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DR. RIGG ON AMERICAN SABBATH SCHOOLS.

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We follow Dr. Rigg with no little interest, as he reports himself in the English papers. His views on a subject of vital importance—the aim and efficiency of Sabbath schools-we give as extracts from the latest Recorder which has reach-

In passing I described just now American Sunday schools. It is important to English people always to bear in mind the pceuharity to which I adverted. In Eng. and the dominant idea of the Sunday school is missionary. It is to gather in children especially from without, who need Christian instruction. This I say, is the dominant idea in England; I do not say it the only, or the invariable, or the complete idea. But in America, for the most part, no such idea forms any part of the conception of a Sunday school. The school is only missionary in any senseis only intended for those without and beyond, when the church is a distinctively mission church. There are such churches in the lower parts of New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, and I dare say in a few other places. But such places are few. and such churches and schools are in proportion very few. Except in those few cities-and in by far the majority of cases even in such cities-the Sunday school is organized and conducted with no thought whatever but of the children of the con-

Their time is the afternoon, when only for only heard a distant, uncertain report of are not many, not very far asunder, that the most part the Sunday school is held. Where are the children of these good of the Methodist Church. Altogether, Christian fruit as that of Gibbon or Sol-Christian families?" I said at Rhinebeck | the ideas prevailing in England as to Ame- taire. Once loosened from the shore, none after the morning service to the courteous rican Sunday schools seems to me to be can tell where the frail barque of man's and intelligent American gentleman who much astray. I believe the science and intellect will drift; and the only chain was with me; "I saw none, or scarcely any practice of Sunday school organization that can hold it is the authority and creed at church." "A much to be deplored Americanism!" was the reply. This custom has grown up during the last twenty and schools of America are, for the most that can note it is the authority and creed of a Christian church. Let us rejoice amid all these surgings which distract so many, that "nevertheless, the foundation or thirty years. The children consider the afternoon tile r service, and they dress upfor that, and go to school. They do not want I suppose, togo morning to church, and so they are allowed to stay at home." So far has this idea gone, that I have heard the question gravely entertained and discussed, in a distinguished American Methodist company, whether it would not be well for the pastor to give up the evening preaching conducting a prayer meeting instead and give himself to the conduct of the afternoon school, teaching a class perhaps. but at all events superintending the school, and delivering an address. The years made some progress here and there. In the fashionable Methodist congrega tions of the large cities, the evening congregation is a meagre gathering, although in most parts of the Union it continues to be a great popular power. The weeknight preachings have already ceased, but I cannot believe that anywhere the Sunday evening preaching will be allowed to come

I was speaking, however, of the Sunday schools. Much has been said in England about the superior appointments of American Sunday schools. Certainly English Sunday schools stand greatly in need of being brightened up; not a little of home like comforts and a due proportion of chaste but tasteful and attractive ornamentation might with great advantage be added to our English Sunday schools. Many of them are dingy, too many are coarse and rude in their appointments. Still we can hardly expect that they shall strictly resemble American schools, as long as they are intended for different great Lancashire town as luxuriously as a lady's budoir would hardly be a piece of ers would not be in accordance with the tifally furnished, and with its musical instrument for the ent rtainment and delectation of the company at the fortnightly 'church sociable,' or on any special occathe children of the church families, fur-

This furnishing varies, accordingly, with he quality of the congregation, with the tyle and character of the particular gized the denomination, deprecated what ing upon changes in our constitution, the quality of the congregation, with the style and character of the particular church. In America the Methodist churches in the cities have long ceased to be territorial centres. There are no circuit limits, no geographical boundaries, within which each church expects to gather to itself, as a general rule, all Methodist people, whether of a higher or lower grade in society. In New York St. Paul's is the Methodist church of the wealthy aud cultivated; from all parts of the city accordingly, to this church the "birds" of more splendid "feather flock together." There are besides, tradesmen's churches of different grades, and there are "free churches" or "tabernacle" and mission churches, and, as I have intimated, mission schools. Of course, each church has its church parlour and its Sunday-school, furnished in conformity with the quality and pretensions of its congregation. Hence the Sunday school room for St. Paul's, New York, or for the surburban Methodist church at Harlem, or for sumptuous Mt. Vernon Church, at Baltimore, is one thing, while those for mission purposes are materially different. They are always, indeed, very comfortable, but matting supersedes the rich carpet, and the fittings throughout are plain. In respect of school and class arrange-

ment and provision, the Americans like ourseives have very much yet to learn. I rica with more class room provision than infant rooms and two Bible-class rooms, and yet I have seen some of the largest and some of the best school rooms in the country. It is many years since, at Ashton-under Lync, I saw a Congregational school for 2000 or 3000 children, magnificently arranged and appointed; to that school there must have been a full score of large and handsome class rooms. I have never heard of anything comparable in this country. I am told, indeed, that at Philadelphia there is a very fine Sunday school, and I mean to seek it out. But the idea of due class room provision seems that theory unhesitatingly reject the Bible, to be more unfamiliar in America than in England. I know more than a few Methodist Sunday schools in Lancashire, in would be hardly worth while to take up London, in Wales, excellently organised, the readers time with such matter but for and with provision for eight, ten or twelve the moral it clearly points. The good docseparate class rooms; but I have not only tor has swung himself clear of all authority, In fact the children mostly stay away not seen, I have not heard of any such and bids fair to land on the rocks that have from church altgether in the morning. thing in American Methodism, and have wrecked so many noble minds. The steps day schools of America are, for the most | many, that "nevertheless, the foundation part, essentially different in idea from of God standeth sure." those in England.

The Sunday school at Rhinebeck closely resembled others I had seen for middleclass Methodist churches. It is a neat room capable of providing conveniently for 200 children, including infants. The infants have a little recess at the back of the room to themselves, which can be shut off. The two select classes have each a recess on either side in a kind of transept, but are not shut off, cannot be placed Church-fellowship with us is higher epoches were exhausted, he had stated Palace to the effect apart. The great mass indeed, of Sunday school teaching in the States, as far as I have seen, whether West or East, is done idea, I find, has during the last three on the floor of school rooms, often overcrowded, and done in the old-fashioned squares, square by square of children, in their classes all over the room. Better methods, however, are beginning, and so tions—a cause of devout thankfulness and when they were exhausted then least £1 toward this much needed work, quick are the Americans to learn, that they are sure soon to prevail.

From Rhinebeck Mr. Pope went northwards to Canada, while I turned aside to visit Boston, whence I am to return to the Conference at Baltimore, and to Philadelish Commissioner and the American authorities, had as good a view as could be JAMES H. RIGG.

DR. EGGLESTON. @ It will be remembered by our readers that the celebrated author of "The Circuit Rider," and other books of a simipurposes. To furnish a Sunday school in lar tone, began life as a Methodist Bethnal green or the lewest parts of a Preacher, and gained much of the know- ber of 17,516. In three years only prophecy in the matter. ledge which has brought his works and there appears a slight deficiency of practical wisdom; the rich carpets, the himself into a questionable notoriety a out sixteen hundred members. These marble fountains, the mirrors and the flow- from his own varied experiences and conditions and purpose of the school. In observations in the Western Itinerancy. America, the church building is the centre of all the social life, as well as the spiritual fellowship of the church and congress the church building is the centre of all the social life, as well as the spiritual fellowship of the church and taking membership alone as our the Central Advocate's New York Let- and taking membership alone as our scribe on your star, self-reliance. Subscribe on your banner, 'Luck is a fool. gation. There is the minister's study and ter, it will be seen that Dr. Eggleston guide, we are convinced of the hold it Pluck is a hero.' Don't take too much hbrary; there is the church parlour, beau- has wandered considerably from the principles of his fathers :--

tian Endeavor, as they call it, which beion, such as a lecture or sewing meeting, longs to nothing and nowhere, and esor what not; and there is the children's pecially prides itself on having no creed, collective home, the gathering room of yet claims affinity with the orthodox the children of the church damilies, furhished in correspondence with what would the question a practical solution. On Sunbe found in pariour, or drawing-room, in day last, the Universalist Church of All the March quarter of upwards of 33,000 motive, are the levers that move the liar friends will go into the wilderness. Souls dedicated their new chapel, and Dr. persons. These facts are instructive, world."

he called their persecution, hailed them as fellow workers, and proclaimed them part and parcel of the great host of Orthodox Christianity. It was announced that, but for previous engagements, both Dr. Porter of the Reformed, and Hyatt Smith of the Baptist Church would have taken part, but we very much doubt the statement. As these brethren, both towers of strength among their people, with all their well known liberality, have given no such sign of giving up the fundamental principles of their faith, and their absence was the doubtless to weightier reasons. For the difference between the Universalist and the Orthodox creed does not lie alone in the unconditional salvation of the entire race. That is the least point of divergence. The divinity of Christ, justification by faith, together with all the issues that cling about these doctrines often meet with absolute denial. Surely we may live in peace and quiet with our neighbor, share his love for sunlight and flowers, welcome his children to our board and join in festivities where no principle is involved, without giving assent to teachings which practically deny the truth of those which, we believe, lie at the foundation of Christianity and the best interests of humanity. It may seem to some a very slight distinction, but it calls to mind the anhave not yet seen a Sunday school in Ame- swer of the Protestant Episcopalian to one who said there was but a sheet of paper between the Church and the Roman Catholic. "Yes," was the reply," but on that sheet the whole Bible is written." We need not quarrel, but we must not give up the truth.

Was it a natural sequence of this action that led Dr. Eggleston, in the evening, to preach a sermon in defense of Darwinism? At any rate he did so, and gave in at least a partial adherence to the doctrine of Evolation, and made the Bible secondary to the so-called discoveries of science. Does he not know that the advocates of that sages that have passed into oblivion? It school of a similar character, outside lead to the plane of a Deism as bare of

June 2, 1876.

The comparison of the tables with the Minutes of Conference for some vears past reveals some interesting facts, and suggests some important reflections. As we stated a fortnight since, the number of members in therefore the number now reported is to the GREAT HEAD of the Church, who still favours us with manifestations of his presence. The ratio of progress is worthy of notice. During the last twenty years—from 1856—we have phia to revisit the Centennial of which, on added to our societies upwards of 110. | they would see the very startling con- a clergyman of the Church of England. the occasion of the opening, Mr. Pope and | 000 members, after filling the vacancies | dition of the world from Constantinople | He gives us another amusing instance myself, through the courtesy of the Brit- occasioned by those who, for various to St. Petersburg, from France to of clerical thought. It should be prereasons, ceased to be recognised England, and thence to India; they served for use by his biographer. It is amongst us,-amounting on an average, taking the last year as a criterion,-to more than 20,000 persons, as well as by those who, having finished their course period of twenty years, we find that our nent statemen had pointed out the better for their reputation if others annual increase has been but twice in danger, and other statesmen had made write about them. If saints were their advance of that of the present yearnamely, in 1859, when it was 15,704; and in 1860, when it reached the num- of the nation-warring. He would not most unsealed letters, and particularly as at present, as evidenced by the regiven-and the admission on trial in

ing upon changes in our constitution, which, though apparently in accordance with the spirit of the times, may in their practical working be found rather to retard than advance the interests we all have so much at heart. The system which, under God, has been handed down to us by WESLEY, after all the assaults made upon it, presents the pleasing spectacle of a harmonious and united ministerial brotherhood, and a happy and prosperous people. - Watch-

DEPARTURE OF DR. RIGG.

Rev. Dr. James H. Rigg, fraternal delegate from the British Conference to our recent General Conference, embarked on Saturday evening last for his home in London. He went out in the good ship Adriatic, of the White Star Line, bound for Liverpool. In company with Bishop Janes, Dr. Crawford, and others, we were permitted to say farewell to him on shipboard, and to wish him a safe, speedy, and pleasant voyage, and a delightful re-union with his home friends. Rev. Professor Pope, his associate and senior fraternal delegate, sailed about the same time from Boston.

Of the genial manner in which these distinguished brethren have mingled with our people in social life, and of the reciprocal good-feeling which such intercourse has begotten, we have written in a previous number. The appreciation by the General Conference of the manner in which they performed the official work assigned them is indicated by the following resolution, which was adopted by the Conference on the occasion of their saying good-

bye, by a unanimous and rising vote: Resolved, That we have enjoyed with profound satisfaction the visit to this General Conference of the distinguished epresentatives of the British Wesleyan and his associate, the Rev. James H. Rigg, circuit stipened, he is pounced upon by D. D., and we take pleasure in expressing men and women of whom he never our high appreciation of their personal character, the digrified manner in which they have fulfilled their mission, and their utterances, both in their addresses to the Conference and their pulpit discourses; and now, in their departure from us, we devoutly implore for them a safe return they are very persistent and great to their homes and fields of labor.—N. Y. nuisances. It is hope I this disagree-

DR. CUMMING AGAIN PROPHE. SYING.

On Sunday, the 8th inst., the Rev. Dr. Cumming, of London, speaking on Christ's second coming said, that according to the authority of Mr. Moody (the Preacher) Christ's advent was almost at our doors. All the great than any previously recorded. The the same for years, and he had received highest figure ever before attained was therefore the sneers of silly people, 14,652 in advance—or about 19,000 in- prophecy feel that the great "prophetic population who are sunk in infidelity and Christ would come. They could not which has the sanction and support of our doubt that. The apocalypse of St. John stated that He would come in the clouds, and that every eye should see Him. If they were to look around them | The italics are our own. The writer is would see upon the authority of the a short letter, but it tells much about newspapers that the world was on the its writer. As daylight can be seen eve of the greatest conflicts. How far through very small holes, so little distant it would be he could not say, things illustrate a person's character. on earth, have joined "the spirits of but it would be the greatest conflict Some men may be thankful if their own just men made perfect." In the same that had ever visited the earth. Emi. works and letters are seldom quoted: the greatest preparations for the con. own sculptors, they would soon cut their flict. Christ might come in the midst fingers. An indiscreet person is like

numbers cannot fail to impress us with lowing advice to the students of that the vitality of Methodism. Without institution: "Young men, you are the alluding now to the great progress architects of your own fortunes. Rely "yet there is room." has on the public mind. Notwithstand. advice; keep at your helm and steer ing the severe storms which have passed your own ship, and remember that the over it, and the numbers which have great art of commanding is to take a fair of him as one of its sons. If the selec-Dr. Eggleston of the Church of Chris- been separated from us, it never in the share of the work. Think well of yourself. tion of persons for degrees had ways providence of Gop seemed so flourishing Strike out. Assume your own position. been as judicious as in this and a few Put potatoes in a cart, over a rough road, other instances, it would have been well. ported addition during the past year of and the small ones go to the bottom. But it seems as though there is always 50,000 members - for Manchester is not Rise above the envious and jealous. Fire above the mark you intend to hit. Energy. invincible determination, with a right get it if they or their immediate fami-

METHODIST TABLE-TALK.

The President of the Conference is said to be progressing favourably, though the statement in some of our contemporaries last week was most misleading. He certainly is not likely to resume his public labours for some weeks, and it is to be hoped that energetic caterers for anniversaries and other public services will not suppose he will be able to preach or speak again in public yet awhile. Let them show mercy, and abstain from asking him for help. The rage of modern days for pressing the President of the year to take part in the opening services of every new chapel in the land should be curbed. The demand on the strength of the chief officer of our Church is excessive, and the urgent persuasions of good people have become positive cruelty.

How irrepressible some excellent folks are! How in liscreet, too! A Wesleyan at Kensworth has addressed a request to the "Empress Victoria" to patronise a bazaar on behalf of a village chapel. A suitable reproof was quickly administered, and it is satisfactory to know officially that the common sense of the Queen has not failed her, even shough the wisdom of Parliament may be doubted. The unknown Weslevan is informed, and through him all others who would set aside the national sentiment about this Imperial title, that it is inappropriate to address Her Majesty in such a manner.

The above well-merited reproof does not relate merely to the offensive use of the title. It gives a snub to the fussy applications made by people for money for all sorts of chapel, school, and other sehemes. If a layman is liberal, or a onference, the Rev. William B. Pope | minister is not wholly dependent on his heard before, for objects of which he knows nothing, and in places of whose existence he is totally ignorant. These beggars are great letter writers, they enclose stamped envelopes for a reply, able intrusiveness will be checked. One gentleman said the other day that he frequently received from twenty to thirty such applications for help by a single morning's post.

> Mr. Sankey's songs have been published in Chinese.

> I received a lithographed letter this week from a parson near the Crystal

Lower Norwood, S.E. May, 1876. DEAR SIR, We were very auxious to reached in 1850, when it was 358,277, which had been most gratifying to secure £1,000 before Michaelmas, to enable such persons. All the students of us to begin a Mission to a large and poor clusive of the increase on mission sta- periods" were about being exausted, dissent here. Will you kindly send us at diocesan?

(Signed) C. A. W. READE.

like the above, not worth reading.

There is a numour that the Church of President Porter, of Yale, gave the fol- England is likely to have a bishopric of Fiji. Other men have laboured; the Anglicans enter into their labours. But

> The American papers speak of the Rev. W. B. Pope, D. D. Any academic degree will be well sustained by Doctor Pope, and any University may be proud manna in the wilderness, and all may

"WESLEYAN' ALMANAC

JUNE, 1876.

Full Moon, 6 day, 8h, 23m, Afternoon.

Last Quarter, 14 day, 11h, 6m, Afternoon.

New Moon, 21 day, 6h, 2m, Afternoon.

First Quarter, 28 day, 11h, 6m, Morning.

