.
D. ALLISON, J. R. LACE,
Sackville, July 6th, 1876.

J. T. MELLISH, Esq., Principal of Albro St. School, Halifax, has been reported to the justice of the peace, but scant justice at the hands of reporters to the daily newspapers. Without making allowance for the crowd who confused his pupils during examination his school has been reported as wanting in discipline. Mr. Mellish is a gentleman of education, and has purchased a good character as a teacher. The remarks to which we allude are altogether uncharitable.

NEWFOUNDLAND CONFERENCE.

A few hurried letters reached us from Newfoundland this week, from which we learn that a most enjoyable occasion was closed as the steamer was leaving. The final draft of stations we publish herewith. Full particulars of Conference are promised soon.

From the North Star St. John's, N. F.
The annual Methodist Conference of this island has been in session for several days past in the George Street Church. The Rev. James Dove of Carbonear was chosen President, and the Rev. John Goodison, as Secretary. The entire proceedings of the Conference have been marked by the utmost goodwill and harmony of the members assembled. From nearly every circuit progress is reported, and notwithstanding the financial depression of last year the receipts are well up, few reporting deficiencies. Throughout the colony very many during the past year have been added to the society, and increasing demands are urged for additional ministerial help from several places. It will require at once four more ministers to complete the present list of stations, and these are looked for shortly from England. Four preachers who have passed the usual term of probation (four years), were publicly set apart by the imposition of hands on Monday last in the George Street Church. A large congregation was gathered to witness the solemn proceedings.

Ex-President Harris delivered the charge, which, we may remark, was one of the best we have had the pleasure of hearing. In fact the entire service was one of the most solemn character and will long be remembered by all who had the pleasure of attending. The names of the newly ordained ministers were, Rev. George Bond, A. B., Francis G. Willey, Chas. Myers, and Thos. W. Atkinson. A concert of sacred music was kindly given to the members of the Conference by the united choirs of Gower St. and George Street Churches on Tuesday night last. The singing was excellent, and very highly appreciated both by the ministers and the intelligent congregation who came to participate in the evening's enjoyment. A considerable amount of attention was given by the Conference to Sabbath school business; and, from reports handed in, we are led to think that the schools under its care are in a high state of efficiency. Very few departments of the Christian Church demand more attention than this, and this the Methodist Church is determined to attend to.

- Final Draft of Stations for 1876.
President.—JAMES DOVE.
Secretary.—JOHN GOODISON.
Journal Sec'y.—JOSEPH PASCOE.
ST. JOHN'S DISTRICT.
St. John's—Thos. Harris, Simeon Dunn; George J. Bond, B. A., John Pratt, Thomas Fox, Supernumeraries; Bonavista.—John Beay.
Twillingate.—Wm Swann.
Burin.—Joseph Pascoe.
Grand Bank and Fortune.—S. Matthews.
—Kendall.
Petites.—Joseph Parkins.
Channel.—Jabez Hill.
Exploits.—James Alexander.
Greenspond.—Charles Myers.
Musgrave Town.—Alex. McGregor.
Fogo, &c.—Thos. W. Atkinson.
Herring Neck.—Wm Jennings.
Morton's Harbor.—Anthony Hill.
Little Bay Island.—Bramfit.
Tilt Cove.—John Dixon.
St. Anthony.—Wm B. Scoble.
Flower Cove.—Henry Lewis.
Bonnie Bay, &c.—James Pincock, and one to be sent.
Flat Island.—One to be sent.
Sound Islands.—Henry C. Hatcher.
THOMAS HARRIS, Chairman.
JOSEPH PASCOE, Fin. Sec'y.
CARBONEAR DISTRICT.
Carbonear.—John Goodison, Geo. Pease; John S. Peach, Supernumerary.
Harbor Grace.—James Dove.
Brigus.—Charles Ladner, J. R. Hall; Wm E. Shenstone, Sup'y.

Robt. Head, Island Co. Old Perils, Hunts Fla. Gwilym, Catalina, Port de G. Trinity, Shoal Ha vean, Green's E. Labrador mer m.

FROM B. lowing bri writer was friends dur Island. goodness, but trying est affection ed for this Time has you were of would write weather ha feel its char unwilling, a my heart. Allow m tions that y a position and I tru have abund ing upon y A remena Province, brethren I to that be are rapidly Your's

THE ANN Wesleyan A large num being prese hibition of of the Acad Mr. Nichol stances over vented us fr tation of w We understa request, the to-day from who take a progress of in the well generally, w this opportu St. John's, N

PRESENT Thurlow, G signed in l Messrs. Sh Halifax universal the "citize Lathern, a labourer, their gon ship, are affection. on Mond from the stitute an Class, nec costly gif Mr. Ry very affect We eli graph" M ministers

GERMAN—Last eve lived his gation. T occasion, a given. F ing from F "Leavin of Christ. Although the city, Church, y field of la nection wi REV. R. last serm land Meth subject w sage of S farwell. be of one of love and careful ex and the la a sound, p At the p to the peo done in th them. In t for the m and about poses; o given by about \$30 cut. Th marriages Three yea lived 84. He had pr years, an been mad

PRESENT Rev. R. b past thre thodist Ch and who field of (the chu Esq.) was ing by sev class, and

Roberts, Joseph Lister. 1899
Head, J. Embree, R. W. Trueman
Head, J. G. Currie
Old Partisan, George H. Bryant
Harris Harbor, Thos. H. James, D.
Gwilym
Catharine, Francis Willey
Port de Grave, George Bullen
Trinity, Jesse Hyfield
Shoal Harbor, S. Snowden, — Edy-
van, and one to be sent.
Green's Harbor, James Nurse
Ladyside, George Paine (during sum-
mer months.)
JAMES DOWE, Chairman.
CHAR. LADNER, Sec'y.

FROM BRIGAS, Nfld., we have the fol-
lowing brief note, dated July 1st. The
writer was among our most valued
friends during a memorable stay on that
Island. He has seen much of God's
goodness, and met much of God's wise
but trying dispensations. Our tender-
est affection and sympathy are cherish-
ed for this beloved father in the gospel.
Time has brought great changes since
you were on this Island, and I thought I
would write you at some length; but the
weather has changed, and I so sensibly
feel its changes, that my right hand seems
unwilling, as unable, to obey the duties of
my heart.
Allow me to send you my congratula-
tions that you have attained so honorable
a position in the church of our fathers;
and I trust for years to come you will
have abundant blessing from on high rest-
ing upon you.
I remember the years I spent in your
Province with much pleasure; but the
brethren I then knew have passed away
to that better country towards which we
are rapidly approaching.
Your's truly and affectionately,
W. E. SHENSTONE.

