

A.C. C. Dan,

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OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

THE BURIALS BILL.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,-As this is about the only important measure introduced in the present session, it is receiving a very large amount of public attention. It is evident that the Bill will receive at every stage the keenest criticism, and be met with the most determined opposition.

ON TUESDAY LAST

the opponents of the bill met in conference, and took counsel as to the best way in which the objectionable and humiliating proposals may be met and defeated. Your correspondent had the privilege of attending this gathering and listening to men of foremost position and ability. The Government proposals were analysed and shown up in their true light, the feeling of the entire meeting was one of deep and honest indignation, and in no way will the present measure be accepted as a settlement of the question. The Wesleyan body was represented by Mr. Waddy, M. P., and Alderman Fowler of Wolverhampton, and they were in a position to speak with certainty as to the course that we are prepared to take in common with our brethren of the Nonconformist churches in rejecting the pitiable indignity of silent funerals and other provisions which the Gov-ernment would like to force upon us.

THE EDUCATIONAL MEETING was held in Exeter Hall, and was the first of our great anniversaries. lacked a little of the intense enthusiasm of the meeting of last year, and was not so crowded. The choir of about 600 voices formed a great attraction and imparted much interest throughout the whole evening. The business was divided into three portions, and a speaker was appointed to advocate the claims of each.

THE CHILDREN'S HOME

established some eight years ago by the Rev. T. B. Stephenson, and still under his efficient and untiring superintendance, is being lovingly cared for by Methodism, and prospered by the blessing of God. It has spread out into four or more great centres, and bids fair to become a powerful and perma-ment institution of Wesleyan Methodism.

SABBATH SCHOOL WORK and specially the doings of the Sabbath school Union received full recognition. Increased efficiency in teaching, improved facilities for systematic work. and ever-growing numbers in our schools afforded material for congratulation and thanksgiving, and incentives to renewed effort and consecration.

THE DAY SCHOOLS

of Methodism were reviewed and the present aspects of the question fully discussed. The statistics were not encouraging. There is a small decrease in the number of schools and of scholars. The formidable competion of national schools in the villages, and of splendidly equipped Board schools in many towns and cities subject our Weslevan day schools to a severe strain, and in some instances compelled a transfer of our schools to the care and support of the School Boards. This is a subject of deep regret to our educational authorities, but it is unavoidable. It will be an increasing difficulty as the Boards become general, and rates are everywhere demanded. Our people must contribute their full proportion in this form, and they cannot erect and maintain separate schools in any great numbers in the future. Yet our schools maintain their high character and are second to none in efficiency.

THE BUDGET FOR 1877 was presented last night, and in the face of the extraordinary trade depression, it is found that there is no deffeciency, but a very small surplus. Reve- of inebriates who are to be reached in nue to the amount of 79 millions has brotherly love, and brought to Christ, but

been received and the same amount has been expended. The rate-payers have no remission of their burdens to gladden their hearts but there is no increase to trouble them. It is a very quiet and unpretending scheme, but it is something to be thankful for at the hands of a Government which is ever increasing the expenditure of the nation, and so far notwithstanding the increase of the income, has not relieved the amount of taxation.

THE GOOD TEMPLARS

have been sitting at Plymouth in an nual session. Rumors of reduced numbers, of formidable secessions, and of strong internal dissensions have been circulated during the year. If we may judge from the returns just presented there has not been much truth in those rumors, but the Order is vigorous, strong and progressive. It has passed through a sharp ordeal on the Negro question which has drifted over from the American side, but its action has been well sustained at home, and its Worthy Chief, Mr. Malins, has again been elected as head of the Order. This report is gratifying, as there have been persistent attempts to damage the order of Good Templars, and also the formation of other powerful temperance associations.

WAR RUMOURS

are abundant, and at the time of writing the prospect of peace between Russia and Turkey seems almost hopeless. Turkey is obstinate and insolent, the protocol is rejected and it is feared that the next step on the part of Russia will be a declaration of war.

de ai har April 16, "B."

BOSTON CORRESPONDENCE.

(Central Advocate.)

Unless the original determination is changed, the Tabernacle meetings will close this week. A very general expression is being given to the hope that they may be continued a few weeks longer, but no announcement has been made intimating such an intention. The interest in the work has not flagged for a moment from the outset, but has been cumulative. The question of success, in a very full degree. has been settled for several weeks. Let the meetings close now, when they may. a glorious victory is an assured fact.

The marked feature of the work for several weeks past, has been the interest developed in connection with the subordinate meetings. Those that we have heretofore mentioned have increased in numbers and power, and various other special meetings for railroad men, for members of the press, and the meeting for market men at Fanueil Hall. These special meetings have not only been held in the main portion of the city, but in East and South Boston, in Charlestown and Cambridge, and in all the surrounding towns

Last Friday was a very notable day in the history of the revival. It was the occasion of a great and enthusiastic temperance convention. Every Friday during the course of the meetings has been devoted specially to the interests of this cause, and the success which has attended the efforts in behalf of the inebriate has been signally great. The day was a very disagregable one, but the attendance was large. The first part of the programme consisted of the narration of their experience by converted drunkards. No one can tell so well the wretchedness of intemperance as these men who have sounded the shoals and depths," and nothing is better calculated to excite sympathy and interest for this fallen class than these recitals, by the victims themselves, of the horrors of the terrible captivity. After these personal experiences. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler, of New York, delivered an address. He spoke with special reference to the work of the church in the prevention of drunkenness. When God committs people to our care in the churches, he does not give them to us originally as wrecks. We receive them as children from the nursery. The young people come to us untouched by the demon of the cup. Our first work therefore is that of preservation—it is to put up the light houses, to buoy the channel, to point out the sunken rock, to set the example of abstinence, to save from wreck. We have not only in our midst thousands

thousands of people who are in danger, Zion's HERALD, and if so, can you not who as yet have not fallen, but who will fall unless we take care of them Unless this preventive work is done we will always have an amount of curative work on our hands that will far exceed our resources. Reformed men, like Mr. Sawyer and others, may stand fifty yards from the falls of Niagara and see thousands carried to destruction, and may occasionally draw one out and save him. But let the mass of God's people go five miles above the cataract and prevent the children and young people from throwing themselves in the rapids. What shall the church do? One thing to be done is what the Church of Scotland was to do by Mr. Moody, when they asked him, "What is the best way to arrest intemperance in Scotland?" He gave them a glance like a shot from his eve, as he said. "Let the ministers and Christian people put the bottle from off their own table." That answer set Scotland to shaking. If there is wine in the pulpit, it will leak into the pews.

The next speaker was the Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., of New York. He took for his text a paraphrase of a popular proverb, which he put thus: "An ounce of mother it worth a pound of priest." He urged the obligation of Christians to have a feeling of tenderness for the fallen and despised classes. No one in this country has a wider experience in dealing with this class than he, and no one probably has accomplished so much in that direction. He stated that every week he met assemblages of seven or eight hundred of these men, and that from twenty-five to fifty of the number were reformed weekly. This kind of people, he said, need to be approached with more of the mother than of the priest.

A VISIT TO WIDOW JONES.

Dr. Mark Trafton writes betimes for Zion's Herald. There is a little veiled satire in his story, the concluding half of which we copy. We are thankful to say that our own worn-out ministers and minister's widows, though no better cared for than they should be, do not quite suit the picture here presented. We would fain hope that the Doctor (who is somewhat of a wag) has been using a good deal of colouring in his sketch of New England Christian

But we must come to the object of our risit: and so I at once, as delicately as possible, opened the subject, and asked the widow how she was getting on, and asked her what was ber prospect for the winter, now so near at hand. She looked at me a moment (I saw she was making a desperate effort for self control), and then replied, "Well, we have so far succeeded in paying the rent, which is six dollars a month, and getting something to live upon You know the insurance upon which my husband depended, is lost, and that leaves me with nothing but my hands. I do not get as much work as I could do. I bought a sewing machine but I owe for it, and may have to give it up. My children require much of my time. I could take in washing"-here she broke down entirely, and her sobs shock her whole frame like an ague.

I got up and walked to the window. My wife was crying like a child. It was too much for my philosophy. It was a problem beyond my powers of solution.

She recovered herself shortly, and went on: " My husband told me, just before he died, that the Church which he had served so long would not see us suffer, and the Preachers' Aid Society would take care of us; but all I have yet received is this paper;" and she passed it to me, saying, "I don't know what to make of it."

I unrolled the red tape document and read: "You will fill out the blanks and return it to the secretary."

" How old are you?" "How many children have you who are dependent on you?" 'Have you any property, and if so, how

"Have you any income, and if so, how "Have you an occupation, and how nuch can you earn?"

"How long was your husband in the ministry ?" There are some other questions which might with equal propriety have been in-erted, as, for instance: "What was the state of your husband's wardrobe when he

died, and what is the present probable "Do you keep a dog, and if so, what does it cost to board him?" "Do you spend any money in unneces

sary travel, or in attending lectures or concerts, and if so, how much ?" "Do you take any periodicals, except

dispense with them all, except the last? and could you not stop that, and borrow your neighbor's?"

"Did you ever try to live on two meals a day, and so save one-third of your table

But I was too indignant to indulge in humor at that interview, and my first impulse was to tear the paper in shreds, and throw them into the stove : but I restrained myself, and said to the poor, forsaken one, "I will see to this matter. In the meantime do not hesitate to make known to us your wants; you shall not suffer." So we left and returned home.

At our cosy tea-table, after a long si-lence, my wife said, "What are you think-

ing of? Why don't you speak?"
"I was thinking of this: Suppose when you had six children, the eldest twelve and the babe at your breast (he is now six feet and four inches in height, and weighs 192 pounds), I had died, what could you have done? How many nights I have lain

awake pondering that grave question."
"But you did not die, and if you had, some way would have opened for us, no doubt. God never forsakes His children."

"All that is true; you are a woman of piety and faith; but, you see, you are not in that condition, and so you can know nothing about it. But what about poor Sister Jones, on whom we have just called. God has not forsaken her, I suppose nor forgotten her, either, but has left her to the care of the Church—His Church, they call themselves-and they send her a paper of—not pins, but such questions.

And she must make known all her condition; and if her husband had left any property, she must use it all up to the last cent before they will aid her at all. 'Tell it not in Gath' that the M. E. Church aids none of her worn out ministers or widows, but paupers !" My indignation was here rising again, but was checked by that peculiarity of my organism, and which I am obliged to struggle

against—a disposition to look upon the ludicrous aspect of things—and I set down my cup and burst into a fit of laughter.

"Well, this is no laughing matter," said my wife, who never laughs when she can help it. "I feel more like crying, and have felt so since I saw that poor woman and her helpless children; and she, a min ister's wife, talks of taking in washing'and here the good woman broke down again, and pressed her napkin against her

"Wait a moment," I said. "As soon as this laugh is over, I will join in weeping but it just occurred to me that there was another question which might have been sent to that widow-this, for instance: Had your husband a set of false teeth If so, were they on gold or rubber, and if on gold, what did you do with the plate? "No. I am not treating it lightly at all. am but using the only weapon which can pierce the incrustation of selfishness and indifference which covers the sensibilities of the Church, on this matter of care for worn out preachers, widows and orphans

Year by year the case is presented, and still the aid comes in meagerly and reluctantly, and the worn-out suffer. There's Sister Jones. Her husband gave all the best years of his life to faithful services for the Church, and he had the assurance when he joined the ranks that he should have a living, and if he broke down, he should be provided for in age and infirmity; that if he fell at his post, his widow and children should be the care of the Church. When young, he was told that if he interested himself in the sale of our books, he would be creating a fund from which he would draw something, at least, if disabled. His estimates have barely met his necessities, so that Le could save nothing; and now his unhappy family are left in utter destitution. It has a bad look. Our supplies from the Book Concern are cut off. Our extravagance in church building has crippled our Churches, and the poor are left in poverty and want. O ye people of God, in your quiet homes, with your wants all supplied, remember the claims of these sufferers, and denying yourselves of some luxury, send in at once a percentage of the debt you owe our suffering Sister Jones, and her classmates!

WE find in The Observer the following graphic exhibit of the crowding of the ministerial ranks in the United States :-April 12, 1877.

Dear Sir,-Having heard that the pulpit of the ____ has not yet been filled, write to ask you to put the name of my friend, the Rev. ——, before the people, He is just the man for the place, and I am

vours. ____, April 14. My Dear Sir,-Your request is cheer-

fully complied with, and your friend will be invited to preach when his turn comes There are now seventy three names on the list of candidates recommended, and if each one of them is heard not more than two Sundays, your friend will be wanted about three years hence. It is well that you wrote so soon, because applications are coming in so rapidly some of them will have to wait four or five years.

Always yours,

GOUGH COMING.

This is something like an announcement! To the thousands who never heard him, and to other thousands who have—for he is said to be as effective on the platform as ever-this intimation comes with glad surprize. Apart from his subject-that too is as important as ever-it is an event in one's life to hear Gough. Engaged at \$750 for three lectures, the confidence of the Temperance men who invite him runs high. They ought to be sustained handsomely, for it is more than a Temperance enterprize. All admirers of eloquence will thank them. We subjoin an extract from his Autobiography in relation to his former visit to Halifax.

I continued in Ohio,—visiting Indianapolis, Aurora, and Madison, in Indiana, —lecturing constantly till the 12th of June, when I left Cleveland, reaching my home on the 14th, and rested till July 4th, working with an occasional respite till the 26th; remained on the farm till August 25th, when I left on the steamer Europe for Halifax, Nova Scotia. I continued there for more than a week, delivering nine lectures. I had an opportunity of addressing the famous Forty-Second Highlanders, then stationed at Halifax. An English paper stated, three years after, that "many of the men were all the better for it."

