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Ziterary and Beligious.

The Voiceless.

BY OLIVER WENDALL HOLMES.

We count the broken lyres that rest Where the sweet-walling singers slumber, Hut o'er their silent si ter's breast The wild flowers who will stoop to number ? few can touch the magic string.

And noisy Fame is proud to win them ! Alas for those who never sing, page 1 But die with all their music luthen

. Nay, grieve not for the dead alone. Whose song has told their heart's sad story; Weep for the voice ess, who have known The cross, but not the crown of glory! 6 Not where L-ucadian breezes sweep . O'er Sappho's memory bnunted billow. But where the glistening night-dews weep

On nameless sorrow's churchyard pillaw. O hearts that break and give no sigo, Save whitening lips and fading tresses, Tilldesti pours out his cordial wine, slow dropped from Misery's crushing presses; Tilf singing breath or echoing chord

To every hidden pang were given, What endless melodies were poured As sad as earth, as sweet as Heaven,!

Wirer the Christian Guardian. The Contingent Fund.--Its present position and wants.

A glance at the Minutes of 1874 (p. 99) will show the Fund to be in debt to the amount of \$3 399,27. The question may be asked. How has it become so seriously embarrassed? /I feel that these who so nobly sustain our cause have a right to an honest and straight, forward answer to this question. The principal items of income at present

are District Collections and interest from Commutation Fund. The first item has been on the increase steadily year after year; and last year the increase was between \$500 and \$600. The second item is in lieu of the grant from the British Conference: and here there is a serious falling off in income. The last full grant received from the British Confer ence in 1872 amounted to \$2926, while the amount received last year from the Commutation Fund was only \$1,863, leaving over \$1,000 deficiency. In addition to the falling off in income, the Contingent expenses arising from affliction have increased to an unexpected amount, to take one item only, "pulpit supply," arising from affliction, in 1871 it was \$75, in 1872 \$94, in 1873 \$416, and in 1874 \$1,202. Other items of expenditure also increased but not in the same proportion. With a diminished income and an increased expenditure the necessary result followed-the em barraement of the Fund. The committee feeling satisfied that this state of things could not continue have compelled reluctintly to diminish the amount appropriated to the Districts from \$5,672, last year to \$3,530, this year. The necessity of this reduction no one regrets more than the members of the Contingent Fund committee, as they are satisfied that the ministers labouring on dependant Circuits must suffer seriously unless comething be done to relieve them.

But what can be done? its own minister make a "declaration of independence." In the Hamilton District we have led the way in regard to missionary work-we have no domestic missions, and I thing it quite probable that next year we will have no dependant Circuits, if the rearrange ment of our work does not make it necessary. We have only one dependent circuit, and if I am not mistaken that one will ask for independence next year. I hope that other districts will follow this example. 2 Let every professedly independent circuit become really so, if possible, and resolve that it will meet all contingent expenses arising from the afflictions of its ministers and their families. We have a circuit on this , district, the quarterly meeting of which has made an appropriation to meet the expenses of a supply arising from the affliction of the minister. If every circuit, at all able, would do this it would greatly relieve the fund. 3. Let every minister and preacher, in making the announcement for the collection, call attention to the embarrassed state of the fund, and ask our friends throughout the am satisfied this result might be reached

strong central church in the Connexion shall built immediately outside of the camp-

blessing to giver and receiver. sho this year must suffer on account of dimin-

shed appropriations. Now I have a proposal to make to my brethren, which will, I think. if heartily entered into, free us from present pro rata to increase the appropriations of the year. I think those of us who are on self sus position than our brothren who are claimants on this fund. Just look at the facts of the case. The committee, after carefully investigating every case, and cutting down the appropriations to the lowest possible point. compatible with the necessities of the work, were reluctantly compelled to reduce these amounts 50 per cent. The case is one of had touched them. real hardship to these brethren. Will we not help to bear each others burdens? It would be very little use for two or three circuits to enter into this arrangement, but if there are 25 ministers who will, previous to the close of the General Conference, give me their names as being willing to assist in this work, I will publish the names in the GUARDIAN, and proceed with the canvass on my own circuit. I know that the claims on a would not urge it. I ask nothing from my brethren that I am not willing to do myself. Who will be the first 25 in this bonorable and voluntary attempt to relieve the fund and assist our brethren who are stationed on our poorer circuits? It is an important matter to commence under our new arrangements without debt, and the more so as the rearrangement of our work will probably, for a short time, increase the expenditure of this JAMES GRAY. fund.

Milton, August 10th, 1874.

For the Christian Guardian. Old Orchard Beech and its Camp Meeting.

DEAR BRO. DEWART, - Canadians, generally, have a feeling that Maine of right should be included within the boundaries of the Dominion. The only practical expression which they give, however, to this sentiment is a sufficiently friendly one , if they do not possess Maine they at least use it; and slong the Grand Trunk great numbers of the citizens of Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, and other Canadian cities pour down every summer to Portland, and thence proceed to the numerous seaside resorts in its neighborhood. Of all these, perhaps, Old Orchard Beach is the most eligible. It is of easy access, being only twelve miles out of Portand on the Boston and Maine Railroad, which runs within a few rods of the shore. The numerous hotels, large and small, which lines the beach, afford ample and very comfortable accommodation. But the grand attraction is the unrivalled beach which reeps smoothly and uninterruptedly around Saco Bay for about seven miles. The beach is very wide, the slope being exceptionably 1. Let every Circuit at all able to support gradual, the sand is pressed into an almost marble solidity by that mighty roller the tide; there is no "under tow" to sweep the bather off his feet, and here in the greatest safety we may enjoy a bath with the crested surges as they break and thunder on the shore. Altogether, this is the finest beach

on the Atlantic Coast. J. 13 Physical Property !To all these attractions for him who loves this watery strife, and for him who prefers merciy, to sniff "the odor of brine from the ever shifting margin, to delight his soul with father, brother of the noble man who with the glories of the eky, the distant islands, his dying breath exclaimed, "Stand up for march of the billows, as battallion after five p.m. His new church, which was opened the lost-to all these usual attractions of the of a visit. Dr. Tyng is a comparatively young Fands if the large and wealthy churches in up one of those beautiful summer towns, speaker, with unusual simplicity and earnest. hymn-book and Bible-grand accountrement altogether lovely.

worthy, and very successful examples of this ues have been graded, water pipes have been Father, Jesus Christ the righteous." After kind of work. It is only necessary that these laid down, a large boarding house has been a fling at the pursuit of "sinlessness" as the bringing forth fruit. In 1854, our brethren Weslevan Methodist Book-Room, examples should be multiplied until every opened. a large and costly hotel will be pursuit of the foot of a rainbow-a fling howhave its mission church. Much of the wealth, grounds before next year, the Railroad have and talent, and liberality of our body are built a special station for the camp, and in concentrated in these large churches, which short, a fairy city of white now crowns the must otherwise be undeveloped. By employ | brow of a picturesque seaside hill. Any the gracious thought of the continual intering it in this way it will become a source of Methodist who wants to enjoy the seaside cession of Christ on our behalf. His division

can not do better than come here when This, however, will not relieve our brethren attractions so varied are so harmoniously blended. In this beautiful camp ground the advocate. 3. The righteousness of Christ. the twentieth National camp meeting, under Without this provision of intercession, he the auspices of the National Association for the promotion of holiness, was held from embarrassment, and also relieve the claim. August 12th to August 22nd. The inde-darkness. But there is comfort in the fact ants of this fund. Let each minister on a fatigable Mr. Inskip presided, and was ad that amid all the sins and sorrows and sufferself sustaining circuit pay at least \$5, and let mirably seconded by a band of energetic all ministers, whether on missions or circuits, men and women, such as W. McDonald, make personal application to our noble and W. H. Boole, L. R. Dunn, and Dr. Lowrie, liberal friends for a special subscription to with sisters Inskip, McDonald and Boole. this fund, with a view first to the removal of From morning early till late in the evening the debt, and then the balance to be applied an almost uninterrupted series of meetings was held for ten days, the great theme of them all being "Holiness to the Lord." taining circuits can very well siford to do Many souls were made happy in the conthis, and then we will be in a much better sciousness of pardon, and many made to "rejoice with joy unspeakable and full of glory," as the glory of the Lord filled the

consecrated shrine of their hearts. There

were some occasions of unusual power,

notably one afternoon when for two hours

and a half many remained silently on their knees in deep and solemn awe, for the Lord One of the prominent characters of the meeting was, "Camp-meeting John," a venerable old man named John Allan, who has attended 248 camp-meetings, including the present one, and hopes to run up the num ber to 250 this summer. On several occasions he was called upon to open the services and the magnificent style in which he recited word for word (instead of reading) long passages of Scripture had a wonderfully inminister's time and liberality are numerous, spiring effect. Some of the preaching was and did I not think this avery pressing claim itlogical and insne, some of it painfully American" in its richuese of irreverent levity and slang, most of it, however, fair in thought and warm in earnestness, and some of it far above the average of sermons in

clearness and profundity and power. One of the best and most impressive of the sermons was that by Dr. Clarke, of Brooklyn, say something respecting the church of which formerly of the Canada Conference. On he has been so long a minister." the Sabbath sn immense crowd of 10000 people or more thronged the grounds, and rising to the occusion the services ed a noble sermon on Christ's power to save unto the uttermost, and Dr. Lowrie, editor elect of the new Holiness organ-The Christian Standard and Home Journal-of Philadelphia, made one of the grandest pulpit efforts that your correspondent ever listened to. Altogether, the services under the green canopy of the "leafy temple" or

where no sun ever bests and no waves ever Mothodism is progressing in New England Warm and enthusiastic as it is, and cold and cautious and sceptical as New England may be, yet the Gospel of "Jesus Christ and him crucified" is needed and welcomed even there by many honest hearts, and becomes the power of God unto salvation to those whose longings for rest were not met by the cold and heartless abstractions of what New

England calls "advanced thought." The

the National Association were, by the bles-

sing of God, a great successe in all respects,

and many a heart that there, under the

waves for a choir, first sang of "His mighty

love," will still sing of that love in the land

world has not passed the cross vet. SERMON BY DR. TTNG. A delightful journey through Boston to Pall River, and thence by the floating palaces of the Fall River line brings me back once more to New York. Yesterday (Sabbath) morning heard Dr. Hurst, of Drew Seminary, in St. Paul's Church. Dr. Chapman, the new pastor appointed in April 1884, will commence his duties next Sabbath. These American Methodists do not mind giving their preachers churches are closed at present. But Dr. ocean," and, wandering salong the water's Stephen H. Tyng, jun., son of an illustrious home for Methodists. A camp meeting face. I suppose it is on account of some was organized, there were seventeen ordained I can say with the venerable bishop who a t-Connexion to double their contributions. I association has purchased a large piece of Episcopal tendency to imitate the Church of ministers, members of that Conference, that dressed you, that I feel that Christ is my ground about half a mile back from the England that so many Episcopal ministers in took circuits that year. There were about Saviour from sin; that he dwells in my heart; without any one being burdened. 4. It would beach, beautifully situated on a hill which this country have a rather English accent thirty of us in all. I went to that conference that he reigns in my affection; that to me he also greatly tend to relieve our Connexi n 1 overlooks the sea, and are rapidly building He is a pleasing and forcible extempore a young man, with my horse and saddle-bags, is the chief among ten thousand, and the One precious blessings of the Christian's present

THE "CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN," and outlying portions of their own borders, which are becoming so common as the sea- yesterday a short homily on 1, John ii. 1, "If We have already some notable, and praise- side resort of American Methodists. Aven any man sin, we have an advocate with the Canada. And thanks be to God, the seed song appeared to me as you were singing it: ever which, whatever it was meant to do, hit not the true Methodist doctrine of Christian perfection, but what so many confound it with, viz., absolute perfection-he developed of his subject was: 1. The suit maintained before a righteous Father. 2. The person of said, every consciousness of deflection and sin would drive us into eternal doubt and lngs the advocate above is ever praying that our faith fail not. Yours, &c., F. H. WALLACE.

New York August 31st, 1874.

A Kindly Dead.

A kindly dee l Is a little seed, That groweth all unseen; 🎢 And lo! when none Do look thereon, Anew it springeth green, " closely

A friendly look 'Is a better book For precept, than you'll find an Mong the sages wise, Or the libraries, With their priceless wealth of mind.

The little dole Of a humble soul, In all sincereness given. . Is "ike the wings." Singing clear, to the gate of heaven -Sunday Magazine

Dr. Green's Address at Round Lake.

We take the following address, delivered by Dr. Green, one of our Ex-Presidents, at the Round Lake Camp-Meeting, from the

August number of the Guide to Holiness :-After spending a few moments in silent brother, Dr. Green, from Canada, who has been with us through most of the services and sided us by his holy ministry, , will now

Rev. Anson Green, D.D., of Toronto, said This is a great day in Israel, and the Dominion of Canada greets the United States were remarkably good. Mr. Inskip preach of America, and the Wesleyan Courch in Canada presents its cordial greeting to the entire Methodist family on this continent. We have strong fraternal regards to all houses, such as they were, and about thirty branches of the Methodist Church, here and everywhere, but you will pardon me if I say we entertain peculiar filial affection to the M. E. Church. And we have a right to. : We are of your own right-hand planting, and they under the canvas of the vast Tabernacle of that be planted in the house of the Lord shall flourish in the courts of our God. Eighty-four \$144 as our missionary subscription; \$15 of years ago you had a presiding elder's district this come out of the pockets of poor travelin this part of the country. I cannot say how ling preachers there assembled. forest's shade, with the winds and the distant far it extended, but I believe it reached off south to the neighbourhood of New York and year we have been able to lay upwaids of east to Boston and the Eastern States; north \$100,000 upon the Lord's altar for missionary to Montreal and Quebec, - and west to purposes, and our little flock has greatly in-Nisgara Falls, and beyond that powerful creased. The seventeen ministers have in cataract. I Well, you will see this was a very creased to about 700 preachers, and the large district for one presiding elder. So it 6,000 members to about 75,000; and God is was, But there were giants in those days, carrying on the work there. You will be and the prince among the princes of Israel lieve that we have done something for the was the memorable Rev. Freeborn Garretson, Lord, when I tell you that when the census and it occurred to that faithful apostle of was taken in 1871 (you take your cansus here Methodism that it would be right for him to every ten years, I believe, and I was glad to send out scouls through his vast district for find that you were not only the largest church, town. The Dean of Limbourg ordered that prospecting the country, and see if there was but the richest in the United States). When an opportunity of doing good; and he sent a our census was take I was happy to find that corner of the cemetery there. Owing, to the man off here to your northern lake, and not one fourth of the people of Upper Canada finding much opportunity of doing good had returned themselves Methodists. In there, he wended his way to Lake Ontario, 1818, in Toronto, where I live, there were and crossed over to Canada. He returned, only four persons that would allow themand reported to his presiding elder that there selves to be called Methodists under any was a very interesting field on the banks of circumstance, but now one forth of the enthe St. Lawrence and the Bay of Quinte tire population of the Province haver ecordfor the introduction of Methodism, and your ed themselves as Methodists: and as to of the fact waited for him before the church Conference that sat in Albany sent a man to ecclesiastical buildings, more than one half of on the following Sunday, and in his anger Canada. Thank God, he unfurled the banner the whole number are Methodist. It is true there in the latter part of February, 1791 we en we have a vast, overshadowing power of good holidays! Very many of the leading the fir t two classes were to rise, and the superstition to contend with in Lower Canada, third organized on the 2ad of March-the but we have drawn the sword sgainst all very day that our great founder left the error, and have determined to fight it to the church militant for the church triumphant, very end. Will you give us your prayers? That work spread through Upper and Lower | "Well, I think God for what he has done the horizon with the white sails standing up Jesus |" and himself well known as one of Canada until 1820, when, by mutual arrange. for me as well as for the people with whom I against the blue heavens, the flashing surface | the most 'earnest and broad-minded of the | ment between you and the British Conference, am connected. Oh, If I could fell you how I of the bay, and the ceaseless gathering and Episcopal ministers in America, preached at Lower Canada was assigned to the English feel this morning! I have been happy for Conference, and you retained Upper Canada. more than fifty five years, but I never was a battallion they hurl themselves against the last winter, is on the corner of Madison In 1824 your Conference directed your bishops happy, in my life as 1 have been on this land-a movement never ending, ever Avenue and 42nd Street, is very large, beau- to form an annual conference in Canada, to camp-ground. I know more, I think of what beginning, emblem of those surges of re tiful, and comfortable, and, of all the New be called the Canada Conference, and we had the apostle felt when he said: Being made morse which forever shall lash the souls of York churches, is one of those most worthy the pleasure to see those venerable men of free from sin, and become servants to God, God, Bishops George and Hedding and Dr. ye have your fruit unto holiness, and the seaside another has been added which will man, rather tall and of slight figure, with Bangs, coming to our shores for the purpose end everlasting life.' Well, brethren, it is make old Orchard Peach specially a summer broad, high forehead, dark hair, and pleasing of forming the Canada Conference. When it our privilege to be made free from sin, and

has taken root, and has sprung up, and is from the lower province applied for admittance into our conference and we became one, in Upper and Lower Canada.

"At the same time the British Conference, in which we had affiliated in 1833, requested us to take charge of their missions in Hudson Bay Territory, believing that our appliances and contiguity to those far off regions rendered such a course desirable. We accepted the offer, and sent our missionaries into the woods of Hudson Bay. In 1859 we! enlarged our borders, and sent off missionaries to the Pacific coast; and one of the most interesting meetings that I ever had the pleasure of attending was held in St. Paui's Church, New York, to bid farewell to our missionaries; and you, Mr. President," turning to Bishop Janes, "were kind enough to give an episcopal and an apostolic charge to are sacred, and the result is that, neither beour missionaries on that occasion. They have never forgotten it, and the words that you spoke on that occasion were imprinted on the hearts of our missionaries, so that they repeat them verbatum to this day. God bless Bishop Janes and all the bishops on this camp-

"Well, recently we have been making an effort to unite all the scattered fragments of Methodism throughout the Dominion. We have succeeded in confederating the Canada Conference and the Eastern British American Conference, where we are now, and are to meet in general conference at Toronto in September. I hope we shall see some of you there. Our brothren of the New Connexion Church have also come into the grand move ment, and will be incorporated with us next September. And still there are two or three other members of the family that we would be glad to have come in. I was delighted to see that there was some courting going on between the Church North and the Church South. I hope that the courting will be continued, and not repulsed, on the other side, and I hope the wedding day is not far distant Indeed, if it were my prerogative this morning to take the hand of my venerable bishop prayer, Bishop James said, "Our honorable here and put into the hand of my venerable bishop there, and pronounce the weddingceremony, I would say, Whom God has joined together let no man put asunder.' Well, it is coming, brethren; in the nature of things it is

> "It was not long after our Conference was formed till our brethren began to establish some institutions connected with the Confer- tain sanctity having been associated with fire ence, for we had none at that time. We had no funds. We had about thirty meetingpreachers to go and preach to the people. But the third day, the venerable bishops that for such a removal is considered the deepest attended, and those that acted, resolved to form a missionary society, - and did so, led by the Rev. Dr. Bangs.

coming. Let us pray for it.

Bless God, the work has gone on, until this tion -Harper's Magazine.

the gospel through the primayal forest of Christian union. Oh! how beautiful that " One family, we dwell in Him, One church above beneath. Though now divided by the stream,

> The narrow stream of death.' "And, brethren, we too our willing heads will bow; we too the crown shall gain; it

> awaits us all. "I have no time to give you a more detuiled history of our church and the feelings

> of my own heart, but the best of all is, God is withus." Bishop Janes said, "Let us invoke the special blessing of God upon that particular branch of the family represented by Dr. Green." The people bowed their heads in

Moslem Cemeteries.

It is a cardinal article of faith with all the

silent prayer, for a few minutes.

Mahommedans that the corpse and the grave ing disturbed, their cemeteries stretch over vast tracts, often altogether, duproportioned to the cities or towns from which they are nourished. Constantinople is surrounded by immense graveyards, suggesting to the mind of a stranger that the principal business of Stamboul, as indeed of all civilization, has been for ages entirely of a mortuary charac. ter. They present a strange and extremely gloomy appearance, their white marble columns, surmounted by turbans, shimmering like ghosts through and above the groves of croresses that always mark the last repose of the Moslem sleepers. The shape of the caryed turbans indicates the condition of the dead. The pillars marking the graves of women are turbanless, those over the unmarried having a sculptured rose at the top. The rose monuments almost invariably denote young girls, since celibacy is thought discreditable in Mussulmanic countries, and the highest province of the opposite sex to be the bearing and rearing of children. The inscriptions are in letters of gold, and abound in such hyperbole of commendation that an English speaking person might naturally sup. pose some of the epitaphs of his own race had teen translated into the Turanian tongue. Few carred culogies are bestowed upon women, and the unwedded are treated with the silence of charity, because, to the Ottomanic mind, their loftiest functions have been unfulfilled. Sepulchres of particular families of wealth and distinction are railed in and environed with the omnipresent cypress, and the tombs of eminent dignitaries are lighted with lamps kept constantly burning, a cerby numerous schools of theology before and since the day of the Roman vestals.

Not a single stone is removed under any circumstances from a Mahommedan grave, sacrilege, and no amount of plastres could purchase a rood of a Mahommedan burialplace. The Orient is not yet sufficiently en. "At that time we were enabled to give lightened to see the abvantage which we so clearly percieve of turning old graveyards into building sites, and using the dust of our forefathers as a basis for profitable specula.

Intolerence in Belgium.

The Brussels correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette writes: - "A remarkable instance of clerical intolerence has occured at the town of Limbourg. M. David, a much esteemed member of the Belgian Chamber, who died a short time ago, and refused on his death bed al' clerical assistance, had expressed the des re to be buried at Limbourg, his native he should be interred in the unconsecrated intervention of the burgomaster, to whom belongs the police of the communal cemetery the inhumation took place in the ordinary ground. On the Sunday after the burial the dean protested from the pulpit against this act, insulting at the same time the memory of the late M. David, whose son being informed struck him across the face with a whip. The matter is creating much sensation, and will, of course, come before the court of law."

Corn in the Hopper.

In one of his characteristic letters to young preachers the Rev. Dr. Tyng tells us of a young licentiate from the country who one day came to him greatly distressed under the discovery that he found it impossible to get up sermons. "My young friend," said the doctor, "you have often been in a mill; what would you think of the distress of a miller, who turned on his power to set his wheels in motion, and seated himself with his bag at the bir, looking for his flour, but had forgotten to put any corn in his hopper? How can you get meal from your bin, tell you fill your hopper with corn?"

Sanctified afflictions are among the most lot :- patience and submission to God's holy our towns and cities would adopt generally partly composed of elegant, white frame ness of statement. He knows the Gospel of a Methodist preacher in those days—and "I never felt in my life as I have felt on will are thus brought out and strengthened. the system of mission work in the destitute cottages, and partly of as pretty canyas tents and he knows how to preach it. He gave us went jout, with about thirty others, to plan this camp ground with reference to this and he is emmently glorified. Executive only the same for a strike house a way in a strike on the strike of the stri

The Kamily Treasury.