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| 3 | Thursday | 4 19 | 7 38 | 9 49 | 0 54 | 4 46 | 8 1 |
| 3 | Friday | 4 19 | 7 39 | 10 26 | 1 46 | 5 43 | 8 5 |
| 0 | Saturday | 4 19 | 7 40 | 10 58 | 2 35 | 6 44 | 9 2 |
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| 2 | Thursday | 4 19 | 7 44 | 4 49 | A. 52 | 8 55 | 7 41 |
| 3 | Friday | 4 19 | 7 44 | 6 10 | 1 56 | 9 42 | 8 33 |
| 4 | Saturday | 4 20 | 7 44 | 7 34 | 2 56 | 10 18 | 9 27 |
| 5 | SUNDAY | 4 20 | 7 44 | 8 55 | 3 50 | 10 45 | 10.20 |
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| 8 | Wednday | 4 21 | 7 45 | A. 31 | 6 8 | 11 45 | 0 2 |
| 9 | Thursday | 4 22 | 7 45 | 1 39 | 6 51 | m'rn | 0 51 |
| 0 | Friday | 4 22 | 7 44 | 2 46 | 7 35 | 0 3 | 1 42 |

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

High water at Pictou and Jape Tormentine, 2 hrs and 11 minutes LATER than at Halifax. At Annapolis, St. John, N.B., and Pertland, Maine, 3 hours and 25 minutes LATER, and at St. John's, Newfeundland 20 minutes EARLIER than at Halifax. At Charlottetown, 2 hours 54 minutes LATER. lottetown, 2 hours 54 minutes LATER. At Westport, 3 hours 54 minutes ATER. At Yarmouth, 2 hours 0 mtnutes LATER.

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

THE MT. ALLISON INSTITUTIONS ORATION BY T. B. FLINT, ESQ., ON THE TENDENCIES OF THE AGE, ETC., ETC.

The tendencies of an age can only be discovered by a careful and studious comparison of the various influences exerting their pressure upon it. To the analysis of these influences the highest faculties of man have been exerted, and by their aid the whole field of physical and intellectual inquiry has been surveyed, the records of history sifted and the actions and motives of men measured and compared. System has been adduced from disorder, chance and mystery reconciled to law, and numerous facts of the most diverse character linked together in harmonious relation. There may never alight on this earth the master genius able to grasp all these details and to combine them into a proportionate statement of the true progress and present position of humanity, but we can well comprehend that if such a statement were prepared by a man competent to deal with such a lofty subject, it would represent as in a picture the whole development of civilization, and would disclose to our enraptured vision not only the place of its progress but clear and definite views of its various stages of growth. It would exhibit, side by side, each in its due prominence and beauty, the history and errors of the past and the hopes and the undertakings of the present, the former without malice or exaggeration and the latter in all their beautiful yet truthful colors Among the many valuable lessons with which such a full representation would naturally impress the patriotic mind, one would. I think stand out quite prominently, although as yet its full significance is not as fullyappreciated as it will be in days to come. This lesson is that the character and stability of a State must depend upon the ideas of which it is the exponent, and that national development results in

The national problems of the future are to be settled by the wisdom and virtue of the people, and public safety in a free Government will depend, not so much on the character or ability, however eminent, of the men who fill cabinet or other important offices, but in the integrity and intelligence of the men who conduct the enterprises of the time, who pay the national taxes and do the national voting. The duty of leaders of public thought, who will then form a large class, will be as it now is, to look forward to the consequences of public action, to watch eagerly for the insidious approach of dangers to the State to suggest in season methods for their detection, and to be fearless and honest in sounding the trumpet call of warning in the public ear. Their voice will not be unheeded. The honest will do right, the love of freedom, the sympathies of human nature, which at a touch make the world kin, need never be appealed to in vain when the character of the appellant and the cause he represents are a guarrantee for his sincerity. Men, as a rule, inquire eagerly for the right way, and if among the noisy and discordant answers there be and stamped with truth and sincerity, they will cheerfully follow in the path thus in dicated, and if necessary defend it with

such achievements as the aggregate of the

mental and moral forces predominant in a

State may determine.

All the elements of humanity are con. tinually pressing forward for utterance, each with its word of scorn, of hope, of

deep, but rising tumultuous, hardly pausidg for a reply. Each interest, however accomplishes something towards leaving its mark upon the age. The business man grasping after wealth, the poet and artist musing over lofty land beautiful images and attempting to animate them with life and color; the preacher expounding, the statesman absorbed in diplomacy on all sources of power. Each is working out his own ideas, but all are working for humanity. By the enterprise of one, industry is promoted and comforts received, by the accomplishments of another life is gladdened and ornamented, asylums of freedom afforded for security from oppression, and the horizon of knowledge is constantly enlarged. The progress of the age is the result of

all these forces of thought, motion and ac-

tion, but the channels through which they

operate on the conscience of the state are

as various as the pursuits of humanity.

They are also as mysterious in their operation as any of natures' wonder-working mysteries. The springs of national action to which systems of government, philosophy and even religion are obedient, so secret and silent in the manifestations of their vast power that frequently while all mankind have been astonished if not terrified at results, the causes underlying them have entirely escaped attention. At different eras the church, the army, the nobles or the merchants have exercised a controlling influence on Government and affairs, an influence widely recognized and well understood; but in the age of liberal extension of education, through the aid of the pulpit, the school and a free press acting continuously on the whole force of personal intelligence, we possess in the varied culture and sentiment of every class of mind a social and political distinction of power throughout the state never before witnesspublic opinion, each citizen is a part of the sovereignty, and weilds as well as obeys the sceptre of authority. This may be to many an unconscious, but it is not the less a real and substantial, possession. To indicate their power ought to impress upon them a larger degree of responsibility for its exercise, the knowledge of which cannot fail to be of great value to them and to society. The average man is, unhappily, too busily engaged in the transaction of his private affairs to think continuously or exhaustively on any political or philosophical subject. His ships, farms, mines, railroads, and factories occupy vastly more of his attention than abtruse questions of political economy or expediency. He is not prepared to forsake the exciting fields of commercial adventure to indulge in the balancing of adverse theories or in purely intellectual speculations. He may honestly and impulsively grasp general potions of public affairs, and understand them sufficiently to promote freedom and check extravagance. But the public thought needed requires something

more than merely that. The public thought, which should decide even on ordinary financial problems, must first occupy itself with abstractions before it applies its deductions to facts. These deductions must, in the very nature of the ease, be first proved to the satisfaction of a very small proportion of the whole body politic-to the satisfaction of those, the nature of whose pursuits and duties has a tendency to strengthen the intellect; of those who have not merely the ability or inclination, but the leisure, to undertake deep and careful research into general principles, and who are not liable to be disturbed by interest, narrowness or passion. All new and great ideas first reach those higher in intellectual qualities than their fellow men, and through their reflecting power the surrounding darkness becomes gradually dispersed, and at length all men see clearly, where before they groped blindly in difficulty, doubt and fear. Active men vield, without knowing it, to those ef knowledge, theory and abstraction, adopting their opinions, and, in spite of themselves and their own pride of opinion, looking up to such men for instruc-

tion and guidance. Measures of all kinds require to be testted by standards widely admitted as authoritive, and men in voting upon great principles ought to be swayed by reasoning which will endure severe logical and historical criticism. The weight of opinions so formed, and the influence of any class of men presenting them and advocating them to the world, must always exert a powerful and extensive impression upon social, intellectual and political life. To the formation of these opinions every educated man, whatever his profession or occupation, very largely contributes.

The editor, the historian, the preacher. the physician, the teacher, and the student in every department of mental labour, carries with him in the political world an influence co-extensive with the intelligence he brings to bear on public matters, and sympathy or doubt, its stirring battle the calmness and purity of motive with

but all these voices blend into the mighty legal profession must necessarily occupy volume of civilization. Deep calling unto deep, but rising tumultuous, hardly pausin dignity nor usefulness to any one of those just named. From its intimate connection with all the other classes in the state, its knowledge of business and men its historical and constitutional learning, and its close connection with the legisla. tive and judicial departments of the state, it is calculated, if true to its traditions, to occupy its sphere with great benefit to the world. Its preparation is long and laborious for the proper discharge of its duties, and its practice demands close application, moral courage, and fertility of mental resources. Wherever man is civilized the legal element comprises an ambitious, laborious and cultivated class of men, devoted to the mastery of a mysterious science, whose pursuit yields to their reputation, social position and wide in-

The technicalities are tedious, and subtle distinctions are scattered through numberless volumes and illustrated by cases endless in variety, but their aim is to discover principle, the application of which to the conflicts of men, to the authority of magistrate and to the claims of government, will ensure the safety and happiness of civil society. Such speculations can certainly have no tendency to warp the mind or contract its powers. It is true there have been days when metaphysical distinctions and potent quibbles perplexed mankind, but the aim and spirit of their investigations were pure and exalted. These details have been received from long lives of illustrious men from Coke to Storey, attention steadily directed towards their simplification. In their practical application to human concerns they have steadly tended towards simplicity as far as consistent with order and strength, and in the direction of liberality as far as consistent with justice. In the abstract teachings of the purist, the origin, nature and strength The state has become the creature of of moral obligations are considered and the duties of men in every relation of life, expatiated upon; while in practice the business affairs of men are regulated by equitable rules, conflicting rights are handed over to fair arbiters for adjustment, and the tortuous wrong-doer and criminal are brought before stern tribunals, while protecting their rights vindicate justice and punish their offences. Yet the legal profession finds itself frequently assailed, while those who create or distribute the substantial commodities of life, or administer to the gratification of intellectual tastes find themselves held up in comparison as objects of distinguished praise or regard.

> For this false position on the part of the bar the ignorance or prejudice of men are not, however, solely to blame. It is true that the books, papers and technicalities of the lawyer are to most men an unknown world, and like all unknown worlds, are supposed to be peopled by strange and monstrous creations. But to these who investigate intelligently, and discriminate carefully between the follies and passions of men as seen in court, and the magnificent system of jurisprudence by which their differences are reconciled, the discussions of lawyers and the decisions from the bench, contain much wisdom and display the results of a world of labour. Still, much of the transactions of courts touch the passions of men without arousing their sympathising comprehension. Even to the learned and intelligent observer, when his own interests are at stake. legal proceedings may be interesting or admirable, as they illustrate the skill of those to whom he has committed his cause. Still, like the most hasty or thoughtless, he is speedily prepared to denounce the whole system of jurisprudence and its professors as a failure, when smarting under the bitter mortification and annoyance of defeat. The distrust of ignorance and the bitterness of culture have frequently combined to denounce that which for a thousand years has been a bulwark of society, and still represents the truest spirit of constitutional liberty.

The failings of the bar have been numerous enough to justify much criticism. its own interests; it has claimed veneration often for objects unworthy of such getful of the necessities of the hour, and has sometimes relied on tradition and prerendered both objects of contempt. Still, in the sphere of legislation the profession

A system of wise and just laws should form the corner-stone of Government, otherwise the nation is in a state of anarchy. These laws should be the result of educated opinion growing with national growth and adapted to ever varying national wants. They must develop slowly, never overstepping actual exigencies nor blocking up the way of reform.

visionary dreamers have equally and signally failed to preserve good Government where the basis of public opinion is unwe have seen the uncouth barbarians and oppressive feudal system gradually shaped into the splendid monument of human freedom. The British Constitution, while preserving the elements of power and upholding the ancient majesty of feudal doctrine, yet loses none of the traditions of liberty, and continually interposes a broad shield between liberty and license.

The age demands continuous reforms and prevents this code from ever being completed. In a healthy state of public mind there must be those with wisdom to overturn ancient abuses and those with courage to restrain arbitrary privileges, and there will be found bold and enthusiastic spirits to denounce mistakes in Government, as well as calm and cautious organizers to indicate how abuses are to be remedied without bringing greater evils

in their stead. Government, the energy of all classes is to uphold their decrees. Every man works called upon for exercise. Each class in the state should be influentially represented in the legislature. No legislaure can be safely entrusted to any particular class. but at every crisis in affairs all parties have required the services of men both within and outside of Parliament, to assist in watching legislation and guarding the outposts of the constitution. Laws or principles will no more adapt themselves, than abuses will reform themselves, and both past follies and proposed reforms, must be subjected to careful study before the remedy is applied, Measures are framed by men with all the infirmities of humanity, and must represent, to a large degree, the imperfections of the human mind. The aim of all laws is, or ought to be, to secure justice. Applying themselves to the complicated chain of human affairs, laws are to provide checks and guards against the Government in all its dealings with the governed; to cherish and toster all liberal and enlightened institutions; to protect, without hampering, the interests of trade and commerce in all their ramifications; to raise and expend judiciously the vast revenues derived from a thousand sources, leaving no room for peculation or extravagance, and no opportunity to be used as the tool of any class, but rather to champion all classes interested in the State. The Legislature is often a theatre for demagogues who, drifting into the popular current, strive to wrest it into the instrument of their petty purposes, rather than guide it into the path | found to defend, nor trained judges to of equity and truth.

opportunities to the artful and unscrupu- craft. Innocent and harmless citizens lous, furnish still greater to the honest | whose age, if not whose sex. should have but enthusiastic vissionary. In an old country the foundations of the state are solidly secured in the antiquity and dignity of its establishment. In a new the of deluded or perjured witnesses, and no only check is the enlightenment, the maturity of judgment and the sound sense of the people. Older nations behold in their monarchy, nobility and the habits of the people, the influence of age. Ancestral pride and hereditary reverence there combine to check the too rapid progress of change. The stream of progress moves too slowly to destroy the constitutional bulwarks, while it may, to a large extent, overcome their impurities. In our country we have old forms filled with youthful vigor, like old bottles filled with new wine. Untrammelled by a slavish respect for old names, or ancient lineage on account of their antiquity-live but for our own sense of what is right—but for our temperament to prefer what is safe to what is newmight have been driven by partizan fury into most hazardous experiments. The fluctuations of public opinion have been numerous and sometimes violent, but there has been in the aggregate an enormous development of liberal ideas. There have always been conservative influence of great value acting upon public extravagance, correcting false notions and cautiously pointing to safe, if not true, paths of reform. The legal element has had its share in this. This element brings before the mind men trained to view every question as having two sides; men who have been led to study municipal questions It has often used its power selfishly for with a sagacity strengthened by exercise, but as a rule embittered by passion; mon who having acquired habits of public dissentiments, it has turned to the past for- cussion, look upon legislation as a deep and the last silenced by the assailant of science to be studied with unprejudiced judgment, and as one of the sources of cedent, oblivious of changes which have the intellectual and moral progress of the race. Their influence upon legislation is that of learned, judicious, and patriotic has, and always will exercise important guardians of popular rights, ready to defend them from conspiracy and tyranny, their position and eloquence can indicate freedom and sustain authority, can unmask corruption, and relieve society from its abuse, and their learning and genius enable them to illustrate and exemplify the past and to assist men in carrying into practice those doctrines of human rights which underly the destiny of nations. No more commanding post of duty can be commit-The laborate codes of antiquity and of ted as a sacred trust to any class of mena post in which success is granted only to learning, integrity and energy, and the honor of which is derived only from up- ing to subject lawless passion under the shout, or its timid cry of surprise or fear, which he discusses them. In this view the healthy—but with this as a pre-requisite rightness of character, honesty of authority of equity and reason.

opinion, and consistency of conduct. Such is the sphere and such is the tendency of those whose ideas and the influence of whose character continue to fix in public statutes the principles which are at the basis of national progress, and whose imperishable monument is found in the blessings of freedom, good government, and prosperity as far as those blessings can be the result of legislation.

caution which should preside over their creation. Labour demands protection against fraud-security that its savings shall be appropriated to its own use. Every instinct of society demands an uncompromising justice as the antidote to crime and disorder, and the foundation of political happiness. Thus the object of law is to secure, and the whole resources In all true reforms under our system of of the State are under the strongest bonds by day and rests safely at night under their all-protecting guardianship. No privilege is secure unless guaranteed by it, and until its arm fails no violence of power or conspiracy from any source can successfully assault the humblest who cry to it for protection. The great object of the legal profession, and of the present structure of the judicial system of the State, is to educate a body of men whose business it is to represent the legal rights of individuals, and to take care of and protect them. Unprofessional persons cannot do this for themselves, because they neither know their rights, nor how they are to be guarded. It has been well said that the chief business of the lawyer is not to try causes, but so to advise clients, and so manage their business that trials may be unnecessary. Then, how. ever, a controversy occurs, " Audi alteram partem" is the only true maxim. One to be carried into practice by means of an educated and independent bar. Courts and juries as well as popular sympathy are often carried away by strong sympathy with a man or a cause. Upon able and intrepid counsel alone does his only hope for justice rest. Knowing as they do the value of the prejudices of the hour, their integrity and energy can always be relied upon. If one wish for illustrations let us turn to history and we find them in abundance. Among others we remember that dark tragedy in the history of New England, when in 1692 no counsel were preside, in the trials of the unfortunate Its popular, cast while yielding great | persons charged with the crime of witchdemanded the tenderest protection, were judically murdered-because no forms of law were adhered to, no cross-examination appeal to an impartial and learned bench were allowed. Ignorance and fanatacism triumphed on the same soil where eighty years later jurisprudence achieved one of her most glorious victories-when, amid the fiercest passions of an incipient revolution, Adams and Quincy defended the soldiers who fired at the Boston mob in 1770.

The history of Scotlandibet ween 1667 and 1687, were then briefly sketched, when the legal profession was expelled from Edinburgh for raising its voice against the intolerant persecutions of the people by a bigoted and cruel faction. Then, indeed, did an iron disposition settle down upon a fated land—a land pillaged by lawless marauders-depleted by the exertions of a dissolute nobility, and priest-ridden by a cruel ecclesiastical tyranny.