In passing through the city, I had noticed a sign hung up in front of a low drinking-house, with a daub of a picture, representing a half-intoxicated soldier in the Highland costume, a bottle in one hand and a pipe in the other; "The Jolly Highland Soldier," in red letters beneath. In the course of my address to the soldiers, I told them what I had seen, and asked them if the publican dared to exhibit the picture of a drunken lawyer, a drunken doctor, or a drunken minister, or even a " Jolly Highland Officer?" No He associated the Highland soldier with drunkness. It was an insult to them, and to the "Garb of old Gaul," of which they were proud. The next day the sign disappeared. A deputation of the men had waited on the proprietor, with a very emshould be taken down. I heard of a sign that was taken down in Connecticut. because it told too much truth. The rumseller's name was Solomon Camp, and being economical of space, he directed the painter to inscribe, "S. Camp's Tavern." The artist omitted the space and dot, and it appeared, "Scamp's Tavern." All have heard of the "Seven last Plagues for sale here." A peculiar name for a grog-shop is, "The Silent." Another, "The Bite Tavern;" another, "The Shades." One I saw was the "Spider;" and on the blinds was painted an enormous web, with un fortunate flies entangled in the meshes.

At the recent public meeting in Boston, Mr. Gough was one of the speakers. We find this notice of his appearance in Zion's Herald.

Mr. Gough, in the evening, was at his best. He did not lack in wonderful dramatic power and irresistible humor, but he was evidently greatly impressed with the solemnity of the scene, and the divine grace that was present. The address had the pathos, and solidity, and religious force of his most effective temperance discourses, and profoundly impressed the audience, made up, as it was largely, of

BAPTIST ORDINATION.

From the New York Herald. The Examiner and Chronicle indulges in a little mild sarcasm over our statements concerning the re-ordination of Rev. Mr. Haynes, who has just entered the Baptist ministry. The gentleman was ordained according to the forms of the Methodist Church, but when he changed his denominational relations it was decreed that his ordination was invalid. We simply suggested that when a man is consecrated by one branch of the Christian Church, and changes his field of labor, his consecration holds good if we are all brethren, as we pretend to be. The Examiner and Chronicle says he was ordained a Methodist, and nothing else-We humbly confess our error. We supposed that he was ordained to the Christian ministry, that he went to work in the Methodist branch of it. If, however, he was made nothing but a Methodist, and not a Christian, he should certainly be ordained over again. Let us not have a second blunder, though. This time let the elders see to it that he is not ordained as a Baptist only. We are heartily sorry to have been laboring so tong under the delusion that if a man was a Christian he might possibly be a Baptist too.

REV. JOSEPH COOK

(Montreal Witness.)

We give above a portrait of Rev. Joseph Cook, whose lectures have proved so acceptable to our readers. The following facts regarding his life will prove interesting :-

As the interest of the community is becoming more and more engrossed in the utterances of this remarkable young man, it has seemed proper to me who have known him from little boyhood, and was several years associated with him as schoolmate, class-mate and chum, to give your readers some particulars of his life, which have not appeared in the public press.

His father, William H. Cook, Esq., i one of nature's noblemen, a wealthy farmer, residing about three miles south-west from the village of Ticonderoga, Essex County, N. Y. His extensive lands stretch from mountain range to mountain range across Trout brook, a limpid stream which mingles with the Cheonderoga, or sounding waters, the outlet of Lake George. In this lovely spot, which Joseph has named Corvalls, he was born in 1838. He is an only child. I distinctly remember the merriment caused in class once when he was rendering one of Æsop's fables in which a mother fox reproaches a lioness for bringing forth but one young at a birth, and the lioness replied, "Yes, one, but a lion!" The emphasis then given to the word has grown more and more significant with passing years.

Mr. Cook's first education was a home, and was began so early that he cannot now recall the time when he did not know his alphabet. From this best of all schools he passed to the common school of the district, where, however, he was soon more capable than the teacher. Consequently he was sent to the Whitehall (N. Y.) Academy, boarding while there with a somewhat prominent and eccentric Baptist preacher named Grant. In 1850, the writer of this article and

Joseph Cook met as schoolmates at

Newton Academy, Shorham, Vermont.

Though attracting considerable attention even at this early age by his compositions, he showed no great strength in any other direction. He was very large of his age, and was looked upon by most people as an overgrown, verdant boy. In the autumn of 1852 these two schoolmates became chums and classmates at Keeseville (N. Y.) Academy. Here the young hero of "Scholarly Theology" developed into the graceful and eloquent extemporaneous speaker, the trenchant debater and the remarkably interesting writer. Though not a member of the church until two vears afterward, he was thoroughly versed in the scriptures, and was punctual in his attendance on public worship and Sunday-school. It was through his influence that the undersigned was led for the first time to attend the services of a Protestant church. This interesting incident I quote from the pages of my autobiographical sketch entitled "Spiritual Struggles," page 193. as follows :- " On our first Sabbath morning in Keesville he said to me, 'Will you go with me to the Presbyterian Church this morning?' I hesitated a moment and then replied, ' Yes, if you will go to the Catholic Church with me this afternoon.' Certainly,' he unhesitatingly answered, showing no prejudice against it. I was not a little perplexed at my dilemma, for I had a holy-rather an unholy dread of going into a Protestant church, looking upon it as the sure way to perdition. My early training on this subject came up forcibly to my mind. But hoping that the harm I might incur would be more than counterbalanced by the good he might receive by going with mefor I greatly desired to convert him to my faith-I finally ratifel my engagement and prepared to go with him. This was an occasion never to be forgotten."

The Essex County Republican, of a recent date, published in Keeseville, referring to the Boston orator, says: "There are many who attended the Keeseville Academy with Dr. Cook, the recollection of whom is very vivid.' After speaking of some "whose faces we shall see no more," it adds: "Rev. L. N. Beaudry, now a Methodist minis- it in its separate parts, you would ar-

senior, the sharp debates between him inflection of the voice; action there and Cook were among the interesting incidents of the Lyceum, or the 'Keeseville Cabal,' as they chose to style it."

From early childhood Mr. Cook kept a diary, in which are recorded not only the ordinary occurences offlife, but also and character, by Rev. L. N. Beaudry | studies and reflections by the way. His motto was " Nulla dies sin linea."

> He was a careful student of men and things, or as he styles them the " Newest" and the "Oldest" testaments. He is a poet of no mean order. Some of his productions are full of the tenderest sentiments, and the most striking and beautiful imagery. One verse of a hymn written for the "Keeseville Cabal," will show the direction of his ambition:

"Here fit us for the storms of life,-"Here would our plastic spirits dwell That fainting not amid the strife, "Our lives for God and Truth may tell."

One day the question of favorite pursuits or vacations was raised among the students, and each was requested to give an answer. Mr. Cook's was so characteristic and original, that it could not be easily forgotten, namely, Preaching without pastoral care and authorship." This beau ideal he now realizes. After nine months of careful study at Point-aux:Trembles, then a thorough college preparation at Philip's Academy, Mass., two years at Yale College, two more at Harvard University, ending with graduation with honors, three years at Andover, (Mass.) Theological Seminary, a few years in German universities and in foreign travel, he now writes for the leading periodicals of the country, such as the Atlantic Monthly, Harper's Monthly, Bibliotheca Sacra, &c., and preaches to the largest number of cultured minds of any man on this continent. He is a congregational minister without pastoral charge, nor is he open to what is known as a call. In one of his recent letters to me, he says: "I had rather occupy this Boston lectureship to ministers than any pulpit or professor's chair in New England. This is saying much, but I speak deliberately, and after some experience in the Lectureship, I have my Sabbaths for speaking from point to point in the churches, and my week day for lecturing and authorship. With courses of lectures on my hands at Springfield, Haverhill, Amherst College and Boston all at once I have not had two seconds of leisure for three months. I am not planless nor hopeless. Your friend as ever." His perseverance and energy are equal He possesses a splendid physique, an immense brain well balanced, and a pure and thoroughly consecrated spirit.

P. S .- I hope to furnish your readers ere long some of Mr. Cook's early

LOUIS N. BEAUDRY.

L. N. B. Montreal April 11, 1377.

EVERY MINISTER MUST BE HIMSELF.

The personal peculiarities of preachers no doubt ought to be kept within bounds, but, depend upon it, they ought not to be altogether renounced. When you bome to a really considerable preacher you will not find one of them who has not distinctive marks, just as you will never find one human face that is worth the wearing, that has not got, in some shape or other, some distinctive marks. If I go back myself upon remarkable preachers whom I have heard, I heard Dr. Newman about forty years ago. Dr. Newman was at that time, long ago, before the era of the controversies with which his name is connected-but, controversy or no controversy, battle or no battle, a man like Dr. Newman, with his deep piety and his remarkable gifts of mind, could not but be a great object of interest. Dr. Newman, when I was an undergraduate at Oxford, was looked upon rather with prejudice as what is termed a Low Churchman, but was very much respected for his character and his known ability. He was then the vicar of St. Mary's at Oxford, and used to preach there. Without ostentation or effort, but by simple excellence. he was constantly drawing undergraduates more and more around him. Now. Dr. Newman's manner in the pulpit was one about which, if you considered

was none. His sermons were read, and his eyes were always on the book; and all that, you will say, is against efficiency in preaching. Yes, but you take a man as a whole, and there was a stamp and a seal about him; there was a solemn music and sweetness in the tone; there was a completeness in the figure taken altogether with the tone and with the manner, which made even his delivery, such as I have described it, and though exclusively with written sermons, singularly attractive. Well, now I will make a great jump and go to another very notable and very admirable man-I mean Dr. Chalmers. I have heard Dr. Chalmers preach and lecture, and I think I have heard him speak, Well, now, being a man entirely of Scotch blood, I am very much attached to Scotland, and like even the Scotch accent, but not the Scotch accent of Dr. Chalmers. Undoubtedly, the accent of Dr. Chalmers in preaching and delivery was a considerable impediment. Notwithstanding that, it was all overborne by the power of the man in preaching—overborne by his power, which melted into harmony with all the adjuncts and incidents of the man as a whole; so much so, that although I would have said the accent of Dr. Chalmers was distasteful, vet in Dr. Chalmers himself I would not have it altered in the slightest degree. I will take another example. I am afraid no one here recollects hearing Mr. Sheil. If nobody recollects him, there is nothing I can appeal to, but if you will consider a tin kettle battered about from place to place, producing a succession of sounds as it is knocked first against one side and then against the other, that is really one of the nearest approximations that I can make-(laughter)-to my remember ance of the voice of Mr. | Shiel; and there, again, in anybody else I would not, if it had been in my choice, like to have listened to that voice, but in him I would not have changed it, for it was part of a most remarkable whole, and nobody ever felt it painful when listening to it. He was a great orator, and an orator of much preparation-I believe carried even the words-with a very vivid imagination and an enormous power of language and of strong feeling. There was a peculiar character-a sort of half-wildness-in his aspect and delivery; and his whole figure, and his delivery, and his voice. and his matter were all in such perfect keeping with one another, that they formed a great parliamentary picture ; and although it is now 25 years since I heard Mr. Sheil, my recollection of him is just as vivid as if I had been listening to him to-day. Therefore I hope that these individualities will never be too much discountenanced, and never altogether forgotten. This whole subject runs up into the general principle. Let the preacher never forget the reality of the man: let him never become a contional being : let him never adopt-you won't misunderstand me if I use a homely phrase—the mere slang of religion; for there is a slang in religionthat is to say, there is an illegitimate growth of vulgarity of dialect in reigion as in everything else. Let him etain his reality as a man; and in proportion to the sense he entertains of the immeasurable dignity and power of the office he has to fill and the instrument he has to wield, let him extend a proportionate and corresponding care in the cultivation, aye, in the very smallest incidental qualities that he thinks may contribute to the fuller accomplishment of his work. The right honorable gentleman resumed his seat amid applause .- Mr. Gladstone's London Ad-

A TADPOLE OR AN ANGEL?

dress in City Temple.

One of the best things we have ever heard of Carlyle is told by Miss Martineau, to the effect that he has always been troubled about his literary style, and that he has never been pleased with anything that he has written. And another good thing in regard to this distinguished man is also vouched for as authentic. He happened, not long ago, to be where a number of so-called philosophers and scientific men were present and were airing their opinions The theory of evolution had been assertter, was also a schoolmate of Mr. Cook rive at very unsatisfactory conclusions. ed with much confidence, and under at Keeseville. Though considerably his There was not very much change in the the supposition that he was a sympa-

thizer, and not at all fettered by religious scruples, he was challenged to deliver his opinion as to Darwinism. Gathering himself up, and speaking in a tone that silenced laughter, Mr. Carlyle replied, "Gentlemen, you may make man a little higher than the tadpoles. I hold with the prophet David-Thou madest him a little lower than the angels."

When we were children, we thought s children. But now there lies before us manhood, with its earnest work, and then old age, and then the grave, and then home. There is a second youth for man, better and holier than his first, if he will look on, and not look back. -F. W. Robertson.

A FUNERAL HYMN.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

With silence only as their benediction God's angels come, the shadow of a great affliction The soul sits dumb. Yet would we say, what every heart approveth,

Our Father's will. Calling to Him the dear ones whom He Is mercy still.

Not upon us or ours the solemn angel Hath evil wrought : uneral anthem is a glad evangel The good die not.

wholly What he hath given They live on earth in thoughts and deeds

OBITUARY.

MR. LEWIS WRIGHT. Mr. Lewis Wright, of Searltown, P.E.I departed his life, on the 14th of March, in the 72nd year of his age. Very early in life under the ministry of the late Rev. John Snowball, he yielded his heart to Him whose right it is, and by a public confession of his faith united with the Methodist Church. From that happy season it was his predominant: endeavour to follow Christ, and to promote the interest of his redeemed kingdom. He at once began to take an active part in the services of the sanctuary, and shortly after was appointed to act in the capacity of class and prayer leader. He also filled the offices of circuit steward of the Bedeque circuit, and Sabbath school superintendent of Searltown. Being naturally of a vigorous constitution there was an earwhich he carried fully into the religious life, and whatsoever his hand found to do. for the honor of his Master, he did it with his might. He was a man of impulse: and though not entirely free from faults incident to that sort of temperament, yet he endeavored to guide the impulse by carefulness: to steady the wayward transport of feeling at home or abroad, by sober meditation; to hallow the enthusiasm of his nature by the sanctities of prayer and thus to bring his impulses ever on the side of virtue, order, benevolence and piety. He was a sincere Christian a faith. ful man, as well as a man of faith; and one whom many testify adorned the doctrine which he professed by an exemplary life. In the latter part of his days he seemed animated by the high and holy purpose of making all his powers subservient to the good of man and the glory of God. A little over a year ago, though physically weak, he attended frequently and entered heartily into the revival services held at Centreville; and with his pale countenance lit up with a celestial radiance he warned, as for the last time, his friends and neighbors to flee from the wrath to come. His chief delight was to be "in audience with the Deity." and often he seemed to lose sight of his weakness as with a variety of spiritual pleadings be besieged a throne of grace.

