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MOUNTAINS.

Who is there that unmoved can look upon The mountains: can behold those glorious Bulwarks which the hand of the Almighty One hath fashioned, and with which He girdles One hath issuinced, and with which He grades Earth around: perceive them towering hill O'er hill, and height o'er height, yet feel no thrill Of awe, no gust of gratitude no bust Of love? I pity such, if such there be. To them existence must be burdensome. To me all nature is a wonderous store-House. The million pebbles paving the pathway Of the purling brook, seeming alike, yet All unlike, each to the others, are a Never failing source of interest. Even The blade of grass, which to the casual The blade of grass, which to the casual Observer, merits scarce a second glance, Has cost me hours of patient unsuccessful Search, to find its counter-part. The gay-winged Butterfly which spends its little life in Aimless flittings to and iro, has started Questions which perchance shall meet their answers Only in eternity.

And if such
Little things produce such deep emotions
What of greater things, of sun, moon, sky and
Myriad stars which ceaselessly revolve; Myriad stars which ceaselessly revore,
And what of ocean, ocean upon whose
Spray-wet beech I've couched in abject terror
Watching the fury of the maddened waves,
Lashed into frenzy by the tyrant storm.
Yet, when soothed into quiet, they have sung
Me lullabyes, tender and plaintive as
The gradle source of mothers over their The cradle songs of mothers over their Slumbering babes, I've wept to think I ever

But I have wandered, But I have wandered,
And as the traveller, after long years of
Absence, hastens homeward with impatient
Steps, so I, impatient to resume my
Favorite theme. To me, even in childhood
'Twas always a de ightful pastime to
Look out upon the "everlasting hills'
And mark their varying features as the
Seasons rolled. Did morning wrap them in And mark their varying features as the Seasons rolled. Did morning wrap them in a Many coloured robe of light and beauty? Transported, I beheld, and often longed For wings that I might fly away and be Once there, companion of the mists and sun-Beams; when weary grown, pillow my curly Head upon some fleecy cloud and float, I Knew not, cared not whither And when night veil'd Their giant forms in sable, and above Their giant forms in sable, and above
Them hung her starry lamps, I grazed subdued,
And felt how good was God, and in His works

How great.
A schoolgirl oft in imagination A schoolyirl oft in imagination
Have I climbed the rugged steeps of Alps or
Andes, and from heights, where the bold eagle
Builds her eyrie, have looked down upon the
Clouds rolling far beneath my feet, feeling
In that vast olitude my inmost soul
O'er filled with that dear presence—God. Then too, a child, taught by the gentle tones
Of one long since in glory, I became Familiar with each bible mountain, and Have journeyed oft with faithful Abram to Moriah's crest, or stood with Moses while On Sinai's top the law to him was given In dreams, I've landed safe on Ararat, Cabined in that strange vessel which so oft I've read about in waking hours.
My song grows tedious now, and though fain I Watch the glory steal o'er Tabor's brow, and Wander mid the leafy slopes of Olivet Listening the while to Cedron's waters as They tinkling roll, yet mu-t I hasten on, For Calvary bare and bleak looms into sight— O Calvary thy story

So full of Jesu's love; Thy height's all stained and gory The hardest heart must move, Till when on Zion, mountain And city of our God, The world assembled standeth. May all be found approved.

"The Path of the Just is as the shining light."

The path of the Just, is typified, By the rising of the sun. His glory-light comes beaming down; So softly-Yet it brighter grows, Increasing; till perfection crowns, The day but just begun.

A few faint streaks of light, foretell The rise of early dawn. They tip you murky clouds with light; And make the atmosphere all bright; They chase away the gloom of night, With fires but newly born.

And soon the far spread arch of heaven, In one bright blaze of fire. His light and life and heat, are spread; Infusing life into the dead; Drooping flowers lift up their head, And raise their petals higher-

Maor has risen; we gaze with joy, His path is wondrous high. Far above you mountain peak; Above the thunder cloud we seek. Where only God is heard to speak; He travels through the sky.

He gathers strength while travelling on; He breathes out love on all— The purpling peaks of the distant hills, The grassy slopes, and purling rills; The tiniest flower that grows; all feel

The love that from him falls.

His path is always radiant; The truth, can't half be told. Let blackest cloud, and darkest mist: Encase-o'er-arch-surround, and twist Their ragged edges round him. Kissed, They turn to gems in Gold.