Like Dècesè, before the French Assembly, the object of their suspicion might well exclaim. "I have sought every where for judges, and found none but accusers." One of the tests of our civilization is that the rights of every man to be tried and to have his cause tried according to law, be every where and at all times conceded. The law should be impersonal, impartial, and ever ready to interpose its authority. The lawyer is part of a system, and in his sphere as much a guardian of the law as the judge. No trial is worthy the name unless he is there and where courts are overthrown, life, liberty, and property are unsafe. The voice of the bar is the first heard in denunciation of arbitrary power human freedom.

Facts and illustrations are sufficient and abundant, and that partiality of the public to which the most erudite or dignified are happy to bow is sufficiently marked to render it an easy task to indicate the right of the legal profession to an honourable place among the useful occupations of life and to show that its growth and development are essential to and promote good government. Enough has been brought forward to inspire its members here with a profound sense of their responsibility to their Alma Mater, their State and society, as ministers at the altars of the sanctuary of justice. The failings of the legal profession are the failings of humanity, but its excellence and glory consist in its representing abstract strif-

results. The or attention hearty ch That laws should be wisely administered NOTE .is of equal importance with the purity and tion is n want of

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the legal element is truest to the lofty was the first-born of Jacob's sons, and ideal set before it, society becomes ex- the birthright was Joseph's chap 5 2 pressive of the highest civilization and capable of the largest and most beneficial be the chief and royal tribe. Gen. 49.

attention, and greeted with frequent and sons of Jesse, he chose David to be wind hearty cheers.

Note.-The latter portion of the oration is not at all fully reported owing to throne and red all and all edit of branch The latest arrival i.

BEREAN NOTES. Lada fish

TO SOLOMON. 1 Chron. 28, 1-10. July 2.] HOME READINGS.

MONDAY-The Lesson. 1 Chron 28. 1-10. Tuesday-Nathan to David. 2. Sam.

WEDNESDAY-The Place of the Temple. 1 Chron. 21. 18-30.

THURSDAY-The Builder of the Temple. 1 Chron. 22. 1-16. FRIDAY-The Materials for the Temple.

1 Chron. 29. 1-9. SATURDAY—The Prayer and Sacrifice, 1 Chron. 29. 10-28.

SUNDAY-The Happy State of the Godly. Psa. 91. 1-16.

Topic :- Ministry to God Divinely Ap-GOLDEN TEXT :- Know thou the God of thy father, and serve him with a perfect heart and with a willing mind. 1 Chron.

DOCTRINE :- God a sovereign. Psa. 103. 19; 145. 1; 1 Tim. 6. 14, 15.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

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The last Old Testament lesson told us of the death of Absalom, and left David in exile. The teacher should read the history of the intervening eight years to the end of 2 Kings, Chap. 1, and also from 1 Chron. chap. 21. The present lesson comes in soon after Solomon was anointed king. The assembly was convened that there might be a public recognition of him as David's successor, and at the same time to commence the preparation for building the temple. David states what his own purpose had been, and how he was prevented, and then delivers his charge. David's Charge to Solomon is the TITLE of the lesson. The truths taught are summed up in the Topic—Ministry to God Divinely Appointed. The spirit with which this ministry or service should be rendered is stated in the GOLDEN TEXT, which is also the essential part of the charge, as follows:
"Know thou the God of thy father, and serve him with a perfect heart and with a willing mind." In the OUTLINE we have the two heads WHAT and How, just as the lesson shows in respect to the appointed service of God. If the teacher will fill his mind with what we have said, he will then feel the truth of the DOCTRINE : God a Sovereign.

BY D. A. WHEDON, D. D.

1. THE PRINCES OF ISRAEL-The lead ing men of the nation, consisting of the classes immediately mentioned. PRINCES OF THE TRIBES-Civil officers, one in each tribe. They were, ex officio, members of the Sanhedrin. See chap. 27. 16-22 for their names. CAPTAINS OF THE COMPAN-IES-The army, called THE HOST, consisted of twelve divisions or courses of 24,000 each, making a total of 286,000 men. Joao was general-in-chief. Each COURSE, here called a company, had its CAPTAIN, or general; and the several courses were on duty by turns one month in every year. See chap. 27. 1-15. The course was divided into twenty-four bands called THOUSANDS, and the thousand into ten bands, called HUNDREDS, whose CAP-TAINS were much like the Roman centurion, or the captain in the American army. STEWARDS-Superintendents. See the lists, with the several departments of industry in chap. 27. 25-31. Officers-Perhaps the six thousand Levites made officers and judges in chap. 23.4. MIGHTY MEN-Thirty-seven in all. See chap. 11.

2. Stood UP-Through infirmity David was mostly confined to his bed. The great occasion of formally transferring his throne gives him vigor, and out of respect to his grand audience the aged king stands UP UPON HIS FEET to address them. MY BRETHREN—They were the nobility of the nation. MY PEOPLE-He had long been their shepherd. I HAD IN MINE HEART-We learned about this in our lesson in 2 Sam. 7. 18-29, on March 5. It is an important feature of the lessons of this month. House of REST-The ARK was deposited in a tent which could be easily moved from place to place during the time of wanderings. The nation having become permanently established, it was fitting that the ark should have a permanent dwelling place. A house of stone expresses permanency better than a tent of curtains. So David proposed to build a temple, and, when forbidden to build, be PREPARED ABUNDANTLY (chap, 22. 5.) materials for Solomon's use.

3. A MAN OF WAR-Compare chap. 22. 7-10, and 2 Sam. 7. 5-13, This reason was not given at first, but at some subsequent date. David was of necessity a warrior king. His great task was to extend and consolidate the empire. It was fitting that the temple of the religion of peace should be built by a man of peace. SOLOMON

means peaceable. 4. CHOSEN JUDAH - Though Reuben your care to-day may do it.

God of his sovereign will chose Judah to 8-10. Of all the families of the tribe, he The oration was listened to with marked chose the family of Jesse; and of all the OVER ALL ISBAEL. 2 Sam. 16, 1, 12, Thus David asserts his own divine right to the

5. CHOSEN SOLOMON-He next shows Solomon's title to the throne to rest upon God's appointment, and not upon a father's preference, God has a right to R C. 1015.] LESSON L. DAVID'S CHARGE choose certain men to certain duties which no man may question. He is sovereign. His choice is the expression of his will, and rests upon reasons satisfactory to himself. His election, however, of men to certain temporal privileges or duties, as, for instance, David to be king, Solomon to build the temple, and Cyrus to rebuild it, (Ezra 1, 2,) must not be confounded with an unconditional election of certain men to eternal salvation. 1 God never offered the throne to all men; but to all sinners he freely offers pardon and eternal life on terms with which all can comply. Solomon's appointed service was to reign and to build. Yet he could have refused to do either.

6. SOLOMON, SHALL BUILD This was said before Solomon was born, chap. 22. 9, 10. My son-Such is the near relation into which God promised to bring him. Yet it was rather in the way of providence, protection, and guidance, than of the spiritual grace given to children of God under the Gospel. Gal. 4. 4-7.

7. FOREVER-See 2 Sam. 7. 13. Not only during his own life, but on into the spiritual kingdom of the Messiah. IF HE BE CONSTANT-God's promises are conditional: Solomen must be obedient if he would keep God's blessing. How many plunge into earthly ruin by sinning against him! How many lose an eternal crown! Men must obey and persevere in

8. Now, THEREFORE-This was said to the whole assembly. As they were the representatives of the nation, it was as if ALL ISRAEL were present. They constituted THE CONGREGATION, a body gathered only on great occasions. Thus David's charge to them was IN THE SIGHT of the nation with its eyes upon them, and in the presence OF OUR GOD who was there to hear. What now does he charge them? This, namely, to KEEP ALL THE COM-MANDMENTS OF GOD which they knew: and then, TO SEEK FOR them ALL that they might be sure they knew them all. David himself had made a mistake in not thus seeking before trying to remove the ark. We need, therefore, to diligently study God's word. Possess THIS LAND-Their personal salvation depended on their faithful service; and, beside thisonly by obedience would they continue as a nation. Wicked nations are always. soon or late, destroyed. When the leading men and rulers are wicked, the nation is very likely to sink rapidly into corrup-

9. Thou, Solomon-The direct charge to the young king in presence of all his nobles. My son-the father's heart is speaking. Know-Acknowledge with submissive and loving heart. God of THY EATHER-Not any false god, but Jehovah. The God whom thy father tried, served, proved, and found true and faithful, protecting and blessing in obedience, and punishing in sin, yet longsuffering, and forgiving in penitence. The Psalms are full of his experiences with God. PERFECT-Sincere and unwavering in affection. WILLING-The whole soul bent on doing his will. God should be thus served, because it is the only true and honest service, and he by his knowledge of ALL HEARTS will know how honest it is. SEARCHETH-No thought or feeling can be hid from him. IMAGINA-TIONS-The shades of our thoughts-our ideas are not yet so shaped that we are aware of them. If THOU SEEK-Enforcing the charge to know and serve-by prayer, inquiry for his will, and consecration to his service. Found-As thy God, thy father, thy protector, thy guide, thy Saviour. FOESAKE HIM-By forgetting to seek him, neglect to do his will, departing into sin, and ruling otherwise than he has appointed. CAST THEE OFF-Reject thee from his favor forever. Sin forfeits all God's promises, and incurs his abiding

10. BE STRONG, that is, in fulfilling God's appointment to BUILD A HOUSE for the reception of the ark. David then went on to exhibit the PATTERN of the temple given him by God, to present his own contribution, and to ask the people to give of their substance, which was followed by the public anointing of Solomon, chap. 29. 22.

Lessons. 1. This charge was given to a young man of only about eighteen years of age. He was full of vigor, with magnificent prospects, and God wanted his service. He has some service for every young person; some place in which he may honor him, if he will only seek him. 2. The true course for the young is stated in the Golden Text. It should be written upon every young heart. Dear teacher,

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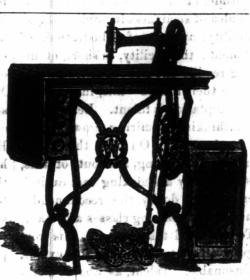
MUSIC PIANO-FORTE LESSONS.

citizen of Grenada, Mississippi.

Seth S. Hance, Baltimore, Md. — Dear Str.: I take gress pleasure in relating a case of Spasms, or Fits, cured by your invaluable Pills. My brother, J. J. Ligon, has long been afflicted with this awful disease. He was first attacked while quite young. He would have one or two spasms at one attack at first, but as he grew older they seemed to increase. Upto the time he commenced taking your Pills he had them very often and quite severe, prestrating him, body and mind. His mind had suffered seriously, but now, I am happy to say, he is cured of those fits. He has enjoyed fine health for the last five months. His mind has also returned to its original brightness. All this I take great pleasure in communicating, as it may be the means of directing others to the remedy that will care them. Years, respectfully, etc., W. P. Ligon. Instructions on the PIANO-FORTE given by MRS. BARRY. Terms made known by applying at residence 44

SUGAR! | SUGAR!!

Just Landing ex " Halifax." 200 Hogsheads very choice Sugars, for sale in in bond or Duty Paid.



We keep on hand about Twenty differ-

SEWING MACHINES.

or will furnish any Sewing Machine required, in price from

\$10 UP TO \$100.

We would call particular attention to the "WEBSTER,"

which has become the popular machine of the day being

A Marvel of Mechanical Simplicity, and, makes but little noise when used.

It is adapted for all kinds of work, both limit and heavy, will hem, rufile, tuck, fell, quilt, gather and embroider. DO NOT FAIL TO SEE THEM.

We have sold about Thirteen Hundred, (of the Webster, in little better than a year, in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. All machines warranted and kept in repair for

one year from date of sale, Free of Charge. Sewing Machine Findings, Needles and Oil kept constantly on hand.

Old Machines taken in Exchange for New. Good Local and Travelling Agents wanted, to whom a good chance will be given to sell either by Commission or Salary.

Address, MILLER & BROS. Middleton, Annapolis Co., N.S., or St. John's, Newfoundland. Or Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Sole Agents for New Brunswick, Nova Scotfa, P. E Island and Newtoundland.

AGENTS WANTED for the New Historical Work, OUR WESTERN BORDER.

A Complete and Graphic History of American Pioneer Life

100 YEARS A.C.

Its thrilling conflicts of Red and White foes. Exciting
Adventures, Captivities, Forays, Scouts, Pioneer women and
boys. Indian war-paths, Camp life, and Sports.—A book for
Old and You'ag. Not a duli page. No competition. Engranous
sales. Accord wareful concerning. sales Agents contel conjuders. Illustrated circulars free. J. C. McCURDY & CO., 26 S. Seventh St., Philadelphia, Pas-

WANTED All persons who have read my double c lumn advertisement in this paper, describing the STEAM WASHER, OR WOMAN'S FRIEND, to send for new terms. 500,000 have been sold.

1876 SPRING 1876 **NEW GOODS**

Tweeds. Doeskins, Cloths, READY MADE CLOTHING.

RUBBER COATS, SHIRTS in great variety; COL-LARS, CUFFS, TIES, BRACES, UNDER-CLOTHING, UMBRELLAS, HATS

Boots and Shoes, Slippers, Rubbers, &c. Above will be found good value. Clothing made o order by First-class hands and at shortest notice.
Friends will confer a favor by extending their batronage

WM. CUNNINGHAM,

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BELL FOUNDRY

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

Price List and Circulars sent free. HENRY McSHANE & Co., Baltimore, M.D. Sept. 4—ly

TEMPERANCE HOTEL

St. Georges St, Annapolis Royal. M. PORTER - - PROPRETOR,

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

Aug. 28, 1876.

THE WESLEYAN The only Methodist Paper published in the Maritime Provinces.

\$2 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE POSTAGE PREPAID.

Having a large and increasing circulation in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland and Bermuda, 4s an ADVERTISING MEDIUM IT HAS NO EQUAL in these Provinces.

Rev. S. ROSE, Methodist Book Boom, Toron is Agent for this paper.

All Wesleyan Ministers are Agents.

SATURDAY. JUNE 24, 1876. UNMERITED HOMAGE.

Of all our popular idols there is none which is more generally worshipped than that known by the name of Talent. To different minds the word has different meanings; but among the ordinary multitude, talent expresses the individuals idea of smartness in public address Volubility, aptness of illustration, of argument; the facility, in short, of uttering readily one's thoughts, whatever may be their nature—this, in its ordinary acceptation is talent. Before this, the unthinking, admiring crowd, pours out its incense. On this, this alone hundreds are resting, and out of this, this only, they are making vast capital, licensed so to do by the recommendation of the unthinking classes aforesaid.

To our mind this applause, this wor-

ship, is all, or to a considerable extent. unreasonable. Talent, as above defined, is so common that it really deserves but little notice, certainly does not merit exceptional respect. We may find it any day, in almost any sphere. In the streets, the shops; at the bench, the plough, the anvil, and the wheelbarrow, may be heard men who can, with great readiness, communicate their opinions to a listener. Women are the most talented of any. In the professions, talent abounds. That is natural. Education gives the power of ready expression, unless the student have some unconquerable, mental or vocal defect. There is nothing here, therefore, worth worshipping. Nothing on which to base a reputation. A single gift, by no means extraordin rily scarce, talent, as thus understood, is but an element of character, important of course, to all public men, but not deserving of being canonized among the most honoured gifts. We say nothing just now of tallent, as we ourselves understand its meaning. In calling things by their proper names, we reserve the designation of talent for something more elevated, more spiritual we would say, than this of the multitude.

One of the evils with which the professions are now afflicted, is the pressure upon their ranks for admission of men who have been encouraged by misguided opinion to leave positions in which they had been succeeding, for higher places "worthy of their talents." If the honorable and independent vocation of tilling the soil-that basilar profession of our social structure—is obliged to go begging for support, the blame belongs particularly to its own guardians. Young men have been so deluded by complimentary allusions to their gifts, that they come to look upon the plough as a degraded implement, and the efficiently maintained. professions alone as worthy of their aspirations. The same argument applies to the mechanical pursuits. How many taus have abandoned certain independence in quest of very doubtful compe-

Our principal argument at present, however, is that talent of itself does not entitle any man to respect, inasmuch as it is but one, and a very common qualification Behind talent must be character, integrity, good judgment and spirituality. Our observation has convinced us that this combination is not so frequently found as it ought to be; assuredly, wherever it is found, the possessor rises into the first rank among his fellows. It, therefore, becomes at once a very serious question with everyone having an honorable ambition to succeed, whether with the cultivation of merely extraneous gifts there ought not to be a most diligent and self-denying purpose to make character the principal thing, as the foundation of prosperity.

HALIFAX DISTRICT .- Some very encouraging features of the meeting of the Halifax District, held, last week, in Brunswick Street Church, ought to be made public. A very considerable in-

700 in all, and leaving, after dropping hundreds of names for removals and deaths, about 860. In almost every instance the financial receipts were quite in excess of the anticipation ; those for missions showing an addition to the handsome lists of the previous year of \$600. All the Funds were well sustained. Several laymen were in attendance contributing, as the Miscellaneous Resolutions for Conference will show, very actively to the counsels and suggestions of the occasion. Some nine or ten of these Resolutions involving very important questions, and affording texts for serious thought and spirited discussion, were passed during the session. Two candidates were before the District. Two probationers—Revs. W. J. Johnson and A. H. Claytonceased to hold connection with our ministry. A beautiful incident crowned the generous exercises of the second day. Rev. W. H. Heartz, with an eye ever open for worthy claims of benevolence, discovered that the minister at Margaret's Bay, Rev. James Scott, had suffered in salary owing to the failure of the fishery along the shores. Mr. Heartz challenged the District to meet his own liberal donation. In less time than it takes to write it. Mr. Scott found himself in possession of \$105 to supplement his salary. Anything more prompt or hearty we have never seen performed in the enterprizes of love. Religion may be selfish and a sham elsewhere: the observer of Thursday last could scarcely admit it was so in

Incongeuity.-Here is an approach which we cannot well understand. A religious, Sabbath-school paper, sends numbers from the United States to the British Provinces, specially marked (which always means-" please say a good word for us"); yet, when we open these suppliant sheets they are seen to contain spread-eagle paragraphs upon the Battle of Bunker Hill, "the victories gained by our fathers over the British," &c., &c. Of course it is always soothing to a reader to learn that his kindred have been beautifully whipped on several battle-fields; but it is something new to find such information used as an inducement toward complimenting the paper which takes pains to enlighten its religious readers upon this subject. Is it not about time that the boastfulness of bloody scenes were quite discarded from our children's and their teacher's publications?

the Halifax District.