He was a kind friend, and hospitable enertainer, generous in his support of the institutions of the church, and for a time in the absence of a sanctuary fitted up one of his own buildings, lighted and fired it at his own expense, for the public worship of God. He died as he lived spending his last days in prayer and praise, repudiating all self-worthiness, and trusting solely to the mercy of God through the merits of the Redeemer. On this rock he rested with immovable firmness. This was his unfailing support in the trials of life, and the ground of final triumph in his peaceful death. We shall miss him, but are assured that our loss is his infinite gain. J. SELLER.

Bedeque, P.E.I., April 26, 1877.

GEORGE W. WHORTON.

From the Appleton "Post," Wisconsin, U. S., Sept. 28, 1876: In this city on the 20th of Sept., 1876, George W., only son of John H. and Priscilla M. Whorton aged 19 years, 9 months and one day.

No similar event has occurred in our city for many a day the intelligence of

which has caused such a shock to the community. Everybody had learned of his severe sickness, but all knew that he was naturally robust and strong, and such a thing as a fatal result had not been thought of. But alas, a mysterious Providence had decreed that this young life, so full of hope and promise should come prematurely to a close. It is a sad fate with which the devoted relatives and attached friends of the deceased must struggle long and hard to become reconciled. The struggle will be all the more severe since the departed one was endowed with those qualities which endeared him to the home cir. cle and a host of friends. The grief of latter as well as the former is heartfalt and sincere. The afflicted family have the sympathy of the whole community in the great loss which they have sustained. May a beneficent Providence lighten the load which at best, bears down with crushing weight.

(WE would have made changes in the MS. of the following Obituary, but that we have been prohibited. Contributors who insist on depriving an editor of his rights, ought to be gratified.—EDITOR.) ANNE E. VINCENT. OF CAPE ISLAND

Crossed the Jordan with holy, complete triumph on Tuesday, March 27th. Fortynine summers she saw in this sin-spoiled world, each unfailingly followed by its Winter emblem of death. So she has met with the inevitable. But Winter is the mother of Summer. So is death to the re-born soul. That's just what enabled her to die so gloriously. God spoke the re-creating word in her being some twenty years ago. " He speaks and it's done. Commands and it stands fast." He said to her darkened soul, which had long sought and struggled to find the " light that shines upon the road and leads us to the Lamb," while that deeply pathetic hymn of the Poet of Olney was being sung in a Prayer-meeting. "Let there be light," and there was light. Tiny ray at first. But how it increased. One flash the gloom of guilt forever fled, and a holy fire of love enkindled on the altar of her heart. Quietly it burned till the devoted Mr. Todhunter was appointed to abor in this circuit. The Master blessed his efforts with a most speaking spiritual conflagration. Not only hearts and homes but whole communities were metamorphosed. Her quietly shining light from this time developed into what Daniel Quorm justly remarks ought to be the case with every Xtian a burning as well as a shining light. Nothing less than Perfect Love. So that, as with some few here, he had only to describe it to her and her experience and inner-consciousness answered, mirror like, at once. How is it that such a comparatively small number of Xtians do the same ? Its seldom I do any "idle scribbling" for the Public, and may never be guilty of the like again, so I trust I shall be allowed to record on this occasion my positive conviction that this ought to be a vital point in the examination of all candidates for the ministry. We should then have more hope of the church enjoying it, Every member ought to do so. I'll give but one reason, which consider unanswerable. They may. What is it but an uncompromising consecration of all we have and are to God, and by simple faith realising that He is all our own. Dwelling in us. That faith is the gift of God. Quite right. And will He withhold it from any earnest Xtian who unreservedly complies with the first condition? O Friends, let us have done with every phase of the subjunctive mood in speaking or thinking of this phase of Xtian experience. Neither the Bible nor Faith ever uses it. Be ye perfect.-Holv. Imperative. If ever the devil is to be defeated and the world won for Xst it must be. Who will join with our dear departed sister and say " It shall be in my case' and it shall. We crave pardon for this digression. It is the memory of the dear and holy face of the subject of our pen which compels us to effervesce on this point. What a face was that! Not acquired merely as the death-hour approached. Always thus, because always ready and expectant. Death seemed only to have rubbed the glass clearer. King of Terrors? Humble servant here. His shadow fell upon her last X mas when she caught a cold while attending the funeral of a friend who had perished in the ice, and is proved to be the beginning of the end. For three months her friends suffered the tumultuous tossings of alternate hope und despair, like Ocean's bosom in a breeze. But she? O was it not grand to hear her sing-

" My Jesus I love Thee, I know Thou art mine" just before she shook herself free from the cumbrous clay. Angels caught up the refrain. "Don't you hear that beautiful music?" she asked. Ah we are not so near heaven as that. But we are getting nearer, and we join earnestly in her last spoken prayer. "Come, Lord Jesus, come quickly." And he did. Thank God.

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ou art mine " free from caught up r that beau. h we are not we are getestly in her Lord Jesus, Thank God. J. W.

NTERNATIONAL BIBLE LESSONS.

FIFTH YEAR, 1877. MAY. FIRST QUARTER; STUDIES ABOUT THE KINGDOM OF ISRAEL.

B. C. 862. Lesson vIII. JONAH AT NINE-VEH; or, True Repentance. Jonah 3. 1.10. May 20.

EXPLANATORY.

THE WORD OF THE LORD CAME. He had heard that voice before; but how different it sounds now! Humbled, repentant, willing, he listens to the call of duty. Jonah. Son of Amitai; born at Gath. hepher, in Zebulun's prophesied from the reign of Jehu, to that of Seroboam II. His mission to Nineveh, and wonderful experiences in the sea, are all that we know of him previous to the events of this lesson. The second time. The new call comes as a test of his sincerity and a token of his acceptance. "God's making use of us is the best evidence of his being at peace with us."

NINEVEH. One of the oldest cities on the earth; founded by Nimrod, B. C. 2200; located on the eat bank of the river Tigrus, capital of the great Assyrian empire; destroyed 600 years B. C., and so completely ruined and entombed that its very place has remained unknown until the present century. That great city. Great in extent in height and thickness of its walls, on which three chariots could drive abreast; in the number of its inhabitants-not less than six hundred thousand-and in the enormity of its wicked ness. The preaching that I bid thee. God's word is not to be suited to man's tastes. He who chooses his messengers will appoint their utterances.

AN EXCEEDING GREAT CITY. Nineveh itself, the city proper, was very large; and under the name were included also the three great cities of its suburbs, all united by canals, streets, ramparts, and a great wall surrounding the entire group. Three days' journey. The four cities within one wall were twenty-five miles long by fifteen wide, covering together an area of nearly four hundred square miles.

JONAH BEGAN TO ENTER THE CITY. Not to wonder at its palaces, nor to wander through its parks; not to enjoy its pleasures nor partake in its sins, as would many travellers, but to rebuke its wickedness and to warn it of its doom. A day's journey. We know not how far, since his progress must have been delayed by frequent pauses for the delivery of his message. Yet forty days. God gives men time, because Le desires, not their destruction, but their repentance. Men who would be alarmed if they knew death would come in forty days, are careless when they know it may come in one mo-

BELIEVED GOD. The faith of Nineveh, after one message from but one prophet, shines out in strong contrast with the unbelief of those to whom " a greater than Jonah" speaks in his word and through his Spirit. Proclaimed a fast. The Assyrian revelers, greatly addicted to animal pleasures, abstain from feasting, and even from food, thus showing the humiliation of their souls before God. Sackcloth. A rough garment of dark color. made from goat's hair, and irritating to the skin, which was worn during seasons of mourning.

THE KING OF NINEVEH. Expositors have variously supposed his name to be Pul. Adrammelech. or Sardanapalus; but G. Smith, the latest authority, concludes that it was Rummon Nirari. He arose from his throne. Fortunate it is that nation whose rulers set an example of faith, fear and repentance. The greatest of monarchs may well sit in the dust before the great God. "Sackcloth was the ground, and ashes the garnish, of all his garments."

MAN NOR BEAST. It was customary, in times of public affliction, to withhold food from cattle, as well as human kind, that their cries of hunger and thirst might add to the general tokens of grief. Once. when a Persian general was slain, all his soldiers, with their horses and mules, were there it is add to ered.

CRY MIGHTILY UNTO GOD TURN EVERY ONE FROM HIS EVIL WAY. Here was a true repentance; confession. sorrow and renunciation of sin; turning to and earnest prayer. Fasting and the tokens, reformation sorrow the inward nitence that God are the tears

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GOD SAW. He who had seen their sins, now sees their sorrow. God repented. Repent" means "to change." God changed his purpose from wrath to mercy, because that purpose was conditioned upon man's conduct. When man changed, God changed also. He did it not. The repentance averted the penalty for two hundred years. Then the cup of Nineveh's crimes was full, her latter state was worse than her former; God's justice was executed by the combined armies of the Chaldeans and Medes, and Nineveh became a perpetual desolation.

IMMERSION OR SPRINKLING?

A recent conversation presents an original and rather striking aspect of the immerson question, and one which at least has the merit of being an actual occurence. The Rev. Dr. B --was introduced by a friend to a highly intelligent lady, who was a decided and earnest Baptist, the friend remarking pleasantly to the Doctor as he introduced him-" But you must be careful, Doctor, or she will make a Baptist of you." Encouraged perhaps by the remark, the good lady at once plunged deep into the views of the Immersionists, when the Doctor interrupted her by saying-"I have no time just now, my dear madam, to go into this subject at length with you; but" (very significantly and seriously) "there is a matter on which I confess I have been troubled and in doubt, and perhaps you can enlighten me respecting it. It is as to the sacrament of the Lord's Supper; and the question that troubles me is-How much of the bread ought I to give to each communicant? Shall it be but a crumb, or a large piece, or an entire loaf?" "Why," said the good lady, "I don't see that it makes any difference, so that each take some, whether it be much or little. It is the eating, not the amount of eating, which is the important thing." "Well, so I have thought myself," said the Doctor. But there is another thing. In receiving the cup,, how much should each one be allowed to take—the whole cup, or a large part of it, or is a mere taste sufficient? What do you think about it?" "Why," said the good lady. "I should say just the same about this that I did about the bread-that it is the drinking from the cup, not the amount of drinking, that meets the spirit of the sacrement and of the command of the Saviour. I don't see how anyone could see otherwise." "Well." said the Doctor again, "just so have I thought myself. And now, my dear madam, why don't the same principle apply to the other sacrament-the sacrament of baptism? Why isn't it just as true here that it it is the ap plication of water, not the amount of water, that meets the full spirit of baptism, as that is not the amount of the bread or wine, but the taking of the bread and wine, that meets the true spirit of the Lord's Supper?" And the good lady, who now saw the clear drift of his questions, gave no reply, but at once changed the subject. And we do not see what reply could be well given by any one, except a reply that would be fatal to the views of Immersionists.

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SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1877.

EASTERN BOOK ROOM AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

On the 2nd inst., according to an-

nouncement, the Eastern section of the General Book Committee met at the Book Room. The work of audit having been previously completed, there remained for the Committee but the duties of a general review of the year's operations. It was found that the sales had reached upwards of \$18,000 for the year, the increase having been caused chiefly through heavy sales made to Sunday Schools. It is exceedingly gratifying to know that, both in the N. B. and P. E. Island, the Newfoundland and Nova Scotia Conferences, our Sabbath Schools are coming generally to patronize the Book Room. To the concern itself this branch of business may not be so profitable as some others, owing to the disposition to bring children's books down to the lowest possible figure; but it forms a most important part of the work for which our Book Room exists, and we hail the return of our Sunday Schools with great satisfaction. They may be assured that no effort shall be spared to give them every advantage.

The WESLEYAN holds its circulation well; its income having been rather better this year than last. If charged with such expenses as would be necessary to give the paper an independent footing, however, obliging it to carry all its outlay, it has not quite reached the point of self-support.

Of the Printing Department, everything encouraging may be said. It is known that 1876 was a distressing period in the experience of printing establishments; yet this has made, by extra work chiefly, a profit of \$900 at

As the result of the year's work, upwards of \$1,600 have been added to the capital of the concern. It will be remembered that it has been without a dollar of working capital, with the exception of what has been accumulated by its own profits, during the past few years; that it has been paying interest upon all money to keep up its trade, besides annual interest on bonds issued to meet money paid in past years for its assistance. This latter liability is different from money now in the concern, which would always be worth more than its yearly interest. The amount of assetts above all liabilities is put down at \$4909.47. This is well protected by an allowance for bad debts of nearly \$1,000.

The audit Committee did its work as such work has never been done before in the history of the establishment. No single item that appears on the balance-sheet has escaped a patient and critical review. The accounts have all been checked by the hands which appended a note of satisfaction at the close of the year's statement.

Hard work is always irksome; but when accompanied by even a portion of results with which the workman hopes to crown his labours, it is not by any means an unmitigated evil. The experiments of the past four years had in view two principal objects. First to ascertain whether the concern could be made to pay; secondly, whether it could afford to pay back its honest debts. That both questions have been answered, seems now beyond any reasonable disputation.

THE CASE OF REV. JAS. ROY, A.M.