ON A PICTURE OF A TIRED CHILD. From "The Knight of Intercession, and other Pie na dy S. J. Etone, M. S., Pembroke College, Oxford."

Tired.

On w the mon of day And yet, tired out with too long plant write The little liands sink slowly down, The little face is weary grown. As if the sun bad shipp daway; . And ret 'tis noon of day,

How blilbe the was this more! i. With such a smile of merry score, (1914) As gaily from her supply brow She swept the truent bair; and now Go wearily, so wisifully forlorn-Butha as she was this morn?

As one whom vague surprise Mas neized unwittingly, she lies: And looks out on the world of change So drear and dim, so still and strange. With wortless questions in her wide blue eyes

Where are those morning joye. Three dear delights of games and toys? The toys survive. the sames are dead. .The form remains, but life has fled : ;; Why should dull silence drown your happy pois Ye merry morning joys?

So tired -yet sleep delays : No spell has curtained yet her gaze Tis more than weary limb reveals "That aspect grave. .. The spirit feels 'A mystic shadow stealing o'er her days: And sleep the while delays.

the after Ochild ecclesiast in the contract Who know'st the pain of pleasures past ! Unconscious questioner | thine eyes Ask. 'Is there nought that satisfies! "Has earth no joy that will forever last?" o tork, I hou true ecclesiast I have 25 4 15

Ah ! soon for thee the shade Shall vanish, when thy head is laid it ! a 64 Sweetly upon thy mother's breast, 1773; And eyes shall close, and heart shall rest There, lying down thou shalt not be afraid Alego passing through the smale. Perchance, too, in thy sleep-

That short, sweet death, so still and deep-EAR answer shalt thou fied in dreams -. Offields and flowers, and woods and streams. Where one good Shepherd folds His happy sheep So blest shall be thy sleep.

Tired too, there are who know. Alas more consciously than then, This emptiness of emptinesses, The world's d lights, the world's caresses, Those morning pleasures that so quickly go This wearily they know,

and And they, like thee, ere long, 1 1/25 Shall fall on sleep, where grief and wrong? Ehall ver no more; and, as they rest, Child-like upon their Father's breast, Shall hear not this world's plaint, but that world's

High Church and Low Church: .Their Especial Differences

So shall it be ere long!

"High Church glorifies man-the Priest, the Ecclesiastical polity, the body corporate, especially of clerics. Low Church exalts Christ, our only Priest, and cares nothing for hierarche or sacerdotalism, but chiefly regards individual religion equally in ministers and lay-

High Church believes in apostolic succession, ordinations, consecrations, ceremonies, seasons, and superstitions generally. Low Church considers those, in a great measure mythical and delusive, limiting them to the reasonable idea of "decently and in order." High Church exaggerates and multiplies the Sacraments, calling them "mysteries," and regarding them idolatrously, bows to Dread and wine as present Delty in flesh and blood, created by the Priest, worshipping It accordingly! Low Church has only two Sacraments, not seven; observes them as rights and ordinances, using them with fair reverence; and believes rather in the real absee ce than the presence (He is not here, He stage tisen) taking the elements only as em-Alems.

. I High Church abounds in perfunctory repetitions of intoned services, and goes on grindrag out the same formal prayers with the mechanical iteration of a Thibetan Llama. Low Church is systematically more chary as to stated public devotions; whilst habitually given to earnest spiritual communion with God, disliking and abjuring too many formulated utterances.

High Church indulges in histrionics of all sorts, as precessions, choristers, flowers, incense, banners, vestments, postures-all set to music and made the most of as to ricturesque effect; going as near the " Roman use" as possible. Low Church denounces all these and unspiritual, avoids every approach towards Rome (considered as Antichrist and not "the erring sister"), and de -apises as worse than puerile all kinds of Ritu alistic millicery and priestcrafty theatricals.

High Church professes to scorn the laity exuming its back upon the congregation continually; whilst it works upon weak conexciences to drain from the insulted people per " petual offertories and individual confessions. Low Church claims to be genial and sympastbetic obtrudes the money bag as little as it the winter scaeon, and usually at the house wan help, denounces the Confessional, and of one of the members. What is the result sends its flock straight to the Throne of practically? Simply this: The lady at whose

High Church is zealously given to the pro resolving of s back to Rome, through so called and a general invitation to go, yet she does Awiests with their so called sacrifices; is at not feel just like going, unless the lady spresent a fashionable folly of the rich; but hostess sends her an especial invitation. stattle dreams how much it is abhorred by the Then, too, in a private house, the gentlemen honest heart of middle class and working woo are expected to come in the evening, England, which is essentially Protestant and latter standing huddled in the front hall a non-Catholic. Low Church wins souls from few times, come later and later, just in time the Papal Babylon, through pastors feeding to see their wives home. Now, in a "Church us by B ble teaching, and is (where capably Parlor" all this is obviated; the parlor is and earnestly exhibited) the really popular large, and there is, always, the lecture-room. form of religion, and the power of God unto Sunday school room and church to flow over salvation. on with secretarities I all hims-

town of in fine, High Church is priestly, patristic, (10) formal, ceremonial, eastamentarian; given being invited, except by the general notice to Lease, retreats, fusting, and feasting, and from the pulpit. And Mrs. B , who has all manner of outward observances and overt a small house, can come, because she knows sacts; thereby hardening consciences, pamthe clergy through ambition and presump from going to a private house, can come as been measured. It is Alpha Centauri. It is faith!

tual, pious, humble; making faith, graces, ceremonials and services as nearly nothing as possible. - The Rock, y

Does it Pay?

The late Rev. Leland, Howard, of Rutland Vermont, in the faithful discharge of his pas toral duties took occasion, quile offen, to urge, personally, on one of his hearers an attention to religion. At length the repeated conversation, became so distasteful that, in an irritated manner, he repelled all further advances by declaring most emphatically that if he ever took that liberty again he would never pay another cent toward his salary. With no fear of loss in this respect, but with a shrewd knowledge of human nature, and with wisdom often born of love, he forebore all further personal conversation when they met, but he would tap him on the shoulder and simply ask, " Does it pay?" Time went on, and the good, faithful pastor, crowned with years and the honors of a long and useful life, went through the gate of death to be with Christ. But his words remained like a nail fastened by the Master of assemblies: and the man whose salvation he so often sought to secure became a Christian. Then he told what feelings that brief question produced. He said: "I had rather he had said the whole than to ask the question; Does it pay?". And O," said he, " if he were only living now, that I could tell him so, what a privilege it would bol! Lagoret to the range

Shake Hands.

Do tell me the name of that sweet looking old lady who sits behind us at church. She has spoken to us several times so pleas antly, and it is so unusual. Thus said a friend to me not long since. Her family had attended that church for several years; not only were they, regular attendants, but, at the stated periods, they came to its communion table; they were members "in good and regular standing : "their faces were familiar to most of the congregation, yet it was ?" unusual !!! for any to speak to them. They were strangers in the church, through no fault of their own, and they felt as such There many, no doubt, who Abelieve in the communion of saints," without pausing to see whether any particular meaning attaches to their belief; they do not forget to assem ble together; but they do forget to follow after the "things wherewith one may edify another." We may not all be so placed as to admonish, or exhort, or to provoke our brethren to good works, but we may some times show them, by a cordial word or two, that we remember they are our brethren that we love them. Ceremony is undoubtedly to be observed in this world; it is often necessary; but may not church members cometimes venture to speak one to another, even without a formal introduction? There are few of us who have not an intuitive sense to whom we may speak without hurting our dignity. That "sweet-looking old lady' preached a little sermon to our friends, which warned their hearts for several weeks fter. "I maintain," says Dr. John Hail "that, the shaking of hands, rightly adminat the market, on the street, and above all. at church. Some people quit church for wants of this means of grace." And no doubt some have been helped in the church by it. Friendliness goes a long way with some. With some persons a kind word may strengthen "him that is weak in the faith." The heart of the writer warms while recalling the pleasant Sunday greetings of a Christian family, whose gentle courtesies were greatly instrumental in bringing at least one into the visible church. The fervor awakened by a rermon full of love to Christ and good will to man will not be, it all cooled by a cordial word, or hand shake, meeting one on the way to the door, There should not be strangers of "regular standing" in the church. Then speak kindly every opportunity you have; shake hands if you will How do you know which is "the least of these !"- Christian Observer.

Church Parlers.

A writer in the N. Y. Observer speaks as

follows of the "Church Parlor:"-We know that one great complaint made against the city churches is, "lack of sociability." Many a stranger comes into the city, unites with a church, and, beyond a call from the pastor and an elder, perhaps, the matter ends; and, unless the stranger is a "pushing" person, he and family may attend the services every Sunday, be at every prayer meeting for months, and even years, and get no nearer the members. The great means of social intercourse is, as we know, "The Ladies' Sewing Society," held during house the society meets, not the church, is hostess; and, though the stranger has a right into. Then each feels that the church is the hostess, and Mrs. A .--- can come without

she won't be expected to have the society at

have plenty of room to pass around among away than the sun. At this distance, our gifts, and godliness, everything in Christ, and the ladies, and not look at them through the sun would shine much less brightly than crack of a door. A committee of ladies ha e Alpha Centauri. But Sirius, that ineffable in fact, all at home.

As far as my observation has gone, I look upon the social rooms of the church as the only practical means by which the church than Alpha Centauri in appearance, he must members can become acquainted with each nevertheless give out twenty five times as other as church members.

Some Every Day Maxims. .

" Moral Courage" was pricted in large letters and put as the caption of the following items, and placed ma conspicuous place on the door of a systemstic merchant in New York for constant reference:....

. Have the courage to discharge a debt while you have the money in your pocket.

Have the courage to speak your mind when it is necessary that you should do so, and hold your tongue when it is prudent that you

Have the courage to speak to a friend in a seedy" coat, even though you are in company with a rich one and richly attired. Have the courage to own that you are poor

and thus disarm poverty of its sharpest sting Have, the courage to tell a man , why you refuse to credit him. Argorha edit coni Have the courage to tell a man why you

will not lend him your money.

Have the courage to cut the most agreeable acquaintance you have when you are convinced that he lacks principle; a friend should bear with a friend's infirmities, but not with his vices.

Have the courage to show your respect for ionesty, in whatever guise it appears, and your contempt for dishonesty and duplicity by whomsoever exhibited.

Have the courage to wear your old clothes intil you can pay for new ones.

Have the courage to prefer comfort and propriety to fashion, in all things. Have the courage to acknowledge your

gnorance, rather than to seek for knowledge under false pretences. Have the courage, in providing an enterainment for your friends, not to exceed

our means.

Have the courage to msure the property n your possession, and thereby pay your debts in full.

Have the courage to obey your Maker at

the risk of being ridiculed by man. - Selected.

Hints to Seekers.

Do not delay your prompt submission to Christ in the idle waiting for "more feeling." it is the devil's snare that you can not obey God until your sensibilities have been more moved, or until you have wept or sorrowed to a given amount. God's word says nothing about feeling; but it makes every thing of faith. It does not say weep and be saved: it says, Believe and be saved to Nor can any one feel sure that he is believing on Jesus until he has begun to obey hum. Some persons are almost entirely wrought upon through the consciousness and the will, and mation, both in regard to marriage and they decide for Christ as early as they decide stored, is a means of grace. So shake hands to make a business contract or to go upon a journey. An intelligent lady complained to me lately that she had "no such feelings as she expected or hoped for;" but when I found her to be hungry for the Word and no back tracks, to be taken. It is, much the place of prayer, and busying himself in doing good, I saw that she had been changed by the Holy Spirit into a different woman from before. The longer I labor for souls the less I care to see inquirers weep, and the more I care to see them renouncing sin and obeying Christ. 1 1 to 1 1 to observe to to 1 270 Do not be disheartened because you do

not find immediate peace or loy. It is not really peace or joy that you should be after: it should be a cure. When your soul is cured by Christ, it is very likely that the sweet joy! of feeling that you are a healed man will steal in, as the thrill of returning life stole through the veins of Jairus' daugh. ter. The sufferer from a painful tumor is not likely to have much comfort until the tumor is out. You must let Christ cut just where he likes in his wise surgery of love; you must let him lay on you just such crosses the Master with impatient questions, "Lord, when am I going to feel happy?" or, "Lord, why does not my heart stop aching?". Be sure that you have quit your nets to follow him; be sure that you have taken a disciple's place, and are carrying a disciple's cross, and are honestly striving to do the Master's will; be sure that you have given jourself to him, and all in good time he will fulfill to you the delightful promise, "My peace I give unto you."-Rec. T. L. Cuyler.

Splendor and Distance of Sirius

Mr. Proctor's "King of Suns" is the magnificent Sirius-that splendid star of the southeastern sky, whose fixed blaze is not latter worshipped Sirius.

difference in his appearance.

tion; whereas Low Church is Scriptural, spirit to say other meeting, and the gentlemen found to lie more than 200,000 times further provided a comfortable lunch; and all, sun, is still more remote. He is at a vastly refreshed, have had a good time as a church, greater distance away; the best computatrespassing on no one person's hospitality- tions assign to him a distance exceeding that of Alpha Centauri five fold to ten-fold,

> Taking the fmylest of the distances, it follows that if Sirius shone no more brightly much light. Yet a careful comparison of his brightness with that of Alpha Centauri shows that Sirius is about four times brighter. Therefore, says Mr. Proctor, in reality be must give out about one hundred times as much light as that great star.

In other words, coming back to our sun, it is found that Sirius shines in reality three hundred times more brightly than the sun. Proctor proves, mathematically, that if this be true (and he believes it), then it follows that the volume of Sirius is about twentytwo times as great as the sun's. Even the dismeter of this King of Suns is between seventeen and eighteen times that of our

Out of that kingly sphere, of light inconceivable, two thousand such orbs as our sun might be formed. "each fit to be the centre of a scheme of circling worlds as important as that over which our sun bears away." What must be the planetary system of Strius?) no marti, ! at a lock it . ?!

Expensiveness of Funerals In the reign of William III. of England

pecial taxes were imposed for five years on

christenings, marriages, and funerals, and also on bachelors and widowers. The proceeds, were appropriated to the extraordinary expenses of s war which had been declared against France. This kind of a tax, with the possible exception of that part which referred to bachelors and spinsters, was in clear violation of the principles of political economy, but it was far less burdensome than the expenses which fashion has fastened upon newly mirried couples and bereaved families in our day. It is said that New Yorkers, who wish to make a great show on matrimonial occasions, and yet are frugal in their ostentation, hire silver-ware and bijouterie of jewelers and fancy goods dealers, to be exhibited as presents. When even this is done, the expenses deemed necessary, by both bride and groom, are often so large as to be formidable to persons of moderate income. Many a young couple spend so much on bridal costumes and presents, and on the indispensable tour, that they are eramped for a year after, if not for a longer period. With funerals it is hardly less expensive. The hereaved wish to omit no mark of respect to the departed, and are in no condition to make contracts. The undertaker is virtually given carte blanche, and his ideas of what would be fitting and impressive are consulted, rather than the pecuniary ability of the parties on whom the payment must fall. It is time that there was a reformarry with much ceremony and show, find it hard to come down to the sober realities of life. If they were to start quietly and unobtrusively in matrimonial life, there would be easier to keep right, after one has started right, than to exchange profusion for selfdenial.; All must die, but it certainly cannot lessen the sorrow of the dving to feel that what is considered due respect to their memory will entail troublesome debts upon' their families, of the stand of the part 40 THE REPORT OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF

About Croaking

not seldom send forth warning that Satan would have given him an office. hath not only desired to have us, but that he He had all the more enemies because he intend to join in the chorus. The black, ill- died in 1702,) and who was a stanch Protesboding crow shall not win us from listening tant, and as you know-had come over from to the heaven soaring lark whose song is of Holland, to take the English throne. Defce hope. For whatever the signs which come to was a stanch Protestant too, and a very hotour limited senses, whether of divided coun- headed one, -And it was his sharp talk about sels, or faithless service, or corrupting usages, religious matters - which were then closely or rejected truth, we shall remember the mixed up with political ones-that brought heart-strengthening assurance: "But I have him to grief a dear with the state of th prayed for thee," The Lord Jesus has prayed prophesy or fear evil. ... The gospel is hope.-Working Church to the transfer of

A Child's Faith

A correspondent of the New York Erandiminished, even though he has receded gelist relates the following incident of child with what unutterable glory-to the first their little daughter, perhaps four years old. races of mankind-to the human beings who The lady was excessively timid-not to put noque." preceded the ancient Egyptians? These too fine a point upon it, terribly nervous. The Horseshoe Curve seemed to be her es-He wore a red hue, then—three or four pecial terror, and my sleep, and I presume His color has changed during the last four to her husband of the peril. The engineer thousand years-and he, himself is untold might be asleep, or the switch tender might and untellable miles further away than he be asleep, and then the train would certainly was then; but such is his unimaginable dis- be plunged down the abyss. But it was worth

For the Joung folks,

Our Children. BY WILLIAM BEYANT.

Standing forth on life's rough way, Father, guide them : " May belide them." " 'Neath the shadow of thy wing, a rather, title them ; . -Waking sleeping, Lord, we pray,

When in prayer they cry to thee Thou will hear them; From the stains of sin and shame. Thou will clear them. 'Mid the quicksands and the rocks, Thou wilt steer them: In temptation, trial, and grief. Be thou near them:

Uato thee we give them up. Lord, receive them; In the world we know must be Much to grieve them ; Many striving oft and strong Trustful, in thy hands of love, We must leave them,

Fifty Pounds Reward.

In England, a great many years ago, when aune had just become Queen, and when the Duke of Maritorough was making those dashing marches on the continent of Europe which went before the fearful and the famous battle of Blenheim; and when the people of Boston, in New England, were talking about printing their first new-paper (but had not yet done it,)-there; appeared in the London Gazette a proclamation, cif-ring a reward of fifty pounds for the arrest of a," middle-sized, spare man, about forty years old, of a brown complexion and derk brown colored hair, who wears a wig, and has a booked nose, a sharp chin, and large mole near his mouth. 11 And the proclamation further said, that he was "a hosefactor in Freeman's yard, in Cornbill."

And what do you care about this man with hooked nose, for whose capture a reward ras offered about the year 1703 for men

Had he plotted to kill the Queen? No Had he forged a note? No. Has he murdered anybody?., No. Was he a Frenchman in disguise. No. a. post some rest all a What then?

What then?
He had written some very shaap political pamphlets, which the people in authority didn't at all liker and were determined to ounish him for.

But, I suppose, there are a great many hot political writers who were caught up in the same way in those old-fashioned times, and put in the pillory or in prison for the very same sort of wrongdoing, whose names wa don't know, and don't care to know.

Why, then, have I brought up this old prolamation about this forty year-old, hook-

Only because his name was Daniel Defoe, and because he wrote the most delightful of all the story books that ever were written .--'Robinson Crusoe!"

To be sure, he had not written "Robinson Crusoe" at that time; if he had, perhaps the sheriff, or whoever sent out the proclamation, would have described him, as a writer of a story book about being cast away on a desert island, and full of monstrous fables, instead haps God hasn't forgotten me, after all 1'il of describing him as a hosier of Freeman's think of what you've said." court. But'l don't know. People in authority / He did think of it. Many a sermon he had never know or care so much about the books heard, yet none like this; and when May a man writes, as as about the shop he keeps and the debte he ores.

But did they catch the hooked nosed man? and did somebody get the fifty pounds? Yes, they caught him; and jes, too, abou:

the pounds. ... And he had an awful time in prison, he tells us, and chafed horribly; for he was one of those restless, impatient, busy boties, who want always to be at work, and at work in their own way. He was what would be called, We have all been croakers in our turn. In I dare say, in our time, a hot headed radical: lefferson's time good people predicted an all- and if he had been born a century and a half enguling deluge of intidelity. There have later, would have made a capital editorial since been spisms of anti-Romish apprehen- writer for a slashing morning journal in such sions, when Protestants were sure that a city as New York or Washington. But America would soon be subject to the Pontiff; our people in authority would not have offered German philosophy is still the bugbear of a a reward for the airest; they would have large section of the church, and our pulpits shrugged their shoulders, or failing of this,

as you ought to carry. Do not be troubling is sure to make his wish good. We do not had been befriended by King William (who

.. But he kept on writing. The prison couldn't for his church; it does not become us to stop that, or it didn't. And when at last he came out, he wrote all the more. a He was a born writer, and never grew weary of writing. Yet is was fully seventeen years ofter the offer of that fifty pounds reward, and when the "forty-year old, hook-nosed man," was well on towards sixty, that he published "The Life and Strange, Surprising Adventures of from us, during the past century, more faith: Last year, coming from Pittsburgh Robinson Crusoe, of York, Mariner, who lived millions on millions of miles than we would East in a sleeping car, my spartment was next Eight and twenty. Years, all alone, in an Un dare to say. How must he have appeared - to that occupied by a gentleman, his wife, and innabited Island on the Coast of America near the Mouth of the great River Oroo-

Ab what a book it was! What a book it is! You don't even know the names of those political booklets which this man wrote, and thousand years before the time of Christ, that of others, was disturbed by her talking which made him a good friend of the great King William, and gave him great fame, and brought him to prison; nor do you know, nor do your fathers or mothers know much about those other books which this man wrote upon tance that even his swift recession from this while to be awake, when I heard the sweet Trade, and Religious Courtship, and a score particular region of endless space seems to retuke, not intended, but real, of the little of other things; nor are they by anybody make, in any one century, no perceptible one: "Ma. God takes care of us, and does much read or called for." But as for that dear God sleep?"" Was not this the ordaining old figure in the high goat skin oan, and with Of one star alone, of all the infinite host strength out of the mouth of babes? Happy the umberlla to match, and the long beard all over the Christian world?

Why, long at it is since I first trembled over the eight of those savage foot marks in the sand, and slept in the cave, and pulled up the rope ladder that hung down over the palisades, -- yet, if that dear old figure in the high goat-skin cap and the goat skin leggings were to march up my walk on some mild spring evening, I don't think I should treat bim as a stranger in the least. I think I should go straight to him and say: My: dear Mr. Crusoe, I'm ever so glad to see you; and did Friday come with you? And is Poll at the station? And have you been to York? And do you think of going to sea again? I don't know any figure of the last two canturies that it would be so hard to blot out of

A Child's Sermon.

men's minds as the figure of Robinson Crusoe.

-St Nicholas for September.

"Limpy! Limpy! go home, or you'll lose our supper."

'A lame man, who was walking slowly, with staggering steps, leaned upon his cane, and looked around to see who thus addressed him. But no one was in sight; and, muttering an

oath he shuffled on. Again he heard the same words, and this time he was quite sure they were spoken by some one in the field, from which he was separated by a high wall, and make his way towards it., Very angry was he, and he shouted, Who calls me names? I won't be called names by anybody."

"Please, sir, I'm sorry, if anybody calls you names," said a child; and recognizing the voice, he was more angry than before.