THE Annual distribution of prizes in the
Wesleyan Academy took place yesterday,
a large number of ladies and gentlemen
being present. There was a splendid
exhibition of drawing, the work of the pupils
of the Academy, under the artist teacher,
Mr. Nichols. We regret that "circum-
stances over which we had no control" pre-
vented us from availing of the cordial invi-
tation of which we were the recipients.
We understand, however, that by special
request, the exhibition will be kept open
to-day from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m., so that all
who take an interest in the educational
progress of the youth of our country,
in the welfare of the Wesleyan Academy
generally, will, we have no doubt, avail
of this opportunity to make an inspection.—
St. John's N. F. Ledger.

PRESENTATIONS, &c.—Rev. I. E.
Thurlow, of Dartmouth, has been pre-
sented with a purse and an address,
signed in behalf of the congregation, by
Messrs. Shiels, Motton, Anderson, &c.

Halifax papers have given almost
universal expression to the regret of
the "citizens at parting with Messrs.
Lathern and Read. Their devoted
labours, their philanthropic spirit,
their genial Christian companionship,
are alluded to in words of deep
affection. Mr. Lathern was surprised
on Monday evening last by addresses
from the Young Men's Wesleyan In-
stitute and the ladies of the Bible
Class, accompanied with beautiful and
costly gifts of a gold watch and chain.
Mr. Read was also presented with a
very affectionate address.

We clip from the St. John "Tele-
graph" paragraphs in relation to our
ministers in that city:—
GERMAIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH.
—Last evening Rev. Howard Sprague deliv-
ered his farewell sermon to his congre-
gation. The edifice was crowded on the
occasion, and one of his best sermons was
given. Following is the text chosen, be-
ing from Hebrews vi. 1st verse.
"Leaving the principles of the doctrine
of Christ, let us go on to perfection."
Although Mr. Sprague does not leave
the city, being changed to Centenary
Church, yet his departure from his late
field of labour is regretted by all in con-
nection with that church.

REV. ROBERT DUNCAN delivered the
last sermon of his pastorate in the Port-
land Methodist Church last evening. His
subject was based on the following pas-
sage of Scripture: "Finally, Brethren
farewell. Be perfect, be of good comfort,
be of one mind, live in peace and the God
of love and peace shall be with you." A
careful exposition of the text was given
and the large number present listened to
a sound, practical discourse.
At the close he addressed a few remarks
to the people, stating what work had been
done in the three years he had been among
them. In that time \$3,300 had been raised
for the minister's salary, \$800 for funds
and about \$1000 for Sabbath School pur-
poses; one half of the latter had been
given by the school itself. Altogether
about \$3000 had been raised in the Cir-
cuit. There had been between 40 and 50
marriages; 160 baptisms, and 60 funerals.
Three years ago the membership com-
prised 84 persons, and now there were 230.
He had preached 500 sermons in the three
years, and over 300 pastoral visits had
been made.

PRESENTATION AND ADDRESS.—The
Rev. Robert Duncan, who has held for the
past three years the pastorate of the Meth-
odist Church in the Town of Portland,
and who leaves this week for his new
field of ministerial labor at Marysville,
Esq., was waited upon on Saturday evening
by several lady members of his society
class, and presented with an address ex-

pressive of the esteem in which he is held
by themselves and those whom they re-
presented, and of regret in view of the in-
evitable severance of the intimate and
friendly ties which for the above named
period have existed between himself and
his flock. The address was accompanied
by several valuable pieces of silver, con-
sisting of crucifix, oak basket, &c.

REV. MR. LATHERN'S FAREWELL.—
The Rev. John Lathern preached his fare-
well sermon last night in Brunswick St.
Methodist Church. The congregation,
which was very large, included a number
of the rev. gentleman's friends from other
churches. Mr. Lathern selected as his
text, the 14th verse of the 46th Psalm—
"For this God is our God for ever and
ever." He spoke with even more than his
usual eloquence of God's presence in the
midst of his church; the covenant rela-
tionship that existed; the spiritual pres-
ence and manifestation, and the divine
guidance, &c. At the close he referred
briefly but tenderly to his connection with
the congregation; he had endeavored to
do his duty, and the Lord had blessed his
efforts. Some two hundred had joined
the church during the term of his minis-
try. He thanked them for the kindness
they had shown him, and hoped the Lord
would be with them and bless them. He
would ever recollect the many kindnesses
he had received from his friends in all
the churches. As the congregation retir-
ed, the choir sang an appropriate anthem.
Mr. Lathern not only leaves our city, but
the Province also, having been transferred
to the New Brunswick and P. E. I. Confer-
ence. Very many will regret this, as the
chances of his ever returning to labor will,
of course be considerably less. Mr. Lathern
came amongst us three years ago, but
he was not a stranger, as he had for some
time previous to 1865 officiated as minis-
ter of Grafton Street Church. He was
cordially received by many of his old
friends, and has since been gaining the
esteem and affection of the people; and
not only the Methodists, but all classes of
the community, who have been brought in
connection with him, feel that they are
about to part with a dear friend. Mr.
Lathern is a man much to be admired. He
has proved himself a faithful minister and
a fine Christian gentleman. He is an
earnest and eloquent speaker, and a hard
worker of the practical school, ever ready
to employ his time, talents, and energy in
any good work. He was seldom if ever
known to refuse his services, which were
by no means confined to his own denomina-
tion. His name is as familiar as a
"household word." We could extend this
but it is not an obituary, it might seem
out of place to tell of all his good deeds.
It is hard to part with one who has en-
deared himself to us in so many ways, but
we console ourselves with the thought
that our loss will be Charlottetown's
gain, for in that city he is to labor for the
next three years.

GRAFTON STREET Church was crammed
last evening, it having been previously
announced that the Rev. John Read would
preach his farewell sermon. Mr. Read
conducted the whole service, and preached
a very fine sermon, from the 4th chap. of
John 37th verse. "One sower and an-
other reaper." Mr. Read has been settled
in Halifax for four years; he leaves to-
morrow for Yarmouth, the scene of his fu-
ture labors. Many, very many will regret
his departure. He was a man universally
beloved. We wish him success in his new
field.
The young men of the Grafton Street
Wesleyan congregation presented the re-
tiring pastor, Rev. Mr. Read, with an elegantly
engrossed address, on one side,
and the signatures on the reverse, each
side being covered with glass, and forming
a handsome souvenir and testimonial
of esteem. The congregation in the past
have given so many substantial tokens of
their appreciation of the rev. gentleman,
that there was nothing necessary beyond
this to testify their esteem and regret at
his departure.—Reporter.