During the week we have noticed several new phases of this case, which -promises to become one of no little interest. Telegrams have indicated that Rev. John Borland, a senior minister, superintendent of French missions in

Roy, and delivering a lengthened address in support of his views. The trial seems to have been progressing before a special District Meeting. In last week's "Guardian" Mr. Roy appears over his own signature, defending himself rather against misrepresentation, than the charges which were implied in the editor's remarks of a previous issue. On Wednesday evening of last week, Mr. Roy preached in the Sherbrooke St. Church, Montreal, of which he is pastor, on the divisions of the Christian Church and God's aim in permitting them. After the sermon, a deputation, consisting of the leading members of the church, proceeded to the vestry, whither Mr. Roy had retired, and asked him to return to the lectureroom. Here an address was presented to him, signed by about 120 persons, expressing confidence in his integrity and soundness in the faith, at the same time signifying their intention of adhering to his fortunes and sharing his fate. Splinters seem to be flying from

ecclesiastical wheels almost everywhere to-day. It is certain that agitation in the church is never very profitable; and men ought to hesitate long before introducing anything of a kind calculated to engender strife and acrimonv. Our system does not admit of much damaging agitation, however; either persons who differ from us in conviction must be consistent, and step out or they must be prepared to defend themselves against those who make the guardianship of the church's welfare a part of their duty, and who are justified in asking questions till they are thoroughly satisfied. There are religious bodies in which men can continue to agitate and dispute, while eating the bread of a household whose life they are injuring; our's is not one of that number. If we do not greatly mistake the temper of Mr. Roy, as displayed in his writing, he is a gentleman, as well as a Christian, and will aid his brethren (rather than dispute with them) in reaching harmonious results. His pamphlet is an able essay; few men comparatively could have written it, taking it as a logical and literary treatise; but it is not by any means so clear in expression that good men may not stumble over many of its sentences. We hope soon to hear that the learned essayist has entirely satisfied his brethren in respect to his religious convictions. These form the only ground on which any very serious anxiety could continue in regard to his presence among us as a religious

IMITATION NOT INVENTION.

Readers of Hugh Miller's "Schools and Schoolmasters," will remember that wonderful reverie of the great Scottish mason, as, recumbent upon a bench, in a dreary garret, he looked upon the human aspects of life in contrast with the divine. Tracing the boasted discoveries of the human mind back to their source, he found that the chain of links led him to Nature, which to him meant the works of God. Setting out with this notion, he found a marked similarity between certain gaudy carriages which had just then come into use, and a species of gadfly floating before his eyes on the surface of an adjoining pond. His theory became a most interesting study, wrought out as it was in all the perfections of a literary style in the use of which Hugh Miller was so perfect a master.

It is somewhat curious that this imitation of nature continues still to produce practical results. This we copy from an exchange, in respect to a flying

In the first place, so far as regards the novelty of the idea that flight is accomplished by the screw propulsion of the wing, he has but to find himself forestalled by the "Scientific American" (in 1853, I think somewhere about October), wherein are two engravings of the propellor for which a patent was granted to Charles T. P. Ware, consisting of two elastic blades or wings, adjusting to an oscillating shaft, and which have their submerged reciproand which have their submerged recipro-cating sweeps in an arbitrary plane per-pendicular to the line of propulsion, form-ing a screw at each sweep. This arrange-ment, the inventor says that he adopted from his closest observations of the wing action in the swiftest of birds and insects as well as the two-bladed tail of the East Indian swordfish. Indeed, the wings of the dragon-fly are so fixed in that posithe Province of Quebec, has been pre-ferring specific charges against Mr. the diagon by are so made in the animal wing would not

seem to be quite so original with Dr. Pettigrew as he might have supposed, and to which he lends such weighty importance as a "discovery" long held secret until

WANTED.—A young unmarried man, of persistent energy and faith in God, to travel a circuit in Western Massachusetts, and be happy in hard work, doing good,

GEO. WHITAKER, P. E., Westfield, Mass. Advertisement in Zion's Herald.

Something either satirical or rueful there must be surely in such a notice. The ideal of a Methodist preacher was just that character in former days. What! Does Geo. Whitaker, P. E., mean by the insinuation, that men of this stamp are not to be found in Western Massachusetts? Or, that the class have become so scarce in our times that one can be discovered only by pathetic advertisement? Or, that young, unmarried men, godly, industrious, selfdenying and contented, are an exception in our day 2 Just lately we heard it hinted that old men are travelling and enduring on country circuits in the United States, while young ministers are in the city pulpits. Does Mr. Whitaker seek to produce a revolution, by calling one of the city preachers out to hard work and small fare? The church schools are full of students yonder; the surplus is so great that young men are kept back intentionally in their graduating course; yet "a young man of persistent energy and faith in God," &c., &c., can only be obtained for the Lord's work through advertisement!

What is the solution of this prob-

THE editor of the "Alliance Journal" is himself a member of a Christian Church, and ought to feel (indeed, seems to feel,) as much pledged to uphold the Christian institution as what he terms the "little human" institution of Temperance. We are sure he would not lend himself to the prejudice which puts the Temperance order before Religion. Religion includes Temperance; and it also includes patience, which is one of the most difficult virtues for reformers to cherish, while trying to educate the world up to a proper standard. Yet few reformers have seen triumph in a day; and so they have learned how, Christlike, to

SEVERAL letters have reached us recently, from a locality in which the Christian Messenger" seems to circulate, urging that we should contradict the statement of that paper which seem to declare that the whole world is going over to the Baptist faith. The sectarian mania is always a harmless one, and seldom curable. It is aggravated, moreover, by indulgence; so that we could be no party to the increase of our neighbour's very curious hallucination. There are writers in other parts who have the same glamour, and they just copy from one another, as sickly sunbeams are reflected by the stagnant lake. To attempt any correction of this condition of things would be merely to chase the shadows. Spare us this exercise "which profiteth

Punch in England and Harper's Weekly in America, are perhaps more influential, and conducted with greater tact, than the thunderers of those two great nations. A double-page cartoon in Harper's for 12th inst., is exceedingly graphic. Bismarck is on leave of absence, quietly smoking his immense German meerschaum at the foot of a tree. Beside him is the beer mug and drinking-pot, his piercing eye looking suspiciously out from beneath shaggy eyebrows. The fun of the picture, however, is in the surroundings. John Bull is off in the back ground, watching the great statesman through a double spy-glass. The princely head of an Austrian is peeping at him over the table; France peers from behind a tree; the Pope is looking at him from behind a wall; other notabilities are keeping their eyes on him from dif. ferent positions—a venturous genius, whom we take to be Jonsthan, in the act of climbing a tree for better observation, is tumbling to the ground with a broken limb in his hands. Truly Thomas Nast is a prince of caricaLAYMEN IN ANNUAL CONFER. ENCES.

Methodism in Australia has opened the Annual Conferences to the Laity so far as to give them direct representation in the administration of their affairs. Whether this includes the consideration of character, we have no opportunity of judging. The introduction of laymen to Conference could scarcely be said to be an experiment, ought to be looked upon. Gladstone inasmuch as both in the United States has opinions so strongly adverse to the and Canada, this element had been brought into General Conference with attitude, that he sways just now tree manifest success. The judgement of mendous influence, which may yet reour Australian brother is summed up in | sult in bringing defeat to the present this extract from the Melbourne Specta- administration.

The long expected event of laymen in Conference has transpired, and as far as we can judge, must be pronounced a decided and unqualified success. On Monday evening last some fifty lay gentlemen elected by their various circuits took their seats side by side with the ministers, and entered upon their work; and throughout the week have shown the utmost interest and diligence in transacting the business of the connexion. When this change in the constitution of the Wesleyan Church was first contemplated a conservative member of the old body is reported to have said that "All repairs in this ecclesiastical house should be gradual and safe, and should be in the style of the building." In Australian Methodism this step can by no means be called a rash or hasty one, but one that for years has received the most thoughtful and prayful consideration, until every phase of the question has been submitted to discussion, and the whole subject brought to the light of a careful and penetrating investigation.

It is remarkable that certain changes in Methodism, of much significance, should have been simultaneous in the eastern and the western worlds, and this without any concerted action. The fact indicates that our system has in itself an educating and stimulating force, which has been producing results more and more approximate to the true scriptural ideal of church government, and is destined to bring about greater things in the future. We quote again from our Australian exchange:

"Except at the opening sessions, our people have not largely patronised the sittings of the Conference. The dry details of business are certainly not very attractive to any but those immediately interested in them, nor are Conferential debates generally of a character to edify casnal visitors. Still the open Conference is a step of progress, whether our people avail themselves of the privilege or not; and the charge of secret proceedings and closed doors, which some regarded as a grievance, can no longer be preferred against us. The introduction of the daily press is the newest feature we have to record. The journals of the city have devoted their columns to the details of our proceedings, and thus the doings of the Conference have been circulated throughout the land. These are new and, to many, strange innovations, but we cannot see how any but good results can follow from them; and we hail them in the hope that, as they appear to meet the requirements of the times, they may be made subservient to the onward progress of Methodism and the extension of the Redeemer's kingdom.

We make two other remarks from the same paper, as likely to afford information to our readers.

COMMUNICANTS.

"Rev. W. L. Binks, on account of there eing no time for discussing it, withdrew the following resolution: - "That there be an additional column in the schedule of statistics showing the number of communicants in the several circuits within the boundry of this conference.'

DR. PUNSHON.

In the absence of Mr. Proctor, the Rev E. I. Watkin proposed and Rev. J. Eggleston seconded the following resolution:— That this Conference respectfully requests the British Conference to appoint the Rev. W. M. Punshon, LL.D., as its representative to the General Conference,

The Ex-President said he had it from the Rev. Mr. Boyce that Dr. Punshon was not able for the work which would fall upon him as the representative to these colonies. He was only able to preach once on the Sabbath now.

Rev. W. L. Binks suggested that no name be mentioned, for if Dr. Punshon's name were given and he could not come, the whole affair might drop through. It was decided to request a representative without mentioning any particular

Of Dr. Boyce's whereabouts most of western people have for sometime been ignorant. The Spectator brings us idea of where he has been for some months.

"We omitted to mention in our last the arrival of the Rev. W. B. and Mrs. Boyce by the mail stesmer "Bangalore." Since leaving England Mr. and Mrs. Boyce have enjoyed a pleasant tour through Palestine; they were in excellent health, and after a brief stay in Melbourne proceeded to their home in Syd-

The London Daily News says :- Mr. Gladstone has sent the Rev. W. H. Withwww, the editor of the Toronto Methodist Vatican Decrees, with his autograph, in recognition of Mr. Withrow's book on the Catacombs of Rome THE WAR NEWS

Kars is a famous name. In Crimean war no fortified city gain greater reputation. One of our provincial military chiefs brought the name home with him, as a compliment to his heroism. Word comes that Kars has fallen-fallen to the Russian hordes. England differs in the coun. sels of its great men as to how the war policy of the government as respects its

Lord Derby has issued a circular in reply to the assertion of Russia, that it was undertaking a war in defence of the interests of Christianity. The Halifax "Chronicle" thus expounds the document:-

The circular is not a pacific document: to those who fear that Britain may become involved in the contest it is not reassuring. But it has a good ring about it; it speaks out fearlessly and clearly and makes known the mind of Britain's rulers in an unmistakable manner, and for this even if for nothing else, it is commendable. It does not pledge England to support Turkey-that, indeed, Lord Derby could scarcely do in the face of the strong irritation in the land against the Porte and all its works-but it shows that if Russia perseveres in the pursuit of designs dangerous to England's welfare, its way will be barred and its progress stayed. The Russian eagle in its flight to the minarets of Stamboul has to meet and engage the British hon-to renew an old contest with scarce better chance of success than over score of years ago.

WE call attention to the advertisement of Mount Allison College and Academies. The country will have a delightful aspect soon; and the closing exercises yonder are always inviting.

A letter reached us last week from the President of General Conference. Dr. Ryerson, relative to the meeting of Transfer Committee. The meeting was to have taken place on the 9th inst, but as no applications were in from the East, it was deemed unnecessary we assume to extend the notice in this direction. There were but few applications in the West, we believe, and those few not of sufficient importance to warrant the trouble and expense of calling the entire committee together. Several conclusions might be drawn from the inaction in Transfer matters, but our readers will reach these for themselves.

The Canadian Methodist Magazine for May opens with a sweet little poem on spring," by H. W. Longfellow. This is followed by "Worthies of Early Methodism-Selina, Countess of Huntingdon," by the Editor, who also discusses "The Causes of Intemperance," and our "Educational Institutions and University Consolidation." Chapter V., of "The Days of Wesley" is given. Rev. D. Savage contributes interesting notes on "Chester." Rev. S. P. Rose calls attention to Longfellow's use of Scriptural images; and Rev. John Lathern gives reminisences of New York worship, under the head of "Congregational Singing." There are several other readable articles. The June number will contain an account of the three and a-half years cruise of H. M. S. Challenger, illustrated by twelve engravings, several of them full page size .-

Twenty years ago the question upper-most in United States finance was—What shall we do with our surplus revenue? Then came the dreadful war, rolling up a national debt of awful magnitude. It is interesting to note the successful efforts which are being made from month to month to reduce this burden. The American nation forms an exception to all the countries of the earth, reserving as a doubtful case Great Britain, in its diminishing of the national liability. Most of the great and minor powers are sinking themselves to a degree that makes one wonder where it is all to end. American cities, however, more than make up for the economical fits of the nation. Their fits are of quite another description.

METHODIST MATTERS

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report

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lf free from ar that beau. h we are not t we are getnestly in her Lord Jesus, Thank God. J. W.

Rev. S. F. Huestis returned by the eamer "Alpha," on Sabbath morning st. from Bermuda. He is to all appearance, thoroughly well. He preached on Sabbath evening in Kaye St., Church. The service was a grand one. The Baptism of eight, adults, and the administration of the Lord's Supper, in which many new converts participated, made the occasion one of great enjoy-

Less than ten years ago Rev. E. Bot. terell preached the first sermon in Richmond, Halifax, to a congregation containing not more than six Methodists. Last Sabbath evening we had the pleasure of administering the sacrament of the Lord's Supper to upwards of seventy communicants in Kay Street Church, the growth of the origi nal Richmond congregation. The numbers worshipping in this Church now must average about three hundred. Not a result this to cause anxiety for the cause of God.

Information from Bermuda assures us that the Annual Missionary Meetings-always a time of great interestcame off this year with much enthusiasm. Having the Nova Scotia Secretary of Missions with them, every detail of business and constitutional relation was at their command. The Churches were decorated with ever-blooming flowers of the country. Collections supposed to be considerably in advance.