"Then what do you do it for?" he growled. asing his hand as if to strike the beautiful child, who looked wonderingly into his face. "I, sir! I wouldn't call you names for any thing. Did you think I would?", And little May Bemis went nearer to her companion. " I didn't hear any body speak to you."

"I did." Somebody called me Limpy." "Why, that's my lame chicken. I call him

Limpy. I was trying to drive him home. He runs away ever so much, for all he's so lame. Piease, sir, sin't your name Mr. French?" "Yes," replied the man; although he could

hardly remember when he had been addressed as Mister. What of at?" "I've seem a lame man go by Auut Mary's,

and I thought't was you. Aunt Mary said you used to be just as straight as brother Harry. lease, sir, I'm sorry you're lame." "I expect I am too. But, then, it don't

nake much difference to me."

"Why don't it?" asked May Bemist Please, sir, Aunt Mary said you would be a good man if you wouldn't drink rum." And now a tiny hand rested on the poor man's arm. "Please, sir, don't drink any more: I wouldn't if I was you. You won't will you ?", 'T

"What do you care, child? I'm nothing to

This was not an encouraging reply; but May was so much in earnest that she did not mind it, as she seid sweetly: "I want you to be good, so that God will take you up to heaven when you die. Don't you want to go there?"

"Yes, child, I want to go there." And the hardened heart grew tender. "1 didn't knor that anybody cared for Tom French; but per-

Bemis grew to womenhood, she knew that an old man had died blessing her name. - Fermont Chronicle, with the will we train.

No Success Without Industry.

I really believe, young friends, that isleness is the ground of most vices. I am ac. quainted with certain young men who are running about the streets, and whom I see stepping out of drinking-saloons. Some of hem are sons of reputable parents. I remember, last Summer, meeting a young man, one of the best-dressed lads in the city, a young man whom I met in the street cars frequently riding up and down; and I had een him so often, and always with such a laisurely air, that I said one day to him, call. ing him by name.

"What are you doing?"

er i janga papanan pada dara

"I have not any particular business," he "Well," I said, "havn't you any thing to

"No; nothing in particular," he answered. It was somewhat impertinent, but I said.

Well, I suppose, now you are out of school, you mean to get into something pretty

"Well, I have not anything just now in view." he replied. 🙉 🐫 🖟 🔆 🚉 To make a long story short, the poor fellow

has not anything in view, never did have anything in view, and never will have much of anything in view. Drifting, drifting ! Down, down, down! He is not the boy he was when conversed with him last Summer. There is nothing truer, though trite, then the old adage, "an idle brain is the devil's workshop." Unless there is an aim, a plan a purpose in a man, there is depravity, and appetite, and lust and passion. . It is idleness that fills our jule and our prisons. "It is idleness that rolls up millions and millions of dollars for spirituous liquors every year.

Industry, my young friends, is the first law of success. Some one asked a man who was counted a great genius, to define genius; and be said, "genius is industry." Things never came about of themselves. The man who writes a great book never wrote it in a day, or a week. The man who has perfected a great invention did not combine wheel and piston in an hour, or a month; but it was the industry of inquiry, the industry of application. Industry is the first law of success.

y sant k The smile of God, and the peace of congreeting say telf righteousness, and corrupting her house. And the stranger, who shrinks outside of our solar system, the distance has for the mother if it proved strength to her who does not know him, and all about him, science, will more than counterbalance a universe of frowns.

Sabbath, September 20th, 1874. (THIRD QUARTER.)

INTERNATIONAL BIBLE LESSON.-No 12 SUBJECT-THE SYROPHENICIAN MOTHER .-

Mark vii. 24-30. Topic. - Asking in Faith. Golden Text.-Matt. xv. 28.

Ques. 1. What is the law of God?

to do, and to leave undone.

Ans. The law of God is his will respecting mankind in general, both as to what they are

Ques. 2. Where is the law to be found? Ans. The law of God is to be found in the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testa-

NOTES. 1. By the Great Sca .- "From thence." From Capernaum and vicinity, where the Jews, returned from the late passover, renewed their assaults upon him. He left them, and with his disciples travelled in a north-westerly direction, (from Capernaum to Tyre, about 35 miles.) . "Borders of Tyre and Sidon." The old Pher mustretched along the sea coast for about 120 miles. Its principal towns were Tyre, Sarepta, (or Zarephath) and Sidon. A narrow rocky region, shut in between the mountains and the sea. . Tyre." Hebrew, Tsor. Once a magnificent city Now in rums. Population about 3,500; See Dr. Whitney's "Hand book of Bible Geography." "Sidon.", Hebrew, Tsidon. Twenty miles north of Tyre. Now called Saida

Population, 9,000. Jesus probably went into this region to find rest for himself, and his disciples, and to give him an opportunity while in comparative seclusion to teach them many things, "This rest be undoubtedly found, although his fame had gone before him, "and "he could not be hid." By a miracle he could have prevented being known, but God works no miracles, and has no plans against seeking souls. He does not care to gratify curiosity, but he delights in giving comfort to those needing and seeking it. "He could not be hid," 1. By those desiring to retard his Gospe!; 2. By those

desiring to enjoy his Gospel; 3. By those

who have once embraced his Gospel.

2. Under a Great Sorrow. - 1. " Young daughter." Very tender and beloved. 2 "Unclean spirit." Defiling and degrading the child against her own rational choice. 3. "The woman was a Greek, a Syrophenician." Matthewsays "a Canaanite." One of the descendants of the early settlers in that region. See Gen. x. 15, 19. A Centile outside the provisions of grace under the Jewish dispensation. 4. She heard of Jesus of his wonderful deeds and power, and of his strival in that region. 5. She came to where he was, and to him, and, 6. Fell at his feet-humbly and devoutly. 7. Besought him. Earnest pleading. Matthew gives her words:" "Have mercy on me." It is a great thing to have a good mother.

Bring your pupils to Jesus in prayer. 3. To a Great Sociour .- 1. Great power 2. Great pity.

4. With Great Fuith. - 1. Faith in his power, and pity on general reports concerning him. 2. A faith that overcame his silence. "He answered her not a word." Matt. xv. 23. 3. A faith that overcame his disciples' protest. "Send her away." Matt. xv. 23. 4. A faith that overcame Jesus' declaration, "I am not sent but unto the lost sheep of the house of Israel;" Matt. xv. 24. . 5. A faith that overcame the Jewish argument, and the figure by which the Jews insulted the Gentiles. "It is not meet . . children's bread . . dogs." She answered, "Yes, Lord," etc. She truly and firmly and invincibly believed in his power and willingness to help her. The Jewish prejudice weighed nothing with her. The Master's silence and slowness weighed nothing. She had a marvellous

snares Christ in his own words. : - Luther. . . .

"A gentleman was addressing a ragged school in London on Faith. A little boy could not understand, and asked for an explanation. The gentleman said, 'Meet me at ten to morrow at King's Cross.' Punctually the boy appeared there. . . What do you want?' said the gentleman. 'You told me to come, sir.' 'How did you know I should No. s KING STREET WEST, TORONTO. be here?' ,'I didn't think you'd deceive me, Ecclesiastical and Domestic Stained Glass sir.' Well, my boy,' said the gentlemar, *that's faith!"! : ... in # 111 ...

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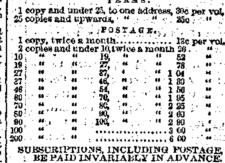
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s cure in every case where the directions are follows: or we will refund the money. From honest Farmers, Mechanics and Merchania, some of them the most eminent leading professions; and obspaces men and women of education and roman displayment in our country, may be seen at our office.

Under the date of March 29, Hon. Honce Greeley of the New York Tribune, writes: "J. Bail, of our city, is a conscientious and responsible man, who is incapable of intentional deception or imposition."

Prof. W. Merrick, of Lexington, Ry., whole April 29, 1889: "Without my Spectacles I pan you this note, after using the Patont Ivory Eye Curs thirteen days, and this morning perused the entire contents of a daily newspaper, and all with the unassisted eye.

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Truly yours. PROF. W. MERKHOLE."

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and the control of the first of the profession to the profession of the first of the first of the control of the first of

Agents and others remitting money for in London be more suitable for Hamilton the Committee of Privileges. Since then, It would be absurd to argue that frequent that. In addition to the name of the person me require the name of the Post Office, and in case of change, the name of the Office from which the change is to be made.

All letters containing payment for the Christian Guardian, S. S. Advocate, S. S. Sanner, or for Books, together with all *rders for the same, should be addressed to the Book-Steward, REV. S. ROSE.

in the Guardian should be addressed to EEV. E. H. DEWART: and when enclosed in business letters to the Book Room should invariably be written on senarate

Uhristian Guardian

TORONTO, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 9, 1874

A GOOD OFFER.

We will send the GUARDIAN from now to the lat of January, 1875, together with the beautiful Chromos "WIDE AWAKE" and "FAST ASLEES," The above period will include the important

Reports of the General Conference to be held in Bend at once before the Chromos are exhausted.

> * Address, REV. S. ROSE, Wes eyan Book-Room Toronto

Our Paper.-We hope the matter referred will receive the consideration which it importance claims. Our news items, and several other articles are unavoidably crowded out.

OUR CHURCH NEWSPAPERS.

There can be no question that the church is bound to use every lawful agency, by which she can more effectually fulfil her mission to becoming the mightiest force in modern society. Through its agency public opinion is rapidly becoming a high court of appeal, is now performing a great part of the educational work, that was formerly done by the college and the pulpit. 'It is, therefore, evidently expedient and right, that this powerthe church fully recognizes the importance and necessity of this; as the publishing different denominations amply attest. Methclism has from the first wisely recognized and extensively used religious literature, as a means of enlightening and evangelizing the people. On this continent, where the religious newspaper has attained its fullest deimportant part. The fathers of Canadian Methodism early recognized the importance of supplying the families of our people with which from that time to the present has expounded and defended our usages and doc trines, and faithfully enforced the different enterprizes to which the zeal and benevolence of the church have riven birth. Wnatever changes of editorial management have marked its history, there has been no change in the general policy, that has at all times prompted it to condemn whatever was adapted to corrupt public merals, enfeeble religious life, or retard intellectual and industrial progress; and to defend and strengthen whatever was pure and just and good. At the present time, the influence of the religious by the brief current ulterances of the newspaper, or they cannot be reached at al!. Hence. at the present crisis in Canadian Methodist may claim attention, it is of the first importance to our future success, that we use the ngency of the religious newspaper wisely and vigorougly.

thought at the present time. Does the division of our work into several local Conferences, and the union just consummated, create a necessity for the establishment of a weekly paper for each Annual Conference? The request that came from Montreal to our last Conference seems to imply that this is thought necessary by some. For reasons which to us appear weighty, we do not admit this necessity. But we do not wish our remarks and objections to be understood as reforring to the Provincial Wesleyan, which has a well defined constituency of its own; and can probably render greater service to the Church in the Eistern Provinces than any paper from a distance could do.

We disapprove of the plan to establish a paper for each Conference for the following reasons). The division of the work into Annual frankly declared that the objection urged greatly helped to develop and train a staff of Committee on Methodist Union, appointed Conferences makes no change in its demands, against allowing the stone ought not to be able men who are of more value to the four years ago, reported. Their report gate, at the station of departure. The Great or in the objects which a religious paper is made. Mr. Keet again wrote to the Bishop church than they would have been without rehearsed the steps taken by the Committee Western will give tickets at a fare and a local journals more necessary than before. families of the church, and to awaken the interest of the people in all our Connexional the person to whom it is applied was a duly own men, and repress the development of Connexion Methodists, and recommended Toronto. Certificates have been sent to enterprizes. This object can be better attain ed by one leading paper, than by several a claim to Mr. Keet. He further, rather gra- Canada, in those cases where the same min- with any Methodist bodies on the subject of local ones. Probably nearly 4,000 copies of tuitously, informed him, that he hoped before later has occupied the presidential chair Methodist union. the Guardian circulate within the bounds of long to have the happiness of admiting some | continuously fer a term of years, however the London Conference. The formation of Wesleyen preachers to holy orders in the ably the duties of the office were performed that part of the work into a Conference Church of England, after due training and by those honored brethren, there was always makes no change that renders the GUARDIAN trial, which would entitle them to be called good reason to doubt whether that system is able medium for advertising; as it will cirany less adapted to the wants of the people "Reverend." He also declared that any one quite fair to those whom it practically exthan before. And if not, why should there who gives Wesleyan ministers the title of cluded from the chief office; and whether the city and throughout the Dominion, and be any attempt to supersede at by a paper "Reverend" contravenes the injunction of in the long run it is the best for a church.

great good is accomplished by lengthy accounts of local affairs, however much they may gratify local feeling.

The establishment of a newspaper is serious commercial enterprise that requires stand the true relation of things, as they apconsiderable capital to make it successful. t is not something that has only to be started to go on successfully, without any linancial Church of England, nor the vicar of the expenditure. A good many such papers parish, would be responsible for designating have failed to pay their way. Then, where Mr. Keet, on the tombstone, by the terms is the money to come from to inaugurate these newspaper enterprises? And, even if the terms were not chosen by them. No we had the money in abundance, would the doubt this new manifestation of narrow inbest investment we could make with it be the establishment of local Conference papers? We think not; for if we were to start three papers, one each for the London. Toronto and Montreal Conferences, none of them would be likely to yield anything like the income necessary to sustain such a paper as the church should have.

We oppose this proposal because we are fully convinced that it is far better to unite the energies of two editors on one first-class paper that would be a religious power in the country and a bond of union, than to pay to in Pro. Gray's article on the first page separately on papers with limited circulation, men may take upon themselves the office of can we ever expect to compete with firstclass American religious weeklies, on which large sums are expended for literary contriof starting several local one-man-power ospers? It never can be done on that plan. In the United States the immense extent of the country renders it necessary to pubthe world. Among these agencies that have lish papers at different points. We could become potent both for evil and for good, the hardly expect Chicago to rely wholly on a press occupies a front place. It is gradually New York weekly, to say nothing of San Francisco. But the Guardian only requires a day to reach Quebec. But even in the United States several Conferences are whose verdict must be final. Throughout grouped together as the field of each church the whole civilized world periodical literature paper. There are, as nearly as we can remember, eight official papers published by the M. E. Cnurch, to supply the ground occupied by about eighty annual Conferences. Many of the most thoughtful men in the ful instrument should be used in the cause church are convinced that a fewer number of morality and religion. Every branch of of papers, more efficiently edited, would of appointment, the duties and powers they render more valuable service to the church.

The establishment of Conference papers is houses, book-stores and periodicals of the prompted by a desire on the part of some for separate and independent action by the local Conferences, that, if carried out, will tend to develope a sectional feeling which it is far from desirable to promote. We want, though broken into local Conferences. to maintain the same connexional unity of velopment, Methodist newspapers play an spirit as before. We want to feel that every part of the field that requires help has a claim upon our regard. The strong portions of the work should help the weak. It would shades of opinion which are known to exist sound religious and literary reading; and in be a grave mistake, at the present time, to in the church, are fairly represented, is more 1829 established the Christian Guardian, adopt any course that would weaken the likely to secure the confidence of the people connexional feeling of our people, or make them feel that their sympathy and interest should be confined to any one section of our

MORE CLERICAL INTOLERANCE.

Another striking instance of clerical bigotry and intolerance, in the Auglican Church, has recently attracted a good deal of attention, and called forth very general condemnatory criticism from the English press. It appears that the Rev. Henry Keet, a Wesleyan minister at Owston Ferry, had recently lost a newspaper is greatly on the increase. It is over her grave, on which it was stated that an age of intense activity. Most men are she was the daughter of "Rev. Henry Keet, too busy to read heavy volumes and elaborate Wesleyan minister." The vicar of the parish, disquisitions. The majority must be reached Mr. Smith, thought it to be his duty to forbid cloudy appointed committees, which shall the erection of the tembelone, unless the words "Rev." and "Wesleyan minister" were omitted. He even declined to correspond history, whatever other literary enterprizes with Mr. Keet, except by a verbal message the case. Dr. Wordsworth has made so many One important question demands zerious declarations of friendship to the Wesleyans, and expressed such ardent desire for their been expected from him. But, he merely sent "Mr. Henry Keet, Wesleyan preacher," stones in the churchyard of his parish, and that he is required by law to make objection

is liable to exception.

better for the people of Kingston, than a strongly repudiating the assumptions of Dr. paper published in Toronto? We see no good Wordsworth. This whole correspondence is reason why this should be the case, as long suggestive, and will not be altogether barren as the Guardian is conducted with imparti-lin results. It shows the intense exclusiveality. It is a mistake to suppose that any ness and bigotry that exist side by side with professions of desire for union with the Methodists. The Bishop of Lincoln evidently lives in an artificial ecclesiastical world, which renders it impossible for him to underpear to those who do not adopt his axioms. Nothing can be clearer than that neither the which ordinary courtesy has authorized, when tolerance will widen the growing breach between the Wesleyans and the Church of England; and strengthen the movement for Disestablishment. The Bushop of Lincoln has since discussed the matter in a postscript to his pastoral to the Wesleyan Methodists. While regretting that the matter has been made public, he believes that the discussion he has raised will have "a salutary effect;' it will serve the important purpose of elicit ling truth. This is subsequently explained by the statement, that it will open up to public enquiry "the whole question of ordination,' the salaries of two or three editors, working and lead many to ask, whether any body of and struggling for a bare existence. How ministers "without a lawful commission." We agree with the Daily News, that the bishop quite misconceives the effect of his letters. They will do good, but in a different way from outions, if we adopt the short-nighted policy what he expects. They will prompt many to enquire, whether these priestly pretensions have any solid ground on which to rest; and whether men, like Vicar Smith and Bishop Wordsworth, are the proper custodians and managers of the burial grounds of the peo ple of England.

CONNEXIONAL COMMITTEES, &c.

We have already called attention to the fect that no part of the work of our approaching General Conference will be more important than the appointment of those committees or boards, to whom are to be com mitted the control and management of the chief departments of our work during the interval between its sessions. The method shall possess, and the number and com petency of the membership of such committees, are points that will require the most careful consideration of the General Conference. Any mistake or oversight here might tend to cripple some important connexional interest. As a general rule, we are opposed to large interests being committed 10 small committees, however excellent may be the men who compose them. "In the multitude of counsellors there is safety." A board in which the different interests and than one in which this is not the case. It has already been suggested by some that the proposed constitution of the general Mission ary Board does not provide for a sufficiently large and equitable representation from the different Conferences.

In these remarks we refer to the perman-

ent committees, that shall be created by each General Conference to continue for a period of four years. But the constitution of those committees that exist to aid in preparing matters for the consideration of the Conference, and expure with the session, a also of no small interest; as a large propordaughter, and he proposed to erect a stone tion of the work of the General Conference can be best brought into proper shape by the agency of such committees. A distribution of the work to be done among judi report to the Conference, will obviate the necessity for protracted discussion, and greatly facilitate the prompt transaction of business. We have always thought that the sent by a stone-mason. Mr. Keet wrote to nomination of all committees by the presithe Bishop of Lincoln, Dr. Wordsworth, in dent gave him undue power; for such whose diocese the parish was situated, stating nomination is practically equivalent to appointment. A committee on nominations is probably on the whole the best method of appointing these Conference committees. absorbtion into the Church of England, that We have semetimes heard complaints that a conciliatory course of action might have the committees appointed at our past annual Conferences have been limited to too narrow a circle of names. It has plausibly been urged a curt reply, stating that it was the duty of that if a larger number of the members of an incumbent to examine the epitaphs, which Conference, by being appointed on comit, may be proposed to inscribe on grave- mittees, were interested in the operations of the church, the work would be probably as well done, and more men would be trained to any thing in them, which, in his judgment, for usefulness in the future. We have elways been in favor of dividing the honors On the advice of Dr. Ace, a clergyman who and responsibilities of official duty as widely sympathized with Mr. Keet, he then wrote to as a due regard to the interests of the work Sione has been elected editor of the Christhe Archbishop of Canferbury. His Grace warranted. We are convinced that the tian Advocate. We are glad to see that the replied very courteously. While declining system of our British Wesleyan brethren, in Conference is moving in the direction of to give an opinion on the legal question; he annually electing a new- President, has union. A despatch in the Globe says: The Regarding the title "Rev" as indicating that ence, must have a tendency to belittle its qualified minister, he could not concede such their mental and official capacity. Even in the appointment of a committee to confer delegates. But in some cases we were not

ane Quardian, will please bear in mind readers, or one published in Montreal be Dr. Ace has written a letter to the Times, change would be good in the case of the Principal of a college, a Book Steward, or any office that demands regular and welldefined work, in which practical experience is necessary to the efficiency that secures and retains the confidence of the church.

> Even with respect to the material of com mittees, it should be remembered that it may be possible to carry out the division of labor to an extent that will detract from efficiency of execution. All ministers, even do not take equal interest in connexional matters, and do not possess equal ability to deal with them. That is the best system, both in Church and State affairs, that secures the most competent persons to fill the different positions of responsibility, and perform the work required. It is the chief vice of extreme democracy, both in religious and political affairs that, on the assumption that all have equal right to office and position, the most worthy and competent are often excluded from office. If important movements and successfully executed, somebody must merely for the sake of wider distribution of office, without regard to the competency of ter Hay in her sad bereavement. May she have those appointed to do the work. In all these cases we should be governed by the principle of selecting impartially those whom we believe on the whole are most likely to do the work assigned them, in such a way as shall best promote the objects for which the church exists in the world. We have no admiration for an oligarchy or governing clique either in civil or ecclesiastical affairs but we have just as little favor for any exreme democratic theory, that would prevent the appointment of the best available men to do any work, which the interests of the church require to be done.

THE CONFERENCE "DAILY RE-CORDER."

In view of the very great importance of the approaching sessions of the General Conference, and of the deep interest felt in its proceedings throughout the entire connexion, the Book Steward has decided, in compliance with the urgent request of many persons to issue a Conference daily. The advantages of such a paper are manifold. It will furnish a full, authentic, and official report of the Conference proceedings. It will place upon permanent record the speeches upon important subjects, and thus indicate for all time by what steps grave decisions were arrived at. It will contain official and other documents of general interest. All legislative proceed. ings, and especially all changes in the Dis cipline, etc., will be faithfully recorded. It will give brief biographical sketches of the delegates to the Conference, and any other information that may tend to make the widely severed branches of the new Methodist church, for the first time brought to g ther, better acquainted with each other. Its size, a small quarto, will facilitate its permanent preservation and hinding, and its files will in future be of exceeding value as containing the contemporary records of the great events of Methodist history which re now transpiring.

The paper will begin with the first day of the General Conference, and will be issued daily to the close of the Conference, in time for the afternoon mails. It will be sent to subscribers post paid or delivered in the city for 60 cents.

Many persons have expressed pleasure at the fact of this proposed daily as an important contribution to the history of Methodism. We hope that all such, and especially the ministers and delegates will evince their practical sympathy by actively canvassing for subscribers and remit names and money as promptly as possible to the Book Steward, so that the heavy expenditure incurred in the project may be met. Persons desiring the paper are requested to remit at once without waiting to be called on by the minister. Give name and Post need not assure you it will always be my endeavo. Office address distinctly.