REV. MR. BELL, Methodist minister of
this place and vicinity, delivered his fare-
well sermon here on last Sunday evening,
and leaves this week for Coverdale; the
new field of his future labors. Mr. B.
has been associated with the people of this
place for upwards of a year, and by his
untiring zeal in his labors has won the
esteem and friendship of all. On leaving
he carries with him the best wishes of
everybody for his future success and prosper-
ity.

REV. MR. BELL delivered a very inter-
esting and instructive address on the sub-
ject of "Reform," on Monday, the 3rd
inst., as previously announced in this
paper to take place.—Carleton Sentinel.

B. A. BOOK AND TRACT SOCIETY.—Mr.
McBean, Secretary of the British Ameri-
can Book and Tract Society, will (D. V.)
address meetings in behalf of the Society
as follows:—
Truro—Tuesday evening, July 11th.
River John—Monday evening, July 17.
Tatamagouche—Wednesday evening,
July 19.
Pagwash—Friday evening, July 21.
Wallace—Monday evening, July 24.
Five Islands—Wednesday evening,
July 26.
Upper Economy—Friday evening, July 28.
Londonderry (Iron Mines)—Monday
evening, July 31.
Great Village—Tuesday evening, Au-
gust 1.
Faulsigh—Wednesday evening, Aug. 2.
Brookfield—Friday evening, Aug. 4.
Middle Stewiacke—Monday evening,
August 7.
Upper Stewiacke—Wednesday evening,
August 9.
Shubenacadie—Friday evening, Aug. 11.
Milford—Monday evening, August 14.
Elmsdale—Tuesday evening, Aug. 15.

The Rev. Dr. Burns and others will ad-
dress the meeting at Truro. Friends of
the Society will confer a great favour by
making arrangements for meetings as
above, and otherwise doing what they can
to promote the objects of the institution

OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

THE PRIMITIVE BILL.
Sir Wilfred Lawson still bravely ad-
heres to his famous proposal, and year
by year persistently brings it forward
in the House of Commons, and prays
for it a renewed discussion, not only in
Parliament, but in nearly all the great
daily papers. His uncompromising
hostility to the liquor traffic is a great
trouble to its upholders, compelling
them to keep on the alert, maintain
their associations, and spend lots of
money to keep things as they are. No
great change is perceptible in public
opinion, or in the strength of the voting
for or against the measure. Many
friends of the temperance movement
question the wisdom of the Baronet and
his council bringing the bill forward
when there is no likelihood of its be-
coming law. But the principle is be-
coming more familiar to the public. It
is discussed everywhere, and the ten-
dency of much of the legislation of the
day is in the form of restrictions upon
the sale of liquors. A good and whole-
some influence is being diffused, and
the existence of the United Kingdom
Alliance is a great standing protest
against the traffic, and the assurance
that a large and influential body is
watching and working in every practi-
cable form for the amelioration of our
national curse.

THE PRIMITIVE METHODIST CONFER- ENCE

met at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and in
that fine northern metropolis of Metho-
dism, received a hearty greeting from
its own people, and from kindred socie-
ties. It has been a prosperous year with
our worthy brethren of the Primitive
Methodist Church. In all departments
of their work they have made substantial
progress, and they rejoice in an access-
ion of nearly 8000 members, over and
above all the losses of the year. The
Theological Institution opened at Sun-
derland a few years ago, has worked
exceedingly well, and the results are so
substantial and gratifying that steps
are to be at once taken to open a sec-
ond institution somewhere in the neigh-
bourhood of Manchester. Superior
schools are also being established under
the prestige of the Conference for the
children of the preachers, and the laity.
The number of delegates to the Confer-
ence is from this year to be increased.
One thousand members will send one
delegate, and this will raise the attend-
ance at the Conference to about 170.
The old established rule is to be strict-
ly adhered to, and two laymen to be
one minister will continue to be the
proportion in which the Conference will
be constituted.

THE POPE

has just celebrated the thirtieth anni-
versary of his accession to the Pontifical
throne. This is a long reign for one
who was well advanced in life before he
was so highly distinguished. We miss
the accustomed wail of sorrow and the
usual burden of insult and cursing
which generally characterize the deliv-
erance of his holiness on great occasions.
He appears to be in rather better
spirits and a little more hopeful, but
does not inform the public on what his
hopes are resting, or the reasons for an
improvement in his words and temper.
It is certain that Italy does not intend
to restore to him the temporal power
which he has lost, and it is difficult to
discover in any quarter any extraordi-
nary movement calculated to make glad
the heart of the old man at the Vatican.
Perhaps his infallibility may help him
in this instance, and none can regret
that he has enjoyed a peaceful and
bright anniversary.

EDUCATIONAL AFFAIRS

are again causing much agitation,
the old controversies are being revived
and parties again arranging for a fierce
conflict. The Government has intro-
duced a bill to supplement the act of
1870. It is intended by the new pro-
vision to give the power of compelling
the attendance of children to the
Boards of Guardians; and thus children
can be forced into national schools,
which are under the control of the
Church of England and the parish min-
ister for the time. It is evident that
school boards, popularly elected are not
in favor at head quarters, and do not
answer the expectations of our Tory
rulers. They will certainly go far to
discourage any future elections of school
boards, and the prospect for fair play
and freedom of conscience and education
in our country places is darker than
ever. The Government institutions are
reacting in many other particulars, and
we fear that with their formidable ma-
jority they will force the matter through.

EXAGGERATED STATEMENTS

in regard to the health of leading min-
isters have been too freely circulated.
The President has so far recovered as
to be able to take the chair at the Irish
Conference. Dr. Punshon was scarcely
laid aside from active work for a day,
and others concerning whom rumor re-
ported unfavorably are busily at work
again. There is a great buzz of expecta-
tion and preparation for Conference.
It will be one of distinguished import-
ance and its decrees will be of world-
wide interest.
"B."
June 24, 1876.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Windsor is well supplied with music this sum-
mer, and our citizens have been treated
King's College has been selected by the Doctors
of the University of the Theological School.
Mr. Abram LeBlanc is building a bergantine of
300 tons at Arichat.
The new term of the Mount Allison Educational
Institutions will open on Thursday, August 17th.
James Hutton, of Halifax, second mate of the
"Forest Prince," was last at sea on the 18th June.
Two criminals broke from the Truro jail and fled,
one day last week.

The Orangemen celebrated the 12th July by a
procession and dinner at Amherst. The Truro
Orangemen took part in the proceedings.
On the 10th inst., the house of Mr. Hugh Mc-
Keag of Port George, which had been destroyed by
fire. Furniture all destroyed. No insurance.
The lobster factory at Pugwash is doing a good
business over nine thousand lobsters were caught in
one day lately.