EXTRACTS From the Minutes of the last Meeting of THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF MT. ALLISON INSTITUTIONS, Ordered to be published.

"On motion of Rev. Mr. Lathern, seconded by Rev. Mr. Pope, it was unani-

mously resolved, 1. That this Board has heard with verv great satisfaction the Reports of President Illison, Principal Inch, and of the Chaplain, the Rev. Dr. Stewart, in regard to the educational work and general morale of the students during the year just now losed. The members of the Board are pleased to find that the deportment of the students has been excellent, and that without any unusually severe strain the discipline of the institution has been

2. That the members of the Board are ratified to find that in a year of business lepression, and of exceptional financial ifficulty, the attendance has been good; and they are encouraged to believe that with their excellent staff of Professors and Teachers, and with increased facilities for securing thoroughness and comfort in educational work, a still larger number of young people will be found in the future. to avail themselves of the opportunities and advantages thus brought within their

3. The Board has listened with special interest to the statements of President Allison and Principal Inch in relation to the building operations which during the year have been brought to completion. It finds more than ordinary gratification in the fact that with the erection of a new and spacious building for academic purposes, and with the extensive additions and improvements in the Ladies' Academy, and attractive in appearance, involving a necessarily heavy expenditure, the finan. cial exhibit shews only a moderately and

e sily manageable balance of debt. 4. That looking at the operations and results of the year, as far as the members of the board have been able from examinations, reports, and public exhibitions to measure them, they have continued confidence in commending to our people and to the public generally these institutions as worthy of their increased patronage and most liberal support.

On Motion of President Allison seconded by Rev. H. Pope, it was unanimously resolved :-

That the thanks of this Board be presented to the Rev. Dr. Pickard, the Encrease of members was reported, nearly downent Agent, in acknowledgement of

his untiring and intelligent exertions on behalf of the Endowment Fund, to which this Beard largely attributes the success which has attended the raising of that

On motion of Prof. Smith, seconded by Rev. Mr. Pope, it was unanimously re-

That the Board has great pleasure in recording acknowledgement of the gene-rous contributions which the Methodist rous contributions which the Methodist and general public have made in aid of the Endowment Fund.

And further resolved—

That from the liberal support of this Fund in the past the Board believes it has reason to hope that in the future a much to be desired increase in the Fund will be accurate.

On motion of Josiah Wood, Esq., sec-

onded by G. W. Burbidge, Baq., it was

unanimously resolved :-Tht the board learns with great satisfaction of the organization of a Theologi-cal Faculty, and would express its grati-fication at the prospect which the au-spicious inauguration of the department fords of its further success, and of the benefit likely to accrue from it to the Institution to the Church and to the Country."

CORRESPONDENCE

THE MOUNT ALLISON ENDOW MENT FUND.

Mr. Epiron. Truth seems to demand that your last week's editorial, concerning this Fund, would be followed by a statement of the facts in its history.

The immediate necessity for such a Fund was rendered apparent to the Board of Trustees in 1872. When the Legisla. ture of New Brunswick resolved to withhold the annual grants of \$2,400, which had previously been made to aid in the maintenance of the Institutions, at the Annual Meeting of the Board, held May 27th, 1872, it was resolved, "That in the opinion of the Board, the time had come when an appeal should be made to all liberal friends of the Institutions, to place them by an adequate endowment fund upon an independent financial basis, and that it was desirable that a sum of from \$75,000 to \$100,000 should be raised, but that a sum of \$60,000 was considered absolutely necessary, in order that the educational operations of the Institutions should be carried on with undiminished vigor, and that provision should be made for enlargement of facility in accordance with the progressive policy which had prevailed.'

The Conference of Eastern British America, at its session held in Halifax the following month, expressed its full concurrence in the opinion of the Board of Trustees and Governors, in regard to an Endowment Fund. And its members, as an indication of their strong conviction of the necessity for such a Fund, pledged themselves to contribute from their generally so scanty personal resources, sums to amount in the aggregate to at least one-fifth part of the sum (\$60,000) named by the Board of Trustees as indispensably necessary." And upwards of \$10,000 was immediately subscribed by the members of the Conference then present; and about as much more by friends in Halifax within a few days,-and such was the enthusiasm which was awakened that it is not improbable that, if an energetic agent could have then been set apart for the work, so that the canvass could have been pressed, the subscriptions might have been made to amount to one of the larger sums named.

But this, it seems, could not be done, and at the end of a year it was found that only a little more than two-thirds of the sum deemed "indispensibly necessary" had been subscribed; and of the amount subscribed only a very small part had been collected or put in form to be productive for the purposes aimed at; and in the meanwhile an adverse change in the "times" had commenced, so that at the Board Meeting in May, 1873, it was clearly seen that it would be a work of great difficulty to secure even the \$60,000 as an available Endowment Fund; and, from that time forward at least, no sober-minded friend of the movement has, I think expected, however ardently he may have wished, that more than this sum would be obtained at the immediate result of the efforts being put forth. To secure this the "Board" made what seemed the best arrangements practicable, requesting the Conference to appoint the writer as Agent which has been rendered more convenient for the Fund : and the Conference "recognizing this to be an interest of paramount importance," acceeded to the request (see Minutes of Conf. 1873, page 41); and I accordingly, on my return from England in the autumn, entered upon the work, and applied myself to it as best I could during the remainder of the Conference year. But at the final session of the Conference of E. B. America in 1874, it was found that the gross amount of the subscriptions was only \$52,118.84 of which there had been collected \$13,557.15, and settled by subscripportion of the Fund then amount to \$34.

be obtained from new subscriptions, and the \$16.746 of their unsettled subscriptions, in order to bring the Fund up to indispensibly necessary \$60,000."

In order that this end should be reached it was estimated that at least \$10,000 rould need to be obtained from new subscriptions. And at the Conference in Charlottetown the question considered in regard to the Fund, was whether the effort to obtain new subscriptions should be continued for the purpose of obtaining, if possible, the sum so estimated as necessary to make up the \$60,000; or whether the effort should be chiefly confined to securing as much as possible of the subscriptions already obtained, which would leave the Fund not more than \$50,000.

It was seen, and felt, and said, that the talk of securing the additional needed subscriptions and of rendering the Fund productive to the extent of \$60,000, was a far more arduous, and in view of the changed circumstances, than the which had then already been accomplished And I brought myself to consent to undertake it only by considering the import to form a wall a foot thick. Inside a tance of its accomplishment to the continued success of the great church work. The big Krupp cannon has at length to which so large a portion of my life had reached the grounds, and is being placed been devoted.

Immediately after the close of Conference entered upon the supplementrry canvass with a subscription book headed with the statement that "the estimated worth of subscriptions up to July 1st, 1874" " was \$50,000," and I stated always as I considered and do still believe, I was authorized to do, that the object of the renewed or continued effort was to secure an additional \$10,000 and that when this should be considered as having reached a successful resting place at least; although I endearoured to insist upon the truth that a fund \$75,000, or \$100,000 was exceedingly desirable." And I trust that our men of wealth will not lose sight of this truth. I have met with at least two of our friends in the course of my agency who have assured me that they had remembered the Mount Allison Educational Institute in their wills-I trust that others have done so, or will do so. But I would suggest as a still wiser course to those who can do so -that it will be well to invest here while they yet live.

In conclusion I wish to say again, that I am profoundly grateful for the success which has crowned the efforts to secure an Endowment Fund, which not only makes up to the Institution the income of which it was suddenly deprived by legis lative action in 1872, but also provides some additional means for enlargement of facility for carrying on the Educational

It is a success which is at least twice as great comparatively as that which has at tended the much longer continued efforts to secure an adequate Endowment Fund for Victoria College.

The efforts on behalf of this Fund commenced several years before ours-and had the great advantage of the assistance of Dr. Punshon in lecturing and speaking in may public meetings on its behalf during the first years of the movement. Then there have have been generally two special agents constantly employed. Moreover the membership of the church in connection with the former Canada Conference was about four times that in the Conference of E. B. America, and the movement in the Canada Conference had the advantage of two or three years of special prosperous times:-so that everything being considered the success of the efforts there to equal ours should give a Fund at least \$259,000; whereas if I have been correctly informed the income accruing from it in four years after the movement began was no greater than that from ours-and even now with the advantage of recent great success in their agency work the Fund, instead of amounting four or five times as much as ours does, probably does not amount to much, if any more than twice as much—So that I think we need not feel any temptation to envy their success—much less to ungratefully speak disparagingly of our own.

H. PICKARD.

THE CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION. The attendance at the Exposition is now steadily increasing. On Decoration Day, fully 50,000 people passed the gates. and the Main Building and Memorial Hall were, for the first time, uncomfortably crowded. The twenty-eight groups of judges have completed their organization, and the members are busily at work preparing their reports. The system adopted of dividing the duties, each member making his own examination of the articles submitted, instead of requiring the exhibits to be investigated by committees of several judges, and has heretofore been done in other expositions, is said to work admirably, saving an immense amount of time to the commission. and without doubt, it will give as good tion notes \$21,814.84, making the productive satisfaction to the exhibitors, Considerable comment has been aroused regarding 71.99, leaving upwards of \$25,000 still to alleged injures to the pictures committed

by careless visitors, and the Austrian Commission had their gallery closed until railings around the works of art were erected. It has since been found that but two pictures were damaged, and in neither case could the mishap be charged upon visitors, as the injuries were discovered to have occurred during transportation. Horticultural Hall, in which the display at the opening was not large, is being rapidly filled. The latest arrival is a fine selection of tree ferns from Australia. The English rhododendrons are now in full bloom, and present a magnificent appearance, although they show evidence of the long voyage disagreeing with them. A much handsomer display of these beautiful flowers may be seen at the present time in Llewellyn, Orange, N. Y. Between the British Government and the T. A. B. fountain, a Canadian lumber merchant has erected a house built of rough lumber. just as it comes from the yard. The roof is made of huge unbarked timbers, each twenty-four inches in diameter and the sides are composed of boards piled monster section of a pine tree is exhibited. in Machinery Hall. The pumps annexed to that building are now at work, producing a minature Niagara for three hours daily. The Brewers' Building is rapidly approaching completion. A curious section of elevated railway is being constructed between Agricultural and Horticultural Halls. The cars are built something after the Swiss cottage pattern.

JAPANESE BRONZES AND LACQUERED WARE

we have already alluded to, as one of the most remarkable portions of the general display. The grotesquenesss of Japanese art is employed in these with wonderful effect. There are cups and sauces of lacquered wood, as light as corks, coloured with reds, blues and yellows, protected by the famous Japan varnish, which will withstand the hottest water. Perfection of joiner work, unique ornamentation, and exquisite selection of colors are especially noticeable in the cabinets, some of which scarcely larger than a modern music box, range in price from \$125 to \$1000. It is in the modelling and the preliminaries to the casting of the bronzes that the peculiar genius and perseverance of the Japanese are disclosed. The models are made in wax; and in that material everything down to the smallest feather of a bird's wing or the hair of a spider, is elaborated with scrupulous care. The wax model is then painted all over with a coating of finest sand, held together by a fire proof mucilage. The first coat is laid on with exceeding care, so as to fill every tiny interstice. So with the following coats, which may number hundreds, until sometimes six months are consumed in the work of painting a cumulative mold three or four inches thick. When the latter is rendered sufficiently strong, the wax model inside is melted and removed. The bronze is then poured in, and the whole object completed in a single casting. The mold is subsequently removed with care only second to that employed in its construction, leaving the bronze without a crease or a flaw. From this process emerged the magnificent incense bearer which stands at the entrance of the Japanese section. It represents a vessel elevated upon worn sea rocks, inhabited by a dragon and surmounted by an eagle and flanked by flocks of birds. The price was \$4,500, and it was purchased for the English South Kensington Museum.

As there are no patent laws in either China or Japan, the mode of preparing the patina given to these bronzes has remained secret for ages, and has been handed down from father to son. Chemical analysis has, however, revealed the composition of the alloys, and M. Morin has discoved that the patina of the celebrated black bronzes is due to the use of an alloy composed of 80 per cent. of copper, 4 of tin 10 of lead, 2 of zinc, 4 of iron, besides small proportions of gold, nickel, arsenic, and sulphur. Some of the bronzes analyzed show a proportion of lead varying from 10 to 20 per cent., added at the expense of the copper, and a quantity of 7 per cent of tin. Molded in thin plates, this bronze is very easily worked, and the patina appears of itself when the metal is subjected to a high temperature in a muffle furnace. It is, however, very brittle. Chemical analysis is certainly of little use in this case, unless it leads to synthesis; and in that respect the labors of the French investigators have been attended with remarkable success, and have resulted in the production of bronzes even better than those the Japanese, since they have a strength equal to that of ordinary bronze. The process consists in preparing a ground by the action of chemicals having oxides and sulphides of copper as their bases. If different tints, black, brown, red, or green, be desired on the same object, it is sufficient to cover with a protecting varnish all portions of the surface except those to which it may be desired to give a certain hue; then when they have been treated for a sufficient time, they are covered up with varnish, while the other parts of the surface now exposed are subjected to the action of the chemicals, and so on for as many tints as are required.

(Conclusion next week.)

ten revolvers sto The chimney Eastern Passage, day last, and con Capt. J. Pur place of Capt. Geo

JUNE

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Saturday, 26th.

shown at Truro. C. Smith.

A pair of oxer

The store of M

Halifax, was ent

of coal.

Messrs. S. Cu

Mr. J. E. Wood at Pereaux next register. She has Wolfville for Engl freight for these ti On Tuesday we while cutting stav Messrs. A. Stephe River, cut one of h

There was Jaune on the 8th inst., a West India trade John S. Maclean Men's Christian welcome from the meeting on the oc

England. The Lockeport 'Ironsides," which Wednesday the 7t A boy named feet on Tuesday, a top of his head wa

and a gash over his short of a miracle A cow owned by a gold mine shaft 50 feet, and was so few minutes it die one, and had but re

by its owner. The explosion house on Upper W on which slept a bility have caused light been seen by window, and with tinguished the flar

In consequence at the marine slip County of Picton, large number disco the latter sum. mechanics from \$1.75, but in add from their work d pense of their emp

NEW BRUNS

Mr. Chas Sm Lower Cove Meth

A ga paras 2 Mr. Japas D. Ga County, lately Wolter Meere !-at Alma, Albert C entertained that t

Frank Burns, "Aaron," at St. J. before aid could be The new barque Church Point, Do The officers of the ments for celebration

sports on the Larr Mr. J. E. Dowler evening on the Mar face badly. . Two eagles were by Mr. Albert Ray

them to Prof. Burw At Kirk and Dar Caslin was serious! chine that drives th The following in Pokemouche, N. B. is very late. I mer The death of Pa

St. Stephen Journa been protracted. A bass 14 pound Goose Lake Canal, vin Wheaton; the f

vicinity. Mr. G. H Flewel tons, at Clifton, w will be ready to la Her owners are W

James Collins, a man Collins, was ac Messrs. Flaherty & cut was so severe Public Hospital.

John Harrington, ic Asylum, made by jumping from on diate search was mad up to the present tim

NEWS IN BRIEF.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Two horses were stolen from Mr. John McKay's harn at Earltown, on Monday night. A human skull has been found by some m gaged in excavating a foundation in Halifax.

A new fog whistle, costing about 20,000 has been placed at Sambro, On the 9th inst., the house of John Hastings, on

Dorchester Cape, was struck by lightning. The steamer "Fingal" brought to Halifax 450 tons of steel rails for the Intercolonial.

There has been a case of infanticide near Bible Hill, Truro. The body of a child was found in a Messrs. S. Cunard & Co., have received the con rast from the Imperial Government for the supply

A rough named Pendergrast, who shipped on board the brigt. "Three Cheers," for Kingston, is in jail there for assaulting the mate.

The new embankment over the Hancock ravine. in lieu of the large wooden bridge spanning it, has

According to the *Herald*, the man who alleges that he was the first to put foot in Fort Garry, is now frescoing bell buoys at Teben's wharf Halifax. The body of Philip O'Neil, who has been missed since last September, was found in the dock of Liver-pool Wharf last week.

The barque "Swift," 157 tons, of Halifax, has been sold to Mr. William Kidston, of Baddeck, on

Capt. George Matson, of the Government steamer "Newfield," has resigned his position. He was in the service for about ten years, and a valued officer. The house of Mr. Fraser Allen, Dartmouth, was otally destroyed by fire last week. Loss about

The officers of the 97th R. I. F., are to play a cricket match with the Truro club, at Truro, on Saturday, 26th. A pair of oxen, weighing 4610 pounds, have been shown at Truro. They were raised by Mr. Damiel

The store of Mr. Egan, gunsmith, Sackville St., Halifax, was entered last week, and some eight or

The chimney of Mr. Lewis Fartling's house, at Eastern Passage, was struck by lightning on Thursday last, and considerably damaged, the top being

Capt. J. Purdy, of the Government schooner "Ella G. McLean," will take charge of the Government steamer "Newfield," now at Halifax, en place of Capt. George Matson, resigned.