The obituary records of the week contain the name of W. S. Moore, Esq., of Halifax. Mr. Moore was a member of Grafton Street congregation, a man much respected for his many estimable qualities. He kept himself well informed on all matters appertaining to our church; and was indeed, an intelligent student of public affairs generally.

A Sabbath School edition of the Hymnal, to be cloth covered, and sell for 7 or 8 cents, is passing through the press. This has resulted from an increased demand for a collection of sacred songs for our children, which shall not exclude the Hymns of Charles Westey. There are scores of Wesleyan Sabbath Schools in which a Wesleyan Hymn is never sung from one end of the year to the other. Methodism in the Pulpit, and Plymouthism, or diluted Antimonianism, in the Sunday School, are just a little contradictory.

We had but time last week to record the death of Charles S. Lugrin, Esq., of Fredericton, N.B. Mr. Lugrin, was a useful member of our church. Last winter we published an excellent report of proceedings of the Fredericton District Convention, from his pen. Much respect to the deceased was manifest at his funeral.

EDUCATIONAL.—Rev. H. Sprague was to have preached the Educational sermons at Fredericton last Sabbath. At Berwick an Educational meeting was held on the 1st inst., at which Rev. J. J. Teasdale, assisted Mr. Lockart, Pastor of the Circuit. The addresses were excellent, and the collection was

Nappan-Last Sabbath was a blessed season with us. Our esteemed President spent the day with uspreaching morning and evening, opening the Sabbath School, administering the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper to nearly one hundred communicants of different denominations, and giving the right hand of fellowship to sixteen candidates for admission to Church membership. The lucid exposition of the divine Word, and the hallowed influence attending the various exercises of the day must long linger in our recollection. R. B. MACK.

> g several Candirship were rehree months into the Truro.

CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTER FROM REV. W. E. SHENS. TON. BRIGUS, April 17, 1877.

MR. EDITOR .-

Dear Brolher,-I object to being buried, before I am really dead: I was not aware of my utter uselessness until I read in your paper of the 7th ult.

"Mr. Shenstone is still with us. but feeble, not able to perform any duty in connection with services in God's house.

Why, only last Sabbath week I tended in company with Brother Ladner, a funeral procession, and prayed in the great congregation at his request, as also the funeral of our late dear brother Green and would gladly have preached his funeral sermon, had he not been invited previ-

I have also always assisted him on Sacramental occasions (with one exception a very cold day and not being well) ever During his being laid aside, I preached in our large church, twice in one day, a Sabbath day, and on the week night, and following Lord's day, and shall be happy to relieve him when he shall give me opportunity. At prayer meetings, I have

It is true, that I have not attended the nightly prayer meetings now being held: crowded in a heated atmosphere in a School-room. He himself does not wish me. We had a most blessed Love Feast on Good Friday, room filled. I did not fail to speak there, and since that also.

I am thankful that some have found the pardon of their sins; and a revived state of things exists. The Lord grant in infinite mercy, that it may continue, and increase. I hope Brother Ladner, will him all I can.

Your's truly and faithfully W. E. SHENSTON.

LITTLE YORK, P. E. I.

DEAR BRO, -As the year advances presume it well to give some account of this Circuit. With the New Year we commenced special services. First at Little York, then at Union Road, here uniting with our Bible Christian Breth-

Since then heavy clouds of sorrow have hung over our settlement (Little York), for Mrs. Margaret, relict of the late Wm. Large, was called from time to eternity. Her native place was the County Kilkenny, Ireland, and she was born in June, 1798, reached the Island on June 18th., 1822, was married two days after. Her married life comprised 39 years, during which time she brought up a large family, her I found she was resting simply on or not. the atonement. A day or two before her death she said, 'I am going home to be with God,' and "I trust in Jesus only.' With such assurances she comforted her friends, and on March 24th fell asleep in,

She held tickets dated September, 1821 December, 1824, and March, 1825; thus her race, though long, has ended. On the same day as her remains were taken to their last resting place on earth, we conveved to the tomb the body of a young young man of fine promise, the eldest son of Mr. Thomas Hardy, and two days later, the daughter of Mr. George Vessey, a sweet little prattler of some three summers, whose winning ways had greatly endeared her to the family. But she blooms where such flowers never fade.

Yours, &c., J. C. B. ADVOCATE HARBOR, N. S.,

May 7th, 1877. DEAR BRO. NICOLSON,-You will be rejoiced to learn that the great Head of the Church has been pleased to smile upon special effort for the salvation of sou's on this Circuit. The Church has been greatly blessed, and we have had, indeeed, a "time of refreshing," coming "from the presence of the Lord." Believers have been quickened, backsliders reclaimed, and sinners converted to God.

Eighteen have already been received into full connection, and about twenty are on trial, and will receive the right hand of fellowship, ere the close of the Conferential year. To God be all the glory! Still multitudes are among the "Almost persuaded." The earnest prayer of God's people is that these halting ones may quickly decide for Christ.

A few weeks since some of our active, energetic friends suggested a donation in the interests of Church and Pastor. The idea was entertained and acted upon, with a zeal and whole heartedness characteristic of the people of Advocate Harbor. About a hundred and forty of our friends met and had tea, at the residence of Mrs. Captain Edward Blenkhorn, who kindly opened her house for the occasion. After spending a very enjoyable social evening, to the N. B. & C. depot here. all retired happy, including your corres pondent, who carried away the sum of \$67 in cash, the amount of donation. This

new Methodist Meeting House at ver is approaching completion, robably be ready for dedication ning of the next Conferential enjas de en W. S

The Interiational Review, published by A. S. Barnes & Co., New York, promises to be a most popular serial. It gives in the May-June number the denominations

in England as follows: The Established Church Methodists of all varieties Congregationalists Baptists Presbyterian (Modern.)

4.200.000 2,100,000. 1.500,000. 250,000. Roman Catholics 2.000,600. All other denominations 700,000. Of no denomination 250,000.

24.000.000.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Two Halifax seamen, who were on their way to St. Margaret's Bay to join the Norwegian barque Protector, in company with the captain and others of the crew, made their since he has been in charge of the circuit. escape on the road and took to the woods. They had previously got their advance notes badly jammed. cashed in this city.

Launched, on Saturday, the 28 ult., from the shipyard of A. N. Whitman, Canso, a fine barque of 422 tons register, called the "Cathella." The "Cathella" was built under spoken and prayed, when called upon to the superintendence of Mr. W.A. Hutcheson, master builder. The cabins were finished by Messrs William Sutherland and John Mills, of St. Mary's, who certainly have done their work in a very creditable manner. Mr. James Hertle, of Halifax, furnished the carving and gilding, and all concerned deserve a great deal of praise for the really fine vessel they have put afloat. Capt. D. Munroe, of Canso, will command her.

Mr. J. W. Sweet, who held the position of station master at Windsor when the recent robbery was committed, has been dismissed by the Windsor and Annapolis Railway Company. Suspicion seems to have attached not injure his health. I will (D,V.) help to Mr. Sweet in connection with the robbery. It ought to be removed now, however, for an address has been presented to him, signed by nine clergymen, nine magistrates and over one hundred and eighty others, comprising, says the "Mail," "all the business men, the tradesmen and the professional men in the town." These express their unshaken confidence in Mr. Sweet, their appreciation of his services as station agent, and their sympathy with him in his present trouble.

A correspondent to the "Annapolis Journal" sends the following account of a lamentable accident at Port George :- "Mr. John Anderson died this morning, 3rd inst., from the effects of a kick from a horse. Mr. ren, resulting." in more additions to the A. was hurt nearly a fortnight ago, and was Church, and quickening the faith of some at one time thought to be recovering, but had believers. Our expectations were not re- a relapse, which resulted in death. His untimely death is regretted. Mr. A. was a thorough and practical mechanic, and was well skilled in the art of shipbuilding. He leaves a wife and large family to mourn their

Capt. Lock, of the barque "Pactolus. of Windsor, from London, G. B., reports May 3rd, during a dense fog, was in collision with an unknown barque and could not ascertain her name. The other barque struck the Pactolus on the port bow, breaking three stanchions, carrying away upper and lower in the nurture and admonition of the fore topsail, and forevard, and fearing some Lord, most of whom survive her. For of the sails. The "Pactolus" did not receive many years she was confined almost en- any serious damage otherwise. It is not tirely to the house. In conversing with known whether the other barque was damaged

into Bermuda in distress. She reports that Samuel Wolf, son of Capt. Randall Wolf, of

A packet has commenced running on the Basin of Minas. A large steamer will shortly be put on this route, touching at all the ports and connecting with the Spring Hill

Tne first arrival of this season's packing was received in Halifax on Saturday ex M.A. Starr, consisting of 200 cases from the factory of Mr. Alfred Ogden, Cape Canso, and consigned to Mr. Isaac H Matters.

A despatch from Bridgewater to the Herald" says a little boy, five years of age, son of Jacob Weagle, ship builder, of Sum-merside, N. S., was killed recently by his brother, who struck him accidently upon the head with a hoe. He lived only a few minutes after the blow.

A petition, signed by nearly ninety freeholders and ratepayers, asks that Kentville be constituted a Police Division, under chap. 29. Revised Statutes, 4th Series.

A young map named James Grant, 24 years old, employed in a mill near New Glasgow, fell into the mill dam on Thursday night and

John B. Gough, the world-renowned temperance lecturer, will be in Halifax about the 26th inst. He has been engaged to deliver three lectures. A letter from the captain of the Govern-

ment steamer "Newfield," at Whitehaven, from Sable Island, has been received, reporting no wrecks at the Island and all well.

The barque "Montreal," owned by E. Churchill & Sons, Hantsport, and commanded by Cap. Geo. M. Coalfleet, has just completed another fast voyage, making the voyage from Norfolk, Va., on Feb. 19th for Liverpool, G. B., unloading and loading, and arriving at Hantsport on 25th April-total time, 65 days; actual sailing time, 49 days.

N. B., & P. E. ISLAND.

The Provencial Exhibition will be held in

Fredericton early in October. It is anticipated, says the "Carleton Sentinel," that through connection will be made this week between the N. B., and N.B. & C. railroads. All the arrangements for putting freight and passengers through without delay, at Woodstock, have been completed, and should no outward event happen, on and after the seventh they will be carried into effect. During last week the freight from the N. B. road has been taken by its trains direct

The "Newcastle Advance" says :- On Tuesday, the 24th April, as William Hickie and his son, together with some others, were is one of the circuits that believes in a in the woods putting their landing of logs in the river, the landing gave way, killing Wm. Hickie and injuring some others.

It is stated that the European & North American Railway have decided to change to narrow guage before the first of August.

Counterfeit United States fifty cent pieces are in circulation about.

The New Brunswick emigrants bound for Kansas, with a train of three wagons, passed through Portland, Me., last Sunday.

The new ship "Chipman" was successfully launched from the yard of Messrs, J. & C. Short, St. Stephen, on Tuesday. She is a handsome ship of about 1100 tons register, 13,000,000, and first-class in every particular. She was towed to the Ledge as soon as launched, where she will be finished.

A sad case of drowning occurred at Spurr's Cove, on Saturday morning, about eleven o'clock. A small boy, son of Mr. David Linton, of Fairville, was walking upon some logs at Messrs. Miller & Woodman's mills, and, failing off, was drowned. Half an hour later the "body was recovered, and Coroner Robinson, of Lancaster, held an inquest upon

The New Brunswick Contingent of the Wimbledon Team were notified by telegraph on Saturday that the team would sail from Quebec on the 23rd June.

At Greenwich, K. C., Mr. Wm. Vincent had two of his ribs broken and received bruises about the head and hips, while breaking a brow of logs on the 21st ult. As Mr. James O. McKiel was engaged in the same work, a few days later, he had one of his feet

A house at the mouth of Presque Stream, owned and occupied by a Mr. Smith, was destroyed by fire recently. Mr. Smith lost all his furniture, clothing and provisions.

Upwards of five millions of lumber, chiefly owned by Messrs. Randolph and G. H. Connel, will be rafted at the mouth of the Beckaguimic stream the present season.

A little girl, some seven years of age, daughter of Mr. Lawrence Gallagher, was drowned in the the Guisaguit on Tuesday last. Her body was recovered at the mouth of the stream.

About two months ago, or, perhaps, more, a lad named Dennis McGuire, of St. John, was stabbed in the arm at the elbow joint by another lad. He was attended by a Portland doctor at the time, and, although the arm was a little sore, he went to work at Snowball's mill. After being a short time at work, the arm swelled and became painful, and, on being examined by one of the surgeons, the discovery of a portion of the knife blade fixed in the bone was made. When removed, it was found to be seven-eights of an inch long.

John B. Gough, the famous temperance lecturer, is to appear in Mechanics' Institute. St. John, on the 22nd and 23rd inst.

While working at the lower part of a brow of logs, seven miles up the Renous River, Kent Co., on the 30th ult., John Bogio was killed by a log striking him upon the head.

William Hardwick, of Annapolis, an accountant employed by Messrs. Logan, Lind-say & Co., of St. John, who was arrested on Saturday, acknowledges embezzlement to the extent of \$1,600. This amount he secured by getting a cheque for more money than was required to pay duties, and keeping the balance. This he did two years without detection. Hitherto he bore a good character. He would not have been arrested but that he attempted to escape.

At St. John a Sheriff's jury was engaged during the whole of Saturday in determining the damages to be paid to the Park National Bank of New York by Ellis, their defaulting paying tellor, who ran off, last fall, with \$66,500. The jury awarded \$35,302.89

The Souris Times, P. E. I., says :- At noon, on Friday, the 20th ult., a small schr. sank near the reef at East Point. She collided with an iceberg, and instantly went down. The crew with great difficulty, owing The brigantine "Anni Wharton," on a to the ice and high wind, made the land in a voyage from Cienfuegos to Philadelphia, put very exhausted condition. They were well cared for by the hospitable inhabitants. She hailed from the Strait of Carso, and had four Liverpool, N. S., fell overboard and was of a crew, bound for the Magdalen Islands. A Lobster Canning Factory is to be started

The Souris "Times" says that on the 25th ult., an inquest was held in that town, in view of the body of Mr. John McLean, late Collector for that port, who was found dead in the woods at the rear of Souris West. Mr. McLean has been tor the past year laboring under melancholy, and unable to attend to the duties of his office. The day before the body was found he visited his sister at Souris West, and then proceeded to call upon his mother-in-law, at Rollo Bay, but not having arrived there, search was instituted that night. but as darkness came on without finding him, it was resumed next morning, when he was found in the woods lying on his face. Part of a scarf was found in the tree above hime, corresponding with that around his neck, showing that he came to his death by strangulation. The neck was dislocated, but there were no other marks of violence on the body.