An insane woman was brought to New Glasgow
one day last week. She was picked up fifteen miles
out of town by the mail driver.

A young man named Fitzgerald, while engaged
in coupling cars at Richmond Station, got his arm
badly hurt by being caught between the couplings.

The infant son of Mr. Lamont Gatz, Dartmouth,
died from the effects of a cold received when a
kettle of boiling water fell upon him.

Major C. J. McDonald, Paymaster of Halifax
District, is to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant
Colonel. Capt. Guy, Storekeeper at Halifax, is to
have the honorary rank of Major.

Mr. W. Chapman, of Truro, was engaged, last
week, in driving a spike, which, by a false blow,
flew up and struck him in the eye. It is feared he
will lose the sight of his eye.

The schr. "Serenus" of Lockport, got ashore on
Point Pleasant Shoals. The services of a tug were
refused, as the master of the schooner expected to
get her off.

Barnum's "greatest show on earth" will probably
visit Halifax in a few weeks. One of the advance
agents arrived and said that the show would visit
Barnor and St. John and then Halifax.

Canon Farrell held an inquest on the body of
Patrick Haggarty, who died very suddenly at his
son's residence on McCarr Street, Halifax, last week.
The jury returned a verdict of death from natural
causes.

That Church estate of some thirty million dol-
ars in cash, besides vast property in Wales, is at-
tracting attention in Annapolis county, and a meet-
ing of claimants is to be held at Bridgetown on the
15th inst.

The Grand Jurors, Custos, Court officials and
barristers in attendance on the Supreme Court at
Port Hood, at the late sitting, presented a compli-
mentary address to Judge McDonald, to which His
Lordship made an appropriate reply.

Mr. Thomas E. Moberly, died at Yarmouth on
the 7th inst. For the last twenty eight years he
had filled the office of Collector of Customs for the
port of Yarmouth.

The house and barn of Capt. M. Davis, at Yar-
mouth, was consumed by fire on the night of the
6th inst. Capt. Davis and family are on their way
to England, consequently the property was unoccu-
pied.

The Bridgetown "Monitor" reports that Wil-
liam McKenzie, of Port George, had one of his legs
broken by a stick of timber falling on it on the 1st
inst. On the same day a lamentable accident oc-
curred at Port George, by which Mrs. Owen Riley
lost her life. It appears Mrs. Riley was engaged
scrubbing the floor of her residence, and while so
doing, it is supposed that she took a sit, for when
found she was quite dead, her head being immersed
in the pail of water she was using.

The miners at Sydney mines do not appear to be
inclined to resume work unless their demands are
met, and it is thought the Association will show
the least disposition to yield to these demands.
The miners will have to be either at work or out of
the houses of the Association, and it is said the men
have decided to give up possession and have made
preparations to that effect. In the mean time busi-
ness is at a stand still and all classes suffer in con-
sequence.

NEW BRUNSWICK & P. E. ISLAND

Murray's Circus will exhibit in St. John on the
17th, 18th and 19th of July.

The Elgin Branch Railway between Petitcodiac
and Elgin, will be opened in a few days.

Philip Cormier a type in the "Monitor Acad-
emic" office, Shelburne, took cramps while swimming
in deep water, and was drowned.

Joseph Grady, of the Straight Shore, Portland,
had his hand badly lacerated in the paper mill, at
Penobscus on Tuesday week.

A car has been placed at McAdam Junction,
alongside the track, and is used as a baggage room,
until a place is built. The station looks desolate
enough with the station building gone.

Strawberries are beginning to come in now by
the wagon load, although sparingly. The indica-
tions are that they will be abundant, this summer
along the line.

Long & Barnhill's mill, Marble Cove, was shut
down at the end of last week. It is not known when
she will resume work. The business of the lumber
market it is said is the cause of the "shut down."

The employees of the Bay of Fundy Granite
Works, at St. George's, "struck" one day last week.
The reason of this strike was to obtain back pay
and not for higher wages.

The body of the boy found in the river at Frederic-
ton, the other day, has been identified as that of
son of Alvin Tob of Simonds, Carleton County.
The boy was drowned last March in a water hole in
the ice.

A new Wesleyan Church in Fredericton will
shortly be inaugurated. The Rev. H. McKeown
has secured the services of a young clergyman for
the mission work and the place, of holding the ser-
vice has not been decided upon.

Efforts are being made to secure a continuation
of the death sentence passed on D'Neil, in St. John,
but it is believed that the Minister of Justice has
declined to advise any interference with the opera-
tion of the law.

Considerable damage is being done throughout
some parts of the country by caterpillars. Every-
thing growing is being eaten up, and fruit-trees are
being destroyed. Sable, Queen's and York
Counties are suffering particularly.

A man the worse for liquor took it into his head
to jump off Brown's wharf, at the foot Union street,
St. John, into the water, but was rescued by some
of the crew of barquentine Challenger, who hap-
pened to be painting the vessel from a boat.

On the 12th, Woodstock battery of artillery,
which goes into camp at that place is to be inspec-
ted by Col. Strange of Quebec, and Col. Mansell.
While in camp the battery will be drilled by ser-
jeant-major Hughes.

The recent shooting affair on board the "Edna
M. Gregory," was finally disposed of after many
postponements. Bradley, the wounded steward,
was able to appear and make information for aggra-
vated assault. To this charge Capt. Henry plead-
ed guilty, and he was therefore fined \$100.

Dominion Day in St. Andrews was observed in a
very quiet manner, to those who had any business
or work to do attended to it, and those with more
leisure time or with more patriotic feelings, went
out driving, sailing, fishing, etc. Flags were flown
from the usual flag staffs, in the evening a regatta
on a small scale was held, the contestants being
boys.

The Rev. Thomas Nicholson, the esteemed pastor
of Louisa Brook and River Charles, has been re-
cipient of a wagon of a very superior make, and an
excellent set of harness from the adherents of his

congregation. Mr. Nicholson received the hand-
some gift at the hand of Mr. Robert Harris, and
tendered thanks for the same in an appropriate man-
ner.

On Saturday last, last inst., some repairs were re-
quired to be made on the roller of the "Queen of
Hearts" (Capt. Brennan) which was lying at
Marine's wharf, Chatham. William
Barnes, of Chatham, undertook to perform the duty.
He worked under with a rope in his hand to fasten to
a broken roller iron, which was about four feet
under water. He was asked to fasten a rope about
his body, but said he did not require it. Having
secured the rope to the broken iron, he came to the
surface and sank again immediately, as if exhausted.
The body was quickly raised and recovered, but not
until life was extinct. The deceased was 36 years
of age.