Mr. J. E. Woodworth will launch from his yard at Pereaux next high tides, a barque of 550 tons register. She has been chartered to load deals at Wolfville for England at 75s. per standard—a good freight for these times.

On Tuesday-week, a man named George Griggs while cutting staves on a steam sawing machine in Messrs. A. Stephen & Son's bucket factory, at Fall River, cut one of his hands very badly, nearly severing the fingers from the hand.

There was launched from the shipyard of Mr. Robert R. Sinclair, at Sherbrooke, Guysboro' Co., on the 8th inst., a fine brigt., full rigged, of 180 tons, called the "Marshall S.," built chiefly for the West India trade.

John S. Maclean, Esq., President of the Young Men's Christian Association, received a very warm welcome from the members of that body, at a public meeting on the occasion of his return home from

The Lockeport schooner "E. Goodwin" arrived at Halifax from Sable Island, with the captain, officers and crew (25 in all), of the American ship Ironsides," which ran on shore at that place on

A boy named Moriarty fell beneath a horse's feet on Tuesday, and was seriously injured. On the top of his head was a cut which received 14 stitches, and a gash over his left eye had 12 stitches put in it. That the child escaped instant death is little short of a miracle.

A cow owned by a man named Edwards, fell down a gold mine shaft at Tangier, a distance of about 50 feet, and was so badly smashed up that in a very few minutes it died. The cow was a very valuable one, and had but recently been purchased in Halifax

by its owner. The explosion of a lamp which had been left in a house on Upper Water Street, Halifax, near a bed on which slept a woman named Williams, caused the bed clothes to take fire, and would in all probability have caused the woman's death, had not the light been seen by a passer-by, who broke open the window, and with the help of the neighbors extinguished the flames.

In consequence of a reduction of wages of employes at the marine slip, Pictoulengaged in working at the County of Picton, from \$2.25 yer diem to \$1.75, a Cabinet to-day. large number discontinued work, refusing to accept the latter sum. Their places have been supplied by mechanics from New Glasgow, who will work for \$1.75, but in addition have to be conveyed to and from their work daily, besides being fed at the exbense of their employers.

NEW BRUNSWICK & P. E. ISLAND

Mr. Chas Spoith, of St. John lectured in the

at Alma, Aillert Co., a short time ago, and fears are Frank least a stainant fell from the barque "Aar at 25 St. J. In as she was going to sea, and before additional be had he was drowned.

The new baron " Souvenir," 911 tons, built at Church Point, 10, by, for Mr. W. D. Lovitt and others of Valuation has agrived at St. John.

The officers of the 62nd Batt, are making arrange-

ments for Administ the first of July by military

Mr. J. E. Lowling, of Halifax, fell in a fit last evening on the Market Sigare, St. John, cutting his face backy. Two earles were caught in a trap on Wednesday by Mr. Affect Esyworth. Botsford, who presented them to Prof. Burwa-h for Mount Allison Museum.

At Kirk and Daniel's mill. Portland, a boy named Caslin was seriously hurt by falling across the ma-chine that drives the pulley. The following is an extract from a letter dated

Pokemondie. N. B., 9th June, 1876: "The Spring is very late. I measured the snow in the woods today, and in one place it is three feet deep." The death of Patrick McCann, Esq., who, the St. Stephen Journal says, is an ex-Mayor of Upper Mills, is recorded in that paper. His illness has

been protracted. A bass 14 pounds in weight was caught in the Goose Lake Canal, Midgic, last week, by Mr. Calvin Wheaton: the first time a bass was ever in that

Mr. G. H. Flewelling is building a barque of 700 tons, at Clifton, which is now nearly sealed, and will be ready to launch in about a couple of months. Her owners are W. Thomson, Esq., and Captain tive female operatives perished. Loss of property Robinson.

James Collins, a boy, brother of the late police-Messrs. Flaherty & Co.'s factory on Thursday. The cut was so severe that he had to be taken to the Palit. Public Hospital.

John Harrington, an inmate of the N. B. Luna he Asylum, made his escape on Tuesday morning imping from one of the windows. An immee search was made for him in all directions, but to the present time he has not been captured.

A company of enterprising gentlemen in St. John, have completed negotiations for the purchase of Mount Pleasant, the property of Robert Reed, Esq., in Portland. Their object is to make it an attraction. tive place of resort for people who desire a visit to the suburbs, charging a reasonable fee for admission.

A Norwegian sailer belong to the barque Christina, lying at Black Brook, Chatham, was drowned on Thursday morning. It seems he was carrying a deal from a seow across a plank to the yessel, when he slipped and fell into the water, sinking imme-

A little daughter of Mr. John Sulis was standing at the corner of Pitt street and Elliot Row, early on Thursday evening, when a stone thrown by a lad struck her directly in the right eye. The wound is most painful, and it is not yet known but what the little girl will lose the sight of the eye.

While Capt. Mank's little son was on Rankine's wharf, Portland, he was attacked by a dog. His leg was badly cut by the animal. While his father was in the act of rescuing him three other dogs attacked father and son. Issue Carlin had great difficulty in

Since 1st of June, there has been forwarded to American markets, from the railway station at Newcastle, 396 boxes of fresh salmon, containing in all 544 fish. Other shipments are of course being made from stations North. By a recent change in the arrangements, shippers are not now bound to repay freight.

On Saturday night, Mr. W. Chipman, of Amherst, was robbed of \$300 in the bar-room of the Reyal Hotel, Moncton. McCarthy, the only person in the bar-room at the time (except the bar-ter was accused of the theft, whereupon he knocked Mr. Chipman down, kicking and bruising him so badly that Dr. Ross had to be sent for.

Mr. Edward Craft, of Carleton, N. B., his wife and three children, were poisoned on Wednesday in a strange manner. A hasty dinner was prepared. Mr. Craft went fishing, and his wife started on a visit to the country. They both had to be brought home, and the entire family became quite ill. The cause was supposed to be poison in the tea drank at dinner. Latest accounts say the family are improv-

UPPER PROVINCES.

Lord Dufferin and family have gone to Queb

The Cure of Hochelaga was robbed of cash to the extent of five thousand dollars, of parish funds. A disastrous fire at Kingston, Ont., destroyed neveral business blocks and other buildings; loss \$150,000.

It is officially announced in Quebec that the resignation of Monsignore Bourget, Bishop of Montreal has been accepted by the Pope.

The Right Reverend Edward Field, Lord Bishor Newfoundland, died at Bermuda on the 8th this month, at the age of 76 years.

A Detroit despatch says the residence of Frank Maloney, 15 miles east of Windsor, on the Canada side, was destroyed by fire on Thursday night, 6th inst., and five children perished in the flames. The nomination of candidates to represent South Wellington, north Ontario, and South Ontario, has been fixed to take place on Wednesday, 28th, poll-

Early Sunday morning two attempts were made to blow up safes in Montreal, one belonging to C. R. Chisholm, news agent, the other to W. A. Mac-kenzie, broker. Both attempts failed.

A requisition will shortly be handed to Sir. A. T. as representative for South Ontario in the House of

At London, Ont., on the 5th inst., an old Waterloo veteran, Colonel Robert Brown, departed this life. He was 86 years of age, and had served for years in the 21st Royal North British Fusiliers, taking part in the peninsular campaign.

The Dominion Government has received notificahereafter allowed to navigate the United States canals in Vermont and New York on the same terms as their own vessels.

There is great excitement amongst the Orangemen in Montreal, who want to parade on the 12th July. The Grand Lodge, now in session at Cobourg, advises them by no means to do so. Canon Baldwin, of Christ Church, has refused to preach for them on the occasion.

The Montreal Police believe they have captured the thieves who stole the Rev. Mr. Duga's property at Hochelega. Four old jail-birds have been arrested in the woods. They had with them some sacramental vessels which they had stolen from the priest's house. They expected to recover the remainder of the property.

Mr. Smith, Deputy Minister of Marine, had an nterview with Lord Carnarvon, relative to the Merchant Shipping Bill. He urged Lord Carnarvon to advise the Government to reconsider the bill before it passed the House of Lords. He will furnish the Canadian case to Lord Carnarvon immediately, in order to enable him to submit it to the

MISCELLANEOUS.

M. Buffet has been elected to the French Senate by a majority of three.

The cable steamer Dacia, has left the Thames for South America to lay a cable to Valparaiso. Winslow has been released and joined his family

at their lodging house, Craven Street. De L. Bastie's glass works, in Brooklyn, has been

Lower Come Moth whist Mission house, on the 10th light, will be a first of the Moth whist Mission house, on the 10th light, will be a first of the Moth which house, on the 10th light, will be a first of the Moth which house and the Mission Bookiyn, has been burned. Loss, \$85,000.

A just has declared Miss. Line July willow of the late The left of the Mission house of the late The left of the Mission house of the late The left of the Mission house of the late The left of the Mission house, and can be a first of the Mission house, and the Mission The flood in Eastern Switz-rland has caused much

dumage; twelve rollogys are interrupted and a bridge carried away.

A large failure is reported of a cotton firm, with

factories in the neighborhood of Waterford, Ireland,

It is reported that General Ignation, the Russian ambassador at Constantinople, has been recalled, and Prince Orloff succeeds him.

The Paris La France publishes a telegram from

Constantinople, reporting that the eldest son and mother of the late Sultan have been murdered. The failure of Malcoinson, of Beliast, Portland, and Ward, Ireland, throws 400 operatives out of

employment. A fire in London destreved Sanderson's paper warehouse; loss \$150,000. In a fire at Brook's wharf, 49,000 chests of tha were burned."

The workshops and carriage sheds at Warsaw railway station, were burned, with 2,000,000 roubles

A disastrous fire in the Bradford oil region, Pe insylvania, was caused by lightning. Damage, \$125,-A Berlin Daily Telegraph correspondent affirms

that all danger of an European war is over for this summer. Furloughs are being freely granted. There has been a serious inunilation in Switzerland, caused by melting snows and heavy rains; a

large amount of damage was done and many lives Despatches from Rome announce that in accordance with the law confiscating conventual establishments, the property of English, Irish and Scotch

colleges will be sold at public auction July 4th. At Avr. Scotland, the extensive carpet factory of James Templeton was destroyed by fire, and twenty-

\$ 200,000.

At St. Paul's Cathedral, London, the old colors man Collins, was accidently struck with an axe in of the 77th Regiment were deposited over the monument erected to the memory of the officers who fell

Midhat Pasha, Grand Vizier, has proposed a new charter for Turkey, abolishing Mohammadanism as the State religion, and granting equal support to fuse to support it.

NEW I. C. R. TIME TABLE! Those interested should preserve the following compiled for the benefit of our readers, from the official time table now in operation:

HALIFAY TOST. JOHN.

| Leave | Day | Exp. | Night | Exp. | Freig | ht |
|----------------------------|--------|--------------------|-------|---------|-------|---------|
| Halifax Truro | 8.25 | A.M. | 7.10 | P.M. | 3.30 | P.M. |
| Truro | .11.CO | mul | 9.30 | 4-111 | 8.00 | . 1. 10 |
| Londonderry | .11.38 | P.M. | 10.04 | 1. 海 | 9.30 | 11/34 |
| Wentworth | .12.08 | | 10.28 | 9 7 | 10.50 | 1 7 |
| Greenville | .12.22 | | 10.40 | | 11.20 | 1 |
| Thompson | .12.38 | 45 | 10.54 | | 11.55 | 17752 |
| Oxford | .12.47 | | 11.02 | 30. | 12.15 | A.M. |
| River Philip | .12.54 | 11 87 | 11.08 | ai . | 19.30 | 5.7 |
| Salt Spring | . 1.08 | | 11.16 | | 12.50 | |
| Salt Spring Spring Hill | . 1.22 | 11/2 2 | 133 | 15421 | 1.35 | * · · |
| Athol | . 1.33 | | 11.43 | ● (3*) | 2.00 | 7 16 |
| Maccan | 1.42 | 3 6 | 11.51 | Marie P | 2.20 | 6 |
| Nappan | . 1.49 | | 11,57 | | 2.32 | |
| Amherst Arriv | 2.00 | | 12.10 | | 2.50 | 12 + |
| do Leav | 2.00 | | 12.06 | | 3.10 | A |
| Au Lac | . 2.14 | Philips | 19.00 | Wil. | 3.35 | 116 |
| Sackville | . 2.23 | | 12.28 | * " | 4.25 | 1 |
| Dorchester | 2.58 | 1.00 | 19.56 | 100 | 5.20 | 3 " |
| Memramcook | . 3.13 | 348 3 | 1.16 | | 5.52 | Hill |
| Painsee | 3.50 | 11 1 | 1.50 | Lik | 6,55 | |
| Moncton | 4.30 | eri 1 1 | 2.45 | 114 % | 9.45 | 4 |
| | | | | | | |
| St. John Arriv | 0 | per rape in colors | 6.80 | | 6.05 | 11 16 |
| 8T. J | OHN | TO H | ALIF | AX. | 1 11 | 4" 1 |
| St. John | . 8.40 | A.M. | 10.30 | P.M. | 11.00 | A.M |
| Sussex | .10.82 | | 12.30 | A.M. | 2.00 | P.M |
| Moncton | .12.40 | P.M | 2.45 | 78 | 5.50 | 4.4 |
| Painsec | . 1.03 | | 3.05 | | 7.40 | 1 1 |

| St. John Arrive & | 13 90 ftl | 6.40 :573 | 6.05 |
|-------------------------------|-----------|------------|----------|
| ST. JOH | N TO H | ALIFAX. | is aller |
| St. John 8. | 40 A.M. | 10.30 P.M. | 11.00 A |
| Sussex10. Moncton12. | 32 | 12.30 A.M. | 2.00 P |
| Moncton 12. | 40 P.M | 2.45 | 5.50 |
| Painsec 1. | | 3.05 | 7.40 |
| Memramcook 1. | .31 | 8.35 | 8.50 |
| Dorchester 1. | .50 | 3.55 | 9.30 |
| Sackville 2. | .23 | 4.25 | 10.30 |
| Sackville 2. Au Lac 9 | 31 06 | 4.83 | 10:45 |
| Amherst Arrive 2. | 45 | 4.46 | 11.30 |
| do Leave 2. | | 5.00 | 12.10 A. |
| Nappan 8. | | 5.12 | 12.30 |
| Maccan 3. | | 5.20 | 12.42 |
| Athol 3. | | 5.32 | 12.58 |
| Spring Hill 3. | | 5.45 | 1.25 |
| Salt Springs 3. | 48 | 6.02 | 1.53 |
| River Philip 3. | 57 | 6.11 | |
| Oxford 4 | 04 | 6.18 | 2.22 |
| Thomson 4. | | 6.27 | 2.38 |
| Greenville 4 | | 6.44 | 3.01 |
| Wentworth 4. | 43 | 6.58 | 3.21 |
| Londonderry 5. | | 7.28 | 4.20 |
| Truro 6. | .00 | 8.20 | 5.45 |
| Truro 6. Halifax Arrive 8. | 15 | 10.40 | 11.18 P. |
| | | | |

Leave Moncton for Riviere du Loup, (374 miles) 12.15, p.m., arriving 9,45, a.m. R. du Loup for Moncton 3,15, p.m., arriving 3,56 p.m.

Leave Point du Chene for Painsec 6.15, a.m., 12,25, and 3,05, p.m. Painsec for Pt. du Chene 1.10,

3 35, and 6.25, p.m.

Leave Pictou for Truro 6.50 and 9.45, a.m. 5.00, .m Truro for Pictou 11.05, a.m., 5.20 and 7.30, p. Leave Windsor Junction for Annapolis 8.35, a.m., daily, and 10.35, a.m., on Mon., Wed., and Fridsy

also, for Kentville 3.30, p.m., daily. *Trains between St. John, Pt. du Chene and Amherst run by St. John time; between Amherst, Halifax and Pictou, Halifax time, which is 11 minntes faster than St. John, between Moncton and R. du Loup, Quebec time, which is 20 minutes slower than St. John. Trains between Halifax and Amherst arrive at and leave latter station on Halifan time; trains between St. John and Amherst arrive at and leave latter station on St. John time. - Am.

TORONTO

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH-In the General Assembly on Monday afternoon the case of Rev. D. J. Macdonnell came up in dissent and conplaint of Rev. D. Mitchell and others from the finding of the Presbytery of Toronto in regard thereto. The dissentients, in view of the feeling manifested by the Presbytery in regard to Mr. Macdonnell's last statement, fell from their dissent, and complainants were allowed to withdraw it. The reference from the Presbytery was then taken under consideration, and thus the whole case came up on its merits. Principal Caven and Rev, J. M. King, two of those who had been appointed by the Presbytery to support the reference before the Assembly, advocated at great length the acceptance by the Assembly of Mr. Macdonnell's last statement as satisfactory, and Rev. Dr. Proudfoot moved in the spirit of their remarks. Professor MeLaren moved an amendment to the est addresses were given by the Chairman effect that the Assembly should call upon Mr. Macdonnell to declare that, notwithstanding any difficulties be might have. he believed the doctrine of the Westminster Confession in regard to future most of the brethren returned to their punishment to be founded on and agreeable to the Word of God and that in his together for a short time. teaching he would faithfully adhere thereto. In course of the discussion which ensued, several other amendments were proposed, all looking to the acceptance of the statement. At length, Mr. Macdonnell rose and made a short speech, in the course of which he stated he believed the doctrine of the Confession of Faith on future punishment to be founded on and agreeable to Scripture, but he was not fully in accord with the ordinarily understood view of the Church on the subject. The Assembly then adjourned till Tuesday. Considerable feeling was manifested on both sil's during the discussion. Rev Min McTayish, Woodstock, said if the statement was accepted he would consider it a violation of the basis of union; another predicted that if it were not accepted, the Church would lose not only Mr. Macdonnell, but a dozen or two more ministers.-Montreal Witness.