M. E. GENERAL CONFERENCE.

The General Conference of the Canadian M. E. Church at Napanee, has continued its h vo seen neighboring countries overwhelmed session since our last issue. Dr. J. M. Reid having declined to sceept the office of bishop to which he had been elected, the choice fell upon the Rev. A. Carman, D.D., President of Albert College. Dr. Carman is an of indescribable importance that this standard of able exergetic and scholarly gentleman, and education should be continued upon the same elewill doubtless discharge the duties of his new office with advantage to the connexion. A plan for the introduction of lay delegation into the General Conference has been adopted by the Conference. The Rev. S. G.

To ADVERTISERS. - The columns of the Con- Hunter, Toronto. ference Daily Recorder will : ford an admirculate in a very large number of families in will be largely preserved for future reference? Why will a weekly paper published in the Wesleyan Conference, and referred to frequent change too far in all directions, will be accepted.

DEATH OF THE REV. WILLIAM HAY.

We regret to learn that on the 3rd, inst. the Rev. W. Hay died at Clifton Springs, N Y His death in the midst of usefulness will be deeply regretted by a large circle of friends. We have recieved the, following communication from Rev. E. Morrow:

CLIPTON SPRINGS, Sept. 3 1874 Dear Brother Dewart .- This morning at 6 'clock the' Rev. Wm. Hay fell asleep in Jesus After Conference he came to the Sanitarium of this place, in the hope of regaining his health and for a time made rapid improvement. 'However, he was subsequently attacked by Rheumatic Fever which in addition to internal cancer caused most intense pain so that for the past five weeks, his strength has been gradually fuling. His brother, Robert Hay, of Hollin, arrived on Monday last. I'wo physicians attended him daily; and every kindness which a most devoted wife, and a large circle of sympathising friends could administer, was shown him. His end was peace. While willing to live he feared not to die. He knew that Jesus was with him, as many of his utterance attested. This evening a very interesting religious service was held in the chapel of the Sanitarium, in reference to the event. The Rev. Mr Bodwell. Chaplain of the Institution, the Rev. Mr. and enterprises are to be wisely inaugurated Gracey, Pastor of the Methodist church of the town Dr. Hibbard, Presiding Elder of this District. Rev. Mr. Messmore, returned Mission ry from take the lead. It would be sacrificing too I idia, a former acquaintance of Mr. Hay, in Canmuch to an unpractical theory, to constitute ada, and myself all took part in the exercises of committees or appoint persons to office, the occasion. A solemn influence prevailed, and the service by some will not soon be forgotten. Very great sympathy is tendered to Sisstrength and grace to sustain ber, is the prayer of many. To morrow morning Dro, Hav's remains will leave for Canada. EDWARD MOSROW.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL ON EDUCATION.

ONTARIO LADIES' COLLEGE. On the recent visit of the vice-regal party to Whitby, Lord Dufferin visited the spacious building, which has been secured for the Ontario Ladies' College," where a fine arch had been erected. On behalf of the Directors an address of welcome was presented to His Excellency by Mr. Holden, to which he was pleased to make the following reply:

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN,-In the first place, I must congratulate you and those who are interested in this most important estab ishment upon the acquisition of a mansion and of an estate so admirably adapted to the purposes to which they are about to be devoted. It is necaless for me to repeat to you how deep an interest both I and Laty Dufferin take in everything connect d with the education of the youth of this county. My views in regard to educa-tion are so sufficiently known that it is unnoces. ary for me to state them on the present occasion, but I cannot help saying that I take it as a moshappy augury that in the room in which we are placed there should stand the bust of one of the princes of European Interacture, of a man the healthiness of whose mind and the high standard and perfect taste of whose compositions it would well if his successors in literature would imi ate. I allude to Sir Walter Scott. (Applause.) do not know whether it would be out of place o remark that there are dangers against which it is advisable for all those who are interested in the healthy intellectual training of the youth of this continent, and particularly of its female youth, to guard. Of late there has sprung up a class of literature which, in my omnion, contributes but very little to the advancement of those nigher aspirations which it ought to be the ain and object of all literature to promote. There are arisen of late a school of writers whose chiral trick seems to be to extract amusement and awake sughter by turning everything that is noble. levated and reverenced by the rest of the world into ridicule, to substitute parody for invention and coarse vulgarity for the tender humor of a etter day. Or if this error is avoided, a sickly imentalism is substituted. cupting than absolute vice, or a historical sensationalism which is as bad as either. I cannot but think that it is a g cat matter that in our schools we should take the greatest pains to maintain a standard of healthy, robust, and refined taste. His Excellency concluded by toanking the authorities of the school for the flattering praises contained in their address.

VICTORIA UNIVERSITY. At Cobourg, a loyal address of welcome

was presented to His Excellency on behalf of Victoria University, by the President, Rev. Dr. Nelles. His Excellency replied as follows: Ma. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN. - I beg to return you my best thanks for the flattering address with which you have honored me. I can assure you that it is a very great encouragement to me to know that a body of gentlemen who, by their position, by their intellectual atlainments, by their acquaintance with those principles which regulate the conduct of affairs in constitutional States, have been good enough to express their confidence in me as a constitutional ruler. O: course from time to time occasions will arise when conflicting views will be entertained as to what may be most betitling in the head of the o preserve unimpaired those great principles of constitutional liberty and practice which have raised our Mother Country to her present high position, which have enabled her to endow so many of her colonies with a constitutional cx istence of their own, which have preserved her from these charges and calamities by which we of constitutional Government, I am also very g ad to have the opportunity of making the aca mintance of those gentlemen who have contributed so much to maintain a high standard of education among the men of this country. It is vation and level as that which happily distin guishes the Mother Country, and the best security for ensuring this desirable result is that nighly trained gentlemen like yourselves should be found ready to devote their lives, excrince their time, and employ their great attainments upon so noble and so vital a task. (Cheers)

GENERAL CONFERENCE, TRAVELLING ARRANGE-MENTS .- The Grand Trunk will issue tickets for the double journey at a single fare, upon the presentation of a certificate by the deledesigned to accomplish, that would render of Lincoln soliciting his good offices with the their efficial experience. But the fact that in negotiating with the other Methodist third from the station of departure. The vicar, and enclosing a copy of the Arch- the Irish Conference has not the privilege of bodies of the Dominion, their failure up to foronto Grey and Bruce Railway will issue proper to follow the Master, rather than The object of a church paper is to supply bishop's letter. The reply of Dr. Words- appointing its own president, and jet never the present time to consummate so desirable tickets for the return trip at one third the wholesome and instructive reading to the worth to this letter was still more offensive. supplies a president to the English Confer. an object. It spoke of the union now con- usual fare, on the exchange of a duly signed summated between the Wesleyans and New cartificate at their office, Union Station, sure what road would be travelled on. Parties wishing their certificates exchanged will please communicate with the Rev. S. J.

The Rev. Luchlin Taylor, D.D., left for England last week. He will be followed by the kindly wishes of a large cucle of friends. dear brethren "had brought shame" and We have no doubt that his eloquent descriptions of our Canadian resources will That being so, he claimed that they ought; published within the bounds of that Confer. John Wesley. This correspondence was read But we must not push the principle of ence. A limited number of advertisements awaken an extensive interest in this country, to have the option of establishing a society in the Old Land. ..

THE BRITISH CONFERENCE.

We have in the last two issues given considerable space to the doings of the brethren t Colborne, as we know the majority of our readers cherish a deep interest in the progress of Methodism "at home." We condense from the Watchman and Recorder some additional notes of the most interesting matters in the further proceedings of the Conference. 👑

A proposal to promote some organized action in favor of Temperance, brought on a discussion which elicited opinions of different shades. Mr. Oliver brought up the report of the Committee appointed by the last Conference to consider the question of temperance. After reading the report he said that the Committee asked the Conference to adopt the finding, and to appoint a second Committee to consider the details of an A organization, and to report to the next Conference. The findings are (1) that the organization must restupon a basis sufficiently wide to let us appear before the public in our proper place as all united in our opposition to intemperance; (2) that those who are abtamers may be able to carry on their work under the general cover of that unity, and hat they may not appear in doing their work to be standing separate from their brethren; (3) that we recognized the special importance of giving attention to the young children of our schools by the formation of Bands of Hope; (4) that no General Committee and no branch Committee shall be at any time at liberty to take any action within the limits of any circuit without the consent of the superintendent.

Several members thought this scheme would lay too much responsibility on superintendents, and tend to produce division in the the churches. The chief opposition to the adoption of the report came from those who did not think it best that the Conference should approve of any plan that recognized it.

Mr. OLIVER reminded the Conference that here were two sides to that question. There lay before them what they all acknowledged. the terrible curse of intemperance. It was known that all kinds of organization had been tried. It was known to most that when application was made to notess a man than ohn Pright, his answer was: 'It is no use for you to look either to the world or the Legislature. If this great evil is ever to be fealt with, and this question to be settled, you must ask the Christian Church to take up." They stood before the public as one. of the greatest Churches in the country and it was commonly believed that they stood aloof from this great question of temperance. (Cries of "No. no.") The public at large did not rightly understand their position. There were great questions connected with intemperance upon which they were all agreed, and the Committee said that the best thing they could do was to let it appear to 'the world at large that they were united, (Hear, hear.) But then, whilst on the one band they agree apon this, they ought not to forget that there vere some five hundred or six hundred of their brethren who believed that the only effectual remedy for the evils of intemperauce lay in the promotion of entire abstinence from the unnecessary use of intoxi-cating dainks. (Hear, hear.) They had struggled for years to keep that great movement in hand that there should not be if e slightest appearance of separation between them and their brethren. But they used no opportunity of taking their own stand on the temperance pla form as Methodist preachers. They were obliged to a socaate themselves with others, with whose sentiments in many respects they had not the slightest sympathy, and to whose extravagant expressions they had a strong objection. What they now asked was that the question should be put upon such a cass that they might take their places as Wesleyan ministers and say: Wedwellamong our own people. We wirk according to our own principles. Il we ever speak extravagantly, if we say a single word derogatory to the character of any brother, the Committee you appoint can call us to account.

The PRESIDENT intimated that portions of the report might be accepted. Without dixcass'03.

Mr. Author said that all that was involved in the section before them was one simple question-namely, whether those Methodist preachers who were also to:al abstainers should be permitted as such to take tratkind of action which they thought would be calculated to promote their own methods of . orwarding temperance. He thought it was a seriovs thing for any Church to limit the reforming action of its own members in cases State upon this or that particular question; but I of this kind. (Hear, hear.) He did not know any other Church that aid it. The section thready passed gave to those who were not total abstainers full sanction in promoting, the work according to their views. Toesection under consideration did not touch trust questions, or circuit questions, but simply the one question as to whether brethren who were teetotalers should be free to promote temperance according to their views. He should say let them have liberty to doit.

Mr. Kellerr said thequestion before them was: Shale we have liberty to establish among us a Wes'eyan Temperance Society, as the ministers of the Church of England have liberty to establish such a society among them?

Mr. Pearson thought if they were at liberty to do that, it would become a bone of con-

tention, and a great evil. Mr. Hirsr thought that as they had granted liberty of action to one wing of the army, they should grant a similar liberty to the other, so giving to total abstainers an opportunity, of directing the movement and supplying impetus to it, and bringing the whole under the control of the Connexional o garization.

Dr. Ossers thought the adoption: of this clause of the report would divide the ministers into two classes, and greatly embarraes superintendents. He spoke of the nine drinking ministers as those that thought John the Baptist. He thought the step recommended would seriously imperil the unity of the church, and give circuits an opportunity of knowing who were total abstainers and who were not, that might make the selection of ministers turn on their relation to temperance rather than on broader grounds of usefulness.

: Mr. Stephenson replied in an able speech. He argued that the abstainers were as auxious for the unity of Methodism as Dr., Osborne or any of their fathers could be. He could not forget that there had been year by year during the last dozen years cases brought up before them in which their own humiliation upon themselves and upon them. which would allow them to take some action

under proper church regulation. They had done. One secret of Archbishop Manning's power at the present time was his connection with the temperance movement. He carried. hoped they would not put a weapon into the hands of those who were the enemies of Protestant truth. He asked the Conference to let them do what the Congregational min-

abstained, and he could not allow any brother in the fascinating sciences of Ornithology, to judge him who did not abstain. That Entomology, Botany and Paleontology, are article of the report was finally withdrawn, and a committee appointed to recommend future action on the subject.

ters had been appointed to compare the with other publishing houses. The publica. tific literature. tion of no other church publishing house it was intended to preserve, the original hymn-book of John Wesley without change, and to add a supplement containing a number of new hymns and psalms. ., ...

Several districts forwarded suggestions to the Conference in reference to the Hymn Liverpool suggested that a new the purity of Methodist doctrine, a very liberal selection should be made from the hymnology of the whole Christian Church, so that as to character, arrangement, and in all respects, the best hymn book may be provided at the lowest possible price. Bolton, Halifax, Lincoln, York, Whitby, and Newcastle districts sent suggestions of similar purport. The Oxford district recommended that in the event of a new Hymnbook being issued by the Book Room the numbering of the pages be omitted; and Bath advised that the ministers be largely consulted before a new edition of the Hymn book is published.

The Committee recommended that these suggestions be remitted to the Special Book Committee, with a request that they report thereon to the Conference.

The subject of lay delegation was discussed both on the introduction of a recommendation to re-model the constitution of the Committees of Review and on the report ou memorials praying for lay representation, and it is evident that there is a growing our best wishes for their happiness. feeling in favor of it.

The Secretary presented the report of the Commttee appointed last year to consider the constitution of the Committee of Review. It recommended that, instead of a separate Committee of Review for each deparimentas at present, there should be ap' pointed annually one general Committee. and Woodhouse-grove Sc ools and the Children's Fund, General Education, the Theologic cal Institution, Chapel Affairs, Home and Foreign Missions should pass consecutively in review. That this general Committee of Review shall be constituted in the following manner: (A) The President, the Sicretary and Assistant Secretaries of the Conference (B) the Ex-Presidents: (C) the Lay Treasurer of the General Convext and Funds: (D) the chairman and linamplat secretaries of districts, with one other minister to be elected by the ministers of each district meeting containing fewer than forty-five minister and two be selected by all larger districts. (E) Lay rep. resentatives of the several districts to be elected exclusively by the lay members of the several district meetings and in number proportionate to the number of members in the district. (F) The ministerial officials of the six departments and an equal number of laymen, together with two ministers, and two other laymen to be selected by and from the Committee of those departments. The effect would be to secure a most influential and representative Committee consisting of about 150 ministers and an equal number of laymen. The report further proposed: That the Committee so constituted be entitled to offer to the Conference, in the form of resolutions any recommendation relating to the administration of any department, or to our financial economy in general which might be considered desirable; but, except in cases which the Conference judges will not admit of delay, there shall be an interval of twelve month before any such recommendations shall be elected as the laws of the Connexion.

Mr. A M'AHLAY moved that the subject be referred to the District meetings in May.-Mr. Tinball suggested that the recommendations of the Datrict meetings should be referred again to the Special Committee, which should report to the next Conference. - Dr. Osno x would not object to Mr. M' Auley's proposalifit were understood that the subject was to be considered in the district meetings when the ministers only were present. He wished Conference to take notice that the report recommended the adoption of a new principle-a principle of direct representation in proportion to numbers. Their principal had been that of virtual representat on in proportion to the interest taken in the various departments of the Connexional work Before any such principle were adopted the e should be time for the fullest consideration. - Mr. H.W. WILLIAMS moved as an amendment that the subject be referred to the district meetings to be considered during the presence of the laity. The question was one officting the privileges of their lay friends as members of the Committee of Review. - Dr. he did it !' - a matter which literary critics Committee and affected the representation of the death of Marshal Concha, and his aide de their lay men in regard to all departments of camp's gallant lide. "The Agricultural Methodism. He thought the proposal of the Strike." This account of the troubles be-Committee, though it might require to be modified, was fundamentally a wise one. It afforded such an opportunity of consolidaand regulating their lay representation as

they had never had before.

Mr. Jeneins agreed with Mr. M'Aulay's motion. He thought it essential that the subject at first should be considered by the ministers alone - Dr. STAMP suggested that in the first instance the report should be considered by the ministers, and afterwards by them in conjunction with the lasty.-Mr. Benford said the right thing to do, if they had time was to consider the whole matter in the Conference. At they could not do this, he thought that it should be referred to a Committee of the Conference. He proceeded to indicate the steps which he thought ought subsequently to be taken, and embedded his suggestion

in a resolution to the following effect: - 15 % "That the report of the constitution of the sider it fully, and submit their report to the that when the present depression passes away annual meeting of district committees when the milesp will resume its wonted presperity. byterian Church.

such as they believed they ought to take the lay members are present; that the minutes under proper regulation. They want to of such meetings theroon be sent to the prevent the very mischiefs of which Dr. Secretary of the Committee; that a first meet-Osborn was afraid. They wanted to put ing of the Committee be held next July, down the extravagences which they could together with the chairmen of districts and not help because they were obliged to work | the gentleman who may be chosen by the lay in lines of temperance action which were not members of the May district meeting to attend the annual meetings of the Home wanted to do what the Church of England Mission and Contingent Fund Committee; and that the report of that united meeting be laid before the next Conference" - This was

The last number of Fowler's Phrenological Journal contains a well engraved portrait and short biographical sketch of Dr. Alex. M. Ross isters and others had done.

Mr. Coley never despised any man who of this city. His distinguished achievements duly recognized, and his important original contributions to the literature of those sub-The report of the Book Committee showed | jects acknowledged. It is a matter of con increased sales during the year. Two minis. gratulation that we have resident among us a gentleman whose emmence in these departquality and price of the publications of the ments have made him a stindard authority Book Room with those of other houses. They throught the scientific world. Dr. Ross is enreported that with the exception of some gaged, we believe, upon an elaborate work on edition of the hymn book and the magazines the Fauna of Canada, which will we are conthe Book Room, compared, very favorably fident supply a felt want in our native ac et-

LOVE THE GREAT POWER IN THE MORAL UNIVERSE were cheaper or better. It was stated that | __Here is a gem, says the Evangelical Messenger clipped from the CHEISTIAN GUARDIAN. ... There is no power that can melt and win the heart like love. Argument may fail, authorsty may lose its influence. The stern Hymn book be at once prepared, and that is the great invincible power in the moral New Brunswick on the success which had crown. whilst all possible care is taken to preserve universe. It is the sunshine that thaws the ice of opposition. It is the Spring breath that quickens the cold soil of humanity into fruit- tion at the public expense had been defeated, and fulness. In persuasion, it is the key that unlocks the gates of success. We are persuaded mination of certain organs of ultramontane onin. that the significance of this truth is not suifi. itous, in defiance of the will of the people, to effect ciently understood by Christian workers in the over throw of the non-sectarian school sys the different fields of labor. The want of tems of the Maritime Provinces as well as in this Christly love in the heart has made many lives comparitively fruitless.

> It would be seen by last week's GUARDIAN that we have had a marriage in our establishment. Mr. A. G. Watton, of the Wesleyan Book Room, and Miss Louisa Walker, the daughter or our friend Wm. Walker, E.q., of this city, were made one last week. A very 'arge party of friends "assisted," as the French say, at the festivities of the occasion. The happy couple left by the afternoon boat the same day on a trip to the east. They have

We are sorry to learn that the Rev. T. Cleworth is passing through a teason of affile. Dr. S., " the wooks of Genesis and Exodus and the t on. Mrs. Cleworth is ill with fever and Gospels of Matthew and Mark have been finished B o. Cleworth himself suffering from illness, We trust to hear of their convalescence shortly.

The death of Bahop Morris, the senior bishop of the M. E. Church is announced. Bishop Janes is also said to be seriously ill. We are gratified to learn that Bishop Peck is expected to be present at our approaching least five or seven years will pass before the General Conference.

Send on your subscriptions to the Confer ence Daily Recorder at once.

LITERARY NOTICES.

August just saued by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 41 Barclay street, New York, are as follows:

"The Abode of Snow." This is the first part of the description of a trip to the Himalivas. The writer takes us from the heat of India to the cool breezes of the mountains, and has promised to conduct us to some of the bighest peak of the range. 'The story of Valentine and his brother," Part VIII.

'New Books :" "Fssays of Richard Congrave," in which the doctrine of the Religion of Humanity is set forthat some length: "Treading my Way-Robert Dale Owen :" the product of one of those curiously uneduested minds which no amount of training can ever suffice to teach; "Memoir of Mrs Bar- England. This fact argues well for the final sucbauld," a book of which but little can be said. as it contains little, except a chronic eof modest duty;" and "Songs of Two Worlds," spoken of with moderate praise. "Alice Lor- vision of the English Scriptures as will fairly raine." Part VI. "seven Village Songs;" principally love sougs-short and sweet.

"The Civil War in America," by the Comte de Paris. The first chapters of this work have Saxon race," her the said of been published in the Revue des Deux Mondes, and Lence the present communication to Blackwood, written by "a General Officer of the late Confederate Army." A bistory intended to occupy seven volumes cannot with any fairness be judged by its preliminary sympathy with the cause of the North, and rushes somewhat bastily into print, to denounce him as a partisan writer, and not a historian. Not contest with determining prematurely how the Comte de Paris has written a book, he seems also bent upon settling "why tween English farmers and farm laborers aims at giving an impartial explanation of the position of the parties before the strike, and at the present time. It is an article that places the whole case clearly before us, thereby saving us the trouble or trying to reject that appear from time in the newspapers.

-1t the meeting of the London Board of the Great Western Bailway held last week, the entire Canadian Directorate was superseded and a new one appointed. A committee was appointed to investigate past mismanagement. The Canacian gations, ascribing the difficulties of the road to the unprecendented severity of the winters of 1812 and 1873, the rapid advance in the price of labor and material, the destructive competition for through rates of rival componies, and especially the financial American crisis last fall. Committees of Review be referred to a Select with the disturbance of trade by which all rall. In reply to a correspondent we say the Committee of the Conference, who shall con-

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE

The Baptist Convention of Nova Scotia, New

Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, held its 20th Annual Meeting at the Portland Church, St. John, N.B., beginning August 22nd. The IIon. Judge M. Culley was elected President." Statistical reports were submitted showing that there were: In Nova Sootia, 171 churches, 19,905 members, with 2,382 baptisms during the year; in New Brunswick, 138 churches, 10,828 members, 385 laptisms; in Prince Edward Island, 14 churches, 969 members, 154 baptisms; total, 323 churches, 31,693 members, 3,021 baptisms. The net increase for the year was nearly 8 per cent, a higher rate than had ever been attained since the formation of the convention. This is ascribed to a great revival influence which was felt near the beginning of the year. The number of baptisms also exceeds that of any previous year, the highest number yet reported having been 2,576. in 1859. Twelve ministers have been ordained during the year. The educational interest of the convention is centred chiefly in Acadia College. The endowment fund of this institution consisted of \$43,357 22 paid and mostly invested, and \$21. 754 25 notes. The project of endowment had met with great support in Nova Scotia, with not so much in New Brunswick. The college bad thirty-seven students. An effort was sanctioned to raise \$10,000 for the boarding department of Horton Collegiate Academy. The Committee of Education reported upon the controversy which schools and the triumph of the secular principle. ed their zealous and united efforts, whereby the the designs of the advocates of sectaria; educaresolved, also, that in view of the avowed deterview of the alleged fact that in some parts of Nova cotta the School Law of their Province is openly disobeyed, a committee be appointed to watch the proceedings of the opponents of free education. and to take such steps as may tend to the exposure and removal of abuses. A missionary meeting was held at which much enthusiasm was mani.