UPPER PROVINCES.

The Lacross will be tendered a public re-
ception on their arrival from England.
Cattle shipping is being carried on extensively
from Montreal to England this season.

Hon. A. N. Richards, ex-M. P. for Leeds, has
been nominated Governor of British Columbia.

Work on the Winnipeg sewers is being vigorously
pushed. That to the north will cost \$125,000.

Lord Dufferin starts for British Columbia about
the latter end of July.

The contract of Mr. Thomas Dobbie for the new
Government buildings at Guelph amounts to \$18,-
000.

Work on the dry dock at Owen Sound was re-
sumed yesterday. The difficulty between the com-
pany and Town Council has been amicably settled.

A veteran of 1812 called for his pay. He was 82,
and was accompanied by his wife who was 104
years of age.

A block of buildings and the Presbyterian Church
were burned at Clinton, on the 10th inst. Loss
\$48,000.

A young girl named Catherine McCallum, Mon-
treal, was frightened into lunacy by a scoundrel
who outraged her a few days ago.

One hundred and seventy-six tons of fresh fish have
come west since the opening of the Intercolonial.
The traffic on the line has been constantly increas-
ing.

It is rumored that an influential Syndicate has
been formed in Montreal, to buy controlling inter-
est in Telegraph, superseding Allan and Campbell
families, but this may be in interest of the bulls.
Wires out of order from West.

On Saturday the corner-stone of a new Wesleyan
church was laid at Mount Forest, by Mr. John
Macdonald, M.P., of Toronto. Three thousand
people witnessed the ceremony, and over \$400 was
subscribed towards the completion of the church.

The delegates from the French Canadians settled
at Green Bay, Wisconsin, arrived at Winnipeg re-
cently, and if their reports of this country are
favourable—as they are sure to be—there will be
quite a number from that State emigrate to Mani-
toba.

Evangelistic services, conducted by Messrs.
Simpson and Crombie, at Hamilton are attracting
large and respectable audiences. They are now as-
sisted by several of the city clergy, and great in-
terest is manifested in the outdoor meetings, which
will be continued for some time.

Dominion Day was celebrated in Winnipeg and
throughout the Province with immense eclat.
Demonstrations took place at Selkirk, Stony Moun-
tain, St. Clements, Silver Heights, and other places;
that of Winnipeg excelling, in the opinion of
strangers, any similar demonstration they had seen
in the East.

Information received at Ottawa leads to the be-
lief that the disputed rights of French fishermen on
the coast of Newfoundland, have been amicably
settled between the governments of Great Britain
and France. All territorial rights on the shore are
to belong to the British who undertake to preserve
law and order, but French fishermen will be al-
lowed to use the beach for drying fish.

MISCELLANEOUS.

William Black, the novelist is coming to America.
Baltimore dogs are officially poisoned in great
numbers.

Paris burned 140,000 pounds of candles to cele-
brate the festival of Corpus Christi.

Forty-two deaths from sun stroke in New York
on the 13th inst.

New Orleans amused itself on Sunday by racing,
in tubs drawn by swans.

House the notorious divorce lawyer, was shot
dead on Saturday by his wife.

The under-graduate crew of Dublin University
will not row at Saratoga.

An old negro woman in Council Bluffs, Va., who
had been blind fifteen years, recently recovered her
sight, and can now see to thread a needle.

The Cherokee Female College, a Baptist institu-
tion at Rome, Ga., has received a donation of \$20,-
000 from Col. Alfred Shorter, of New York.

Double-decked street cars are to be used in Tor-
onto more generally than heretofore, and seated pas-
sengers are to be carried in them.

Miss Bennett, the sister of the proprietor of the
New York Herald, has entered the Sacred Heart
Convent at Manhattanville.

The famous Castle Garden immigrant station at
New York, was burned down during the night of
the 8th inst.

Mr. James Baird, the Scotch ironmaster who re-
cently died, left an estate of £3,000,000. Not long
since he gave half a million pounds to the Church of
Scotland.

The crew rescued by the German barque "Europe,"
which arrived in London on the 7th inst., was that
of the British brig "L.W. Eaton," from St. John,
N. B., for Wexford, abandoned at sea.

Owing to the depressed state of trade a reduction
of ten per cent. in the wages of Lanchashire Mill
operatives is proposed. The reduction will affect
80,000 to 90,000 operatives.

Governor Hayes has formerly accepted the Presi-
dential nomination, and says he will not accept a
second term; he will encourage civil service reform
if elected; he is for hard money. His letter is
favorably received.

The "Corier's" London letter says that the
coming debate in the English House of Commons
on the foreign policy of the government will be the
most stirring episode of the season. Gladstone is
expected to make a great speech.

An eccentric Englishman, named Deane, had a
vault constructed in his garden, built a summer-
house over it, and directed that at his death he
should be buried there. He has just died and his
wish has been complied with.

A. P. Mikkelsen, of Silver City, Idaho, com-
mitted suicide on the 28th of May by shooting him-
self through the brain in his room in Silver City.
Last year he was Grand Master of Masons for the
territory of Idaho.

In the British House of Commons a petition
wound on a roller, three feet in length and two feet
in diameter, and signed by 102,000 persons was pre-
sented, praying that no further advances be al-
lowed to the royal family until a full statement be made
of its present income.

General Custer appears to have met his fate from
recklessness; he charged with five companies of his
Indian lodges, and signed by 102,000 persons was pre-
sented, praying that no further advances be al-
lowed to the royal family until a full statement be made
of its present income.

The Indian village which General Custer attack-
ed numbered 1800 lodges and, it is thought, con-
tained 4000 warriors. Custer was directed by
General Terry to find and feed the Indians, but not
to fight unless Terry arrived with infantry. The
casualties foot up 201 killed and 52 wounded. The
bodies of the dead were all stripped and most of
them horribly mutilated. Soon after the battle re-
inforcements arrived and the Indians fled.

CIRCUIT INTELLIGENCE.

ANAPOLIS, July 3.—A large audience gathered on Sabbath last to hear Rev. Christopher Lockhart preach his farewell sermon. He took as his text, John viii. 12—“and a more practical and evangelical sermon is seldom heard. A good influence pervaded the service, and his pointed utterances will not soon be forgotten. After two years of hard toil Bro. Lockhart leaves us with a church membership increased at least 30 per cent—and with the finances in a most healthy condition. Not forgetful of the discouragements under which he commenced his labors with us—we are glad to feel he goes from us with the confidence and love of the church—a workman that needeth not to be ashamed. Much sympathy is felt for Mrs. Lockhart in her sore affliction. We congratulate our friends in Berwick on the appointment of Bro. Lockhart to that charge. D. J.