Robberies are very plentiful in Charlottetown, P. E. I., just now. The Charlottetown "Herald" reports no less than five in one being forwarded to the Mediterranean.

Fort Augustus, on the 19th ult. The "Pa- night, but was discovered near the batteries. triot" says that he was born in Charlottetown on July 8th, 1790, and had a distinct remembrance of the town as far back as 1798, when it was but a small village-what is now Queen Square being then covered with trees and bushes. Mr. Clark was at the time of his death perhaps the oldest person born in Charlottetown. He retained both his bodily strength and mental faculties in a very remarkable degree to the last. At the age of 82 he made a public profession of religion, and united with the Presbyterian Congregation of West St. Peters and Mount Stewart.

Potatoes continue to be shipped in large quantities from the Island to New York. The Atberton "Pioneer" says that they are 32

cents per bushel there. The Herring Fishery about Souris is very

On the night of Wednesday, 18th ult., a barn belonging to Hon D. Ramsay, Hamilton, Loc 18, was burned to the ground. It contained five horses, a large number of cat- for the Turks, replied that the Turks would tle, and all the hay, grain and farming implements, belonging to Mr. Ramsay. The loss is estimated al \$3,000. The fire was evidently the work of an incendiary, as Mr. Ramsay was at the barn late in the evening and left everything safe.

UPPER PROVINCES.

Another company of pilgrins from Mon-treal and neighborhood will shortly start for Rome, where they expect to land in time for the proceedings connected with the Pope's

A fatal shooting accident has taken place near Toronto, a boy of seven years shooting his sister of nine with a revolver, which they had been playing with, putting it into each other's mouths, but Ov hite . 2

Owing to the low waters in the Province of Ontario it is feared that a large quantity of timber and logs manufactured during the past winter will not reach market this season/ One gentleman writing from Avlmer declares that the waters have never been so low in the recollection of any one living, and predicts that a large quantity of timber will be left high and dry on small streams.

An American canal boat, G. S. Broughton, one hundred tons, which has been above Lachine some time, and could not be got down to Montreal, last week shot the rapids, being propelled down by four pairs of sweeps under the management of the Indian pilot Baptiste.

In the Supreme Court, Ottawa, next Monday, Judge Ritchie will deliver judgment in the case of Jones vs. Dominion Government, on petition of right for claims arising under Intercolonial Railway contracts.

It is generally expected that certain changes in the Dominion Cabinet will take place this summer, principally a rearrangement of port-

One hundred head of beef cattle will be shipped for England from Belleville via Philadelphia next week.

A leading volunteer officer states that a brigade of between 5,000 to 6,000 men could be easily raised in Canada at the present time for service with the British army.

Great anxiety is felt for the safety of the City of Brussels, in which the Irish pilgrims sailed. She should have arrived on Monday at Liverpool, on the same day as the Germanic, which sailed on the same day from New

York, is reported to have arrived. It is stated on good authority that a gentleman in Montreal has fallen heir to the immense Lawrence Townley estate in England.

The "National" states that one of the grain merchants of Montreal bought a quantity of wheat before the declaration of war in the East. He sold it on Thursday at a profit of

On Sabbath, the 8th ult., the Rev. John Bredin, of Barrie, formally dedicated a new Methodist church, in the village of Gravenhurst. The edifice is a neat and substantial frame plainly finished, costing nearly \$10,090. excusive of the lot which was generously presented as a donation from Mr. Brock; and the remaining debt is a trifle over \$365.

In order to relieve existing distress the Government has given employment to one hundred labourers on the Parliament Hill,

Numbers of people are leaving Montreal for Manitoba. Trade is very dull; no merchandise on the wharves.

MISCELLANEOUS.

At a meeting in the City Hall, Glasgow, the Rev. Josiah Henson, "Uncle Tom," has been presented with £750, and a gold watch and

Six hundred thousand dollars in gold coin went to Europe from the United States in two

Owing to the failure of last Congress to pass appropriation, there is no money to pay the fficers of the Navy for the months of April, May and June.

Gen. Crook is reported as saving that the

resent condition of the Indians is that of idle oafers. There are 14,000 to 15,000; they are fed and housed by the Government like paupers. Crook believes in giving them land to

Sewing machine companies have reduced prices 50 per cent, in consequence of expiration of last of patents held by large manufacturers.

Crazy Horse and band, 1,300 in all, surrendered on Saturday at Camp Robinson, Ne-Thirty-eight pension agencies of the United

States are to be consolidated into 18; aggregate reduction of expenditure will thus be \$135,000. A Salt Lake despatch says that the Mormons believe that Brigham Young and other

leaders are to be arrested. They are deter

mined to resist, and are secretly arming and drilling throughout the territory. The Archbishop of Quite, (Ecudor, South America,) was poisoned on Good Friday, while saving mass, by means of strychnine introduced into the wine used. There is great excitement and indignation over the facrilege. The perpetrators have not been dis-

News of English armament causes alarm in Austria. It is reported that Turkey is endeavoring to secure British intervention in return for cession of harbor in Crete for establishing naval station commanding the Suez

Canal There are renewed signs of a split in the English Cabinet. Great activity in English war office. Heavy supplies of munitions of war, and large reinforcements of troops are

Hobart Pasha ran the blockade at Galatz in Mr. Richard Clark died at his residence, the steamer Rethyma. He left Rustehuk at The vessel ran so close to the batteries that the gunners could not depress the guns in season. The Admiral fired but one shot and

the Rathyma reached the Black Sea safely. The English declaration of neutrality has plunged the Greeks in despair. A military company has been organized, and unless resolutely opposed by Government, they will cross the frontier in a day or two, not so much to fight as to exasperate the Turks, and provoke a collision between Greece and the Porte. The nation does not approve of this course.

Recruiting is progressing so rapidly in Engand that nearly every regiment in the service

Lord Loftus, British Minister, notified the Russian Government that in consequence of its intention to expel Russians from Turkey. the Porte has abandoned the idea of placing Turkish subjects remaining in Russia under British protection. The Russian Government, which had already accepted British protection nevertheless continue to receive the protection of the law.

Germany and Austria are negotiating with respect to proclamation of neutrality. The Turkish deputies approved of bill for proclamation of stage of seige.

A despatch, dated Erzeroumm, May 2nd, says :- " A son of Schmayl, the famous Circassian chieftain, is expected to take command of Circassians, who, however, refuse to submit to military organization.

The "Guardian's" London despatch states that the Channel fleet has received orders to proceed to the Mediterranean. Recent statements about regiments being assigned to active seavice is incorrect.

The Roumanians have taken possession of Kalafax, with 9,000 Krupp guns. They will fortify and hold the position against the Turks.

'WESLEYAN' ALMANAC MAY, 1877.

Last Quarter, 5 day, 7h, 4m, Morning. New Moon, 13 day, 1h, 15m, Morning. First Quarter, 19day, 8h, 42m, Afternoon.

D.M.	Day of Week.	SUN				MOON.				1	P X		
		R	Rises Sets Ris					MOON. ses Souths Sets. 54 2 58 6 51				EE	
1	Tuesday	4						2	58	6	51	9	47
2	Wednesdy	4	53	7	1		rii	3	52			10	
3	Thursday	4	51	7	2	0	38	4	43	8	51	11	. 4
4	Friday	4	50	7	4	1	8	5	31	9		11	48
6	Saturday	4	48	7	5	1	33	6	16		59	A	40
5	SUNDAY	4	47	7	6	1	53	6	58	A	3	1	42
7	Monday	4	46	7	7	1	11	7	39	1	7	2	56
8	Tuesday	4	44	7	8	2	30	8	20	2	10		9
9	Wednesdy	4	43	7	9	2	48	9	2	3	16	5	3
10	Thursday	4	42	7	10	3	5		44	4	28	5	57
11	Friday	4	41	7	11	3	27	10	30	5	33	6	35
12	Saturday	4	39	7	13	3		11	20	6	47	7	14
13	SUNDAY	4	38	7	14	4	28	A	15	8	2	7	50
14	Monday	4	37	7	15	5	12	1	14	9	16	8	28
15	Tuesday	4	36	7	17	6	10	2		10	22	9	7
16	Weduesdy	4	35	7	18	7	22	3	20	11	18	9	53
17	I'hursday	4	34	7	19	8	39	4	21	mo		10	40
18	Friday	4	33	7	20	9	58	5	17	0	3	11	30
9	Saturday	4	32	7	21	11	15	6	8	0	36	m	
20	SUNDAY	4	31	7	22	Α,	32	6	58	1	1	0	29
21	Monday	4	30	7	23	1	46	7	45	1	24	1	36
22	Tuesday	4	29	7	24	2	58	8	31	1	44	2	47
23	Wednesdy	4	28	7	25	4	10	9	18	2	4	3	59
4	Thursday	4	27	7	26	5	25	10	7	2	26	5	1
25	Friday	4	27	7	27	6	29	10	5 9	2	49	5	5 6
26	Saturday		26	7	28	7	46	11	51	3	19	6	45
7	SUNDAY	4	25	7	29	8	50	me	rn	3	56	7	8 2
8	Monday		24	7	30	9	48	0	47	4	44	8	14
9	Tuesday		24	7	31	10	81	1	42	5	36	8	53
0	Wednesdy	4	23	7	31	11	7	2	34	6	37	9	32
	Thursday	4	22	ż	32	îî	35	3	24	7	41	10	11

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

High water at Pictou and Cape Tormentine, 2 hrs and 11 minutes LATER than at Halifax. At Annapolis, St. John, N.B., and Portland, Maine, 3 hours and 25 minutes LATER, and at St. John's, Newfoundland 20 minutes EARLIER than at Halifax. At Char lottetown, 2 hours 54 minutes LATER. At Westport, 2 hours 54 minutes LATER. At Yarmouth, 2 hours

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

THE INNOCENT CONVICT.

To the Editor of the Spectator and Methodist Chronicle, Melbourne, Aus-

SIR, -Rev. T. James' remarks a few weeks since on those among us said to have left their country for their country's good, brought to my mind the following incidents:-

While staying some veeks on the beautiful coast of Somersetshire bordering on the Bristol Channel, some twenty-seven years ago, I was informed that a respectable family hard by the estate on which I was had a remarkable history. Fourteen years earlier, among the servants of a neighboring esquire, there was a servant girl, modest, honest, intelligent; and the natural charms of the unassuming maiden attracted the attention of a young rus-

Whose heart was kind and soft." Each knowing the other from child hood, and esteeming each other's vir tues, they became affianced, and only waited for the necessary preparations in order to be joined in matrimony. Happy were there evening rambles when they took a circuitous path through the picturesque glebelands homeward from the church, and the future of life seemed to them without a cloud. But he that marred the happiness of the first pair still hates above all things on earth virtuous happy households, and his serfs are always ready to destroy or prevent connubial happiness. Among the necessary purchases for a new household is a certain quantity of " soft goods." Some days before that fixed for the wedding, her mistress discovered that several articles were missing from her press. The house was alarmed, the justice of the peace notified, and then a general search took place of all the private boxes of the servants. Every one confidently threw open their own. Mary among the rest. When the contents of hers were turned out, to her horror she saw the missing articles intermixed with her own. In vain she protested she knew not how they got there—there they were. The parish constable took charge of the prisoner, and the next scene opens in the justice's parlour. Mary is formally charged with theft; the mistress swears to the goods: nothing could be plainer to our dispenser of punishment than that Mary, though of unblemished character till

Country justices knew more in those days about sifting wheat than sifting evidence; and besides they were anxious to protect their own class. Unfortunately for many a suspected rustic they were armed then with a power of their abuse of it power to sentence would cost so much to hire one, as all their neighbors to transportation; and my thread will come to."

now, had, on the eve of marriage, yield-

ed to temptation, and taken feloniously

her employer's linen to her own use.

These things could not get into her

box without hands, and there they were

found concealed, ready to be removed

in a day or two, when she was to leave

to be married.

the sentence of the unlearned justice was that Mary be banished to Botany Bay for seven years. She heard the awful sentence, and could only utter three words-"I am innocent." Most of her equals believed she was, and wished they could prove it; but what could unlettered neighbours do? Nothing. The official conducted her to the shabby gig in the avenue. The neighbours rushed after them for a farewell; Botany Bay seemed to them just as far away as the moon. One was there before them-Mary Williams. Her head is on his breast. He is forcing through his choked throat-"My Mary-I'm sure you are innocent-Mary, God will take care of-He will bring you back-I'll wait till you come-I will, I will and we'll be married then." There too, struck dumb with grief, were the parents; they sobbed a last good-bye, and the gig went off to the county prison. From thence she was taken to the

convict-ship, doomed to a long sea voyage in company with the off-scouring of all the British population. The dismal passage ended after several months endurance and Mary began her seven years of penal servitude at Sydney, where so many foundered and sank in those days into an abyss of vice indescribable. But he who watched over the wronged Hebrew lad in Egypt gave His protection to the brave Somersetshire girl. She passed unscathed through her servitude, and the God of her father brought her home again the same modest, unaffected Mary, as lovely in William's eyes as ever. He had waited for her; they were joined in holy matrimony, and at the time of my stay were the centres of a happy family.