His true path is triumphant too; Obstructions rise, in vain. Gird the whole horizon round; Send up the mist from marshy ground; (Eclipsed perhaps)! but soon He's found, Conquering again.

And when his course is run, he sets, As sweetly as can be. Blushing with deepest crimson dye; To think of toil, and work, that lie Undone; and sinks below the sky, Glorious in humility.

Current Events in Methodism. DEATH OF BISHOP AMES.

(From Zion's Herald.) After a wonderful struggle, protracted through several years, with a wasting and painful disease, our venerable Bishop Edward R. Ames, LL. D., has

entered the rest of his Lord. He died Friday morning, April 25. Up to the last hours his mind was clear, and his repose in the divine providence and the great salvation undisturbed. Through Christ strengthening him he was a conqueror over "the world, the flesh and the devil," and finally of the last enemy also. Bishop Ames was a man of remarkable ability, of a large and pearance, of a broad and well trained intellect—a king among men—but he was, also, a consecrated disciple of the often been remarked that the same qualities that enter into the character of a military hero, or a great statesman, are to be found usually in a successful minister. Bishop Ames, no one can doubt, would have made a leading statesman in the land if he had far-reaching and prophetic insight into the Relations of Wesleyan Methodism the probable tendencies of the times | to the Church of England." The work and issues of current events, that has not been written for Wesleyans, breadth of comprehension and ability but for general students of history, for seizing the necessary measures at and of ecclesiastical history in partithe right moment to secure desired cular; especially for those who really which forms the vital elements in the character of John Wesley, and who character of the great statesman. And wish to have a satisfactory and conand successful commander at the head and stupid Ritualistic clergymen who of an army in the hour of his country's | have so often published their opinion, peril. But he was the consecrated that the Wesleyans should go back to minister of the Prince of Peace, and the Church of England. Such a work only a militant disciple in His weapon- has long been wanted; and prepared, less army. He brought a powerful as it has been, by one a sminently re-inforcement into the corps of the qualified for the task, and embracing, Episcopacy at his election, and has as it does, every point which has hith-filled a conspicuous place in its counfilled a conspicuous place in its councils and administration from that hour odists should go back to the Church, enrolled during the year, the regular competent hand." What are known up to the time of his departure. He we may affirm, without fear of contra- attendance being fifteen. Several of to the public as the journals of Wesquick in his decisions, relieving the the trouble to carefully read these arts of McGill University, and in and printed in his lifetime. As everytedium of Conference business with

God, and, we believe, had the comfort Saviour. He entered the Illinois Con- with what is called the Established ference in 1830, and when Indiana Church of England, it seems most un-Conference was formed in 1832, became likely that the smaller Church will a member of it. In 1840 he was elected Missionary Secretary for the larger. Dr. Rigg's book will become West, filling the office in an able man- a text-book on the subject, and he will preacher and Presiding Elder until men for having prepared and publish-1852. Was elected to, but did not ed so useful a manual. Methodists, do accept, the presidency of Indiana As not require such a book, seeing how bury University. He was a member of Gereral Conference in '40, '44 and '52. At the latter date he was elected to the Episcopacy. His life has thus been an important part of the history

of his Church. (From New York Advocate). His religious life is the crowning glory of his great character. He came up to the last hour with supreme comneighbor and class leader called upon antee that no better person could have words to them. him and said: "Bishop, you have been | been selected to superintend and direct | The prizes were then presented by to us all, he was ready.

Peck called upon him. Bishop Simp- | WESLEYAN THEOLOGICAL COLson called upon him twice during that day, and prayed with him. During the prayer Bishop Ames fervently responded "Amen." During his last moments his wife, son, and two daugh ters, and his old friend, General J. S. Berry, were with him. As he moved quietly on beyond the line where the earthly becomes indistinct and the heavenly becomes distinct—on into the opening eternity, as the great company which no man can number rose up before his wondering eyes, and sight began to supplant faith, he called back to his weeping family and friends, "All right," "All right." General Berry took up the pass-word "All right," and the Bishop again, with the well-proportioned frame, robust in apstrength and with evident rapture, answered, "All right;" and his great soul marched into the company of the Lord Jesus, and laid all his power and acquisitions at His feet. It has sence of God. sence of God.