CONCERT.—The second concert by the Portland Methodist Church Fund Society was given in the Temperance Hall, Portland last evening before a good house. The society's choruses were well rendered, continuous study giving much improvement. Mrs. Peley was very pleasing in her rendition of several songs and was loudly applauded, she responding to several encores. Mrs. Salmon, Miss Cameron, and Miss Green won much deserved applause for their songs, as did Mr. Rogers and Mr. Akery, who were in good voice. The piano solos by Mrs. Cammeyer and Miss Fairy were well handled, the “Theme Allemand” by the latter lady being very pretty. The society are succeeding very well in a laudable enterprise.—Telegraph.

SAMMY HICK'S PRAYER.

Sammy Hick, the good, eccentric English blacksmith, was in the habit of praying for persons by name, with what some would regard as undue familiarity. The late “Billy Dawson,” who knew him personally, mentioned in my hearing, for example, that stopping once at the house of ———, in Lancashire, Sammy prayed thus at family worship for the cook, who was exceedingly ugly: “O my Lord, convert Betty—she'll look five pound better!” and thus for the brother-in-law of his host, “My Lord, bless—bless—bless—bless—I forget his name—the big fat man that lives at top o' the hill!”

Serg't. R——, an English Methodist, when in Ireland, related the following. I give it as it was told to me. Sammy and some brethren visited a certain village for the purpose of establishing a prayer-meeting. They secured a room, but it proved too small for the purpose. One day it was proposed that Sammy should go to a nobleman in the neighborhood to solicit aid toward the erection of a chapel. Consenting to the proposal of his brethren, on condition that they would go to their knees and continue in prayer until his return, the simple-minded, zealous man went to seek an interview with the nobleman. His lordship was at home. With great difficulty Sammy got ushered into his presence, when this scene occurred:

Sammy.—“My lord, the people in ——— are very wicked; and if we don't get a chapel, they'll go to hell and be damned. Now, I am to ask your lordship to give us a subscription to build the chapel.”

Nobleman (eyeing his strange visitor).—“O, you may go about your business; I have no money for you.”

Sammy.—“But, my lord, you have plenty of money, if you like to give it. And you know, my lord, they are praying for my success yonder.”

Nobleman.—“Then I'll give you no money.”

Sammy.—“Well, my lord, you won't hinder me praying with you?”

Nobleman.—“I don't want your prayers.”

Sammy.—“O my Lord, it would'n't do to part without prayer.”

So saying, he fell on his knees, his lordship sitting still in his chair, not a little amused by this time.

Sammy.—“O Lord, thou knowest the people in ——— are very wicked, and if we don't get a chapel, they'll all go to hell and be damned. Thou knowest that his lordship here has plenty of money if he likes to give it. Now, Lord, give his heart a touch, and let him give us a subscription to build the chapel.”

Nobleman.—“Did I ever hear such prayers! Well, there's a pound for you. Now go about your business.”

Sammy.—“O Lord, he has got a touch. Now give him another touch, for thou knowest he could scarcely give us ten pounds-as-one pound.”

Nobleman.—“Well, these are five pounds for you. Will that do?”

Sammy.—“Bless the Lord, his heart is growing soft. Now, Lord, touch him again, and let him increase the subscription.”

Nobleman.—“There are ten pounds for you. Now are you satisfied?”

Sammy.—“Gloria in excelsis! Ten pounds will go a great way to build the walls, but Lord, what will we do for the roof? Thou knowest his lordship here has plenty of timber on the estate, growing and dry. Now touch him again, and let him give us the timber for the roof.”

This petition also was granted, and Sammy went on his way rejoicing.”

THE KING AND THE STUDENT.

Many odd freaks and adventures are told of that eccentric, petty sovereign, Louis of Bavaria. Here is an anecdote relating to the king's sojourn at the royal Chateau de Berg:

Under penalty of fine and arrest it is forbidden to any one to enter the paths reserved for the king. One day his Majesty met, face to face, a stout young fellow, who was promenading there very unceremoniously. The king stopped him and asked him who he was.

“I am from Switzerland,” he answered, “and am a student at the Munich University.”

“Ah, you are a Swiss,” said the king, with a kindly air. “You ought to know Schiller's ‘William Tell’ by heart.”

“I could recite to you whole acts of it.”

“Admirable! I am charmed to have met you. Come to the castle with me, and we will play ‘William Tell.’”

“But, sir, the castle belongs to the king.”

“No matter. I am his most intimate friend. Come; you will see that we shall be permitted to enter.”

“Let us try, then sir, since you desire to do so.”

They set out together.

“Do you like Munich?”

“No, it is a stupid city; and the best proof of that is the king is never there.”

“And what do they say of the king?”

“O, they say he is a right good fellow at heart!”

Louis II. smiled.

“Have you ever seen him?”

“Never. I am a republican, sir; but I am told he is very handsome, and that the women are wild about him.”

“Would you like to dine with him?”

“You are making game of me, are you not?”

“Not at all—since I invite you myself.”

“Since—then, sir—O, pardon—perhaps you are the king?”

“You are right, and you are my prisoner.”

They had reached the chateau and the sentinels presented arms.

After dinner the king seated himself at his piano and played the overture to “William Tell;” he then caused the student to disclaim the whole of Schiller's drama.

The next day they began again. The king gave the replies on that occasion. At the end of the third day he sent his guest in one of the royal carriages back to Munich, and forwarded to him shortly after a gold watch, with the scene of the Grutli engraved upon its case.—Christian at Work.

A TYROLESE LEGEND.

Prejudices and glances are not the only difficulties that the chamois hunters have to contend with. Now and then an ugly dwarf or hobgoblin will spring up in their path, and threaten them with destruction. There is a story of a hunter who was waylaid by a little being of this sort, who unspoolingly demanded of the sportsman what he did up there, killing all the chamois. The hunter pleaded poverty, and justified his conduct by the circumstances that he had a wife and family to feed at home. So the dwarf told him that if he gave up killing the animals upon the mountains, he should find a fat chamois already slaughtered hanging before his door once a week. So the huntsman went home, and sure enough, when he opened the cottage door next morning, there hung a fine chamois upon one of the trees. The man was delighted with his good fortune, and for some time lived contentedly upon the food provided for him. But after a while he became tired of doing nothing, and yearned to spring about the mountains, as before, with his gun. So one morning he bade his wife farewell, and went off to his accustomed hunting-ground. From a jutting rock, upon which he could just balance himself, he spied a plump chamois feeding in the green valley below. He steadied himself as well as possible to take aim, when, just as he pressed the trigger, the dwarf's laugh was heard behind him, and at the same moment his foot slipped from the rock, and he fell headlong into the abyss below.—Selected.