A poet says-" Conscience makes

cowards of us all," but cowards' consciences seldom impel them to justice or compassion; they can witness the sufferings they have wantonly inflicted unmoved. It is only when retribution at the hands of the Great Judge who always does right stares them in the face on the threshold of eternity that they (some of them) see by confession to avoid suffering themselves. In this case, when the evil was done, and years had rolled away, an old fellow-servant of Mary volunteered a confession, that when a girl, and living in the same household with Mary, she envied her her "sweetheart," and was tempted to blast her joyous prospects. This plan presented itself to her: -- "Get Mary convicted of theft-she will be transported and the thing is done." "So," she said, "secretly, alone, I crept to the mistress's press, and took some of her linen. Mary's box stood unlocked: I deposited the linen among Mary's and crept away. It was soon missed by the mistress, and in my presence Mary was accused, condemned and banished-I only knew (except herself) that she was in-

Mr. Editor, I fear we have all been too harsh in talking of convicts, forgetting it is one thing to be convicted and quite another to be guilty; and further one thing to kill a hare—another to kill a fellow-creature. But our home justices by transportation branded all prisoners alike, and we are liable to perpetuate the injustice by simply reading the brand and making no inquiry. Yours truly,

RICHARD TREGASKIS. Ballarat, Feb., 1877.

THE MOTHER AND HER FAMILY.

Philosophy is rarely found. The most perfect sample I ever met, was an old woman, who was apparently the poorest and most forlorn of the human species; so true in the maxim which all profess to believe, and none act upon, viz., that all happiness does not depend on outward circumstances. The wise woman to whom I have alluded, walks to Boston, a distance of twenty or thirty miles, to sell a bag of brown thread and stockings, and then patiently walks back again with her little gains. Her dress, though tidy, is a grotes que collection of shreds and patches, coarse in the extreme.

"Why don't you come down in waggon? said I, when I observed she was weary with her long journey.

"We haven't got any horse," she re-

"You have a husband-don't he do anything for you?"

"He is a good man-he does all he can but he's a cripple and an invalid He reels my yarn, and mends the children's shoes. He's as kind a husband as a woman need to have."

"But his being a cripple is a heavy misfortune to you," said I.

"Why, ma'am, I do not look upon it in that light," replied the thread woman. "I consider that I have a great reason to be thankful that he never took to any bad habits."

"How many children have you?" "Six sons and five daughters. "Six sons and five daughters! What

family for a poor woman to support !" "It's a family surely, ma'am; but there ain't one of 'em I be willing to lose. They are all healthy children as need be-willing to work, and all clever to me. Even the littlest boy when he gets a cent now and then for doing an errand, will be sure to bring it to me."

"Do your daughters spin your thread?"

"No, ma'am; as soon as they are big enough they go out to service, as I don't want to keep them always delving for me; they are always willing to give me what they can; but it is right and fair that they should do a little for themselves. I do all my spinning after the folks are abed."

Don't you think you should be better off, if you had no one but yourself to provide for ?"

"Why, no, ma'am, I don't. If hadn't been married, I should always had to work as hard as I could, and now I can't do no more than that. My children are a great comfort to me, and I look forward to the time when they'll do as much for me as I have done for

Here was true philosophy! I learned a lesson from that poor woman which shall not soon forget.—Miss Sedgwid

SELF-MADE MEN.

Self-made men, in the common acceptation of the term, are those who, with but few outward opportunities, have by their own unaided energies risen to acknowledged greatness. There is some danger, however, lest in bestowing this appellation exclusively upon such persons, we convey the impression that those who possess the advantages of instruction, training, and assistance, cannot be self-made. It is a truth which is sometimes overlooked that, whatever there is valuable or excellent about a man, comes primarily from his own capacity, energy, and industry. The most abundant advantage and the most generous education can never supply the lack of brains, or implant innate power, or compel untiring perseverance. If they could, there might be some justice in regarding the academy or university as the rival of self-education, and in distinguishing rigidly between the selfmade man and the college-made man. As it is every one whose life amounts to anything at all is self-made in the true sense, whether he be favoured from outward helps or not. He must not only supply the foundation of a capacity to learn, but must also furnish a continual relay of power in the form of assiduous and patient labour. If he fails in this, no system of instruction, however admirable, no corps of teachers, however able, no amount of wealth, however judiciously expended, can ever avail to give him significance as a scholar. He must be self-made, if made at all, though he be surrounded from infancy with every appliance that money or affection or wisdom can suggest.

The same thing holds good of excellence in all other pursuits. If a man is to become a superior mechanic, or merchant, or physician, or artist, he must be self-made, whatever be his advantages of training or instruction. The force to overcome obstacles and the courage to face difficulty, the ability to form wise plans and the energy to execute them, the patience to wait for success, and the industry to secure it, must all come from within. Without these it is of no avail that the boy be placed in the best mercantile house, that the apprentice be trained by the most skilplied; the neighbors are very kind to ful artisan, that the medical student be which they have been deprived since for me, but they can't spare their'n, and it prepared by the most learned professors. It will end in disappointment and failure, if he put not his own shoulder

to the wheel, with a vital power that no | outside influence can supply.

It would, however, be folly, for this eason to undervalue he helps we receive from external sources. Indeed, it is only as we assign to them their true office that we can appreciate their real worth. They cannot, it is true, make valuable men, but when rightly used. they can vastly aid men in making themselves valuable. There are but few whe can rise to greatness in any branch without the use of such aids. Occasionally'a great man astonishes us by the height to which he climbs, unsupported save by his own mental strength and powerful will. But these are exceptional characters, and might have have risen to still loftier eminences had they been favoured with more propitious circumstances. Most of us need all the help we can obtain—the discipline of the schools, the training of faith. ful instructors, the hints and suggestions of experts in our special callings, and every other outside influence that can be brought to bear on our improvement-in order that we may attain : moderate degree of excellence. Gladly should we welcome all such assistance, eagerly grasp it, and earnestly strive to profit by it, only remembering that it can never supplant but only supplement and invigorate our own exertions. Just as the warm sun rays and refreshing rain drops descend to bless the plant that is charged with vitality, but fall powerless on one without root or sap, so outside help is invaluable to the energetic living worker, but impotent to one who lacks brains or energy, or the will to exert them.

It is especially encouraging to one who can command but few external advantages to reflect that he is by no means dependent upon them for his success in life. It is true that the best results may be expected where a strong self-energy comes under wise instruction and guidance; but while the latter alone can do nothing, the former alone can do much. Besides, it never is quite alone. Capacity and industry always find appreciation and help, and are apt to make it all the more useful for its scarcity. All young persons especially can be, and should resolve to be, selfmade. Whether poor or rich, whether wholly self-dependent or favored with assistance, they must evolve whatever they would become mainly from their own native abilities and enthusiastic efforts. With these in active exercise, none need despair of excellence; without them, none will attain it .- Philadelphia Ledger.

Mr. EDITOR,-I am much pleased with your remaks on the dispute beween the Templars, and will be much obliged if you will give the following communication, which first appeared in the "Temperance Union," of Belleville, Ont., a place in your columns.

TEMPERANCE UNION.

Leading minds in the temperance reform are all looking forward to Legal Prohibition as the only effectual means for the removal of the evil of intemperance. As to the most direct and speedy means of securing this there seems a variety of opinions some would press the matter direct to Parliament, others would make it a battle cry at the polls, another advocates the formation of a Prohibition Party, while another calls on one or other of the present great political parties to place the prohibition plank in their platform. We will not discuss the merits of any of these propositions, but suggest that if any of these principles were adopted they must of necessity prove a partial failure in consequence of the divided condition of the present organized temperance movement. The temperance work. ers of to-day find themselves in this position: if any general effort is to be put forth, which requires their united action in a township, county, district, province or oven in the whole Dominion, a convention must be called, and the leaders in the different orders brought together, and an amount of time, trouble, means, &c., expended which might all be saved if all the orders in Canada were united into one organization. In consequence of our separation much of the strength and working power of the movement is

As a rule, the more active temperand workers are identified with some of organizations, and devote their t means to their support, but ventions, Provincial and Dist Dominion and County A came as an extra burden,

have never yet been successful in materi ally influencing the work of the organize tions. The temperance men of Canada while truly sympathizing with the move ment in other countries generally feel that their all important work is the removal of intemperance from this fair Do. minion. Therefore the most effectual utilization of means becomes a vital question, and should Orders or Lodges, Divisions or Temples, stand in the way? Let every reflective mind calculate the saving of means and conservation of energy that would result from the union of all the organizations into one Dominion Association. The aim of all the Orders, Leagues. Conventions and Alliances would be accomplished more speedily and effect. ually, thousands of dollars would be saved in the way of officers salaries, expenses. &c. A lecturing agency and literature worthy of the cause could be sustained, and the same vital impulses would direct and inspire the 100,000 members that would compose such an organization.

The late Most Worthy Grand Ledge of British Templars, at its annual session in 1872, feeling the necessity for such a Dominion organization' passed a resolution in favor of it' and ordered the opening of negotiations with the other organizations in each Province. To the circular issued. practical responses were only received from the British American Order of Good Templars, which ultimately resulted in a union and the foundation of the "United Temperance Association." But while consolidation was going on in this direction, disunion is being manifested in other quarters by which that most successful organization—the I.O.G.T.—is rent in twain, and we have now the anomaly of two Independent Orders in Canada. We cannot look upon these rival parties without feeling that there is more of personal feeling and local jealousies at the source than a genuine desire to promote the cause of temperance in our land We are the more convinced of this when we see the Grand Secretaries of both these rivals in Nova Scotia trying to take advantage of the changes made in the British Templar order, consequent upon the union, by creating dissatisfaction in lodges not thoroughly conversant with the union movement. Not only fanning any glimmering spark of discontent, but endeavoring to damage the character of the United Temperance Association by gross misrepresentations, and also inducing lodges of British Templars, by giving them Charter and all supplies free, to come over to one of the I. O. G. T. Orso long as party feeling and selfish motives characterize the leaders of the movement, and one party is thus arrayed in a jealous rivalry and opposition against an-

PLEASANTRIES.

Editing a paper is like carring an umbrella on a windy day. Every body thinks be could manage it better than the one who has hold of the handle.

An urchin, whose shoes look as if they were soon to be shed, looking at a sign of blue glass in one of the store windows was heard to observe : " More stuff to run into a fe'low's foot."

A man innocently spoiled a sermon and prayer by exclaiming, while the tears rolled down his cheeks, "Lord, thou knowest I have been an awful sinner-the chief among ten thousand and one altogether lovely."

A Western preacher wrote as follows: "I was riding over the broad and beautiful prairies with my dear wife who has gone to heaven in a buggy." My little boy asked, "How did the horse get

"Piety," remarked an Arkansas preacher to his congregation the other day, does not consist in noise. The Lord can see you give to the needy just as easily as he can hear you pray the roof

"Do you see that fellow lounging?" said Bumpkins the other day. How does he manage to live-by his wits?" "Oh, no; he's a cannibal." "A cannibal! how?" "He lives on other people," was B's reply.

We have a little Charlie who does not talk quite plain. The other day he said, Danma Dod made Adam, and Adam went to seep and seepd a you time, and Dod toot a yib from i'm and made Eve."

and the Prairie Fe TO KEE

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hou art mine" f free from s caught up ar that beau. h we are not t we are getnestly in her Lord Jesus, Thank God. J. W.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

PAPA'S LETTER.

was sitting in my study, Writing letters, when I heard, " Please, dear mamma, Mary told me Mamma mustn't be 'isturbed;

"But I's tired of the kitty, Want some ozzer fing to do! Witing letters, is 'ou mamma? Tan't I wite a letter, too?"

"Not now, darling; mamma's busy; Run and play with kitty now." " No, no, mamma, me wite letter-Tan if 'ou will show me how."

I would paint my darling's portrait

As his sweet eyes searched my face— Hair of gold and eyes of azure, Form of childish, witching grace. But the eager face was clouded,

As I slowly shook my head, Till I said, "I'll make a letter Of you, darling boy, instead." So I parted back the tresses

From his forehead high and white, And a stamp in sport I pasted 'Mid its waves of golden light. Then I said, " Now, little letter,

Go away, and bear good news.'

And I smiled as down the staircase Clattered loud the little shoes. Leaving me, the darling hurried Down to Mary in his glee, " Mamma's witing lots of letters;

I'se a letter, Mary-see!" No one heard the little prattler
As once more he climbed the stair, Reached his little cap and tippet, Standing on the entry stair.

No one heard the front door open, No one saw the golden hair, As it floated o'er the shoulders In the crisp October air.

Down the street the baby hastened, Till he reached the office door: "I'se a letter, Mr. Postman; Is there room for any more?"

" Cause dis letter's doin' to papa: Papa lives with God 'ou know. Mamma sent me for a letter, Does 'ou fink 'at I tan go?

But the clerk in wonder answered, " Not to-day, my little man." " Den I'l find anozzer office, 'Cause I must do if I tan.'

Fain the clerk would have detained him But the pleading face was gone, And the little feet were hastening— By the busy crowd swept on.

Suddenly the crowd was parted, People fled to left and right, As a pair of maddened horses, At the moment dashed in sight.

No one saw the baby figure-No one saw the golden hair, Till a voice of frightened sweetness Rang out on the autumn air.

'Twas too late-a moment only Stood the beauteous vision there; Then the little face lay lifeless, Covered o'er with golden hair.

Reverently they raised my darling. Brushed away the curls of gold, Saw the stamp upon the forehead, Growing now so icy cold.

Not a mark the face disfigured, Showing where a hoof had trod; But the little life was ended-" Papa's letter" was with God. -Liverpool Mercury

I hope to carry my repentance to the very gates of heaven, for every day I find I am a sinner, and every day I need to repent; and so I mean to carry my repentance by God's help to the very gates of heaven .- Philip Henry.

HOUSE AND FARM.

FARMERS SHOULD KEEP A SLATE.

Where farmers keep hired men, and stormy days abound, they are frequently at a loss to know how to put them to work profitably. It is a good plan to have a slate at the tool-house or barn or workshop, and to note down during pleasant weather what work can be done in rainy weather. There are scores of little jobs that suggest themselves which ought to be done, and can be done as well in rainy weather as in fair weather.

Such a slate would have upon it something like the following: "Clean out the cellar; oil the harness; mend harness grease all the waggons; repair the horse stalls; file the saws; grind the tools; assort the apples; make kindling wood; repair the implements; paint the implements ; shell corn."