Dr. RIGG'S NEW BOOK. (Correspondent of N. York Advocate.) Rev. Dr. Rigg has made a signal mark on his presidential year of office by publishing a volume, entitled "The pages, need never again have any and noble man, and a prince in our Church will join itself to Methodism, as that Methodism should join the County, Ohio, May 20, 1806. In 1827, Methodism is a more compact and

likely to be of an alluring tendency.

ever be in a position to absorb the

A TRIBUTE TO DR. ALLISON. From the Halifax Morning Chronicle.

When Mr. Hill's Government apwhen suffering from a severe attack of friends and the opponents of the then "There, that is the last. I shall not go out again. My work is done." proof that he was the right man in the progo out again. My work is done." gress of education in Nova Scotia dur- W. McKechnie. When his family physician came he ing the past year, which is now pub- The Rev. L. Hooker then delivered refused all artificial stimulants. The day preceding his death Dr. J. O. Public Instruction.

LEGE.

Montreal Witness.

THE CLOSING EXERCISES OF THE SESSION were held last evening in the Dominion Square Methodist Church, the Hon. James Ferrier in the chair. The Rev. H. F. Bland conducted the opening devotion exercises, after which the chairman, in the course of an interesting address, expressed very deep regret that the Rev. Dr. Douglas, Principal of the College, was unable to be present, owing to illness After a chorus by the students, "Hold it up to the World."

The Rev. J. B. Clarkson, examiner

in Theology, delivered an address. The young gentlemen, he said, were leaving college to enter the world at a very critical period of its history, Grand possibilities were before them but great difficulties awaited them. Scientific mountebanks were active against the faith, but every book they issued bore evidence against itself, for on the title page was to be found "Anno Domino," in the year of our Lord." He counselled tenderness in the work of the ministry. The days of a "blow for a blow" were passed, and now tenderness would disarm its entered political life. He had that Churchmanship of John Wesley, and foes. A story was told of a Swiss mountaineer who heard a shriek, and seeing a young woman clinging to the side of a rock, leapt over a chasm and rescued her. He brought the friends of the girl to see the chasm over which he had sprung, and was surprised to results, and that knowledge of men desire to understand the opinions and find that he could not attempt to leap over it again. The difference was that in the first instance he leapt to save a he would, also, have been the heroic clusive answer to those very ignorant life, and in the second he went to make a display. The analogy was perfect with regard to preaching. He bore testimony to the excellence of the papers which he had examined. After another chorus by the students, "Sing

The Rev. William Shaw, M.A., Registrar, read his sessional report, showwas an excellent presiding officer, diction, that any one who will be at the students were taking the course in ley are selections made by himself, some instances had attained the highflashes of wit and strains of irresistible doubts on the question in dispute. est grades. Negotiations were being humor, impressive in his ordination The conclusion the reader cannot help completed by which the College would addresses, clear, persuasive, and at arriving at is as likely to be, that the become more closely affiliated with the that his unpublished writings should times powerful in his sermons—a great | probability is fully as strong that the | Theological Faculty of Victoria Uni- | be placed within the reach of scholars. versity and with the Arts Faculty of McGill. It was deeply regretted that He was born in Amesville, Adams | Church. Indeed, considering that | the Principal had for some time been unable to be present, during which his while a student in Ohio Wesleyan Un- workable organization, and that the place had been supplied by the speakiversity, he was soundly converted to numbers now under its teaching influer, assisted by Mr. G. Murray, B.A., ence every Sabbath day are far greater Oxon, of the High School. In conof leading his father to the same than those worshipping in connection clusion, he stated that very favorable reports had been received concerning the valuable assistance in Christian The gathering was large and very respecwork which the students had rendered.