ON THE “VERGE OF JORDAN.”

I love the “old, old story”—
On earth I've loved it well;
And now I go to sing it
Where holy angels dwell;
To sing with heavenly music,
Aunt the children above,
Of Jesus and his glory,
Of Jesus and his love.”

Full oft, through pain and weakness,
My lips must also keep
While yet my heart is singing
Sweet songs that never sleep,
Pain would I break the silence,
Ere doubting thoughts will rise
To question my Father
In kind as well as wise.

But then the dear old story,
“Come to my heart's desire,
As on some parching desert,
Falls the refreshing rain,
So gratefully and softly,
Within my weary soul,
Is breathed the heavenly message:
“Christ Jesus makes thee whole.”

I thought to tell the story,
So beautiful and true;
But he has given his servant
Another work to do—
To stand beside the river,
And wait his holy will,
Whether he says “Go forward,”
Or bids me linger still.

Though storms of pain sweep o'er me,
They cannot do me harm;
I only cling the closer
To Jesus' loving arm.
He knows what'er I suffer—
He suffered more for me,
When, in the deepest anguish,
He died on Calvary.

One work the Lord has left me
To take up day by day—
While others bear the burden,
He bids me for them pray.
He'll find another servant
To labor in my room,
If souls are brought to Jesus,
What matters it by whom?

Oh, ye who love the Saviour,
Who hear your King's commands,
Ye unto whom is given
Both strong and willing hands,
Go lift the gospel banner
Go in the Spirit's might,
Till with its bright unfolding,
It fills the world with light.

THE CZAR AND THE PSALM.

When Alexander I., Emperor of Russia, came to the throne, few Bibles were found in his empire, and great carelessness in reference to religion almost universally prevailed. A high place in the church soon became vacant, and the Emperor appointed his favorite, Prince Alexander Galitzin, to fill it. He at first declined the appointment on the plea of his entire ignorance of religion, but the emperor overruled the objection as of no weight. Constrained to accept the position, the prince, on his first interview with the venerable Archbishop Platoff, requested him to point out some book which would give him a concise view of the Christian religion, that he might be better qualified for his official duties. The archbishop, rather surprised at the prince's professed ignorance of religion, recommended the Bible. The Prince said he could not think of reading that book.

“Well,” replied the archbishop, “that is the only book there is, or ever will be, that can give you a correct view of the Christian religion.”

“Then I must remain ignorant of it; reading the Bible is out of the question,” was his reply.

The words, however, of the venerable Platoff remained upon his mind, and he shortly afterwards privately bought and read the Bible. The effects were soon visible. He was not known to be “a Bible reader,” but his manners were treated with contempt.

In the year 1812, when information reached St. Petersburg that Napoleon's armies had entered Moscow, a general panic came upon the inhabitants, and they packed up their valuables to flee to some place of security, fully expecting that the French would march upon the capital. The emperor was also preparing to go out with a body of troops from the city to withstand the invading foe.

During all this time Prince Galitzin remained calm and unconcerned, and had a large number of men employed in repairing his palace, which he continued to go on with, notwithstanding the prevailing fear. His companions were astonished at his course, and some evasive persons told the emperor what he was doing, and ventured to hint that he might be a traitor, who had some secret understanding with the invading foe. Alexander sought an interview with the prince, who was glad of an opportunity to acquaint the emperor with the foundation upon which his confidence was built.

“Galitzin,” said the emperor, “What are you doing? What means all this? every one prepares to flee, and you are building.”

“Oh,” said the prince, “I am here in as sure a place of safety as any I could flee to; the Lord is my defence.”

“Whence have you such confidence?” replied the emperor. “Who assures you of it?”

“I feel it in my heart, and it is so stated in this divinely inspired volume,” answered the prince, drawing from his pocket and holding forth a small Bible—a book which the Emperor had never seen before. He put out his hand to receive, but by some inadvertence it dropped on the floor, opening as it fell. The prince raised the sacred volume, glanced at the open page, and said:

“Well, permit me to read to you in that very place on which the Bible lies open before us.”

It was that wonderful passage, the ninety-first Psalm:

“He that dwelleth in the secret place of the Most High shall abide under the shadow of the Almighty,” etc.

On that your majesty would seek this retreat,” said the prince, as he read the inspiring words.

The emperor stood for a while as a man astonished. His army was at this time marching out of the city, and as was customary, he repaired to the great church for public worship—that being the last place that the emperor visits when leaving the capital to be absent for any considerable time. Entering there, the religious services proceeded, and the officiating priest read before the wondering emperor the same ninety-first Psalm.

After the service he sent for the priest, and asked if Galitzin had mentioned the circumstances of their interview. The priest replied that he had heard nothing of the matter.

“Who told you to make choice of that particular passage this day?” said the emperor. The priest replied that “nobody had done it, but that he had desired in prayer that the Lord would direct him to the particular portion of the Inspired Volume he should read, to encourage the emperor, and that he apprehended that psalm was the word of the Lord to him.”

The Emperor proceeded on his way some distance, and late in the evening, feeling a great seriousness of mind, he sent for his chaplain to read the Bible to him in his tent. He came and began to read: “He that dwelleth in the secret place of the Most High shall abide under the shadow of the Almighty.”

“Hold,” said the emperor. “Who told you to read that?”

“God,” said the chaplain.

“How?” said the emperor. “Has Galitzin told you?”

He replied that he had not seen the prince, nor had any one told him what to read. “Surprised at your sending for me,” continued the chaplain, “I fell upon my knees before God, and besought him to teach my weak lips what to speak. I felt that part of the holy word clearly pointed out to me. Why your majesty interrupted me I know not.”

The emperor felt astonished at this, and paid the greater attention to what was read, believing that this must be of the Lord's ordering; he was therefore very solemnly and tenderly impressed, and from that time he concluded, morning and evening, to read privately a chapter of the Bible.

The next day he was with the Princes Metchersky at Tver. They agreed to begin the Bible together, regularly to read it every day, so that they might both read the same portion on the same day, and be able to communicate to one another the particular impressions or reflections the reading of the day might have produced.

The world knows what was the end of the French invasion of Russia. Moscow was burned by its inhabitants, and of Napoleon's mighty army, one hundred and twenty-five thousand were slain, one hundred and thirty-two thousand died of fatigue, hunger, disease, and cold, in their disastrous retreat, and one hundred and ninety-three thousand were made prisoners, and the expedition, undertaken in a haughty contempt of the government and providence of God, ended in the downfall of its leader, and the overthrow of his mighty hosts.