Respecting the progress of the revision of the Bible, Rev. Dr. Schaff states in the columns of the Independent that the Old Testament Com. mittee at Princeton and the New Testament Committee at New Haven will resume their monthly sessions at the Bible House, New York, in the last week of September. "So far," writes and forwarded to the British Committee, Le viticus and Luke are for advanced, and the whole of the Pentaeuch and the Gospels will probably be completed before the close of the year. The British Committee, having two years the start of the American, have gone, in addition to those books, through the first revision of Acts and the Catholic Epistles and the Book of Psalms, At whole Bible is finished. Nothing has as yet been given to the public; but it is quite possible that before long the revision of the Pentateuch" and of the Gospela may be issued, as specimens of the whole work. The two committees proceed very barmoniously. .. The British Committee sends confidential copies of their first revision to the American Committee. The American Committee revise, the British revision and of necessity goes through the whole critical process. Then the British Committee carefully considers the American criticisms, which are printed at the Oxford University press and then sent round to the members of the two companies for their private use before they are taken up in the meetings at the Deanery of Westminster. Intelligence has just been received that these criticisms and emendations are found to be of much value, and meet with general favor ' in the British Committee. A. far as Genises and the Gospel of Matthew are concerned, I learn that 'nearly all the American suggestions have been adopted.' The same will probably be the case with the alterations in Exodus and Mark, which have since been sent to cess of this international and interdenominational work; ... There is every reasonable prospect that in less than ten years we shall have such a rerepresent the present state of biblical learning. and may be regarded as the joint work of all the leading Protestant denominations of the Anglo

The cases of Mussulman intolerance which bave excited indignation in European circles in Turkey are these: Three converts to Christianity from the Nusareyeh tribe of North Syria, while peacefully pursuing their avocations as teachers in a Christian mission-school in Syria, were seiz chapters; but the General Officer is unable to ed without any allegation that they had committee restrain his indignation at the author's evident | ed a violation of the law, and carried to Damas cus, where they were imprisoned and beaten as renegades from Mahommedanism. Resisting repeated exhortations to adjure Christianity, they were enrolled in the Turkish army, where they have been refused the exercise of Christian wor-Risg supported this view on the ground that seldom trouble themselves. Montero's ship. Two of these have escaped or been foully the report before them came from a mixed Flight." A poem, in ballad form, describing dealt with, and the third stands firm in his faith. Another instance is that, of a native of Marash named Mustapha who, some twelve years since. renounced Mahommedanism, and was baptised as a professor of Christianity at Constantinople, where he resided for some time. On his return to dwell pity alone can tell, but with civil z d foreignhis son attended Protestant worship and were lowed by unmitigated succers, and too often has member and connect the items on the sub- afterwards arrested and taken to Constantirople, and his young children placed in a strict the same field and carried the work to splendid Me ammedan family. The Evangelical Alliance has taken up these cases, and is urging the treaty powers to enforce the Hatt-y-Humayoun, granting religious liberty in the Turkish Empire. The Turks, however, now attempt to evade the Board prepared a voluminous reply to those alle. treaty by making the cunning plea that "as it is absurd to suppose that a Moslem can ever become a Christian, the edict of religious liberty never could have been intended to refer to Mohamme. dans."-Church Union. (3)

OUR CHURCH WORK.

THE GERMAN WORK. METHODISM IN GERMANY.

Methodism, owes much to Germany as overy reader of Methodist history knows, and in return Germany has never been entirely without Metho. dist influence, since the inception of the great Wesleyan revival. Wesley's works were many of them read with interest and respect in German studies, and Wesley'sn ame has always been honored by the best of Germany's theologians, Dr. Tholuck, one of the grandest and one of the oldest living evangelical professors, who for more than fifty | They have now one man at least whom I know, years has been doing giant work to rave his country from utter religious ruln by the infidel wave. at whose feet I have had the honor to sit, ascribes much of his religious life, and power to the laftul they are with an English preacher well fed, while eace of the Methodist class-meeting which he used to attend nearly sixty years ago when on a visit to London.

The first Methodist mission proper on German soil was started about the year 1833 under the auspices of the English Conference of the W. M. Church. Gottlieb Muller, on a business visit to England was converted to God through Methodist inflence. He returned home and preached Christ. Many were converted in his neighborhood, and wherever he went, God gave him souls. They sent over to England, crying, "Come over and help ts.". But there were difficulties in "the pecularities of the laws and ecclesiastical usages had raged in the country concerning the public of the country," which prevented the Missionary Committee from seeing their way clear to take command, although backed by right, may be By resolution the convention tendered its hearty the mission fully in hand and prosecute it with ineffectual. But charity never faileth. Love congratuations to the friends of free education in vigour. O, tell it not in Gath | I wonder if St. Paul and Coke and others of like stamp, waited for the removal of absolete laws be ere they ananswered the hungry cry of " Come and help us."

They supplied Muller, however with some help, and allowed him to work for twenty eight years as a lay missionary. He gathered mound him quite a hand of evangelists, and severla hundreds of members in society. After his death in 1859 Rev. W. B. Pope M.A., visited the missions, and since them a regular minister has been sent from England to conduct the mission and organize it they send a German who gathers Germans about more fully. I don't know whether the laws were made to suit them before they started or not, but they have had some difficulty, as was to be expect ed from "the pecularities" mentioned above, but not such as could not le, and have been overcome There are now some thirteen recognized ministers. and a membership of between two or three thous. and. The result of forty-four years work.

The second Metho list mission in Germany, wa inaugurated by Rev. L.S. Jacoby, who afterwards became Dr. Jacoby, and who died a month or two ago in St. Louis, Mo. Mr. Jacoby was one of the first of Mr. Nast's converts and fellowlaborers. He went immmediately after the agitation of 1848 had given the work of Germany a little religious freedom. But still he found incon venient laws, and " peculiarities " too. Whenever he found things made too unconfortable for him, he took the first train to Berlin, and knocked at Bismarck's door, who always furnished him with material that every body respected, and so he was allowed to work, and work he did. Two or three fellow laborers came to his aid from the German work in America, but they utilized the men God raised up for them, and trained them for the full work of the ministry. The seed plant d first in Bremen, and then scattered along the Rhine, and from Berlin to Paris, has grown by the blessing of God into a magnificent and promising church, commanding respect everywhere, and giving for Germany's future the

The Conference in Germany has now some eventy recognized ministers and probationers, 7,022 members, with 1,899 on trial, or 8,921 mem. bers. The paper established at the very beginning has now a circulation of 8,525, nearly one sub scriber for member in church. The Sunday. school paper has a circulation of 5,531.

This is a bare skeleton statement of the result of twenty-five years' work, the history of which is intensely interesting. In my next I will consider the plan of operations pursued in each of by pressing its acceptance upon all classes of the these missionary enterprises.

HOW THEY WORKED IT.

One of the greatest advantages of our Church n the present transition, or developement state s the rich heritage of experience, which the lie ry of Eoglish and American Methodism brings us-for nothing. There may be, and no doubt is something in our circumstances, and condition of things in Canada, that will require a different regime from that of any other country or church, but still we can learn a great deal from their successes and blunders that may modify our legislation. We all honor British Methodism, and we are proud of the acl levements of our fathers under its banner, but no one in his senses would wish to saidle Canadian Methodism with all the peculiarities of the mother-church. There are many things in connection with the Methodism south of us, the introduction of which into our church I would consider a calamity, for instance the dissolving of circuits into infinitesinal stations, in which to starve men and belittle them with donation part. ies, or the marrying of men on probation. But the condition of things in the United States in so many phases is so similar to our own, that any experiments that have been found successful there will be likely to succeed here; and we are more likely to find in American Methodism, models for our planning than in that of a country on the other side of the Atlantic, whose people and circumstances are so different from our own.

HOW FUGLISH METHODISM WORKS THE GERMAN MISSION.

English Methodism has done noble things is heathen lands, the measure of which eter- of this and became angry and burned the book among the bigoted population of Marash, he and ers of other tongues her work has not been folended in failure, while others have stepped into BUCCCES.

In France Methodism established by the English Conference has grown but little for many North years. In Germany the mission has been left far in the shade by her younger sister from he is blessing my labors in the conversion of America, while in Scandinavia, a field abandoned some precious souls. I have baptized one adult under the auspices of the American church. And during this last quarter. Last Sunday we celeforeigners as heathers. In heathen countries they send out a man of sterling worth, he becomes the Lord, and of great encouragement." a kind of praying and preaching prince, while all his essistants and subordinates must stand district meeting I have endeavored to build no Hastings, of Constable,

answers very well for uncivilized nations and likely to baulk. In England they had an opporfunity of obtaining one of the best German the times occasioned by the American war He went to England, preached a few weeks, gathered a congregation of some hundreds, and would rights of a brother in the Conference, so be left. who is called of God to preach if ever man was, and whom they might have ordained if he had not been gullty of getting married. But there half starved at that. In Prance the reins were held so tightly by M. Cook, the father of the mission there, that the reaction has proved commander to whom the "German ministers" and "Assistants" are "hewers of wood and drawers of water." As a result, there is not a spirit of manly enterprise and independence which will push matters to a success, and what would be supposed to be the band of union with the parent body, serves more as a dividing wall and a preventive of full and lively sympathy.

HOW AMERICAN METHODISM ACTS. Our brethren over the lines take every man upon whom God sets the real of approbation of his labors, and make him a brother. At the very inception of the missions in America the work was given into the hands of Germans who were at once received into the Conference, and by the different stages made thorough Methodist preachers. Then came pure German districts, German Presiding Elders, German Conferences, and thorough old fashioned Methodist revivals, which gave impulse to the work and furnished men as they were wanted, who were made in turn preachers and ministers, not "assistants" and "helpers." To establish a mission in Germany him, and establishes good class-meeting revival Methodism from the North Sea to Lake Leman. Every man feels his responsibility, becomes enthusiastic, and welded to the mother, church by a love that many waters cannot quench. The same is true with regard to the Scandinavian missions, and the results are the same in America and in Europe. I will leave it with the intelligent reader to judge which plan is the best amongst a people as intellectual as any English speaking community, and with fellow-workers, not a whit behind the average Methodist preacher of either hemisphere.

. In my next I will try to make an "application of the subject" to our Canadian work. , 'C. S. E.

OUR FRENCH WORK. .

On Thursday, the 13th ult., the ficancial meet ing of the French District was held in the church on Melbourne Ridge. After considering the financial affairs of the district we turned our attention to those of its spiritual aspects and interests. Among other conclusions reached by us we were satisfied that not only would the em issaries of the papal church contend for the retention of every foot of ground they now posses. an intenseness of zeal, never perhaps surpassed even by themselves press their cause to the utmost of their ability. With such a paucity of means tracts before the doors of the houses as I passed and an obvious inferiority of resources, it were valu to deay, it would be little short of positive infatuation to attempt to hold the field against such a fee were it not for the conviction that Protestantism proper, is veritable Christianity, and as such the undoubted cause of God. Thereforc, however great the apparent dis, arity in the means of the two, and however great the difficultles felt in upholding the interests of the latter. yet to uphold such, by preaching the Gospel, and people, is an imperative duty from which God will in no wise relieve His church. The field must be held, therefore, whatever the cost or sac

The battle thus waged at the Divine Instance, and in the name of the Divine Read, is sure, sooner or later, to secure the Church of Christ victory at once full and complete as the most ardent Christian could desire, These are considerations which the Lord's people should ever bear in mind, as with an importunacy in prayer which nothing can repress, and a boldness in faith which nothing can discourage, they claim a triumph in assured hope of which they should

In the field in which Bro, Charbonnel is labering distinctive reference may not as yet be made. This were to draw an attention to particulars which, under existing circumstances, would not be either timely or desirable.

Bro. Dorion writes: "I have bad some very good interviews with some Roman Catholics since our last meeting. There is another family in

. . . who seem very hopeful. A copy of the New Testament was left in the family some years ago by a colportour. I am persuaded more than ever that great success in our work depends very much upon a general distribution, of the Word of God. Some copies may not escape the flames, yet after all we are glad to know that some will read-which reading will bear fruit.

"We have such a case in J. P, who had a copy of the New Testament, and by the regular reading of which be made marked progress in the way of truth. His father observed the evidence but the young man applied for and obtained another copy, and is now one of my most regular and attentive hearers at

"I have taken another appointment in the . . . Range of . . . , and I trust, by the grace of God, it will be a means of much good. I have in view another appointment in

"I am thankful to my Heavenly Father that

under him, many degrees removed. His word is the missionary cause in this field by preaching are law, and they are expected to obey. That I have opportunity, and by visiting families are beretofore. Our congregations are large the barta isns, but when you put educated Germans summer, and yet increasing. Spiritan 1235 324 and intelligent Frenchmen, and earnest Swedes | believers is higher than formerly, and, as a warunder the same yoke, you'll find that they are sequence, our prayer meetings are large acces profitable. Our Bible-class keeps up its interest class-meetings are not attended as they should be._ preachers in America during the stringoncy of I find it hard to train this people to leve the very important means of grace. "Open air services are announced. We crasic that by means of these special services the Louis. have stayed but they would hardly give him the will yet more fully revive his work here." (the postal card just received .tates : " Our openates services are still continued. Large crewiter

attend. Could sou come for next Sabbath 2" The this call I at once accede.). Bro. DeGruchy tells us that every week serges. our last meeting he has kept up his family vis... the German workers are all "assistants,' and tations from house to house. In these visuations. our brother meets with varying treatment Some profited by his conversations readings and prayers. almost fatal. In Germany there is an English | By others the treatment is very repelling, and as-

are kind to him, and seem both pleased and times little short of actual violence. He says, I visited a place called . . . Mills. There were: about twelve families, all French. I had a femgood visits among them, and thought of geingback again, but the most of them have left and gone to the States. "The week before last I was sent for it visited."

one of our members who was very sick. Sincia. then she has died very happy in the Lord. Sheen was only a week sick. She said she had now doubt of her acceptance with God, and soon would be with Jesus. Mr. Grenfell preached at: her funeral in English and I in French. A considerable number of French people were preent, most of whom were strangers. They were:very attentive. I thing the occasion was madea blessing to them; for while they remarked that: they had never before attended a Protestant funeral, they said they had never seen so solemn a. service in their own Church.

"The congregations," our brother adds, " arevery good throughout the mission, and that lasses are very well attended,"

Amidst much that is discouraging and tryingreto his faith in his field of labor, Brother Hoequarty writes: "The people are unwilling to receive. the word of God, but not the word of the priest,... however opposed to reason and the Holy Scriptures. The priest, according to their belief, camnot only forgive them their sins, but drive out: the devil whensoever he pleases." This being so, we might ask questions many and important = is why is sin so manifest among all the priest's people? and why is the devil seen in his works... o painfully present and active throughout then iond?

Our brother says he learns that the priests areas continuously warning the people against him-In a little while ago a man told bita han would not read the Bible, for said he, "When people read the Bible they all turn Protestants. "There is one thing," our brother adds, "that It's an glad to notice among the Roman Catholia... people, i e, the respect they now manifest to. . wards me. One only exception to this there is and that is a man was once a Protestant.

" During these three months I have distribute. D. about 600 tracts and four New Testaments; cace. of the latter was sent back to me; another one I gave to a man who has left the place. On. sed, but would, with a perfection of organism, and leaving he told me he would keep and read the ... book. I trust he will keep his word. One Suna: dayon my way to . . . I was spreadingas Protestantism here possesses, comparatively; along. On my return in the afternoon to preach, there I saw three strangers in the congregation. After the service was over one of them came tome to ask if I had any French and English tracts... I gave him some, and in return he handed me as a five do lar bill, saying, "how glad he was to seethat his fellow countrymen were snoplied, with, means necessary to their enlightenment."

Bro. Sadler says he has a good congregation. n C., in which is a goodly number of Frenzh. He here meets a class and holds a prayer-meet. ing. He goes to A and says : " For some time" I found many of the French easy of access; thay. promised to come and hear me preach, but the. bishop, accompanied by several priests, cameround and stirred up the people against me, sax much so, that on four several occasions, when I was preaching in C., several teams would pass. and set up a shouting and yelling, &c., evidently. with a purpose to disturb us. Thought I thinks the fruit of Rome's teaching." J. BOBLAND.

INTERNATIONAL CAMP MEETING.

The services of this great International "Feasa of 'Tabernacles' were commenced by a salutatory meeting at 7 p.m., on Wednesday, 2nd ult., under the superintendency of Bro. Dewey, P.E. os Ogdensburg District. Ministers of the Wesleyana. New Connexion, and Methodist Episcopata Churches of Canada were present, besides a goodly. number of the ministers of the Ogdensburg and Potedam Districts. The service was one of song; prayer, and addresses. The grounds have been much improved since we were here in June, 'all Quite a number of cottages have been exceted. The preacher's stand-a sightly structure-hasbeen completed, and a telegraph office, post office, and bather's shop added to the conveniences. There are now 111 edifices of different grades. apon the ground. We have also a book-store and. boarding house.

Thursday .-- Preaching by Bros. Danforth, of-----, Pope, of Ottawa, and Nicholls, of DeKalls. After each sermon followed exhautation and prayer. The evening service especially was full. of power, many seeking a clean heart.

FRIDAY -- Bros. McCuilough, of Rensaeler Falke. Hunt, of Governeur, and Pierce, of ---- west t .e preachers. Sermons, exhortations and projeers seemed to be full of power. At the p.m. sazvice several were converted, and a goodly number found the "cleansing blood." The grayer. meetings in the tabernacles of the preaching as night resulted in glorious victories, both in pardon and purity.

SATURDAY (6 .)-The congregation is largetter increased to day Large numbers coming from cast and west _ som om as far west as Bellaby England there is now a glorious mission | the mother of a family-and seven children ville and Hamilton. The interest deepens. Several souls saved to day. The tears and cries of pents. why is this? The reason can be given in very brated the communion of the Lord's Supper in tents mingle with the glad souls and joyous praise, few words, English Methodism treats civilized Lawrenceville in connection with Mr. Hardie. It and God's people rejoice. Never have I heard, was a time of refreshing from the presence of more searching preaching or earnest prayers. Jesus is evidently in the work. The preachers of Bro. Syvret reports, saying: "Since May to day were Bros. Hammond, of Chateaugy, and:

Eorrespondence, &c.

To the Editor of the Unrisuan Guardian. A WORD ABOUT THAT MONTHLY.

With the suggestions thrown out by Bro. Withrow as regard name, size, price, and character, I perfectly agree.

One phase of the matter I would like, however, to see more fully discussed, for in after a while when the circulation warrants it, a price should be paid for articles, &c. Now my position is this, that you must start on the liberal, common-sense, business like plan tained effort, instead of a small pitiful number of paying for contributions that are worthy of paying for contributions that are worthy of paying for contributions that are worthy of it, or your whole enterprise will be a failure. The success of the monthly will depend not on the quantity of matter, or the originality of it, but the quality. Our monthly will have to be a worthy rival of the excellent magazines of the States and England, or it will not be taken either by ministers or people, and would not deserve to be taken. A magazine would not deserve to be taken. A magazine is not a local organ of a church or place, which paid for contributions from the start, and as ought to be taken by all interested in church or locality for the sake of information to be found no where else, but a thought-feeder and inspirer of an already educated people. Hence it must stand on its own in-trinsic merit, and cannot be pawned off on an indulgent people because forsooth it is-

Some of the reasons for my position are as

follows:

1. You have no right to expect men to give

1. You have no right to expect men to give

1. You have no right to expect men to give you the hard toil of their brains and their result of research and study for nothing. The articles that will make such a magazine tell have studied, who can write, and have written utterances of novices, you may as well set your house in order. And I submit it to any honest business man, if he thinks it right to ask a man to give the precious result of years of thought and careful preparation, the product of a train that he has worked, all for pay for it, especially when he can find 'elsewhere a ready and appreciative purchaser.

2. Not only is it not right to expect med to do this work for nothing, but you can not get them to do it. Experience ought to tell every literary man that, and every experi-enced publisher knows it full well. What you get for nothing is generally worth about all you give for it. Matter you might get of some sort; some of us could write a good deal much to the lustre of the magazine's fame. Brother Withrow speaks about the literary productions of great men of Atuca, England, Holland, the surroundings of Lake Leman, and other classic lands; and asks if it would be presumptious to think that Canada is not intellectually inferior to them. Most certainly not I should say, but circumstances are vastly different, or where similar, support my view of the case. How did literature flourish in those older days? Either under the patronage of the great and wealthy, in convents where monks studied and wrote because they had nothing else to do, or men made it their business through which they hoped to acquire fame, and position, and wealth. Now we have no patronizing nobility or royalty under whose wing the muse may fatten, and I am glad of ofit; we have but few convents, and these don't do much intellectual work; and we have not a great many literary men among us who have to make money out of their writings, for in this practical age it is much easier to make money some other way. I fancy we will have to live long in Canada before we see a singing Homer begging from door to door, whose works will earn him un dying fame, or a philosapher who for the simple love of it, will gather disciples around him and discourse to them metaphysies and moral science. The magazines and newspapers of the present must take the place of the patrons and the convents, and develop the latent energy of intellect which doubtless dwells under the maple leaf. We have writers in Canada whose writings should first see light in Canada. I remember when I was a young man that I often saw admirable selections from English and American migazines signed "W. H.W.," and used to wonder who this could be, and on which side of the Atlantic he or she lived. As I grew older and wiser I learned the truth, and lo, and behold he was no less than a Canadian. And why did these most excellent productions travel twice over the ocean, or into Uncle Sam's land and back again before we could get them at all, and then second handed? Simply because the writer, very properly, sent them where he could be paid for them. And so it will continue, whoever has ability and opportunity to write articles of literary note will expect to be paid for them. The average of Canadian literary men can not afford to work for nothing anymore than mechanics or professional men, and no one

need expect them to do so. , 3. With your economical way of conducting the proposed magazine you will place the editor in a very unenviable position. He can himself do but a very small portion of the literary work in the periodical, his strength should be given to selecting and arranging, writing book notices, &c.; while the great body of the work should have the fullest variety and strength which manifold genius and learning can only afford. You appoint a man editor of our "Methodist Monthly," and give him nothing but voluntary contributions, and you will give him a thankless task, first, in selecting not the best out of good articles, but the least objectionable out of tame productions, and then he will be ashamed of the whole thing when it sees the light, and compares it with other magazines that come quite or nearly as cheap, but which spend hundreds of dollars one board, involves an unnecessary centralifor every number, issued. And yet that magazine will have to go out as the representative of a church with 1,000 ministers and 100,000 members! No, let it not be thought of. The day of baby literature among us has passed away. Your magazine to premote individual or social energy it is a must start in manly strength, so as to run good; but when equality is so used as to dewith the swiftest, and measure swords with press enterprize it is precisely the vicious the strongest, or it will be left behind and will perish. We don't want a magazine that the man of power doing what imbeditty fails will be begging for subscribers for its very to accomplish. In this case it takes away all existence, and whining about "home manufacture." Give the editor a chance to show prove and increase its own financial rewhat he can do, and what Canadian intellect can do, but don't expect him to do it for

4. Your magazine with voluntary contrido not pay for literary work. I get scores of are an evil almost unmixed, and because I ture is that experience more clearly and for papers, &c., and I can tell in a very few believe this mixing of all the funds collected cuby expressed than in the Hymn-book. moments whether they pay or not, and those and paid by the several Conferences to be shortly into waste paper basket, while the others are read, and some of them kept and its favor. Again, I do not believe in it, those deeper and more advanced Christian bound, and you'll find that that will be the because it savors of unlighteousness in its experiences into which the Wesleyan Hymns the case of a layman. First, his election by judgment of the public.