The Rev. E. B. Harper, M.A., President of the Toronto Conference, said he had intended to confine the few ner for four years. He was then have the thanks of many good Church- remarks which he would make to the department of Biblical Exegesis, in which he had been examiner. The present was an age that questioned everything, hence the necessity of logical and conclusive, on the negative few are the attractions in the Church presenting truth in whose sincerity they had every confidence. Even though scientific questioning was so universal, he had no fear for the gospel, and there was no need of rashly tion-and Mr. Fernald, Timothy Cloughlin placing their hands on the ark of God. When Mr. Hill's Government applacing their hands on the ark of God. and John Cooper. Of the character and pointed Dr. Allison, then President of The Gospel would triumph, but in results of the debate the reporter of the Mount Allison Wesleyan College, to pushing the conquest, new means Advertiser says:the office of Superintendent of Educa | might be employed, and though a man posure. Some months before his death | tion, it was felt and said, both by the | might have a good weapon, unless he knew how to use it well he would not his disease, (diabetus,) his physicians | Premier, that the choice was an ad- triumph. He urged the students to having examined his case, were retir- mirable one, and in every way calcu- study the Scriptures in the original, to ing for consultation, when he said: lated to promote the best interests of get at their deepest meaning. Dr. "Gentlemen, you need not retire; I education in this Province. For our Joseph Parker, of London, had said am no child; I desire to know my selves, we hailed the appointment with that expository preaching was the exact condition." When his physicians great pleasure, having in the record of only thing that could save the pulpit the heathen virtues, was as well enjoyed had about given up all hope, an old Dr. Allison's previous career a guar- from dulness, and he commended these

a long time in the way, and are now our common, intermediate and higher the Rev. W. Hall, M.A., in the absonce near the end; have you any word of system of education. A practical of the Principal, as follows: The Sentestimony you wish to leave?" The teacher, thoroughly trained in every or year prize, to Mr. T. H. Orme; Bishop answered, in his extreme feeble-department of his profession, full of middle year prize, to Mr. A. A. Bowers; ness: "I am not going to die now; I energy, endowed with much adminis- junior year prize, to Mr. G. W. Henam going to get out again." He was trative talent, and fitted by long ex-derson; Sanford prize in History of determined never to die but once. But when that once came, as it must come to us all, he was ready.

The was but active talent, and active talent, and apply the determined never to die but once. But best modes of instruction, we felt controlled to us all, he was ready.

Doctrine, Mr. R. H. Balmer; Sanford prize in English Literature, Mr. J. E. office authorities have the power of vinced that it would not be long before to us all, he was ready. On April 10, returning from down the new Superintendent would give J. E. Allen; Beatty prize in Mental

said to him: "I shall die now. It is lished, confirms our practical report, an address, impressing upon the minds bear cuis, as well as monkeys, seep ents, God's will that I shall die." He went reciting facts and containing suggest of the students that the success of etc., have been transmitted by the German to his bed and gradually sank. He tions which commend themselves to their career would depend more upon post within the past six months—at least

The Rev. Mr. Harper closed the proceedings with the benediction.

METHODIST SPIRIT.

The Christian Register says: "The name of Rev. Mr. Gober, the Methodist minister at Grass Valley, Cal., belongs on the roll of honor. His wife's man of all work' is a Chinese lad. who is very faithful and has welcomed Christian instruction. But the stewards of the Church, after vainly advising their pastor to yield to the anti-Chinese feeling and discharge his servant, finally told him that they could not be responsible for his salary if he continued to keep the mud-colored Mongolian. The preacher promised to give his answer from the pulpit on the next Sunday; and seven or eight hundred people crowded the church. After stating the case, Mr. Gober said : 'I now answer you once for all, that the Chinaman shall stay with us, and I will continue as pastor of this Church until the Conference sees fit to otherwise direct me, salary or no salary, starve or no starve! I have never vet been intimidated from what I considered my duty as a Christian, and do not propose to be now! Brethren, it strikes me pretty forcibly that it would be better for you to follow the religion taught in the Bible than that dealt out on the Sand Lot in San Francisco.' Whereupon, as the local paper says, 'tumultuous applause broke forth from every side of the church,' and even those who say 'the Chinese must go' were prompt with their Californian admiration of the spirit which would not yield to dictation.'

The statement is made in a letter of a correspondent to the Church Times, of London, that the original manuscript journals of John Wesley are still in existence, having never been edited or printed, or, as far as the Methodism is now of interest to the Christian world, it is very desirable

A remarkable discussion, every way, occurred last week in Horticultural Hall, Boston between certain Chinese and Japanese gentlemen and several well known citizens of Boston. The meeting was arranged by Wong Ah Lock and C. A Tip. Over a score of Orientals were present in the audience sitting near the platform. table, and greatly interested in the proceedings. Judge Russell, being called to the chair, presided very gracefully. The first speaker was Shinichiro Saito, a Japanese law student, of Boston University Law School. The question before the meeting was," Is Chinese immigration detrimental to the national welfare?" His address was clear, well argued, keen in wit, side of the question. On the same side Dio Lewis spoke, Wong Ah Lock, and Mr. Tip. On the opposition, Horace Seaver. of the Investigator—the leading supporter of the Tom Paine Memorial Hall Associa-