THE SEAL FISHERY.

Letters from St. John's, N. F., say that the seal fishery is at an end for this year, but it has been unusually profitable. largest number brought in was by the "Bear," 20,000, worth three times as many dollars. Others got 16,000, 13,000 and 10,000 each. The "Merlin," an old wornout steamer was purchased by her pre- our sentiments exactly. If we were an au- and Mrs. Jefferson active and useful memsent owner A. McKay, agent of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company for \$1.-000 last year. She was pinned in near the shore by the ice-pack, but the seals came we could better spare somewhere about place testified the same, and Sister Jefferaround her, and she got as mauy as she could load-6600 prime seals, valued at \$18,000. Several other steamers have arrived with good trips of old seal. The " Wolf" bas 8400; "Ranger" 7000; "Walrus" 3800; "Greenland" 4300. The "Vanguard" and "Commodore" are also said to have secured fair trips. All the captains unite in declaring that they never saw the seals more numerous.

Ruskin observes that, as a rule, women have no eye for color. This explains why a woman is obliged to spend three-quarters of a day in getting the exact shade of ribbon to trim a dress, while when it comes to mending her husband's panta-

CIRCUIT INTELLIGENCE.

CUMBERLAND DISTRICT.

The Cumberland District met at Nappan, on Tuesday afternoon, June 13th. All the brethren, with one exception were present at the opening session. We were thankful that our esteemed Chairman was able to be present with us, and to find that his health has considerably improved during the past few weeks. Quite a respectable number of lay brethren were present, nearly all the Circuits were well represented. We were highly pleased to find them entering with such spirit into all that concerns the financial and spiritual welfare of the District. The Financial District meeting would do well to appoint some of them on the Deputation to ou-Missionary meetings in the Fall; especial ly the brethren R. B. Huestis and S. Fulton, of Wallace, and Bro. Pipes of Nap-

During the past year several parts of our District have been favored with extensive revival influences. The spiritual reports from the most of the Circuits and Missions were very cheering. The brethren have been laboring earnestly, but not in vain. Pugwash, River Philip, and Athol have received large accessions to the Church: while on other stations many have been subscribing with their hand unto the Lord. The increase for the year is 61, with a large number on trial. The increase would have been larger were it not that some of the brethren have been purging their circuit lists during the year rather extensively. As the result of this course one circuit in particular, Advocate Harbor, has a decrease in its membership to the extent of nearly 50 members. A great deal was said bearing upon this point by the members of the District.

The Financial part of the business was not by any means the most interesting. Most of the circuits showed a deficiency, and some of them rather heavy. However it was thought by some that discouraging as the aspects of our work appears to be jast now, we have cause to be thankful that we fare so well. Our people, as a rule, have done nobly in trying to support their ministers during the hard times. Quite a lively discussion took place in

eference to the basis of salary, some stating it at \$650 and others contending that it should be \$750. It would be well if the Conference or the Mission Board finally settled the matter.

We were sorry to note a slight decrease in the receipts for the Mission fund. Our Sabbath Schools throughout the District, as the returns will show, are in a prosperous state. Many of the scholars have been led during the year to dedicate themselves to the service of God and his

church. Two new churches have been completed the other at Maccan. While the new church in Amherst, which is quite an ornament to the town and a credit to our people will be ready for dedication in a few

The representatives to the different Committees were appointed as follows: Bro. Morton to the Stationing Committee; Bro Alcorn to the Sabbath School Committee and Brother Arthur Davidson as lay representative to the Missionary Board. On Wednesday evening an Educational meeting was held when interesting and earnand the brethren Morton. Tweedie and Sutcliffe. Bros. R. B. Huestis and Silas Fulton addressed the meeting on the financial question. On Tuesday afternoon homes thankful for the privilege of being

Spring Hill, Mines, June 19th, 1876.

Presentation.—On Monday evening fluence, yet he often expressed himself as last a number of the friends of the Rev. | being in a very comfortable state of mind. T. J. Deinstadt and Mrs. assembled at and having a fesire to "deput and to be the parsonage to bid farewell to the es- with Christ which is far better." Even teemed family whose removal hence, in when very weak and low, his mind was obelience to the inex rable laws of Methodical, is very much regretted by people of things—so etimes he would speak of some every name and class. During the evening, a silver service, ottoman, &c., and the following the would be a giged in lowing address were presented to Mrs. prayer. He was so engaged when he passed the state of the church and ed away.

J. E.

congregation:
Here follows an address largely signed. The Rev. Mr. Deinstadt responded to t: is flattering address, and remarks followed from the Rev. Mr. Pentreath, and Dear Mr. Editor.—About four works Rev. Mr. Hogg, the key. Mr. Todd and ago, a brief notice appear d in the Westhe Rev. Mr. Brown, these reverend genthemen representing all the Protestant | the 92ad year of his age. Mr. Jeffers in churches of the town. The fraternal re- | was an old and much respect d member of lations which have existed amongst these | the Methodist Church, Hillsburg Circuit; ministers were referred to, and while it but for some years past, his age, infirmiwas a source of pleasure it increased the ties, and changes in his domestic position, regret felt that the connection was to be had caused him to live in comparative severed. As we could not be present at obscurity. But formerly it was far otherthis aggrecable gathering we may here rise wise with him; in 1852-56, when the and explain that the semiments so writer first travelled Hillsburg, as part of well expressed by the other ministers are the old Annapolis Circuit, he found Mr. thority in the Methodist Church we would bers of our church and society in general. "suspend the rule" in this case and let Mr. Jefferson was a most diligent and ex-Mr. and Mrs. Dienstadt remain here, for cellent farmer, and everything about his nine hundred and ninety odd out of a son was as good a house-keeper. Their thousand of our population. But the law house was for many years a welcome and is like those of the Medes and Persians; comfortable home for the minister when what is to be will be, and we must only on that part of the circuit, and his much try to believe that whatever is, is right - valued rorse was sure to be well cared for Moncton Times.

meeting of the Miramichi District in connection with this body commenced yesterday afternoon, in the Church at Newcastle, the following clergymen being stay on the circuit, he was a most success-present, Rev. J. S. Phinney, Bathurst; foll agent in this department of our work. Rev. R. S. Crisp, Chatham; Rev. J. A. Mr. Jefferson and his late beloved wife Duke, Richibucto; Rev. Mr. Ellis, Camp- did not find fault with their minister or bellton; Rev. W. Fielder. Newcastle; leader, but strove to hold up his hands in every creed. He also proposes the formation of Legislative chambers. All the other ministers re-Rev. A. R. B. Shrewsbury, Boiestown; every good work. "Blessed are the dead

the first in connection with the new District, the circuits which it embraces having been formerly under the superintendence of the Fredericton Chairman. The meeting is held for the transaction of business in connection with the District for the Conferential year just closed, among which the examination of the young men on trial as candidates for the ministry forms no unimportant part. The business will probably be brought to a

close to-morrow night. This (Wednesday evening there will be preaching service in the church, when it is expected that the Rev. A. R. B. Shrewsbury, of Boiestown, will occupy the pul-

The annual Conference will be held this year at St. Stephen, commencing on Thursday, 22nd inst.—Newcastle Advocate

THE Rev. Mr. Hart preaches his farewell Sermon next Sunday morning. During his three years residence here, he has won many friends amongst all classes, who will deeply regret his departure. No less than four new Churches have been commenced and advanced well towards completion during his pastorate here.

We learn that a Social intended as Farewell to the Rev. Mr. Hart and Mrs. Hart will be held in the basement Room of the Methodist Church on Friday evening next at six o'clock. We believe that Mr. Hart intends making a shewing of the state of the Building Fund of the Church now approaching completion and it is to be hoped that all who have contributed, and all who feel an interest in this enterprise will be present.—Sackville Post.

THE Methodist Church is now completed, but will not be dedicated until next month. It is a handsome structure, and reflects the highest credit upon the congregation, as well as upon the Messrs. Dodge, the builders.—Amherst Gazette.

REV. J. M. PYKE, who has not been in obust health for some time, is taking a three months' vacation, We hope he may receive benefit from the health-giving atmosphere of this county.—Ib.

OBITUARY.

MR. ELIJAH TUTTLE.

On the 23d of May, Elijah Tuttle, the head of the first Methodist family that settled in Pugwish, finished his course

and entered into rest, aged 72 years. Bro. Tuttle and his good wife, who had been brought up a Presbyterian, joined the Methodist Church in Wallace, under the ministry of Rev. James Buckley. About forty years ago they removed to Pugwash, and although they did not meet with any like minded, except Mr. McPherson, and, perhaps, one or two up the river. they did not lay aside their profession of religion and let their lamps go out. They opened their house and established a prayer-meeting. God was with them. and many a soul found peace in those meetings. While they were yet few in number, they set to work to get a frame out for a place of worship, and now we have three good churches on ground that was unoccupied by us. For some time Bro. Tuttle made his house the home of the young ministers sent to labour here. God has called one of his own sons to the work of the ministry, our excellent Bro. Rev. Alex. Tuttle. Seventeen years ago Father Tuttle was convinced it was his duty and privilege to enjoy a "clean heart." earnestly sought and found full redemption through the blood of Christ. He retained the evidence of this blessedness to the close of life. When we came to this circuit last year we found him among the most earnest and zealous in attending our religious meetings. He seemed full of hopeful anticipations that we should see good times in the church. But when the showers of blessings came down upon us, he was laid aside by affliction and could not attend them. Although his bodily affliction hal sometimes a depressing in-

MR. ROBERT JEFFERSON. Pivey

also. Mrs. Jefferson died in peace about 19 years ago, esteemed and loved by all who knew her. Mr. Jefferson was most METHODIST MATTERS. - The annual active and useful as a steward and collector for our missions; himself gave cheerfully and thus induced others to give; and during the four years of my

A HYMN. JESUS! the ladder of my faith.

Rest on the jasper walls of Heaven; And through the veiling clouds I catch Faint visions of the mystic Seven! The glory of the reinbowed Throne

Llumes those clouds, like lambent flam As once, on earth, Thy Love divine Burned though the robes of human sham

Thou art the same, O gracious Lord! The same dear Christ that Thou wast And all the praises angels sing
Delight Thee less than prayers of men

We have no tears Thou wilt not dry; We have no wounds Thou wilt not heal No sorrows pierce our human hearts and I That Thou, dear Saviour, does not feel!

Thy pity like the dew distils; And Thy compassion, like the light, Our every morning overfills, And crowns with stars our every night! Let not the world's rude conflict drown The charmed music of Thy Voice,

That calls all weary ones to rest, And bids all mourning souls rejoice HARRIET MCEWEN KIMBALL Portsmouth, N. H., 1859.

A BAD FELLOW.

BY FRANK H. CONVERRE.

Joe Plaisted "came of bad stock," as we of Leybridge have been in the habit of saying when we had occasion to refer to the young man's ini mities; (we always spoke of him as "that Joe Plaisted;") his father was a drunken reprobate, and his mother scarcely bet-

Wherefore we have virtually agreed that it was perfectly in accordance with Bibical and natural laws, that the son should inherit with the tumble-down hut in the suburbs of our town, another legacy, that of an inordinate love for

When we made our semi-prayers at the evening meetings, that "the impenitent souls around us might be converted," I fear if we included the case of Joe Plaisted in our petition, it was with a sort of vague experimental interesta little in the spirit of Professor Tyndal's prayer test.

"Perfectly irreclaimable," we said as day after day he staggered by, and we rather wondered that old Captain Marden of the coasting schooner "Louisa," which made deliberate passages between New York and Ley bridge, should always hire Joe as a foremast hand: but then the old man was rather a coarse sort of a personage, as might be deduced from a remark which he made when Judge Pitman, who owned the schooner once remonstrated with the ancient mariner for employing a drunkard.

Marden, expectorating violently, "I don't hev no fault whatsoever to find with him; he's honest an' he's faithful. an' do'nt touch a drop of whiskey from the time he comes on board till he goes on shore ag'in; an' if some of you rich chaps would jest shet Mike Walsh's rumshop up, an' hev Tom Gregson indicted for selling the cussed stuff, you might be the sa 7 in' of Joe."

Now Judge Pitman and Squire Fletcher own the building down by the wharf, where the bowling alley and rumshops are located; so the Judge hummed and hawed, and changed the subject rather hastily to the prospects of coal freight the coming season.

"Why don't you try and make something of yourself, Joe?" said Judge Pitman one day, as strutting down to the wharf to oversee some workmen, he found the young man moodily kicking pieces of coal from the edge of the pier into the river, in an attitude which any one else would have indicated despondency, but which, as it was Joe Plaister the Judge was pleased to consider in the light of ill-temper and idleness.

"Be someth'!" repeated Joe, with a short laugh, "s'posin' I sot out, who'd help me?

The Judge, who is a church-goer and remembered something about "the word in season," cast wildly about in his mind for an appropriate Scripture text. 'Well Joe," he answered, a little uneasily, as not being perfectly sure of his quotation, "the promise-isthat-or-"the Lord helps him who helps himself."

"I don' no nothin' 'bout the Lord," said Joe, in a rather despairing tone; "what I want, is for some man to give me a lift, if its only a kind word," he continued with a sort of yearning hungry look on his coarse features, which however, was utterly lost on Judge Pitman, who turned away to another part of the wharf to growl at the carpenter. Joe turned away with a bitter oath.

"An' folks call kim a b'nevolent man," he said with a sneer to himself.

Yet he did not turn as he had been wont to do. and enter Mike Walsh's saloon," to the intense wonderment of Mr. Walsh himself, who in his shirt sleeves watched his former customer dow with a surly wonder.

"Tin dollars ould Marden paid him yesterday for the run up to New York an' back" remarked Mr. Walsh, in confidence to himself, "an' not wonst has

he been foreninst the shop the day." Does this seem a small matter? Ver. ily to Joe Plaisted it was an event of great magnitude, an event at which his | hand holt of Liz's, an' sech a prayer as

was dogged determination, a will power, it would have been called in any one else, which set itself over the man's coarser nature, and rather than " back down" as he mentally expressed it, Joe

"I said that I would hang out three days without a sup of whiskey," said Joe, setting his teeth together hard, "an' I won't go back on my word."

How came he to say this, do you ask?

Well. it was in this wise: He had wandered up to a Water street dance house a few evenings before, where he had been winw the mabit fis of son passe ings his evenings when in New York with a few of his boon companions; but in place of the epigrammatic and suggestive title—"The Dew Drop Inn" which had been emblazoned over the door, was an illuminated transparency bearing the words "Whosoever will let him come," words which, it seemed to

a dream, how many years ago was it. "What in thunder-" began Joe in great wonderment; but as he stared. there came from the interior a strain of music which surely never proceeded from Blind Bob's cracked fiddle, which he had so often heard, and in another moment a sweet voice commenced:

"Twas Jesus, my Saviour, who died on the tree, To open a fountain for sinners like me, His blood is that fountain, which pardon bestowes And cleauses the foulest, wherever it flows."

"Guess there's some fun goin' on here," muttered the man, yet in a softened tone, for somehow the strains of music had touched a chord which had never before been acted upon-"any way I'll go in," and with the words he entered.

But what did it all mean. In place of the rough bar, the rickety tables, and the broken settees, were whitewashed walls, a sanded floor, and some wooden chairs, which were occupied by-yes, he knew the most of them; there was "Drunken Joe Wheeler," Miles the bartender, Jim Casey, and Big Bill, with whom he had a fight when he was up last time. And there was Liz, and Sue, and the others-but what clean and unpainted faces, and even an attempt at neatness visible in their apparel.

Behind a little table wherein were two books, stood a young man, whom Joe instantly remembered as a nephew of Judge Pitman, who had been pointed out to him as one of the aristocrats of New York, and Joe remembered bow he had hated him, when once he came down to the pier where the schooner was unloading, looking so gentlemanly and neat in his well-fitting clothes.

But as Joe stood hesitating, the young man gave him a friendly nod, and Jim Casey called out audibly, "Come on, Joe-here's a cheer," so that against his own inclination he found himself seated-and next to Liz-Liz, whom he had seen drunken, cursing and fighting, but never weeping, and now the tears were running down her cheeks like water!

And between Liz and Sue sat a young lady with such a look of purity on her sweet face that, as Joe afterwards said, 'it seemed as though an angel was a whisperin' to her," and the strangest thing of all was she was holding the hand of Liz. What did it mean?

"My brothers and sisters," said Judge Pitman's nephew, at which familiarity Joe stared at the speaker in undisguised amazement, "I want, if I can, to-night, to tell you of Jesus Christ."

That was the way he began. And though he left abstractions entirely out of his discourse, from the general effect of the simple told about the love of Christ, what he had done, and what he would do, upon these darkened souls, I such sermon preached in all New York that evening as Judge Pitman's nephew gave them, then and there.

Perhaps the depraved souls who were back to their wallowing in the mire. I don't think they did though; for, if I'm not mistaken, Liz and Sue are both nurses in Bellevue Hospital to-day; Jim Cassey's nose has regained its pristine flesh-colored tinting and he drives an express waggon up-town; Big Bill is a temperance reformer, and Miles has started a shoemaker's shop with Joe Wheeler for a partner; they have all signed the pledge, and are all to follow Christ.

Still I don't assert these things as actualities, for I am not personally acquainted with any of them. I only love to believe that they are true.

with himself, first taking a mental vow to leave whiskey alone for three whole

days, and he kept it. "When I got clear-headed," said Joe. "I see where I was and what I was, as I never see it afore. I told old Pitman that I wanted a man to help me, but after all I wanted the Lord, an' I've through a dingy pane in the shop win- got Him now," he added with a joyous look on his rough visage.