5. And as a result your circulation will be a pitiable affair, and eventually lead to the higher than ours, and, unlike ours, they have extent. discontinuance of the work altogether, for been met. Now, if they have trained their you wont get Methodists to take it, any more people to a higher style of Christian liberal gene with the lovers of the Lord Jesus into certificates. The first as to election by the than you can get them to keep the letter of ity, why should we ask them to come down all lands and climes. How oft has the heart of Chairman and Secretary of Districts. The our discipline by buying indifferent goods to our level? For us to a proach their stan the traveller in the stranger land, rejoiced on second by whom? No minister's personal and leto sin.

from a Methodist where they can do better

Now, to sum up, suffer a glance at the productions, and his magazine need never people, you might just as well as not reach 5,000, or even 10,000 for a good religious periodical somewhat cosmopolitan in character would be taken by many outside of our own church. Those slow people, the Germans, started a magazine nearly two years ago in Cincinnatti, especially for the Motha result, with a membership of 40,000, they have already a circulation of over 8 000.

fo the Editor of the Christian Guardian. METHODIST UNION.

Dear Editor,-I most heartily congratulate you on the present advanced state of Methodist Union in this country. To the certain sound which the Guardian has given from the

beginning great praise is due. A thousand thanks Mr. Editor for your outspoken, liberal, and Christ an sentiments in will have to be from men of culture who can its behalf. I write a few lines to you on this think, and have thought, who can study, and subject as my own church organ the "Christian Journal" is closed to every thing in favor before. If you take up with the uncooked of Union. Have thought for a long time how desirable if the General Conference so soon to meet would at its first sitting, adopt the general name of Methodist for the new body and admit the lay delegation to all its courts. This advanced step, so all important, just now finds great favor with your own people which nothing to a corporation that can just as well favor will increase in the United Church. The new church can well afford to be liberal even on a larger scale than heretofore; can well afford to go thus far, for the sake of union : for the sake of union men beyond them selves who are working with all their might to secure union; for the sake of the common Methodism of the Dominion; and above all for the Master's sake; who prayed "that they all might be done." Could the General Conference be constrained to go forward this one step, (and why not, they have everything to every month perhaps about some particular step, (and why not, they have everything to hobby, but our productions would not add gain and nothing to loose) it would close the mouths of the enemies of union, who are ever and anon talking about absorption etc., it would show that there was a willingness to make every possible sacrifice in order to obtain union; it would do in the name what would most certainly be done, if but one other of the minor bodies of Methodists were joining in now, and in the delegation what the Methodist people the world over, believe ere long will be a matter of fact.

We would say to the menbers of the General Conference, Brethren advance I advance in keeping with the times, in the spirit of the thousands of prayers citered daily for this head of Percy Circuit. His sermon was in. Christ like aim and end. Do now what must deed excellent, founded upon 'I am the shortly be done, and thus declare yourselves bread of life." Some of his appeals were to be what you then in reality will be, one of very touching and powerful. I saw many of the most liberal churches on the face of the the 700 or 800, who were occupying every You will then make your body the home of union men the Dominion over. You will by this one act do infinitely more for the union cause than its most ranguine friends can possibly imagine. You will glorify God and secure the blessing of the disciple and the Master. And the end shall be fruit in Scripture measure "pressed down, and shaken to gether, and running over." Praying that the freat Head of the church may guide the General Conference aright. Yours, Union,

fothe Editor of the Christian Guardian. THE UNITED CHURCH.

Mr. Epiron,-O'Connel is credited with saying that there never was an Act of Parliament passed through which he could not drive a coach and four. When I sent off my last I thought if I assumed that the brethrer meant by amalgamation of funds, separate funds under one control, I should have the to write than there loomed up the central Church? Is it to have some option in the distribution of funds? If so, there will be room for all the feelings the editorial of the 15th of July supposed possible. If not, then we shall create a small Conference. To perform the duties of an accountant, we shall bring, from the wide extremes of the Connexion, three men from every Conference in the month of March, to gravely sit down and solve a simple question in the rule of proportion. But it may be said there are investments to look after. True, but the investments do not require special action every year. All we want for the investments is a small board, appointed by the General Conference, to watch their safety and distribute their proceeds according to rule; responeible for its acts to the General Conference, and meeting at the same time and place as the Central Annual Missionary Board. If the Central Board has no option, if its only duties are proportions e distribution, then the ex pense and labor of bringing it together in the month of March of every year is like the mountain in labor to bring forth a mouse, But as I am not good at divining what is

review the position as it at present appears. Amalgamation, meaning thereby the control of all our separate connexional funds by zation of power, and I have doubts whether the objects intended to be gained thereby are in themselves desirable. The principle object I understood to be uniformity of an tribution. When equal distribution is used principle of a labor strike that would prevent motive and power from a Conference to imsources. Whatever of effort is put forth will go to swell the general fund, and the results to be expected are carelessness in collection. and laxity in the admission of claims. Central butions alone with be a wishy washy affair, funds, distributed so as to stimulate effort, diffused with a power and earnestness which for without proper material jou cannot would be in accord with the true principles the most sincere believer in, and ardent lover expect much of a result. This is a matter of statesmanthip, and a bl ssing; but central of fact with all periodicals published which funds made to answer a leveling purpose in none of the archieves of Wesleyan literacontaining the unpaid work march very unwise as well as unnecessary, I am as strongly tiful, touching and useful; and owned of God election? ... His right to election will opposed as my Brother Grey is strongly in as they are, only stand at the threshold of proved by his name on the Conference roll. application to our Eastern brethren. Their guide the soul of the seeker, by simple, the District Meeting, and second his having ciaims on the Children's Fund have been clearer steps than any other manual perchance been a member of the church for five con

Now, to sum up, suffer a glance at the it seems out of all character to ask them to of Spirits, from the thousands of our Israel, positive side of the question. Give your take \$26 per annum from their Children's and not from his native land alone, but round editor a chance to pay for articles and he Fund, and send us the balance of the \$10, the wide world it was leading the hearts of will then have an opportunity to select which is, I believe, their standard. Again, men to the one eternal home in the skies. A always the very best out of good literary the Children's Fund is to all intents and pur- book which has refreshed weary spirits withbe tame. A few hice illustrations would ciple that, as part of our itinerant plan, the sion to the joys or griefs of the most cultured be a very great improvement, and in the children of the united pastorate of a Conminds, and imparted as exquisite a delight to end a financial gain. By this means you will ference are a legitimate charge on the whole the unlettered but pious heart, which has nowever, to see more rung discussed for in the work which ministers and educated that particular I cannot agree with Brother fur i ha work which ministers and educated membership of the church, among whom guided our Fathers into those high religious titrow. In his first letter he states that people would value on it; own merits, subscribers would look forward with pleasure to culty of stationing preachers in middle life, each forthcoming numle; would recommend who had large family claims, and, in order to excellencies and virtues. It has expressed it to others, so that in a year or two of sustained effort, instead of a small pitiful num arranged that every circuit should bear its only seemed to mortal eye to relinquish its of the Children's Fund. And now the question arises, What has the Conference in Nova by a Conference in British Columbia, and why ern statesman. should the members of the church in New Brunswick contribute to the support of preachers children in the London Conference? It may be said: But we are all one; we are going to transfer preachers from one Conference to another. We have a transfer provision, true, and that will meet special cases; but it will doubtless happen that preacuers, as a rule, will live and die in the Conferences where they are taken out, and each separate Conference will have to provide torits own difficulties and necessities in all that relates to the stationing and the support of its ministry and their children; and those necessities will vary in different parts of the Dominion. Take for instance the single item hymns and songs which will never die. Said of education in this province, primary education is, by law, free, but it is not free in any other; and hence the local nature of the fund, hence the per member character of the payments that create it the varying circumstances of different stations, and the fact that it has no investments all go to prove that it mouldering yet the teachings, experience and needs no central distributing board, but humonies of the Wesleys live as amongst the should be left to the management of each most potent Caristian forces of our day. T. W. CONSTABLE. eparate Conference.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian. A MARK OF PROGRESS

Among the important events of our last Conference, the reception of a deputation from the B. M. E. Church (Coloured) is worhy of a leading place. I am pleased to no tice in the new Minutes of Conference an address over the signatures of Revs. R. R. Disney and Walter Hawkins. The blossoms and the fruits of British freedom, of the Commen origin of Mankind, and of the brotherhood of Christians, are appearing on new ground.

In harmony with these marks of progress I obtained a promise from Bro. Hawkins to visit this section cometime in Autumn. On this, his eastward tour, by agreement he vi 1 s Castleton, Warkworth, this week and Demorestville next week. Last Sabbath 23rd. ult. he preached in Castleton in the morning to a large congregation. Bro. Browne has spoken very highly of the sermen, and informed me that the people were moved to weep several times and that but few eyes were dry. In the evening he preached in Warkworth-the available inch of room, wiping tears from their eyes. Sympathy between the pulpit and he pew was very manifest. As I listened I thanked God for the privilage of eating of the

bread of life distributed by Bro. Hawkins, On the following evening for nearly two hours quite a respectable gathering (admitted by a fee) was highly entertained in listening to a lecture on "Reminiscences of Slave Life. These reminu cences as related commencing with his boyhood, and extending to his manfasting he gained his liberty, are replete with

interest. Bro. Hawkins makes no pretentions to lite. rary merit; but his language is good, and as he gives utterance to his thoughfs in familiar that this is his first invitation to and cordial board, its composition, and its duties. Is it reception in the pulpit of his white brethren. to have as many Secretaries and Treasurers as | He had not sought this new position, but when there are funds, or only one? To whom shall the door opened he humbly ventured to enter he entrusted all the funds of the United | and to do some good in the name of his Mas. ter. I feel free to say Bro. H. has been to service highly satisfactory. A few readers of these jotting, may think that I have gone too far. My people and I are pleased, and I redirection - a mark of progress. To me it has been an honour to entertain the gentlemen of whom I write, and a rare privilege to sit as eloquence. E. S. RUPERT.

to the Editor of the Christian Guargian. ... THE HYMN BOOK

DEAR BROTHER.-I drop a word in behalf of our hymn-book, which seems to be in some danger of dropping into the shade. After comparing with it a goodly number of Church Collections of Psalms and Hymns, in our es truly applicable to-day as when it was issued. In what other publication of the kind Scriptural Christianity, such a declaration of the neights and depths of religion, speculative and practical, so strong cautions against the most plausible errors, and so clear directions for making your calling and election sure, perfec ing holmess in the fear of God? Almost all sections of the Protestant Church have embodied in their books of praise hymns taken from our collection, improved after their own fashion; and though some of them on all other points distavour Methodism, yet they are compelled to bow to the saintly piety and incomparable genius of Charles Wesley's

Churches which hold very opposite theological dogmas to those of Arminian Methodism, yet, as time advances, are accepting the spiritual experience of Wesleyan Methodism. The doctrines of universal salvation, of the witness of the Spirit, and Christian perfection attainable in this life by faith, are becoming of, Wesley's theology could not exceed; and Most of the Rev. val Hymns of the day, beau-

dard is out of the question, as our lower the Sabbath day to know that from that book figure has not been met for many years, and were ascending words of praise to the Father it seems out of all character to ask them to of Spirits, from the thousands of our Ierael. poses a level one. It is based on the print out number, whose words have given expresour Church, and lights our own path to their proportionate share of the children's discip- hold when the voice of praise on earth was linary claims, and hence the facility of assign- lost in the chorus of heaven. Who can tell ing preachers to fields of labor is the principle how much Methodism owes of its conservation and extension, to its hymnal? "It matters more who makes the ballads than the laws Scotia to do with the stationing of preachers of a people," said one of the greatest of mod

Such consideration may well cause us to hesitate in hastily changing our Fathers' Book of Praise, to that it shall appear like another production. An objection has been binted at that the occasions which gave rise to the compositian of some of the Hymns belong to a distant time, and the presect age ceases to posses any particular interest in them. It is true that the original event may now be a matter of indifference, but they opened a stream of poetic fire in a soul pre-eminently furnished with spiritual truth and possessed with deep spiritual experiences; one whose gifts of utterance in sacred numbers has scarce ever been surpassed, and is ued in holy an emminent minister of the day, "whatever touched perfection when he wrote "Jesu, Lover of my Soul." Though their bodies be

It has been advanced that there are some lymas in the present collection which are seldom sing in the congregations, and should therefore be discarded. Yet most of these bymns, which on account of the metres to which they are adapted, though unsung in many congregation, are amongst the choicest of Abraham praise," "Thou shepherd of Israel "Lo he comes with clouds desand mine. cending," "How happy are we who in Jesus agree," and others that we could mention, though unsung with voice, make melody in the heart which tens of thousands could ill spare. And the same objection applies to all existent collections, and, in course of time, would become applicable to any substitution or our honored friend.

Such views as the foregoing incline us to hope that the old Hymn-book may be suffered to remain intact, and any improvement take the form of a supplement, which, in moderate compass, would contain any additional hymns needed for our congregational worship.

Whatever change be decreed, we trust that the endeavour to obtain an united Methodist Hymn book will not be lightly abandoned; such an achievement would be a mighty ad vance in the unification of the Church, an approach to that higher unity where with one heart and voice and song

"They praise, day with mt night, and never, never cease."

Let us at least endeavor to maintain a unity with the church in the Father land. A mul tiplication of Hymn-books would be a divergence from that path of union on which our Zion has entered. ROBERT FOWLER.

to the Editor of the Christian Guardian. ONTARIO TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION,

Sir,-Having lately noticed in the Toronto Globe, a report of the Annual Convention of the Untario Teachers' Association, I trust you hood, to the time he was sold, when smid will allow me a little space in the columns of penils in the City and among false brethren, your widely circulated journal to make a few also in weariness and watching, in hunger and remarks thereon. I consider the views of Mr. J. M. Buchan, of Brantford, so far as relates to the education of the sexes to be perfectly correct. Boys and girls are brought up together in families, but the relations between brother and sisters are very different from conversation, in the pulpit or on the platform those which exist between boys and girls of it is easily seen, that beneath the African different families. I have known an instance complexion, God has placed a mind of no in a town, where a girl belonging to one of the in a town, where a girl belonging to one of the ground all clear, but I had no sooner begun mean order. From what he intimated I glean most respectable families in the town, was expelled from the school for improper conduct not in the school house. In the rural school sections, where the settlers cannot af ford to pay for two schools, the evil is perhaps avoid thie, but in towns where some hunstreds of children attenuthe Public and High us an ambassador for Christ, and I am pleased Schools the case is different. Mr. Kirkland' his reception has been most cordial and his instance of the Scotch method of education appears to me to be rather unfortunate. It has been incontestibly proved by the statistics in the Register General's office for the Uni e t gard what I have done as a step in the right Kingdom that a greater number of illegiti male births, in proportion to the population occur in Scotland than in England, and more in England than in Iteland. The unfortunate I have under his fervid and touching pulpit pre-eminence of Scotland in this respect may in some measure be oring to the fact that a very large proportion of the ballad litera ture of Scotland is of an amatory nature, and This was the last meeting of the Convention, the co education of the sexes must tend to as a Convention, although many remained increase the evil; and what the ballad poetry of over Siturday and Sabbath. Scotland has done for the youth of that country, the trushy immoral literature with which this Province was flooded some years ago is densely crowded. We had with us a gentle doing for Ontario; and if every ecrap of that min lately from Scotland, where he had literature now existing in the Province could been in the work with Bros. Moody and timate it stands comparatively ahead of all be destroyed to morrow, it would still require compeers. There is none, taking it all in all, another generation to out grow the mischief like, it, and the words of our founder are as that has been done; and so long as our present secular system of education prevails we may expect the existing evils to increase in intenmeant when it is not said, I will proceed to have you so distinct and full an account of sity. Education without religion may make men wiser in worldly maiters, but never betreason that education cannot create new facevery human being is born into the world.

Is the Editor of the Christian Guardian. CREDENTIALS OF DELEGATES TO THE GENERAL CONFERENCE.

It is customary in all representative bodies to have some method of proving election and qualification, and in most of them com mittees for the examination of credentials are appoited.

And the question arises, who is to furnish those credentials, and what are they to con

tain? Our credentials in our Annual Conferences were a copy of the Minutes of the District Meeting presented to the Secretary. But as there will be no Minutes of District Meetings or Conferences required at the General Conference, who is to furnish the necessary document? Will each ministerial delegate require a certificate signed by the President and Secretary of his Conference certifying

But there are two points to be proved in tinuous years previous to election, and these It is rich in historic sesociations, It has two points are proveable only by diffirent

official knowledge can extend five years back. Will not that second certificate have to be signed by the ministers and loader with whom the delegate has met in class during the last five years? T. W. CONSTABLE.

THE SEVENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROVINCES rity—a dead loss in both cases. OF ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

This Convention was opened in Port Hope, on Wednesday, August 19th. It has been the largest, and we think we are safe in stating, the best Convention ever held in these provinces, the delegates numbering about 150.

During the year that just past there have een many new associations formed in ontario, but we regret to state that one association has failed and two have been suspended, but these instances will, we trust, only stimulate the young men to greater effort and more prayer.

The welcome meeting was held in the evening in the Music Hall, which was densely crowded. Addresses of welcome were de-livered by Mr. Wm. Craig, jun., on behalf of the Port Hope Y. M. C. A.; on behalf of the citizen, the Mayor being unavoidably absent, by Mr. D. Chisholm, and on behalf of the ministers by the Rev. Dr. O'Mear . Replies were made by Mr. W. J. B. Patterson, of Montreal, in the absence of the President of the Convention, Mr. Thos. Muir, of London; by Mr. S. A. Taggart, of Pittsburgh, Pa., State Secretary of Pennsylvahia, and by the Rev. Mr. Luing, of Dundas; after which the perfection," (in which he did not believe) fully decorated. The Port Hope band was taste-this much we must allow, Charles Wesley also in attendance, which added to the touched perfection when the wester touched perfection when the wester to the state of the state o ladies gave the delegates and friends a rejoyment of the evening.

During the session on Thursday, the following topics: were discussed: "
Temperance work in Associations." was treely engaged in by the delegates, and many methods suggested by which the cause of temperance might be aided by the Y. M. C. A.'s, and thus multitudes of young men reached who could not be otherwise brought under the influence of the Gospel. Many instances were related of drunkards who had been converted by being first it is the same as emyloying a tailor's dandy to omposition the boook contains. "The God brought into the temperance meetings which are held by the Brantford Association, and thus coming to the prayer meetings and finding Christ. Several resolutions were brought in on this subject, but were handed to the committee with instructions to draw up a resolution on this topic.

The next question under consideration, "The original aims and objects of Young Men's Caristian Associations," was opened by a paper by Mr. Baldwin, of Toronto, in which he referred to the formation of the first society in 1844, and condemned the tendency of some associations to forget the primary o jecr, the salvation of young men, and degenerate into more literary, societies, not naving any religious meetings.

The Rev. A. C. Hill, of II milton, opened the next topic by a paper on "Opportunities f personal usefulness, and how to improve hem," in which he urged all the young men to carefully watch the opportunities of promoting the salvation of their fellow beings, being present, offered a few very valuable suggestions.

An interesting paper, prepared by Rev. Mr. Sarymgeour, of Montreal, was then read by Mr. Jacques, on "The Bible class." its teacher and his qualification. 2nd. The conversational element."

At the evening session the topic "Christ, our Prophet, our Priest and our King," was Miss Gldard, of England; on the second head, by Rev. Mr. Donald, of Port Hope; and on the third head, by Rev. Mr. Fish, of joyable of meetings—a praise and promise meeting. The Wesleyan Methodist Church was well filled, and, we trust, this delightful meeting was greatly blest to the souls of

On Friday the subjects were: "Executive work, its province and plans for the future, opening paper prepared by Mr. G. A. Young of Hamilton; "Association work in towns and villages,' opened by Mr. W. P. Crombie, of Brantford; and "Association buildings, how to plan, furnish and use them," open ing paper by Mr. Hague, of Toronto.

At the meeting in the evening in the Music Hall, the building was crowded. and Mr. S. A. Taggart bell another of those most deligatiut meetings - the promise meetings-for which he is so eminently fitted. The delegates and friends joined hands and united in singing that grand Association bymn,

"Blest be the tie that binds
Our la-aris in Christian tove.
The fellowship of kindred minds
Is like to that above."

And many, yea scores, went away feeling that it was good for them to have been there. On Saturday evening, after divine services.

the meeting held in the Music Hall was Sinkey. He kindly consented to preside, and also to tell us of the great work being accomplished in Scotland.

Many requests for special prayer were sent earnest addresses were delivered, appealing ter. Religion alone can do that, for the plain to all present to accept the great salvation, and on being requested some seekers atoou ulties but can only develop those with which up for prayer. After the meeting was closed, an after meeting was held, to which all seekers were invited. At this meeting about one hundred were present, and several sought and found Jesus. Prayer was answered here. Many went away feeling strengthened for the great work of winning souls for Jesus, and some went away rejoicing who came after eleven o clock.

The local association is doing a good work mong the young men of Port Hope, and we trust they may, not become weary in well mal period of ripening, for a space 13 to 15 doing, but that they may be encouraged to feet in diameter, and to an extent as to leave greater diligence in the Master's work.

A feature of remarkable interest in conection with this meeting was the striking catholicity of feeling manifested, the memtaking active part in its services. The Rev. Dr. O Meara, of the Auglican Church, Roman Catnolic priest, we are informed, not only advised the young men of his congregation to attend the services, but showed his practical sympathy with the cause by a sub-... W. H. W. stantial subscription.

As one who carries gunpowder would not wish to be where sparks are flying, lest he should be destroyed; so should we carefully avoid such places and company as may lead us gradition of a threather following Rouse and Larm.