A hundred other little jobs could be suggested. Have it understood that when a raing day comes, whether you are at home or not, the slate is to be referred to, and the work done as there suggested .-Prairie Farmer.

TO KEEP EGGS FOR HATCHING

There are many theories advanced and ways proposed as best suited to prevent the germ of life in the egg till it can be | bottles \$1; Pills 25 cts. a box. placed under the hen. Extremes of heat

XATELYAT.

and cold, and evaporation of moisture from the egg, as e what we wish to avoid. In this, as in many other matters, nature is our best guide. The ground, covered with leaves, constitued the natural nest, the tendency of which s to retain, rather than to dispel moisture. By putting soil and leaves in a box, and placing it with the eggs, either in the cellar or cellar way, (we mean the stair-case between the cellar and the next story,) according to the degree of moisture in the two positions, we get, perhaps, the most complete imitation of nature practicable. We should prefer in winter, a room warmed artificially in which to keep eggs for hatching, were it not that the air in such a room is almost always too dry .- Poultry World.

SEVERAL WHYS IN COOKING. The "Why" in vegetable cookery is

thus set forth by an exchange: Why should beans never be put into cold water to soak, as is often recommended? Because all the nutritious portion of the bean is extracted by the pro-

They should be washed in warm water, then in cold, be tied loosely in a cloth, be put into boiling water, with a spoonful of dripping and a little salt in it, and be kept boiling for four hours. They are then excellent if served with gravy, and not with melted butter.

They serve as garnish for roast mutton or beef, and are excellent eating served whole or as a puree. To make the latter, when the beans are done, throw them instantly into cold water, when the skins will slip off. Rub the beans through a colander, and mix a lump of butter with them. A little stock, or milk, or cream, is excellent mixed in.

Why should plenty of fast boiling water be used in boiling vegetables, potatoes excepted? Because the greater body of boiling water the greater the heat.

If only a little water be used, the whole affair soon cools, and the vegetables become tough, so much so that no length of time in boiling them would render them otherwise.

Why should onions be always cut in round and very thin rings? Because the fiber is thus cut across, and in so cutting them, whether for frying them or for making sauce, they are rendered very tender when cooked.

With turnips and carrots it is just the same; neither of the three should be split or cut in any other way.

Stop that Cough,

or it will terminate in that dreadful disase, consumption. We are aware that a prejudice exists among many persons against medicines which profess to cure a cough or cold when bordering on co sumption, or even when the lungs are affected, but we can assure our readers that Wistar's Balsaam of Wild Cherry will do all this; and in making this assertion we speak from experience, having suffered for months from a cough, which after using many remedies without any relief threatened to terminate seriously, We were, however, so fortunate as to secure several bottles of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and are now entirely rid of the cough, and restored to our former health. To those suffering in a like manner we recommend this excellent prepara-

JOHN G. WESTAFER, editor of the Chronicle, Elizabethtown, Pa., March 26,

50 cents and \$1 a bottle; large bottles much the cheaper. Sold by dealers gene-

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march31

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C. W. WEIMORE, Secretary. May 25.

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versity of Oxford in 1866. Van Lenneps Bible Lands, a new and Valuable Work. Cloth 5.00. Sheep 6. Half Calf 8.

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THE Subscriber has removed to BENNETT'S WHARF having leased the premises. Dockage for vessels and storage for Bonded and Free Goods.

JOSEPH . S. BELCHER,

H. P. KERB. March 27 1877-2m

PREACHER'S PLAN, HALIFAX Mount Allison Anniversary Ex-AND DARTMOUTH,

SUNDAY, MAY 13th.

Brunswick St. 7 p.m. 11 a.m. Rev. R. Brecken Rev. G. Shore. Grafton St. 7 p.m. 11 a.m. Rev George Boyd Rev. W. Purvis. Kaye St. 7 p.m. 11 a.m. Rev. D. W. Johnson. Rev. E. R. Brunyate 7 p.m. Rey. D. W. Johnson. Rev. E. B. Brunyate. BEECH STREET, 3,30 p.m. Mr. Mellish 7 p.m. Cobourg St. 11 a.m Rev. W. Purvis Rev. R. Brecken. Dartmouth. p.m. 11 a. m. Rev. G. Shore Rev. Geo. Boyd

Receipts for "WESLEYAN," for week ending May 9th, 1877.

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

whether old or new, and if new, write out their Post Office addresses, plainly. Rev. H. McKeown.

Dr. Atherton, \$2; Judge Wilmot 2; Wm. Lemont, 2; S. D. McPherson, 2; M. Colter, 2; Mrs. G. Coulthard, 3; G. Hatt, 2; Mrs. Smithson 1

Rev. B. Chappell. Joseph Allison, 2; Wm. C. Godsoe, 2; H. S. Jordan, 2; Calvin Powers, 2; Mrs. Jacob Wilson, 3; W. A. Magee, 56 cts.

Rev. C. Parker. J. Lockhart, 2: Capt. J. Lockhart, 2. Rev. A. Lucas. John Crocket, 2; Thos. Clark, 2. Rev. J. C. Berrie. George Alexander,

Rev. G. Steel. Wm. Pringle, 2; Hugh Fawcett, 1; Rev. John Craig. Israel Parker.

Rev. E. Evans. Thomas Boyd. Lewis Wilson, 2; Mark Lambert, 2; Jas. H. Remby, 1; L. W. Drew, Esq., 3.

MARRIED

On the 3rd inst., at the residence of the bride's father, Aylesford, by the Rev. A. S. Tuttle, Mr. Charles Meekins, of Berwick, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Johnston Patterson, Esq.

At the residence of the bride's parents, on the 28th ult., by Rev. J. R. Hart, Mr. Alonzo Sherman, of Lincoln, Mass., to M ss Annie C., daughter of Mr. Henry Whooten, of Pirate Cove, Guysborough County.

DIED.

At Upper Port La Tour, April 29th, Johnnie, aged 4 years and 9 months, son of the late Wm. A. and Eleanor J. Patterson

At the residence of Cyrus A. Burpee, Esq., Burton, Sunbury County, N. B., on the 2nd of Janaary, after a short illness, Elizabeth, widow of the late William W. Gordon, Esq., of Springfield, York County, N.B., and daughter of the late A N. Barker, Esq., of the first named place, aged 72 years. (Canadian papers please copy.) At Clam Harbour, Guysborough Vo., of Scarle

tina, April 20th, Margaret Ann, daughter of Wm. Sullivan, aged 3 years and 8 months.

At Clam Harbor, Guysborough County, April 30, Mary Ann, widow of the late Alexander Mc-Kay, aged 70 years.

At Afton, Antigonish County, May 1st, Levi Irish, Esq., aged 76 years and 4 months. At Bonavista, Nfld., on the 29th of March, Miss Amy Skeffington, aged 77 years.

At the same place, on the 1st ult., Jane, wife of Mr. James Carroll, aged 75 years. At the same place, on the 12th ult., Elizabeth,

wife of Jabez Saint, Esq., aged 42 years. At No. 3 Hollis Street, on Saturday morning, May 5th, William Sutliffe More, in the 73rd year of his age

NOTICE.

an inducement to Cash Purchasers the under will give a regular

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ercises.

THE attention of the friends of the Mount Allison Institutions and the public generally is re-spectfully directed to the following programme of exercises in connection with the close of the current Academic and Collegiate year :-

Wednesday and Thursday, May 23rd and 24th-Friday, May 25th. a.m., Theological Exam. begin. " p.m., Male Academy " "
Saturday, May 26, a.m., Theological Examinations concluded.

tions concluded.
Saturday, 3 p. m., Meeting College Board.
Sunday, May 27th, Anniversary Sermon by Rev.
Joseph Hart.
Monday, May 28th, Examinations in Academies.
Monday, May 28th, 3½ p m., Annual Business
meeting of Alumni Society.
Monday, May 28th, 7½ p. m., Anniversary meeting of Alumni and Alumnæ Societies.

Oration—" Sources of our I.aw"—by George W. Burbidge, Esq., A.M.
Essay—" Satire" by Miss Ellen I., Read.

Tuesday, May 29th, 9 a. m., Anniversary Exercises of Ladies Academy.

Tuesday, May 29, 21 p. m., College Commence-Wednesday, May 30, 9 a. m., Annual Meeting of Board of Governors.

D. ALLISON. J. R. INCH. Sackville, May 8, 1877.

HALIFAX DISTRICT.

THE ANNUAL SESSION of this District will be held in Avondale, beginning on Tuesday, June 12th, at 3 p.m. The tide will suit to leave Wind sor at one p. m.
All Ministers, Probationers, and Recording

Stewards are requested to attend may 12 A. W. NICOLSON, Chairman.

CUMBERLAND DISTRICT THE Cumberland District will meet at Wallace.

on Tuesday, 12th June, at 2½ o'clock, p. m. The Lay members are requested to be present on Wednesday, at 10 o'clock, a. m., when financial matters will be taken up.

The Special Committee on Children's and Parsonage Aid Fund, as constituted at the last Conference will meet in Verseurly and Tuesday even ence, will meet in Yarmouth, on Tuesday evening, June 19, at 7 o'clock, p. m.

R. A. TEMPLE, May 12

Methodist Book Room, Halifax NOTICE TO SABBATH SCHOOLS.

WE are keeping in stock large supplies of Sabbath School Books, as we find the demand has been constantly gaining, the number of schools patronising the Book Room having greatly increased of late. It will always be our aim to meet the wishes of our Sabbath school purchasers especially, this being one of the important objects for which the Book Room exists. Supplies will be sent at any time, from which selections may be made, and the remaining books returned to us.

N. B. Owing to the large quantity of such books now passing through our hands, we find it difficult, though extremely careful, to prevent unsuitable publications from mingling with this class of stock. It will always gratify us to hear from any who find such books in our collection. We will send substitutes in every instance. may 12 will send substitutes in every instance. may 12

MARKET PRICES.

Reported weekly by J. W. Porrs, Commission Merchant, St. John, N.B., and J. H. Benr, Agent King's County Produce Depot, Halifax, N.S.

Market on Saturday, May 12th, 1877. Halifax. St. John

,	Butter, Firkins	.23 to	.25	.23	to	.2
2	Do. Rolls	.26 to	.27	.26	to	.28
-	Mutton, per lb	.07 to	.08	.05	to	.07
	Lamb, prlb. by quarter			.05	to	.00
-	Hams, smoked, per lb		.13	.12	to	.14
	Hides, per lb	.51 to	.06	.05	to	.00
	Calfskins, pr lb	.25 to	.75	.7	to	.10
1	Pork, per lb	.081 to	.09	<u></u>	_	-
-	Veal, per lb	.05 to	.07	.00	to	.00
4	Tallow, per lb	8 to	.09	.08	to	.09
i	" rough, per lb	.041	.05	1.4	to	6
	Beef, per lb	.07 to	$.11\frac{1}{2}$.06	to	.08
s	Eggs, per doz	.12 to	.14	.16	to	.18
"	Lard, per lb	.15 to	.16	.13	to	.15
f	Oats, per bush	.50 to	.55	.40		.50
-	Potatoes per bush	.50 to		.50		.70
	Cheese, factory, per lb	.16 to	.17	.15		.17
,	Do. dairy	.14 to	.15	.08		.10
- !	Buckwheat meal	1.75 to		2.00		
,	do. grey	2.00 to	2.50	2.25		2.50
r	Lambskins each			.75		1.00
- 1	Turnips	.25 to	.30	.40		-50
:	Chickens, pr pair	.50 to	.70	.40		.50
- 1	Turkey, per lb	.16 to	.17	.15		.16
- 1	Geese, each			45		.60
-	Ducks, per pair	.75 to	.90	.60	to	.70
r	Beans, green, per bush		-00			1.00
- 1	Parsnips, pr bush	.75 to	.80			1.00
-	Carrots,pr bush	.50 to	.60	.50	ю	.60
- 1	Yarn, per lb	.35 to	.45		_	
-	Partridges, per pair	0 77 4-	9.50	2.50		2 00
- 1		2.75 to		2.50	ιο	3.00
	Lamb pelts	.40 to				_
	Rabbits, per pair	.25 to	.00			_
١	Piums, prbush Hay, per ton	15.00 to	18.00		_	_
	may, per tou	10.00 10	10.00			
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FITS! FITS! FITS! FITS! CURE OF EPILEPSY OF FALLING FITS BY HANCE'S EPILEPTIC FILLS.

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Setil S. Hance.—Dear Sir:—The Epileptic Fills that I received from you last September have accomplished all that you recommended them to complished all that you recommended them to do. My son is hearty, stout, and robust the cases hearty as any child in Kansas—indeed he is in the manner a new boy, being red and rosy. Be-fore he commenced taking your Pills he was a very pale and delicate looking child, and had Epileptic Fits for about four years, and seeing your Pills advertised in the Christian Instructor. I sent to you and got two boxes of them, and the has not had a at since he commenced talling t he has been exposed to all changes of veriler in going to school and on the farm and le has test had a Fit nor a sympton of one surce become menced taking your Pills. He learns will at school, and his mind is clear and quick. Lies that you are not apply to the company of the that you are not sufficiently paid for the ervice and benefit you have been to us in restering our

and benefit you have been to us in restering our child to health. I will cheerfully recommend your Pills to every one I hear of that is efflicted with Epilepsy. Please send me some of your circulars, so that I can send them to any that I hear of that is afflicted in that way.

Respectfully, etc., LEWIS THORNBETCH.—Sent to any part of the country by mail, free of postage, ou receipt of a remittance. Price one box. \$3: two, \$5: twelve, \$27. Address SETH S. HANCE, 108 Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md.

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A CCORDING to the request of the Nova Scotia Conference, Books for District Minutes are being printed at the Book Room. The President and Secretary of the N. B. and P. E. Island Conference have kindly consulted with the Secretary of the Nova Scotia Conference in preparing the form for publication, so that it will be adapted to all and retain uniformity. Single books for Secretaries, and bound books, containing proceedings for several years, for Chairmen, will be ready in time for Dis ricts and may be ordered at once. The price will

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