As for the emperor, the impressions made upon his mind by the psalm were not transient. He took Galitzin's Bible and, to use his own language, “I devoured it, finding words in it so suitable to, and descriptive of the state of my mind. The Lord by his divine Spirit was also pleased to give me an understanding of what I read therein. It is to this inward teacher alone that I am indebted, therefore I consider divine inspiration, or the teachings of the Spirit of God, as the sure foundation of saving knowledge.”

Such was his testimony to Stephen Guellet and William Allen, two members of the Society of Friends, who visited him, while employed in Gospel labor in St. Petersburg, seven years afterwards, in 1819. They found him a man of tender heart, and at repeated intervals the Czar of all the Russias bowed the knee and united in fervent prayer with these two lowly men of God, in the presence of Him who is higher than kings and mightier than emperors, whose throne is in the heavens, and whose kingdom ruleth over all.

Most of the circumstances in this account are recorded by Guellet in his journal, as received from the lips of Prince Galitzin himself, the day before they left St. Petersburg to pursue their journey to the region beyond, whether they went to carry tidings of Him who came to bring peace on earth and good will to men.—Boston Christian.

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HOUSE AND FARM.

POULTRY FOR FARMERS' TABLES.

A correspondent of the “Michigan Farmer” says of raising poultry on the farm: “The profit to a farmer in keeping and raising poultry, is to provide for and supply his own table. A farmer cannot afford to raise eggs and poultry for the market. That is work for the women and children, let them do it if they please. Now I am talking about farmers; not about city people, or town people who live in the suburbs of cities and towns, but about farmers, men who raise crops of wheat and corn, who breed cattle, sheep and swine, who have pork, beef and wool to send to market. It is preposterous for these men to go into the poultry business. They are away from the market, and they have a market of their own, and that is their own table. The profit of eggs and poultry, for the general farmer, is in eating them. To entertain his friends and exercise the privileges of hospitality, he should have the best the land affords, and fresh eggs and fat poultry are his privilege. It is a good hen that will lay seventy-five eggs, an extra hen that will lay one hundred eggs per annum. These are worth, on an average, at the farm-house, one cent each to sell; occasionally they will bring fifteen cents per dozen. But if a hen lays a dollar's worth of eggs per annum she is doing well. As food for the family of the farmer this is cheap—nothing can be cheaper—but for a man to sell, nothing raised on the farm is dearer. It is a good chicken that at a year old will bring \$1.25 for eggs, feathers and carcass. The profit of poultry to the farmer is in having them fresh and fat the year round, but the man who spends time running to the country store with the product of his fowls will never make a thrifty, profitable farmer. I believe in poultry on the farm, and nothing looks finer than a flock of Light Brahmas, without mixture—but I do not believe that a hen is a horse or a cow.”

Rice coffee is good food for children suffering with summer complaints, and is made by browning the grains of rice in the same way as coffee, and afterward boiling them. It is not unpalatable, is very nourishing, and can be made any strength required. With the addition of sweet cream and loaf sugar, a child of two or three years will require no other food until the disease is removed.

An exchange says: “All over the land women are feeding their babies from nursing bottles with white rubber tops. The preparation used in bleaching rubber is a horrible and deadly poison—white oxide of mercury and kindred drugs—and the constant mumbling and chewing rubber so prepared places a child's life in danger. Paralysis has been caused by it, and many a baby dies in consequence of its use. A French mother or nurse, convicted of putting one to a babe's lip is fined 20 francs or imprisonment 10 days, and to sell one in France is a grave misdemeanor.”

THE HOG BOUNCER—A NOVEL AND USEFUL INVENTION.

The above is the name of a simple device invented by the cattle yard men at West Albany, New York, to induce hogs to move from the cars in which they are transported, into the yard. Pigs, as a rule, are not of accommodating dispositions and when it comes to prevailing upon a car load of them to move along upon a narrow gangway, the first ones that start upon the plank are apt to decline to proceed further, and so block the progress of the rest. This necessitates an astounding amount of patience and beating, besides unlimited strong language, and of course often delays a cattle train for some time. The new invention for persuading the animal to pass on his hog trotter, made by bringing one end of his gangway plank to a firm support; then under the other end, two double car springs are placed. A powerful lever and a spring catch complete the device. Before the car door is opened, the platform is carried down so as to compress the springs by the lever, and the catch is hooked. The hogs are then allowed to pass along the platform, and so long as they move along properly, the plank is undisturbed; but as soon as a crowd congregates and vociferously objects to going further, the catch is sprung. One end of the platform flies about three feet upward, and the result is a shower of jiving porkers, shot over the heads and upon the soft bodies of the drovers. They are seldom injured, but vastly astonished; and it is needless to add that the blockade is at once dispelled. The drovers find this device, ridiculous as it is, very useful in saving time and trouble, especially when, as so often is the case, large numbers of cattle trains are arriving and leaving.

JULY 18
CHILDREN
HELPING

BY H. H.
All day I've been
For ends of scarle
For pieces out of
make a red
Fragments of red
Bright bits of doll
And faded bows a
years ago

From all and from
I hang this gaye
I strew the lawn a
each bush
I dress the door a
The garret and th
Then watch to see
will use it

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There comes a fa
Of tiny feet upon
hanging
And firts of wing
And little strifes
And sheers and th
wheeling

There is a dash of
Oa yonder saucy
And this one, ju
blue and
This one is golde
And that one's co
And here's a bird
have ore

A shadow and a f
A chirp above the
See this swift ori
window,
Now fitting side
Now, with appro
Circling and circ
sire and

Oh pirates, breez
Careless of wind
How you begin to
all have
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His claws add be
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In pleasant sum
I'll watch the wa
Swing in the win
garden v

THE
Trim stood
that had been
the old hen, and
dressed, were
Patty, Susan,
cousins, were t
stick, and Wil
open.

What was go
The old hen
the gate. “C
the old hen ag
And out st
bird from the
and his wings
such long st
over. When l
became bolder
net-work that
barrel on pegs
Harry stoop
Then the li
shook out he
along with th
They went do
children and
they came to
bled the yell
stood on the
“Get him
Willie;” he
little bird,
swimming
greatly; and
and clucked,
“Why, af
not a chicken
old hen has
chickens.—

CUR
One day,
window, sa
little cart,
harnessed to
“Ho hum
cold and fe
kittie was a
“Purr,
against Cur
into his ha
me, little m
“Yes, I d
lifting her;
that dog;
Clover.”

Kitty ar
the dog, an
down again
leaned his