Just when he found Jesus Christ he cannot tell; but what does that matter if the Master knows. It is all sufficient that he has found Him.

"I don't mind so much what the young feller said till I see that wife of his go right onto her knees, with her appitite cried out. yet in vain, for there | she made-it went right through and | ing."

teached the spot," he told me speaking of the matter one day; "an' when, after she'd prayed she sung 'Jest as I am, without one plea, I giv right up, and let the Lord do jest as he was a mind to do with me."

"Sudden conversions," some one sneers. Well, so it may be, and as a general thing I'm not a full believer in their power of endurance,

But in Joe's case I am; not that he has become a man made over, with a new nature, but he is trying harder to be a Christian than any man whom I have ever seen.

Judge Pitman says that we'd better wait awhile till the excitement wears off, and Squire Fletcher says that it may be all right enough, time will tell. And now I am beginning to think that, as a people, somehow we are lacking in one of the essentials. It can't be faith, for our stock of that, if I judge by what I hear in our evening meetings, must be Joe, he remembered to have heard as in uncommonly large, as is also our hope for the ultimate conversion of the world; so it must be charity.-Il. Christian Weekly.

ANECDOTE OF JOHN JACOB ASTOR.

"Do you ever trust, Mr. Astor?" inquired Mr. K.

"I do not trust, strangers, sir," was the reply" unless they furnish me with satisfactory city reference."

"Then," said Mr. K., "the skins have selected must suffice this time.' and paying for the same he departed

In the afternoon of the same day, just before the sailing of the New Bedford packet, the young trader returned for his lot of furs. Throwing the whole pack on his tack, he left the store, but he had not proceeded a dozen yards when Mr. A. called his name, bidding him come back.

"Sir," said Mr. A., "you can have credit for any amount of goods you require, provided they are to be found in my store."

"But," stammered Mr. K., "but, my dear sir, I can give you no city references—I am a stranger here."

"I ask no recommendation," responded the rich merchant, "than that already furnished by yourself. The man who is not above his business need never hesitate to apply to John Jacob Astor

merchants which was continued to the grades. The plan has now been tried a mutual satisfaction and advantage of both for a long term of years. Mr. K. is now one of the most eminent capitalists in New Bedford.

GERMAN WIVES.

The culinary art forms a part of the education of a woman in Germany. The well-to-do tradesman, like the mechanic, takes pride in seeing his daughters good housekeepers. To effect this object the girl, on leaving school, which she does when about fourteen years of age, goes through the ceremony of confirmation and then is placed by her parents with a country gentleman, or in a large family where she remains one or two years, filling what may also be termed the post of servant, or doing the work am inclined to think that there was no of one. This is looked upon as an apprenticeship to domestic economy. She differs from a servant, however, in this she receives no wages; on the contrary, moved to tears that night all went her parents often pay for the care taken of her, as well as her clothing. This is the first step in her education as housekeeper. She next passes, on the same conditions, into the kitchen of a rich private family, or into that of a hotel of good repute. Here she has control of the expenditures of the servants employed in it, and assists personally in the cooking, but is always addressed as trying, each in his or her peculiar way, Miss, and is treated by the family with defference and consideration. Many daughters of rich families receive similar training, with this difference, howknow from what Joe has told me, yet I | ever, that they receive it in a princely mansion or a royal residence. There is But Joe came home and fought it out a reigning queen in Germany at the present time who was trained in this way. Consequently the women in Germany are perfect models of economy.

> NOT PUSHED TO JESUS .- A Christian mother was once showing her little girl about five years old, a picture representing Jesus holding an infant in his arms, while the mothers were pushing their children toward him.

"There. Carrie," said her mother, that's what I would have done with you if I had been there."

"I would'nt be pushed to Jesus," said little Carrie, with beautiful and touching earnestness; " I'd go to him without push-

HAND-SEWING IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

BY AMANDA B HARRIE.

There was a time a few years ago when some of our more conservative women, our good, old-fashioned mothers, who were brought up to sew by hand, began to fear that the sewing machine would drive the needle almost out of use. These dear souls were heard to lament that girls were not being taught the worth of this shining little servant and companion of their sex, and to predict that there would soon be no more hand-made garmenta, no more "overedge," and "hemming and whipping. and over-casting and felling," nor even "gathering" and working button-holes. since the machine could do it all

How would all such have rejoiced if they could have seen that exhibition of one of the public schools in Boston the other day, when ninety garments, neatly and thoroughly made by little hands, and carefully "done up," were placed on counters for general inspection Hundreds of partial mothers, bright, domestic-looking women went to see them; and teachers and others who had long been interested in bringing the thing about In the throng were many men, who seemed to take as much pleasure in looking at the garments as if they were works of art, and who talked cheerfully about the shirt buttons of the future, and seemed to rejoice as much as any that sewing was not to become extinct.

There have been some feeble attempts for years to introduce sewing into the public schools of that city, and one teacher has persisted from her first connection with them in instructing her pupils how to make their own garments: and in some of the lower classes, where there were no studies it has been allowed. The subject has been before the authorities repeatedly, and has always met with more or less opposition but recently sewing has been introduced into three classes in all the schools. To one, the Winthrop, school, having about one thousand girls connected with it, was given permission to try the experi-Thus commenced a trade between two | ment all the way up through its several year and has worked well. One teacher devoted herself to it, rendering as many hours of service as the other teachers.

The work is cut out, if desired, by the older pupils, who also do the basting, although children may bring the garments already cut if the parents prefer but in no case is one ever allowed to go out of the building until it is finished. every stitch is done there by the child herself, under the oversight of the teacher or older scholar. Every kind of plain sewing is done, the object being to teach the girls how to cut, put together and finish their own clothes.

In the ten or twelvelarge school-rooms of the building, each girl at her desk is engaged with her needle, ready to have her handiwork examined; while in the hall those of twelve or fourteen were marking out, measuring and cutting by a system. The garments (made by those from nine years of age and upwards) were in general, underwear, sacques, aprons, dusting caps, nightgowns and skirts, some of them prettily tucked and trimmed; now and then there was a boy's shirt among them; they were, in if soft and thin, it is not good. short, the kind of useful garments a mother would set her little girl to making. Every stitch had been set by the pupils themselves, even to the "rolling and whipping" of the ruffles on the pretty white aprons, and the neatlyworked button-holes. Each article was labelled with the name and age, and attached to a sheet of card-board, and these sheets, of uniform size, were to be secured in a volume and sent to the Centennial from the Winthrop school -as commendable and promising a contribution from those who are to be the future wives, mothers and house-keepers of the country as could well be made.-Christian Union.

RULES TO BE OBSERVED IN MAR-KETING.

BY MRS. H. W. BEECHER.

There are a few hints respecting the selection of articles in market, particularly meats, fish and poultry, which may be of service to some of our read.

In purchasing beef take notice of the color. If well fed the lean will be of a plentiful only from April to the last of birght red, flecked with spots of clear, October.

white fat, and the suet firm and white. If the fat is yellow, den't buy the meat you may be sure it is stale, and no plausible assurance from the butcher

should be accepted. Ox beef is the best. Heifer beef is lighter colored, the fat white and bones smaller, but the meat is not as sweet or

as juicy and not as economical. Veal should be fat, fine grained, firm and white. If too large it will be tough unpalatable and unhealthy.

In selecting mutton seek small bones short legs, plump, fine grained meat, and be sure that the lean is dark colored not light colored and bright red like beef. The fat should be white and clear. When in what is generally understood as prime condition, it is too fat for common mortals, "daily food" and not at all economicial; and to perfectly satisfy an epicure, it must be kept till too tender for an uncultivated taste.

Lamb should be small, light red and fat. If not too warm weather, it ought to be kept a few days before cooking. It is stringy and indisgestible if cooked too soon after killing. Neither lamb nor veal should be taken from spit or oven till the gravy that drops from it while cooking is white.

In good venison the fat will be clear, bright and thick. If the cleft of the haunch be smooth and close, it is young: if close and rough, it is old. By run. ning a sharp, narrow knife into the shoulder or haunch, one can easily learn of its state by the smell.

Great care must be taken in selecting pork. If illfed or diseased, no meat is more injurious to the health. The lean must be finely grained, and both fat and lean very white. The rind should be smooth and cool to the touch. If clammy, be sure the pork is stale, and reject it. If the fat is full of small kernels, it is indicative of disease.

The skin of fowls and turkeys ought to be white and of fine grain. See that the breast is broad and full fleshed. Ex. amine if the legs are smooth, toes supple, and easily broken when bent back. If these signs are not found, the poultry is too old or stale. The same rules apply equally to geese or ducks. When the feet are red and hard, the skin coarse and full of hairs, all poultry may be pronounced too old for comfort.

When found necessary to keep meat or poultry longer than was expected. sprinkle pepper, either black or red over it. It can be washed off easily when ready for cooking. Powdered charcoal s recommended to prevent meat from tainting, and some assert that "when fowls have been kept so long as to turn greenish they can be made as sweet and fresh as ever by sprinkling with powdered charcoal an hour before cooking." It may be that the charcoal can make meat or fowl sweet again, but, after taint has gone so far as to discolor it, we do not believe it can ever be brought back to a healthy state and certainly should not advise the experiment. A greenish tinge is a sure indication of decay, but that charcoal, either in lump or powdered, will arrest as well as prevent this change, is doubtless true. In hot weather, it is always advisable to keep a jar of charcoal in the store closet, ready for use if needed.

FISH.

No one article of food requires so much attention and judgment in the selection as fish; because nothing else, unless it be pork, is so injurious, often fatally so, if stale or out of season.

The eyes should be bright, not sunken; the gills a clear red, not dark color; the body stiff, and flesh firm, not flabby and slimy. Chloride of lime, it is said will restore stale fish to a tolerably good condition; but we would not recommend any compromise. "Better is a dinner of herbs," and good bread and butter than a stale fish, renovated, and severe illness produced thereby. The taste may be restored in a measure, but the flesh cannot be made healthful.

A good turbot is full fleshed, thick, and the underside a yellowish white or cream color. If it has a bluish tint, and

Salmon and cod are known, when perfect, by a small head, thick shoulders, and small tail. The scales of the salmon should be bright and the flesh red. It is perfect only when dressed as soon as caught.

Cod should have white, clear flesh, and grow even whiter after boiling, and be firm and sweet, easily separated in large

Herring, mackarel and whitings, are quite unfit to eat unless newly caught. Lobsters, prawns and shrimps should be very stiff after they are boiled, and the tails turn far inward. When they relax, and grow soft and watery, the are not in a fit condition for eating, and the smell when at all stale, is sufficient proof of their unfitness. If bought alive, judge of their excellence by their

weight and sprightliness. The male lobster is the best, unless wanted for sauces or soups; then the fe-

male is usually chosen for the coral. Oysters are not good unless they close firmly on the knife when being opened.

If they can be opened easily, or hold themselves open in the least, they should be rejected.

Lobsters and crabs can be found in market at almost all seasons of the year but they are in the best condition and This wa

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Joe and Hippity Where

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milk if you w Then the m was ploughing said to him. some hay for give me a sau the cat will tail?"

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" never, never gave her a bi to the cov; a of milk, which the old cat ga tail, which n but, best of a not touch the

WHAT

While Ann Nell trifled w wall. Not she would t figure in gold snowy gown, "Now, An

see!" "Oh A and over agai Annie, was her prayer, her thought

light must be Presently Nell ing and "ohde CHILDREN'S CORNER.

Hippity hoppity-ho! This way, that way, thus and so; That's the way the children go-Hippity-hoppity ho!

Joe and Charley, Bell and Kate, Hippity-hopped down to the gate, Where they met a jolly mate-Hippity-hoppity ho!

Charley hopped across the road. Just like any hopping-toad In the very funniest mode-Hippity-hoppity-ho!

"Let us try a hopping race," Quick said little laughing Grace; And all set off at a hopping pace-Hippity-hoppity-ho!

The boys thought sure they'd beat the Bothered so with strings and curls :

So put in some extra whirls-Hippity hoppity-ho! How it was I can not tell, The race was won at last by Bell,

Unless because the others fell-Hippity-hoppity-ho! Charley fell and bumped his nose; Grace and Katie tore their clothes; And all the hoppers stubbed their

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Hippity-hoppity-ho! -Nursery.

NAMING THE CHICKENS. BY MRS. L. B. RACON.

There were two little chickens hatched out by one hen And the owner of both was our little boy Ben; So he set him to work, as soon as they came, To make them a house and find them a name.

As for building a house, Benny knew very well That he couldn't do that; but his brother Phil Most handy at tools for he,d been to college, Where boys are supposed to learn all sorts of know-

Phil was very good-natured, and soon his small Had a nice cosy home for his chicks and their mo-

ther;, And a happier boy in the country just then Could not have been found than our dear little Ben.

But a name for his pets it was harder to find, At least such as suited exactly his mind: No mother of twins was ever more haunted With trouble to find just the ones that she wanted.

There were plenty of names no doubt about that, But a name that would do for a dog or a cat Would not answer for chickens so pretty as these Or else our dear boy was not easy to please.

There two tiny chickens looking just like each other: To name them so young would be only a bother. But with one in each hand, said queer little Ben, 'I want this one a rooster and that one a hen.'

Benny knew them apart by a little brown spot On the head of the one that the other had not; They grew up like magic, each fat feathered chick, One at length was named Peggy and the other named Dick.

Benny watched them so close not a feather could In the dress of those chickens that he did not know: And he taught them so well they would march at command,

Fly up on his shoulder, or eat from his hand. But a funny thing happened concerning their names Rushing into the house one day Benny exclaims, Oh mother! Oh Phil! such a blunder there's been, For Peggy's the rooster and Dick is the hen!" -Christian Union

THE MOUSE WHO LOST HER TAIL

About twenty-five years ago my mother little grey mouse was running across the pantry floor, a great black and white cat please to give me back my nice long tail ?"

"Yes," said the cat, "I will give it to you if you will give me a saucer of milk." So the mouse ran down to the barn. where an old red cow was tied in the stall. and said. "Please, old cow, will you give me a saucer of milk for the cat, so she will

you give me back my great long tail?" The cow said. "Yes I will give you the milk if you will bring me a bunch of hay." Then the mouse went to the farmer, who

was ploughing in the field near by, and said to him, "Will you please to give me some hay for the cow, and then she will give me a saucer of milk for the cat, and the cat will give me back my great long tail?"

The farmer said, "Yes, I will give you in my corn crib and eat my corn."

And as the little mouse said she would "never, never touch the corn," the farmer gave her a bunch of hay, which she gave to the cow; and the cow gave her a saucer of milk, which she gave to the cat; and the old cat gave her back her great longtail, which made the mouse very haypy but, best of all, she kept her word and did not touch the farmer's corn.—St. Nicholas.

WHAT AILED A PILLOW.

While Annie was saying her prayers Nell trifled with a shadow-picture on the wall. Not satisfied with playing alone, she would talk to Annie, that mite of a figure in gold and white, golden curls and snowy gown, by the bed's side.

"Now, Annie, watch!" "Annie, just see!" "Oh Annie, do look!" she said, over

and over again. Annie, was not to be persuaded, finished her prayer, and crept into bed, whither her thoughtless sister followed, as the light must be out in just so many minutes. ing and "ohdearing." Then she lay quite 'Dr.' are ruled out, and the names of lay- | u 16 -u tc

awhile, only to begin again with renewed

energy. "What's the matter?" asked Annie, at length.

"My pillow!" tossing, thumping, kneading. "It's as flat as a board, and hard as a stone; I can't think what ails it."

"I know." answered Annie, in her sweet serious way. " What ?"

"There's no prayer in it."

For a second or two Nell was as still as a mouse, then she scrambled out on the floor, with a shiver, it's true, but she was determined never afterwards to try to sleep on a prayerless pillow.

"That must have been what ailed it," she whispered, soon after getting into bed again. "It's all right now."

I think that is what ails a great many pillows on which restless heads, both little and big, nightly toss and turn; there are no prayers in them. Nell's remedy was the best, the only one. Prayer made the pillow soft, and she sank to rest as under a sheltering wing .- Selected.

I GRABBED QUICK.

Johnny one night climbed up into his mother's lap, and laying his head on her shoulder, said in a low sorry tone:

"I took that glass marble, mamma."

"Took it from whom," asked his mother. "Took it from the ground," said Johnny, "Did it belong to the ground?" asked

his mother; "did the ground go to the shop and buy it?" Johnny tried to laugh at such a funny

thought, but he could not. "I saw it on the ground," said he.

"What little boy had it before?" "Asa May's it is, I guess," whispered

Johnny. "When you put out your hand to take it, did you forget, 'Thou God seest me'?" asked his mother. "Did you not hear a

voice, saying, 'Don't, Johnny! don't

Johnny!' "I didn't hear it," said the boy, sobbing, "I grabbed quick!"

"Johnny is not the only one who has 'grabbed quick," at some forbidden thing -too quick to hear the still small voice within. It is better not to grab too quick to take time for thought and prayer; to watch and pray, and to resist temptation. and to avoid the stings of a guilty conand to avoid the stings of a guilty conscience, and the sorrows and stains that a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. sin brings upon the soul.—Selected.

PORTER TO BEGIN WITH-PART-NER TO END WITH.