Facts for Farmers.

If you invest your money in tools and leave them exposed to the weather, it is the same loaning money to a spendthrift without secu-

If you invest your money in books and never read them, it is the arme as putting money into a bank and never drawing either the principal or interest.

If you invest your money in fire stock and do not feed, and protect them and properly care for them, it is the same as dressing your wife in silk to do kitchen wark...

If you invest your money in choice fruits and do not guard and give them a chance to grow and prove their value, it is the same as putting a good hand into the field with poor tools to work with.

If you invest your money in a good farm and do not cultivate it well, it is the same as marrying a good wife and so enslaving and abusing her as to crush her energies and break her heart.

If you invest your money in a fine house and do not cultivate your mind and taste so as to adorn it with intelligence and refinement, it is as if you were to wear broadcloth and a silk hat to the mill. If you invest-your money in tine clothes

it is as if a ploughman were to sit at a jeweller's table to make a just harrsprings. If you invest your many in strong drink,

and do not wear them with dignity and ease.

it is the same as turning hungry hogs into a cornfield-ruin will follow in both cases. If you invest your money in every new

wonder that fliming circulars proclaim, it is the same as buying tickets at a lottery office where there are ten blanks to one prize. If you invest your money in the last novel ;

dig potatoes, plants and the state of the st

To Poor to Take a Paper,"

Moore, of the Rural New Yorker, was siting in his office one afternoon some years ago, when a farmer friend came in and said: "Mr. Moore, I like your paper, but times are so hard I cannot pay for it."

"Is that so, friend Jones? I'm very sorry to hear that you are so poor, if you are so hard run I will give you my paper."

"O, no, I can't take it as a gift." "Weil, then, let's see how can we fix it.

You raise chickens, I believe?" "Yes, a few: but they don't bring anything

"Don't they? Neither does my paper cost wherever and whenever they may present anything, hardly. Now, I have a proposition themselves. Mass Macpherson, of England, to make you. I will continue your paper, and when you go home you may select from your lot one chicken and call her mine. Take good care of her and bring me the pro-1st. ceeds, whether in eggs or chickens, and we will call it square."

"All right, brother Moore," and the fellow chuckled at what he thought a capital opened by an address on the first head by bargain. He kept the contract strictly, and at the end of the year found that he had paid four prices for his paper. He often tells Peterboro'. Mr. S. A. Taggirt then took the the joke himself, and he never had the face chair and commenced one of those most en to say he was too poor to take a paper since that day .- Model Farmer . .

To Pickle Cucumbers.

Take small ones of a uniform size, wash put in a porcelain kettle, cover with cold water, and a little salt; set it on the stove, let it heat gradually and boil five minutes ; then drain off the water; add good vinegar; to one gallon of vinegar add one cup molasses one tablespoonful of cloves, do. cinnamon; let boil five minutes; remove to an earthen Several carnest addresses were delivered, or stone dish; pour over them the hot vinegar; cover tight; when cold they are ready for use. I never use acid, nor cook in brass to make them look green, considering both injurious to the health. When we prepare them for Winter, I wash and scald my barrel to make it perfectly clean, cover the bottom with salt, wash the cucumbers in plenty of cold water, lay in a layer of cucumbers, sprinkle over with salt, and so continue, putting in alternate layers of cucumbers and salt each time of putting into the barrel; cover with cold water, laying on a flat stone to keep them under water; if any are allowed to come to the top of the brine, thereby being exposed. to the air, they will rot. These will keep perfectly for one, two, or three years if desired. When wanted for use, soak in cold water changing every six hours; keep covered while n on behalf of fathers, mothers, sisters and fre hening, as the light lasa tendency to friends, who were yet out of Christ. Several fade them; when the salt is all drawn out, prepare as green cucumbers, except to cook them longer .- Cor. Rural New Yorker.

Hastening the Ripening of Fruit.

Acting upon the principal that renewal of the earth immediately surrounding the roots increases their activity, and accelerates the sorrowful. This meeting did not close till maturing of all parts of the plant, including the fruit, Mr. Stall removed the earth about an early pear tree, eight weeks before the nora depth of earth over the roots of only about 2-2-4 inches, which would be thercughly warmed by the sun. He was surprised, not only by the ripening of the fruit in the middle bers and pastors of the several churches of July, but also by its superior juciness and flavor. In another experiment, the removal especially zealous in the good work; and the of the earth from the north side of the tree alone caused the fruit on that side to mpen several days earlier than on the south side. Frequent watering was of course necessary in the above experiments. - Zion's Hera'd.

> -I would rather dwell in the dim fog of superstition than in an air rarefied to nothing by the air pump of unbelief; in which the panting breast expires, vainly and conclusively gasping for breath,-Jean Paul.

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Buchab Jno Buckley Thos

Buchanan A Bud John Burgess Wm Burman C H

Rurus B Burus N

Burnett Mr Eurton W F Burton Mr

Burton Alfred Burt J T Buth R

Bywater R. B.

Clark W J Clark W A Clark P Clark D Clark D Clark W F Clark W F Clark A Clark Geo Clark Geo

Clark Geo Clendenan D W Clery J W Clouston R Cooks Rev H 2

Cole W
Colby J F
Colby A
Collins W F
Collins W H
Collins W H

Comber F+ Conners P M

(lose P J Cosford J C

Corne f Cranke P

Craig Chas Crapps Jas

Curran Jno

Draticie N Duti J N Duke Robt

klener George Evans A *

Foster O E Fost W A Fott Fred Frank W J Frankijn B C

Froser Ino Frazer Wia Fremer Robert

Friend Wm Frost JW 2 Frost FJ

Graham Thos Graham Rev Q M J Grant J D Grant & Gunn Gratelev W

Frost Fred

Graveley W Gregory V R

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Gunn & Grant Guthrie W O

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Higsmary Hill Rowland 2 Hiles J

Hillard George Hopkins Hy Hobbs Geo

Hogg Wm
Hogarth Alex
Hotmes David
Hotlingsworth T
Hopgins AS

Hun Ingdon Mr., Huntingdon E Hutcheson & Co Hyland Jas

irwan J H

Johnson C Johnson Joseph Johnson Thos Johnson Jno Jones J Jones A

Jones A Jones E Jones E A Jordan J H Jordan J F

Jordan J Q Jordan J Q

Kenshaw I C

Kenshaw J C Kirk George Kent Galvins King & Uo G W Kirk Henry Korper mutis Mr Kochler A Kushman T Knowles

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Collins W H Coleman & Co J C Coleman R H Cokayne H K Colville J Colvin & Bros Combon Fo

Byrne H

The Righteons Pead.

*** MRS. HESTER NELSON Was born in Hull, Province of Quebec, 1830, and died at her residence at Bearbrook, Oatario, May

In youth she sought and found the Saviour while attending a special meeting held by the Rev. D. C. McDowell in the township of Napance in 1849 She became united in marriage to Gilbert Nelson some time after and removed to Bearbrook, From the period of her conversion she lived an examplary life, not like some respecting outward exhibitions, but at home in her neighbourhood and church where she worshipped evidently sought to wear the "ornament of a meek and quiet spirit, which is in the sight of God of great price."

For about three years before her death she was afficted with a growing paralysis, until for some months beforeher death became as helpless as an infant, and unable to articulate, so that anyone could understand her; yet she evidently was delighted when in the presence of those who oc-casionally visited to speak and pray with her. She bore her long offliction with patient resignation to the divine will, and while able to express herself, gave satisfactory testimony of her trust in the Saviour. She leaves a husband and nine children. May those childred who have bequeathed to them the example of a godly mether worthy sons and daughters of such an beritage, and meet her in heaven. J. ROADHOUSE.

MRS. ISABELLA SIMPSON,

The only daughter of Thomas and Ann Wilson? was born east of L Orignal, Ont., in 1833, and died at her residence, Bearbrook, August 1st, 1874. She was led to the Saviour in vouth. under the labors of Revs, H. Shaler and A. Mc-Allister, in 1849. From that time to her death she lived a consistant life. She was a person who, like many others, needed much special grace. Some people's temperament may be said to be like an engine full of steam, or a vessel with hoisted sail driven before the wind, such needing the hand of reason, skill, and prudence to Endeau, Miss Fample Endeau, Miss Mary Jane, make those blind forces do human pleasure. So in Sister Simpson's case, she needed the hand of Fahey, Miss Nary special grace frequently to keep self in subje. Ferguson, Mary A 7 4 22 Fort, Mrs. fullerton Miss Fullerton Mis tion. Because of such natural propensities her religious life was frequently bid, while she probably, at the same time, possessed as much or more of vital piety than many who show much brighter. However the case, before passing away, she had every property of her being brought into perfect harmony with the Divine will. Her disease was consumption. But while the outward man perished the inward was renewed day. by day." She had some severe thrusts from the enemy the last months of affliction, yet she murmured not a word; but for about twe weeks before she departed appeared to have perfectly overcame through the blood of the Lamb." Her expressions, between periods of excruciating pain, were, Glory, glory, precious Saviour, God good, &c. So that those present at such times felt truly that the chamber where the good woman meets her fate is privileged beyond the common walks of life, and on the verge of heaven. She leaves a husband and eight small children, who feel their loss severe. J. Rolohouse.

ABIGAIL VAN CAMP.

Whose maiden name was Boons, was born in the township of Matilda, 1892. In 1831, two years after her marriage with John Vancamp, she was soundly converted to God. "She moved to South Mountain in the year 1831, which was then almost an unbroken forest. But smid the many privations attending early settlements, and the cares of a large family, she steadily maintained her trust in Christ, often walking five miles to the prayer meeting. Through fifty years and more her face has been turned unswervingly Zion-ward. Her house was ever open to receive the ambassadors of the cross, and her heart ever full of sympathy for them in their toils. -

During the last two years the writer has observed in her a rapid maturing of Christian experience. At meetings held for the p omotion experience. At meetings held for the pomotion of holiness, she was enabled to trust in Christ for Ma comn. Nrs Jax Manson, Mrs Ma a full salvation, and has been walking in the light, even as He is in the light. Her death was very sudden; she had been attending the recent Mathews, Mrs Martin, his il attention is commencement, to the Martin Martin, and Martin, his il Mathews, Mrs Martin, his il Mathews, Mrs Martin, his il Martin, Missing Martin, his il Martin, Missing Maccount, Mrs Macco evening before her death, when she expressed a desire to go home for the night. After the close of the evening service she accordingly did so. and retired to rest apparently as well as usual, but was struck with apoplexy and died the next morning, July 7th. There was no opportunity, of saying farewell to her sorrowing family, no dying testimony to cherlsh, but, infinitely better, there is the testimony of a holy life—a legacy, beyond all price. Her last words may be said to have been uttered on the camp-ground, and were full of trimmph, manifesting a clear religious experience, and an manaken trust in the great Shepherd and Bishop of her soul. Thus she passed from the tented (grove to the city of Habitations, and we buried her near the old YanCamp church in sure and certain hope of a glorious resurrection. J. B. SAUNDERS

Miscellaueous.

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Cash Account—Expenses.
Registry of Baptisma.
Registry of Baptisma.
Registry of Barlais.
Bauta Papes.
Hymns, to be used at Funerals and Raptisma.
Sacramental, Baptisms, Lord's Emper, Marriage
and Burtal Services.

acramental, Baptism, Lord's Supper, Marriage



Zotters.

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Persons calling for any of the letters in the list celow will please ask for Advertised Letters, and give the date of the list.

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Ewing, Mrs James M.
Eylsworth, Mrs Mary
Jane
Eyster, Mrs A J

111 11 2

Floor, Miss Jane

Hogg, Miss Alice

Irwine, Mary

Heggett, biles J Hodding, Mrs Hornby, Mrs G r Howgh, Miss M J Hughes, Miss Carrie Hubert, Mrs John B Hunking Jane

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Keu, Mrs M
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Ritslake, Mrs R
Kieling, Mrs L
Kingston, Miss
Kirkwood, Mrs
Kry ash, Mary Aon

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Lipder, Mrs A G
Lipder, Agnes
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Lobb, A ice M
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Luxion, F

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Moore, Miss N F
Monte, Miss N F
Montgomery, Jane
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Munro, Mrs Catherine
Murche, Mrs Lobanna

Murphy, Mrs Johanna Murray, Emily

Myers, Charlotte

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Notz, Lettle

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Penson, Mrs
Pentheen, Marc
Philip, Mrs W F
Polzer, Mrs H
Prentlee, Mas B
Prunell, Mand

nous.it

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dham. Bertha

Topp, Mrs Traunwessers, Mrs F Tuuis, Lillie

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Aluerdice Jno Aikins J L

Adams J M M LenshA Adam Jn

Adams James

Rooth C Booda E B Bowers Win Bower Joseph Boyd Capt W 2 Bradley John

Brondon Inc

Borghell († Brock J. H.

Brown Rosin S Brown Wm . 2

Hong It

Brown Geo

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Appleton, Mrs
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Blanfield, Miss Nellie
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Conlirey, Mrs James
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Cult, Mrs Mary
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Ramsoy, Mary Reedy, Cambellue Remain, Jounie Robinson, Mrs & Robertson, Miss Rodgen, Annie Rodden, Mrs J E Roockman, Mrs M Roce Miss B 11 Rotchford, Mrs Elizabeth Ruger, Miss A E Ryan, Sarah Ann Salford, Mrs G

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White, Lalle
Wiley, Miss M
Williams, Mrs E
Woods, Maria
Wood, Sarah
Wood, Sarah
Wood, Sarah
Wood, Mrs Jane W
Witten, Miss J
Wood, Mrs Jane W
Wright, Mrs Sorah

Witney, Miss'J

Young, Miss E Gentlemen's List.

Anthes Hv
Atwell W C
Atkinson Wm
Appleton W H Archer, G C 12 Anderson S M Auderson Jas Ammarmao Geo Ames & Philips _ Ames: nolcing & Co.; Alston Jas 2

Baggs Thos Saftey G Yordon andeld F D 2 ia agett Thos Barageste T B Ban Ino Barbam Mr

Baziey B Bayln W Beanra G

Restly R & C kee tett P Beliisie Phillp Bennett J E Blungs P Bilbie A. H clack John

Caktwell Mr Calishon E Campbell A T Campbell A 6 Campbell A 6 Campbell C Campbell C Campbell C Campbell W Dampton Dr Confield W A Data 8 S Cayll W J Carlisle G W Carpeter W H Bradley, M's M
Bright M's Sarah
Bristol, M's M M
Bristol, M's M M
Bristolon, Miss Jane
Brown, Miss Emily Jane
Brown, Miss Elizab
Brown, Miss Elizab
Brown, Miss Elizab
Brown, Miss Elizab
Brown, Miss Mary
Brommer, Miss M
Butler, M's Kote H arnsie G W Arpenter W II Arruthers Jas Carron Jno
Jaiscaden J D
Carver Mr
Cartnew J M
Caultann J M Casey Win
Casey P
Chadd W
Chaperon J C
Chickley A R
Christie & Co T
Chariton B E
Chiristie & Co T
Chickley Edward
Cheesman Thos sey Wm

> Clapperton Patten Co Clarke F S Dunnett Hy Dickson W Dorley A M Davidson D hwer dee hvenport Rev J & Danson Bros Defries R Denvison J H Denny Ino Devas Routledge & Co Derrin Andrew Deverenx J W Blok T H Dickson W K Diller B F Disman B

heesman Thos appison Dr B

Fadle W 2 Fogar Jas 2 Edmunds Edwards W W Edwards G 2 Edwards Alex

Fairbairn I.
Fawnes & Bengough
Fair T.E
Farrand Thos
Fawsett Jas
Fawcett Ed
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Cobourg, August 14, 1874.

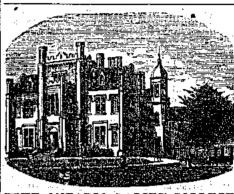
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2337-4

TICTORIA MEDICAL COLLEGE The Session will open on

THURSDAY, the 1st of OCTOBER in the new College, opposite the Toronto General Hospital. Students are advised to be in attendance at the beginning of the Session. Announcements, giving full information respecting Curriculum, Scholarships, Prizes, and Medals, &c., &c., may be obtained by applying to either the Dean or Secretary.

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-between Reaged by life insurance comspaces in the United States is about \$2,100,000,000 Exercises assets held by these companies \$380,000,00 fortificheld by companies, estimate based on morality table, with com-

pound feterest computation at for #

*come clatins in 1873......\$26,200,000

Alkan peid individends to pol-

Affirmation of reflectes now in force in the

United States, about 850,000,

"It may be said that the growth of this busimess andicates the increase of domestic com-Workend national prosperity; and a business *of such magnitude and of such an honorable Secrecter, should command encouragement Afrom all classes of men on account of its marababilities and possibilities in the future of the country. There is room for an immense sucrease of life insurance; for although the "densiness is already great, although it dis-€x7outed, last year, more than forty-five MEQuion dollars to the policy holders and their Askar-only a small fraction of insurable perwarm now hold policies. The business has rooms now hold policies. The business has and outer life of its subject—Bro. Williston.

Our Scriptural Warrant for the Baptism of Litton of all commercial affairs. But on the return of general prosperity the tide will rise Again, men will seek for the protection of life Relation of the Laity to the Ministry Brother assurance, and the experience of the past will suggest to our companies greater caution an the future. Our most successful compenies, such as the Equitable Life Assurance Society sand others which stand in the front rank. anave permanently established themselves by - whill in financial management, by an essen' will knowledge of the business, by a great care Win the selection of risks, and by an honorable Alexling with the policy holders.

This matter is alluded to for the purpose of ranggesting to inquirers that all is not insurscace that bears the name. Hence the wisdom control of the insurance "Duzpeny in which to place your confidence. "The large companies are exercising great care win the selection of lives to insure, and the Exeportance of this action cannot be over--ostimated. Upon it rests the stability of the whole fabric of life insurance. As the law ant general average necessarily bears unequally woon the best lives, the injustice and hezard of overstepping the proper line of demarcaation between sound and unsound lives is so experent that any company habitually doing za lze insurance.

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FLM STREET The correct y, Sept. 17th—8 pm, Nev Joseph Hart.

10th—11 am, Nev H Pope, Jan;

7 pm, Kev Wm Tindal.

17th—8 pm, Rev John Prince.

17th—11 am, Rev Dr Rice;

7 pm, Nev Dr Nelles,

- CARLT N STREET. Theretay, Sept. 17th— Spin. Rev Richard Smith.

20th—11am, Rev A. W. Nicholson.

7 pin. Fev J. R. Gondv.

7 pin. Fev J. R. Gondv.

27th—11am, Hev N. Furwash, B.A.

7 pin. Rev E. Kershaw.

BERKELEY STREET. Thursday, Sept. 17th— 6 p m, Rev W Hall, M A. These ath, 2th—11 p m, Rev J McMurray; 7 a m, Rev H with Lison. 2th—12 p m, Rev W m Mcoill, 2th—11 a m, Rev S F Huestis; 7 p m, Rev A Sutherland. QUEEN STREET.

Tidnesday, Sept. 7741 — Spm, Rev D D Roiston.
2012—Itam, Rev W Williams;
7 pm. Rev R A Temple.
2116—Spm, Rev H McKeowo;
7 pm. Rev H McKeowo;
7 pm. Rev Geo Brown. Weredoy, TYORK VALLE (BLOOK STREET).

Thorstay, Sept. 17th—Spm, Rev Wm Irwin.

20th—Ham, Rev James Caswell;

7 pm, Rev Laonard Gaetz.

77th—Spm, Rev U Fish.

7 pm, Rev U Fish.

7 pm, Rev Wm Briggs.

7 pm, Rev Wm Briggs.

**Sychiesday, Sept. 16 h - 8 p m, Rev, A Andrews, 20th-11 a m, Rev J Lather e; 7 a m, nev G Kichardson, 27d- p m, Rev Jas Preston, 5th-11 a m, Rev E Clement, M D. 7 p m, Rev E Clement. TEMPERANCE STREET, (N. C.)

7 p m, Rev E B Ryckman, M A 7 p m, Rev E B Ryckman, M A 7 p m, Rev H bland, 27th-11 sm, Rev E W Mittipe; 7 p m, Rev W Stephenson.

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SPADINA AVENUE (N.C.)

To m. Rev D C McDowell.

To m. Rev J G Land;

To m. Rev J W McColum. UNIVERSITY STREET.

Taketh, Sept. 10th-11 am Rev E Brettle;
7 pm, flev J England.
7 pm, flev Wm English;
7 pm, flev R M Hammond. . S. J. HUNTER, Sec. of Com.

ROSEMONT.

& four days' meeting will be held in the new Arreb, tifth line of Mutmur, beginning Tuerday Specioer 13th at 10 a.m. Services each day a Signam, 2 and 7 p.m.; Ministers on adjuning officials, and friends are condially invited to combine help.

J. W. Totten. omen's period

GLANFORD.

"At the Clauford field meeting, on the 13th Tuest Church will preach at 10 a m, and Rev. exings Schuston, B D., of the Centenary, at 2 p.n. Akerokection will betaken up at the close of eaceservice to definy expenses of preparing the - approved, &c.

HORNING'S MILLS. A four days' meeting will be held at the Lavander Appointment, on this mission, to commence at nine o'clock on Thursday, October 1st.
Jony Manan.

A LOCAL PREATHERS FOUR DAYS' MEETING.

A four days meeting will (D.V.) be held in this commence Sabbath the 27th, inst, and we cordially invite all the Local Preachers of this and the adjacent circuits to come and help us. Geo. Lee'n, Pastor.

MALTLAND CIRCUIT CAMP-MEETING. A camp meeting will be held (D.V.) in Andrew Ent's maple grove to commence on Tiursday the 17th, inst. at 2 o'clock pm. Should the weather prove unfavourable we have a large church on the ground, in which we can hold service. Any at a distance wishing tents may have them provided, by at once addressing Nelson Earl, Algonquin, P.Q or Rev. T. Atkinson, Maitland. Parties will be charged the cost or putting up tents. Provision will be made for the entertaloment of ministers and their wives. The place of meeting is five miles north from Maitland tation. Ministers coming by train will please intimate to me, what day and hour they will be at the Station. We expect our people of neighbouring circuits, to take a part with us in this good work, and cordially invite all who can, to attend and join heartily with us in the service of Thos. Atkinson, Superintendent. ARTIMUS BISSELL, R S.

SARNIA DISTRICT MINISTERIAL ASSOCI ATION.

Sarnia District Ministerial Association will (D.v.) mest at Wyoming on Tuesday,October 20th, at 2 p.m ... None of the productions brought before the association are to occupy more than twenty minutes, after each of which the associ-ation shall discuss the subject or productions for mutual benefit.

The following subjects have been assigned to the following brethien: Advantages of the Itineracy-Bro. Ames.

Disadvantages or the Itineracy—Bro. McCartney, Affliction, its designs, &c—Bro. Waddell, The effects of entire sanctification on the inner

Children-Bro, Shannon. Mode of Baptism—Bro, Hall. Ministerial Support—Bro, Russell

Stonehouse. Ministerial Faithfulness—Bro. Saunders. Witness of the Spirit-Bro. Teskey. Justifying faith-Bro. Masson.