In "Boswell's Life of Johnston," there is an amusing account of the biographer's first introduction to the great lexic grapher and his efforts to conceal, in deference to Dr. Johnson's well-known antipathy to Scotchmen, the fact that he was born in the "land o' cakes." His desire was, however, f: ustrated by Davies, the bookseller, who roguishly introduced Boswell as a Scotchtold me this story: One morning when a | man, whereupon the latter said, in a conciliatory manner, "Mr. Johnson, I do indeed come from Scotland, but I cannot pounced on her, and bit off her nice long help it." This remark was somewhat untail. The little mouse felt dreadfully about | fortunate for Boswell, as Dr. Johnson reit, and she said to the cat, "Old cat, will torted," that, sir, I find is what a great

many of your countrymen cannot help. Whether they can help it or not, a great number of Scotchmen find their way across the border, and enter into peaceful competition with Englishmen in various departments of industry. Mr. W. E. Foster, M. P., referred to this on the occasion of being presented with the freedom of the city of Edinburgh, and attributed the success obtained by our Scotch friends, not to the possession of any superior ability, but to the fact of their having received a sound elementaryand technical education. He also related the following story told

him by a Bradford merchant :---A Scotchman lands at Bradford and applies to a large merchant for a situation. The master says, "What situation?" "A the hay if you will promise me not to go porter if you please." "Are you sure you you mean porter?" "Yes," he says porter to begin with, but partner to end with." The merchant supplemented this story by informing Mr. Foster that he had engaged three porters from Scotland, all of whom are now his partners.

We are not prepared to accept Mr. Foster's view, that the success of Scotchmen is due to their education alone, as we strongly suspect that their indomitable energy, perseverance, thrift, and economical habits have much to do with it. At the present time education is the great theme for prominent politicians, and though the advantages to be obtained from it are worthy of all praise, still we ought to remember that it does not comprehend or overshadow all the virtues.-Hand and

SIMPLICITY .- The " Methodist Recorder," Pittsburgh, of May 20th, says " It is worthy of remark that, in the published Minutes of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in Baltimore, the names of the members are Presently Nell took to floundering, punch- given without titles. The 'Rev.' and the

men appear in the same lists and in equal honor with the names of ministers. And why not? The simplicity of these published Minutes in the official Daily is worthy of imitation by certain Conferences of our own branch where the unmethodistic distinction is forced into notice, although our polity claims that, in Conferences, the rights, honors, and prerogatives of ministers and laymen are mutual. The Pittsburgh and several other Annual Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church follow the same order of simplicity in their pamphlet Min-utes. And the look of such publications is wholesome in this republican nation.

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This is to certify, that I was troubled with Bronchitis for about and tried different preparations which was recommended for it, but got no relief until I used your LIEE OF MAN BITTERS, SYRUP AND OINTMENT, and have been troubled but very little in that way since, which is now about three years; and would highly recommend your medicines to all suffering with throat and lung diseases.

WALLACE PHINNEY, J.P.

MR. SPURGEON'S EARLY YEARS.— Leaving the school at Colchester, Charles Spurgeon became an usher at Newmarket. Many of his Congregational friends, who had thus early noticed in him signs which led them to believe in his large capacity for future usefulness, advised him to enter the ministry, and proposed that he should at once enter one of the colleges belonging to their denomination, and train himself for the work. He, however, held very decided views on the question of baptism, and on theological grounds felt himself constrained to decline their advice. He attached himself to the congregation at Cambridge, which had been presided over by the late Robert Hall, and there first began to engage himself actively in the propogation of the Gospel. He commenced as a tract distributor, but before long, young as he was, he supplemented this humble work by occasional appearances in the pulpit. He delivered his first sermon at Teversbam, a little place a short distance from Cambridge. These early appearances excited a great deal of attention, and before he had been long engaged in them he became a sort of local celebrity. He was known as the "Boy Preacher," and congregations assembled far and near to listen to bis discourses. At the age of 17 he was asked to become the pastor of a swall Baptist chapel at Waterbeck, and at the end of that time he yielded to the persuasion of friends, who pointed out to bim the sphere which might be opened to him in the Metropolis. There was a certain Baptist chapel in New Park street, Southwark, whose congregation had in the year 1853, gradually dwindled down to the merest hand of people. To this place the young preacher came and delivered his first sermon to a large array of empty pews, and here and there a lonely auditor.-From Cassell's" National Portrait

A perfect contempt of the world, a fervent desire to go forward in virtue, and love of discipline, the painfulness of repentance, the readiness of obedience, the denying of ourselves, and the bearing any affliction for the love of Christ patiently, will give us great confidence; we shall die happy.—Thomas A. Kempis.

THINK FOR YOURSELVES .- Do your own thinking. Yes, that is the idea. Think for yourself. It is well to listen to the expressed thoughts of others, and it is an agreeable pastime to give expression to your thoughts; but when alone weigh what you have said. It is well to do this, for it will assist in curing you of false notions, and eradicate unprofitable ideas, and in time make you better men and women. You will unwittingly transmit to the rising generation, and the result will be that you will do your share in the glorious work of elevating the human family. Do your own

An exchange says—"It takes 30 men a month to make one camel's hair shawl.' Yes, and it often takes one man 30 months to pay for it.

A PERSON wrote a few days ago to the New York Evening Post, enquiring why there was not a morning prayer for children corresponding to the well-known evening petition, "Now I lay me down to sleep." The inquiry elicited replies from two persons, which appeared in the World of Saturday last. The writers in both cases maintain that there is such a child's prayer in simple rhyme, and the versions given are alike-one, however, containing a couplet more than the other. For the information of parents and young people, for whom, no doubt, the subject will posess a certain interest, we append both versions. The first is as follows:-

"Now I wake and see the light, 'Tis God has kept me all the night To him I lift my voice and pray That he will keep me all the day." The second runs thus: " New I wake and see the light Tis God has kept me through the night ; To him I lift my voice and proy That he will keep me through the day. If 's should die before 'tis done, O, Gol! accept me through thy son." The latter is contributed by "Jay C." Could it be Jay Cooke?

HUGH A. CLANKE, Professor of Music in the University of Pennsylvania, has given in Clarke's New Method for the Piano Forte, a work which is destined to supersede instructors bere, ofore in vogue. It will be sent by mail for \$5.75, by Book and Music Houses.

LAME KNEE.-MR. T. GRAHAM - Dear Sir,-I have been for several years under particular obligation to you for a bottle o." your Pain Eradicator. You no doubt remember having met me in Grand Manan about eight years ago, when I had been laboring about eighteen months under the

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

Receipts for "WESLEYAN," for week ending June 21st, 1876.

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

When sending money for subscribers, say whether old or new, and if new, write out their Post Office addresses, plainly.

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MARRIED.

On the 7th of June, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Thos. Allen, George K. Vincent, Esq., to Maggie A. third daughter of Mr. Nathaniel Belyea, all of Olinville, Queen's Co.

At Sussex, on the 9th inst., by the Rev. James Gray, Mr. William Quigley to Miss Sarah Ann Neally, both of Sussex, King's County.

At Halifax, June 15th, at the Brunswick Street At Halifax, June 15th, at the Brunswick Street Methodist Church, by the Rev. M. Richey, D.D., assisted by the Rev. J. Lathern, Pastor of the Church, Lenox A. Jack, Esq., of H.M. Naval Yard at Halifax, to Margaret S.L., daughter of Mathew H. Richey, Esq., Q.C., Mayor of the City of Halifax. On the 31st ult., at the residence of the bride's father, Salem, Mass., by the Rev. James T. Hews, Capt. Charles E. Fulton, of Londonderry, N.S., to Cassoletta M., daughter of A.S. Blake, Esq., of Sa-

At the Methodist Parsonage, Portland, N.B., on the 14th inst., by the Rev. Robert Duncan, Mr. William H. Bennett, of Harvey, Albert County, to Miss Mary J. Osburne, of Portland, St. John. On the 13th, at St. Mark's Church, Halifax, by the Rev. O. Grinden, Simon D. Macdonald, to Kate

E. H. Vincove, all of Halifax. On Tuesday, June 13th, at the residence of the bride's parents, Indiantown, by the Rev. D. Mc-Lellan, H. L. Humphreys, of the E. & N. A. Rail-way, Carleton, to Etna P. Fish, of Indiantown.

DIED.

At Bruel, Colchester County, May 25th 1876, Thomas Johnson, in the 10th year of his age eldest son of Mr. & Mrs. Wren Johnson, of the

At Souris, P.E.I., on the 14th May, of Malignant Scarlet Fever, Percy Douglass, aged two years and ten months, and on the 29th, Helen Annie, aged four years and six months, dearly beloved children of Dr. McIntyre. At Dundas, P.E.I., on the 17th ult., after four

day's illness, of Inflammation of the Lungs, Thos. Charles Ciay, aged 84 years and 4 months. In Upper Freetown, P.E.I., on the 26th of May, James Arnold Murphy, at the age of 22 years. At Calvin Grove, P.E.f., Lot 19, on the 7th inst., of Consumption, Catherine, the beloved wife of

Herbert Hogg, in the 29th year of her age. In Carleton, on 13th inst., Mr. Benjamin Tippett, in the 65th year of his age, leaving 4 children to

Suddenly, at her residence, Quaso Road, Parish of Simonds, N.B., on the 14th inst., Margaret Ann, beloved wife of Thomas Simon, leaving a husband and 7 children.

At St. John, N.B., on the 11th inst., Mathew Wilson, (clothier) in the 41st year of his age. In Portland, on the 10 inst., Mrs. Matilda Dun-ham, widow of the late Nathaniel Dunham, of Portland, in the 20th year of her age.

At Barnesville, King's County, N.B., on the 8th inst., Mary, daughter of John and Isabella Mc-Elhiney, aged 57 years. At Oak Point, Greenwich, K.C., April 23rd,

George Flaglor, aged 52 years. At Old Cambridge, Mass., May 3rd, of diphtheria, Arthur Granville, aged 5 years and 8 months, only son of Dr. G. S. Reed, formerly of St. John. At Fredericton, June 15th, William, son of An-

drew Inches, Esq., aged 27 years. In Carleton, on the 10th inst., John MacLachlan Esq., in the 62nd year of his age. Suddenly, at Clarendon, Charlotte County, on

the 4th inst., after a few days illness, Margaret, the beloved wife of Robert Graham, aged 61 years. At his father's residence, St. Stephen, on the 13th June, A. W. Sullivan, aged 27 years.

On the 12th June, at his residence, Little Ridge St. Stephen, George Boyd, aged 77 years. At Boston, Mass., May 11th, William Gabriel.

Blacksmith, formerly of this city, aged 59 years. At Petitcodiac, Westmorland County, on the 20th of May, of consumption, in the 28th year of her age, M. A manda, beloved wife of J.G. Killam, Esq., and eldest daughter of Charles Secord, Esq., of Apohaqui On the 14th inst., at Petpiswick Harbor, after a short illness, in the 36th year of his age, William Theophilus Forbes, of Dartmouth, son of the late Wm. Forbes, formerly of Birmingham, England. On the 8th inst., at Mahone Bay, in the County of Lunenburg, Benjamin Marshall Werling, aged

At Marie Joseph, Guysboro County, on the 13th of May, of inflammation of the kidneys, George Maxwell, eldest son of Mr. David J. Nickerson,

aged 19 years. At Halifax, on the 14th inst., after a long and painful ilness, which he bore with resignation and patience to the Divine Will, John J. Scriven, in the 48th year of his age.

BOTH MISTAKEN.-Lord Seaforth, who was born deaf and dumb, was to dine one day with Lord Melville. Just before the BAIR BRAIDS, time of the company's arrival, Lady Mellville sent into the drawing-room a lady of her acquaintance who could talk with her fit gers to dumb people, that she might rece ve Lord Scaforth. Presently Lord Guildterd entered the room; and the lady. distress of a very lame knee, the result of a severe fall. I had previously tried most all the popular remedies under the head of "Beild Filler" and the lady, taking him for Lord Scaforth, began to play her fingers nimbly; Lord Guildford did the same, and they had been carrying "Pain Killer," etc., to no effect. Your one bottle cured me permanently, and I about ten minutes, when Lady Melville always praise the bridge that carries me joined them. Her fen ale friend immediately over. Yours with gratitude. away this dumb man." "Dumb!" cried Lord Guildford; "bless me, I thought you were dumb.—Roger's Table Talk.

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communicate with H. Jefferson, Esq., Secretary, F. H. W. PICKLES, Canning.

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PER "BERMUDA."

NEW BACK COMBS.

PER "MORAVIAN."

ALL LENGTHS.

CHIGNONS, Newest shape, Sixty dozen

HAIR NETS. HUMAN HAIR SWITCHES

Eoston Hair Store, Barrington St., Halifax.

SMITH BROTHERS

$\mathbf{D}\,\mathbf{R}\,\mathbf{Y}$ HALIFAX, N.

WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE JUST COMPLETED

25 DUKE STREET

RETAIL WAREHOUSE.

150 Granville Street

In our Wholesale Warehouse will be found one of the most complete and attractive Stocks in the city, having been purchased and personally selected by one of the Firm who has had long experience in buying in the foreign market. ALL GOODS SOLD AT THE LOWEST MARKET RATES.

In our Retail Department special attention is devoted to obtaining reliable makes of Goods at moderate prices and as we are receiving goods by every mail boat from Europe our patrons and others may rely upon finding the latest novelties. KID GLOVES.

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

POST OFFICE, HALIFAX, N.S., 10 June, 1876. NOTICE.

ON and after MONDAY, 12th instant, the Mails for the United States and Upper Provinces will close at this office daily at 6 o'clock, p,m. The Mails for the United Kingdom via Quebec will close on Wednesdays, at 6 o'clock p.m., and via New York on Mondays, Fridays and Saturdays

H. W. BLACKADAR,

ALL OUR

GOODS

10 PER CENT CASH DISCOUNT

HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR

Raw Skins

C. KAIZER & SONS. Granville St. Halifax.

M. HARRINGTON & Co., OFFER FOR SALE,

AT 243 HOLLIS STREET.

The following GOODS at Lowest Market rates, viz.: CHESTS Fine Congou TEA Strong full flavor

50 Half Do. Do. DITTO 10 Half Ditto Oolong TEA 25 Caddies Fine Breakfast DITTO 20 Half Chests Southong, 5 DO Heyson 10 Pans Muscovado MOLASSES 25 Bbls Jamaca COFFEE 20 Do Crushed SUGAR 10 Do Granulated & Pulverized DITTO Hhds. & Bbls, Vacuum Pan & Porto Rico

SUGAR Boxes, ½ boxes & ½ boxes London and Muscatel RAISINS

Bbls CURRANTS. Velencia RAISINS A large assortment PICKLES, SAUCES, Salad OIL &c.,

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

50 BOXES CONFECTIONERY arrels Mixed Ditto Fancy Biscuits, Crackers, Pilot Bread Cheese, Brown, mottled & fancy Soap Spices, Canned Fruits. Sardines,

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

Job Printing neatly and promptly executed at this Office.

Jas. & Wm. PITTS. GENERAL

Ship and Insurance Brokers,

NEW FOUNDLAND.

WATER STREET St. JOHN'S.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY SUM MER **HARRANGEMENTS**

ON and after MONDAY, 12th JUNE, Trains will run as follows :-

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

Night Express Trains.

With Pullman Sleeping Cars attached, will leave Halifax for St. John at 7.10 p.m. and St. John for Halifax at 10.30 p.m.

Local Express Trains

Will leave PICTOU FOR HALIFAX at 9.45 a.m. and Halifax for Pictou at 4.45p.m St. John for Sussex at 5.00 p.m. Sussex FOR ST. JOHN at 7.05 a.m. POINT DU CHENE FOR PAINSEC at 12.25 a.m., and 3.05 p.m., PAINSEC FOR POINT DU CHENE at 1.10 p.m., and 3.55 p.m.

Accommodation Trains.

Will leave POINT DU CHENE FOR ST JOHN at 7.15 a.m., and St. John FOR POINT DU CHENE at 11.00 a.m.

Accommodation Trains

Will leave Moncton for MIRAMICHI, CAMPBELLTON, RIVER DU LOUP and Way Stations at 12.15 a.m , and RIVER DU LOUP FOR MONCTON at 3.15 a.m., connecting with Trains to and from Halifax and St.

C. J. BRYDGES, General Supt. of Government Railways RAILWAY OFFICE,

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY. This Railway between Riviere du Loup, where it connects with the Grand Trunk Railway, will be

Moncton, 7th June, 1876.

Opened for freight Traffic on Monday, the 12th June, 1876.

when prompt despatch will be given to all freight between the Lower Provinces and Quebec, Mon-treal and all parts of Ontario.

An accommodation train will leave Quebec every morning, arriving at St. John and Halifax the next Express Passenger Trains to and for Quebecin 24 hours to St. John, and 27 hours to Halifax, will commence to run on Monday, 3rd July, 1876, of which full information will be published in a few days.

Rates of Freight san be obtained on application at the different Stations on the Railway.

C. J. BRYDGES, Gen. Sup. of Gov'nt Railways. Moncton, June 5, 1476. ju 17

JOST BROTHERS, 141 GRANVILLE STREET,

Are now showing a large stock of NEW SPRING GOODS

Consisting of: PLAIN AND FANCY DRESS GOODS, CAMBRICS, LINENS, TOWELINGS, HAMBURG NETTE and EMBROIDERY

KID GLOVES, HOSIERY, &c. Ladies COSTUMES and MANTLES.

A very choice selection of

Family Mourning PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS.

P. S .- Our STOCK will be found unusually attrac-A INSPECTION IS SCLICITED.

Victoria Steam Confectionery Works, WATERLOO STREET,

We call the attention of WHOLESALE DEALERS and others PURE CONFECTIONS

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

WHOLESAE ONLY,

J. R. WOODBURN & CO., Victoria Steam Confectionery Works, Waterloo St., St. John

J. R. WOODBURN. (dec. 15)

H. P. KEKR

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