Perental Responsibility and Influence.-Brother Berry. Faith and Prayer in their bearing upon the Con version of the Ungodly-Bro Issac.

Designs of Ministerial Associations—Bro. Slater, huich Music-Bro. Clark. Sketches of sermons all on one text, viz. Hebrews ili. 12, by the probationers on the district. GEO. CLARK, Sec.

MISSIONARY ANNIVESARIES, 1874-5

LONDON DISTRICT.

South-Sermous, October 25th, Rev. W. R. Parker M. A. and B. W. Williams, Deputation Rev W R Parker, MA. J Kennedy, J Haunon and R W Williams.

London North—Sermons, December 6th and 13th, Rev J Hannon and C Stringfellow, Deputa-tion, Rev J Wakefield, J Hannon, W R Dyer and J Charlton. Salford—Sermons, January 17th, Nev A Sherlock. Deputation Rev B Sherlock ant J

Chaciton St. Marys-Sermons, December 20th, Rev W R Parker Deputation Rev W R Parker M A. Kirkton-Sermons, October 18th, Rev H McLean, R Reynolds and J W Godwin. Deputation, Rev W R Dyer, C Stringfellow, H McLean R Reynolds and W Godwin

Westminster—Sermons, December 13th, W Lund and Dr Fowler. Deputation, Rev W Lund, R E Tupper, Dr Fowler, and J Watson. Brydges-Sermone, October 18th Rev J

Kennedy, Deputation, Rev J Kennedy, and

C clap, i on, J Wakefield, J Hare B.A. and Kippin Sermons, October 11th, Rev Casrles Stringfellow. Deputation, Rev C Stringfel-low and R W Williams.

sican-Sermons, December 20th, Rev J Charlton. Deputation, Rev C Stringfellow and J Charlton

Ailsa Craig—Sermons, November 8th, Rev J Wakefield, Deputation, Rev J Wakefield, B Sherlock, and R Reynolds. Nissouri-Sermons, December 20th, Rev A Edwards, and Dr Fowler, Deputation, A Edwards, Dr Fowler, B Shellock, and W God.

win. Belmont—Sermons, October 4th, Rev T Crews, H McLean, and J Hare B.A. Deputation, Rev T Crews, H McLean, J J Hare, B.A. and W Kattlewell. Also Brother's Kenley-

side, and Crosby. Dorch ster Sta ion—Sermone, January 18th, Jos. Suepley. Deputation, J Shepley, and T

Dorchester Station-Sermons January 1; th, Rev A Edwards. Deputation, Rev. A Edwards and W Kettlewell.

W. P. Fark T. OTTAWA DISTRICT.

Thurso—Sermons, September 27th, Meetings 23th, 29th, 30th, and Oowber 1st. Deputation, W J Joliffic and G A Gifford.

Orignal-Sermons. October 4th, Meetings at L'Orignal and Vanleek Hill, 5th, and 6th, (Meetings at the Seign ory appointment, to be held in connection with Grorge's Lake meetings in January.) Deputation, Wm Hall M

A and G A Gifford.

Point Fortune—Sermons, October 4th, Meetings, 7th, and 8th, Deputation, Wm Hall M A and W J Jolliffs. and W J Jolliffo. Aylwin and Victoria—Sermons, October 4th, Meetings during the week as arranged by the Superintendent, Deputation, G G Huxta-

ble and Benjamin Franklin.

North Wakefield—Semons, October 18th, Meetings as arranged by the Superintendent.

Deputation, S B Phillips, rnd W H Sparling.

W J HUSTER.

J W SPARLING, BRANTFORD DISTRICT.

Brantford First-Local arrangement. Brantford Second-Local arrangement, Mt Pleasant-Sermons, December 13th, Rev Wm Briers ... Meetings, December 14th, 15th and 16th. Deputation, Revs W Briers, J W

Holmes and J Odery.

Fairfield—Sermons, December 13th, Beys G Corn'sh and J H Keppel. Meetings, December 14th, 15th and 16. Deputation, Revs. G. Cornish, J. Patlp, B. A., J. Stinson, J. H. Keppel and W. Walsh.

Paris - Sermons, December 6th, Roy Alex Lang. ford. Meeting, December 7th. Deputation Revs A Langtord, J B Clarkson, M A, and

Glehwood-Sermons, January 26th, Rev D E Brownell, Meetings, January 27th, 28th and 29th. Deputation, Revs J Philp, BA, D E Broanell and W J Ford. inceton-Sermons, December 20th, Rev B

Clement, Meetings, December 21st and 22nd. Deputation, Revs B Clement, Thos Jackson and B B Keefer. Voedstock-Local arrangement.

Oxford Centre—Sermons, January 10th, Rev J B Clarkson, M A. Meetings, January 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th. Deputation, Revs C Hamilton and J B Clarkson, M A.
ast Zorra—Sermons, December 13th, Rev D E Brownell, Meetings, December 14th, 15th

and 16th. Deputation, Revs D E Brownell

and B B Keefer.

Williams and W Briers. Meetings, January 11th. 12th. 13th and 14th. Deputation, Revs. J'A Williams, W Briers, J W Holmes, A Edwards and E Snibley.

Torwich Sermons, January 17th, Rev BiClement. Meetings, January 18th, 19th and 20th. Deputation, Revs B Ctement, and J Odery.
Orterville-Sermons, October-18th, Rev G Cor-

nish) Meetings, October 19th, 20th, 21st and 22nd. Deputation, Beys J. W. German and Simcos-Sermons, November 22cd, Rev J B Charkson, BA. Meeting, November 23rd. Deputation, Revs J W German J B Clark.

son, BA, and Alex Langford. aterford-Sermons, November 22nd, Rev W J Ford, Meetings, November 24th, 25th and 26th. D. putation, Revs J A. Williams and W J Ford. Port Dover-Sermons, January 17th, Revs J W

German and D E Brownell, Meetings, January 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st. Deputation, Revs J W German, D E Brownell and CATS.... JH Kepp. . St Wil iams - Sermons, October 18th, Revs Thomas Jackson and E. Shibley, Meetings, October 19th, 20th, 21st and 22ad. Deputation, Revs

J C Williams, T Jackson and E Shibley. The meetings will be held at 7 o'clock p.m. A collection will be taken at each service in behalf of the funds of the Wesleyan Missionary Society. Each Superintendent is expected to notify the deputation of the place of the first meeting on his

> SARNIA DISTRICT. MISSIONARY DEPUTATIONS.

Adelaide, September 20th-Shannon, Fessantand Napier, October 11th—Teskey and Hall. Alvinston, November 22nd-Masson and Isaac. Arkona, December 20th-Ames and Ross. Point Edward, January 10th—Clark and Maxwell Petrolia, January 16th-Berry and Masson.

Oil Springs, January 10th-Berry and Waddell. Moore, January 17th—Ames, Neclands, Stratton, and Fudett. Watford, January 24th-Berry, Pessant, Stater, and Waddell.

Forest, January 31s: - Berry, Maxwell, Hall and Park Hill, February 7th-Slater, Russell, Mac-Cartney and Fydeil. Wyoming, January 24th—Perkey, Stonehouse, Hill, Cozens and J. K. Williston. Somora, February 14th-Neelands, Ross, Isaac

and Kerr.
Sarnia, Slater, MacCartney and —
St. Clair, ———, Slater, MacCartney and — Strathroy, -F. BERRY, Chairman,

J. C. SLATER, Fin. Sec. PEMBROKE DISTRICT. MISSIONARY DEPUTATIONS.

'embroke-Arrangements to be made, Westmeath-December 20th and following week

Whiting and Craig. Beachburg-October 18th and following week. Norton, Little and Kropp. Clarendon - October 18th and following week, Fowler and Oliver. Portage du Fort-September 20th and following

week. Usborne and Stenning. Renfrew-Scptember 20th and following week. Fowler and Moyers. lice-January 17th and following week. Mauds

ley and Kropp.

Onslow — October 18th and following week. Howes and Richardson. Bryson—December 13th and following week Allum and Craig. Mattawa—Date not given. 'R. Whiting,

Renfrew and Thorne-Date not given. Howes and Kropp Rankin Date not given. Whiting and Meyers Raglau-Allum.

Book-Steward's Notices.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

This is a good time to subscribe for the GUAR-DIAN. ONE DOLLAR Will pay for the paper to the Exeter—Sermons, October 11th, Rev D C Clappie end of the year. Those who subscribe now will sen, and W Kettlewell. Deputation, Rev D secure the report of the proceedings of the First General Conference, which meets in Toronto in September. Breibren, let us hear from you soon.

books, suitable for S. S. Hbrarles and prizes.

We have on hand a lot of old S. S. Advocates, put up in packages of 100, assorted, which we will send to any address at the low price of sixty cents per hundred, post free, 🖖 🕾 🕆

Latters Received at the Book-room FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 7, 1874. (Nums of Afty of its and under not entered in list.)

A—D Athonse I ob. ... Wm Atten 6 00. ... Rev W
Ames I o

B—Rev W M Bielby 2 00. ... Mes M Boss I 35. ...
Rev Wm Bredio I ob. ... Rev Geo Browne I ob.
... Rev W Borns I ob. ... Rev Geo Browne I ob.
... Rev W Borns I ob. ... Mev R Davey I ob.
... Wm Coutes 50 09. ... Rev I W Chapsham 2 00.
D—Rev A M Lelong 2 36. ... Rev R Davey I ob.
... Rev J Freshman I 38.
E—W H Eaklos 2 00. ... Rev R J Forman 2 00
... Rev J Freshman I 38.
E—W H Eaklos 2 00. ... Rev R J Forman 2 00
... Rev J Freshman I 38.
G—M M Gould 16 00 ... & Gauly 2 00.
H—Rev T B Howard 40 00. ... H W Hunt 6 90. ...
Wm Bogg I ob. ... W Hames I 09.
I—Rev I A Sewell 0 80.
K—Rev J is Rer I b 0. ... K W M Leech 5 00.
M—Jo. McConcell 0 75. ... F T Morver 0 38. ... Rev
D C McDwell 12 45. ... Rev W P Mercan 9 08
... J W Marsin 6 76.
P—Rev M M Pattyson I 10. ... Rev J B Ph'illips 2 00.
R—H Robson I 20. ... M B Roblin I, 00.
S—Rev W T Smith 8 00. ... Rev R H Smith 3 00.
G-Rev L W Thomson 2 10. ... Rev I i Tupper 2 (0)
W—Rev W C Washington 5 (0). .. Rev. T Wheatley 8 15. ... Lave been been by Majt to A_D Althouse I ob Wm Atten 6 co Rev W

Parcels have been sent by Mail to

Dovey, Prusseis. E. Rev CM Eastman, Arkona. E-Rev C M Essiman, Arbona.

C-Rev R J Forman, Drayton.

G-G G German, Strathrey.

H-H Wenns, Jelia... W Fames, Vennacher.

O-ES Ort, Cookshire.

E-D Stander, Stoudy He..... Rev S Shibley, Carlton Place... B Sarvis, Listowell.

T-J B Trimble, North Gower.

W-Rev J V Wilson, Avening.

Parcois have been sent by Express to

A...Rev W Scales, Sterling.
T.-Rev R ETupper, Mount Brydges.
W.-R W Walton, Cifford..... Rev J Watson, Avon,
See via Ingersoil.

DRUG BUSINESS FOR SALE IN A thriving Village; no opposition; business good and thoroughly established; sriendid opening; good reasons for selling. For particulars, address DAWSON & CO., Wark worth, Oat. 2338-5

Commercial.

TORONTO MARKETS. STREET PRICES. Superfine 21 01 to Spring wheat extra 5 03 to Fancy 0 10 to Extra 5 40 to Extra 5 40 to Experior extra 5 40 to Superior extra 5 40 to No. 1 fall 130 to No. 2 115 to No. 1 spring 124 to No. 2 120 to 10 to WHILESALE PRICES. Oatmeal, car lote 5 to 6 90

Oatmeal, tar lote 5 to 5 73

small lots 6 to 6 25

Cornmeal, in small kits 8 85 to 4 03

Brat, in car lotes 15 00 to 19 00

Rye 040 to 6 00

Corn 60 to 6 00

Extraw 12 00 to 12 00

Extra 10 00 to 6 00

APPLES 20 to 14 00

APPLES 20 to 3 00

APPLES 20 to 3 00

Forthwelces 0 to 6 00

Turkeys 0 to 6 00

Fork-Mess 10 to 6 00

Extra prime 00 to 6 00

Smoked 0 11 to 6 12

Hams-Salted 0 91 to 10 00

Extra prime 00 to 10 20

Extra prime 00 11 to 6 12

Hams-Salted 0 91 to 10 00

Extra prime 0 11 to 6 12

Hams-Salted 0 91 to 10 00

Extra prime 0 11 to 6 12

Hams-Salted 0 91 to 10 00

Extra Arashough 0 11 to 6 12

Extra Arashough 0 11 to 6 12

Extra Arashough 0 11 to 6 12 Oatmeal, car lots 5 to to

Smited Smoked

Hemlock Calf (30 to 45 fls per doz)...

HIDES AND SKINS.

Travellers' Suide.

GRAND TRUNK BAST. P.M. GRAND TRONK WEST.

Fer Grand Trank West. 6.00 2.30
Grand Trunk East. 1.10 5.31
Per Great Western Railway. 6.00 10.35 3.00
Per Northern Railway. 6.00 10.35 3.00
Western States 8.00 8.00 8.00 8.00

Births, Marringes, & Denths.

Notices of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, to maure insertion must be accompanied by Twenty-tive Cents each—sent to the Book-Sceward.

· BIRTH.

On the 2nd inst, in Cainsville, the wife of the Rev. V. W. Shepherd, of a daughter.

On the let inst., by the Roy.W.C. Henderson, M.A., in Stratford, at the residence of James Foster, Esq., John Read, Esq., to Miss Mary & Taylor, both of the town of Stratford.

On Wodnesday morning, 2nd inst, by the Rev. W. deffers. O.D., at the Wesleyan Church Cobaurg, the Rev. Allar Bowerman, M.A., Principal of the Manitoba Wesleyan Institute, Winnipeg, to Miss C. M. Stephens, second daughter of George Stephens, Fea. Cobourg.

On the 2nd inst., by the Sev. B. W. Wallace, at the residence of the bride's father. Mr. James Wilford Beal, of Towns, to Mary Emily, youngest daughter of Ectianin Bache, Esq. London, On the Beal. On the 26th ult, in the township of Amaranth, are largely stocked with John H., second son of Mark and Hannah Brambles, aged 12 years.

On the 21th ult., at her residence, Ernestown, Ont., in the 82th year of her age, Elizabeth Thorne, widow of the late A.F. Forward and mether in-law of the Rev. W. Short, W. H. Peake, and of W. F. Collins, Faq., Crown Lands Department, Quebec. Her end

Marriage Licenses. 33

YAS. B. BOUSTEAD,

Issuer of Marriage Licenses. OFFICE: No. 14 Addaids Street East, and at Residence

No. 524 Jarvis Street,

2332-1**y**

TOROMTO. MARRIAGE LICENSES. (Under the New Act, July 1, 1874.)

GEORGE THOMAS, OFFICE: 40 CHUBOH STREET, (West side, two doors south of King Street), TORONTO. 2330-ly Miscellaneous,-

QALE BY AUCTION FIGURES CONTRACTOR TOUTS VALUABLE FARM! The subscriber is instructed by the proprietor to sell by Public Auction, at CLOVER HILL HOTEL,

08 Saturday, Sept. 19, 1874, At TWO o'clock, P.M.,

The East Half of Lot No. 6, in the 7th Concession of Essa, CONTAINING

100 ACRES.

The Farm is nearly all cleared, well-fenced, in ex-cellent order, near Chorches and Schools, and the present tenantis to leave several acres of Fall Wheat in the ground.

REFERENCES — George Fletcher, Esq., Alliston; James Eoss, Esq., and Dr. Euchanan, Cookstown; and David Morrow, Esq., Barrie.

Title Indisputable.

JOHN W. MORROW, Auctioneer. 2339-2t Barrie, P.O., Essa, August 19, 1874.

ONTARIO LADIES COLLEGE, WHITEY, ONT.,

OPENS FOR STUDENTS SEPT. 15TH, Mr. F. H. TORRINGTON-Vocal and Instrumental Mr. J. HOUK—Drawing an a Painting. First-class teachers in all departments. Best of accommodation for Boarders.

Circulars on application to REV. J. E SANDERSON, M.A., NOONEY & SON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS 'N FLOUR AND FEED. BALED HAY & STRAW,

AND . Country Produce Generally, AT THE SIGN OF THE "GOLDEN SHEAF" ...

FLOUR & FEED STORE,

NO. 83, CHURCH STREET, TORONTO, ONT. Flour and Preduce sold on Commission, 2310-ly

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. Canada.
Province of Ontario, IN THE COUNTY COURT OF County of York.
THE COUNTY OF YORK.

In the matter of DOMINICK ANTHONY MER-RICK and JAMES HENRY MERRICK, attely trading under the style of MERRICK BROS, insolvents. The undersigned have fled in the office of this court a consent by their Creditors to their discharge, and on the seventh day of October next, at Twelve o'clock noon, they will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a contribution of the discharge thereby effected.

Toronto, September 4, 1874.

H. B. MORPHY, Their Attorney ad litem.

WORKS OF REV. C. VAN-DUSEN PRACTICAL THEOLOGY. 12mo., extra cloth, bevelled boards, gut edges.....\$1 00 THE SUCCESSFUL YOUNG EVANGELIST.. 0 50

THE PRODIGY...... 0 60

For Sale at the WESLEYAN BOOK-ROOM.

Dry Coods.

SAMSON. KENNEDY,

> & GEMMEL ARE IN RECEIPT OF

OF

Special attention is directed to their Stock of * DRESS GOODS

New Fabrics.

Also, to their water and IMMENSE STOCK-

BLANKETS, FLANNELS.

General Staple Goods.

HABERDASHERY DEPARTMENT Contains many Navelties, selected from the PARIS MARKET, not nitherto kept.

SAMSON, KENNEDY & GEMMEL,

On the 26th all, by the Rev. James Gundy, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Robert Quance to Miss Hanah L. Fighter, Nr. Robert Quance to Miss Hanah L. Fighter, both of Middleton.

MILLER & HUGHES,

G. & J. W. COX & CO.

Beg respectfully to intimute to the citizens of Toronto, and residents of the surrounding country, that extensive preparations have been carefully made to most their wants in the various Departments, which

SEASONABLE GOODS. at reasonable prices. Call and examine our-

Dress Goods, Street Fancy Goods, Staples,

Mantles, GENTS' FURNISHINGS.

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CLOTHING. MER'S AND BOYS, READY MADE TO ORDER.

Ten per Cent. to the Clergy .- Terms Cash.

Issuer of Marriage Licenses. 115 TO 121 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO, MILLER & HUGHES.

Cens, &c.

FRESH TEAS! FRESH TEAS! VI NAS JUST RECEVED AT THE

VICTORIA TEA WAREHOUSE.

98 King Street,

Was (SIGN OF THE QUEEN), And also at 258 Youge Street, corner of Trinity Square.

EDWARD LAWSON in' remining



Customers for their very Hperal patrusage in the gast to inform them and the public that he has just received as very extensive assortment of the finest NEW (1900) with the

numerons Customers for

TEAS put up in 6, 10, 15 and 20th. Tin Canstern and lattice at the following prices, and also in original achages at the lowest wholesale prices.

BLACK AND BIXED TEAM

8 Fine Breakmat Congon.... M Extra Fine do

of Choice upon Choice, which has no equal,... EDWARD LAWSON also calls attention to his far-SOLUBLE COFFEES.

Made in one minute without boiling, put up in 2. a, 10 and 20 ib. tine, at 30; and 35 per in. Guaranteed superior to all others,

All orders by mail and otherwise punctually attended to. 25 lbs of Tea and upwards, shipped to one address to any Railway Station in Ontario free of charge.

EDWARD LAWSON. E. C."

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE "EARNEST CHRISTIAN'TY." We have a few Unrough left, and will send a Chromo and Magazine for \$1 for six months, begin-cing with July, or the Magazine alone for 50 cents.

dollar will get credit for the year ending July, 1875. REV. J. SHAW,

Brinting, Stereotyping & Binding. BOOK AND JOB

Address

PHINTING THE STATE OF THE STATE OF GUARDIAN OFFICE!

NEAT !- CHEAP !- EXPEDITIOUS The factities for BUOK AND JOB PRINTING a the "GUARDIAN" OFFICE have istely been greatly augmented, and this Establishment is now in a posi-tion to execute every description of PRINTING in very superior manner.

tion to execute every description of PRINTING in very superior manner...

In the COMPOSING-ROOM, large Founts very superior TYPE, for Rooks, Pamphlets, Tracks, &c., &c., from the Type Foundry of Messis, Miller & Richards, of Edinbergh, Scotland, have recent, been added. been added.

The JOB DEPARTMENT has likewise received great additions of Plain and Ornamental Letter. Merchants and others requiring Posters, Hand-Bills Circulars, Carls, Elli Heads, or 127 description of either PLAIN or ORNAMENTAL PLINTING, will find this Establishment one of the best and cheapest in Toronto.

find this Establishment one of the pest and encapers in Toronto.

The PRESS-ROOM has been enlarged; and in addition to the Three Steam Power Presses already in use, three of the pelecuted GORU'IN STEAM PRESSES, and also one of FORSAI 'HS STEAM FOLDING MACHINES, have been added, which greatly enhance the facilities, and enable this Establishment to add considerably to its large and increasing Eusiness.

ZES Ministers and Friends in the Country, forwarding their Orders to the GULBBIAN OFFICE, may rely upon baving their work done promptly correctly and in the best sivie.

Stereotypin : In all its Branches, executed with neatness. * rectnality and desputch.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE PRINTING OF CIRCUIT PLANS. In connection with the Printing Department, there as a first-class

BINDERY On the Premises, where every description of BOOK BINDING is neatly and cheaply executed.

THE CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN

in published every medneaday, at the Westeran Book and Job Printing Establishment,

80 King Street, East, and 15 Court Street, TORONTO The price of this Paper is TWO DOLLARS a year, in current funds, envariably in advance. All TRAVELLING AND LOCAL PREACHERS

of the Wesleyen Methodist Church are authorized Agents to procure Subscribers and forward their names with subscriptions; and to all authorized Agents who shall send TEN new subscribers with the cash, one copy will be sent gratis. All communications must be pou-paid RATES OF ADVERTISING.

The column \$150 per year; \$90 per six months; \$60 per three months. Helf a column, \$90 per year; \$60 per six months; \$38 per three months. Quarter of a column, \$60 per year \$53 per six months; \$26 for three months.

Each advertisement, for less time and space that the above, twelve ceuts per line for first lessration Every subsequent insertion of do. I respense per line 2315-6m