" The remarkable feature of the evening was the complete mental superiority of the Japanese and Chinese over the American disputants. They had no ready command of the language, but their sentences were wonderfully brief and pithy and full of the keenest wit. Tip, especially, showed himself a strong man, and his sarcasm upon the Christian vices, compared with by the audience as it was true. The sympathy of the listeners was with the Chinese throughout, and the question was decided in their favor almost unanimously."

Statistics indicate that not far from 40 000 live animals are annually sent through the German post-offices, and this number does not include frogs, bees, and insects. Such creatures as are deem. fragile box, a lot of dogs whose persistent other hand, a crocodil--properly done up, we suppose-a leopard, four

GENERAL READING

VICTORY.

BY THE REV. SAMUEL W. DUFFIELD, D.D. He who wonders will reign, and! he who reigns will rest."-CLEMENT OF ALEXANDRIA. Open the heart of the world. Wonderful Lord of the light! Darkness to glory is hurled; Splendor is flying on night: At the touch of thy marvelous finger, Bays, as of Paradise, linger Over the sky of our night!

Thus as I wonder, I stand High above tempest and din, Facing the stretch of a land Lying far down in its sin: I the sole ruler of nations, Latest of long generations, Waiting for time to begin.

Hear me, ye surges and storms, Sweeping the waste of the sea! Hear me, ye mystical forms Of the Have-Been and To-Be! Hear me, ye great desolations! Hear me, ye great devastations! Hearken; ye regions to me!

I, who must wonder and praise; I, who admire and who reign: I through their manifold ways Tracking all sorrow and pain-Come to my kingdom of gladness, Taught both in goodness and badness, Shanning the vile and the vain!

Less than the leaf or the cloud. L ss than the crest of the sea, Why should I boast or be proud, Simply of this which I see? Only by giving I gather, Only I reach to the Father, Heeding his charge to be free.

Here, in the heart of the ages. Pillowed where saints have their rest One in the spirit with sages Peopling the realms of the blest; Here I am safe and forever! Here, in this calm, I shall never Part from the joy which is best!

SHAKSPEARE AND STRATFORD.

Happily to the stroller in Stratford every association connected with him is gentle and tender. His image, as it either joyous or serene, never passionat, or turbulent, or dark The pilgrim thinks of him as a happy child at his father's fireside; as a wondering schoolboy in the quiet, venerable close of the old Guild Chapel, were still the only sound that breaks the silence is the chirp of birds or the creaking of the church vane; as a handsome, dauntless youth, sporting by his beloved river or roaming through field and forest many miles about; as the bold, adventurous spirit, bent on frolic and mischief, and cote; as the lover, strolling through the green lanes of Shottery, hand in hand with the darling of his first love, while round them the honeysuckle breathed of night, and overhead the moonlight, streaming through rifts of elm and poplar, fell on their pathway in showers of shimmering silver; and, last of all, as the illustrious poet, rooted and secure in his massive and shining fame, loved by many, and venerated and mourned by all, born slowly through Stratford church-yard, while the golden bells were tolled in sorrow, and the mourning limetrees dropped their blossoms on his bier, to the place of his eternal rest. Through all the scenes incidental to this experieuce the worshipper of Shakspear's genius may follow him every step of the way. The old foot-path across the fields to Shottery remains unchanged. The wild flowers are blooming along its margin. The white blossoms of the chestnut hang over it. The green meadows through which it winds are thickly sprinkled with the gorgeous scarlet of the poppy. The hamlet of Shottery is less than a mile from Stratford, stepping westward toward the sunset: and there, nestled beneath the elms and almost embowered in vines and roses, stands the cottage in which Anne Hathaway was woed and won. It is even more antiquated in appearance than the cottage of Shakspere, and more obviously a relic of the distant past. It is built of wood and plaster, ribbed with massive timbers, crossed and visible all along its front, and covered with a roof of thatch. It fronts eastward, presentits southern end to the road. Under its eaves, peeping through embrasures cut in the thatch, are four tiny case. ments, round which the ivy twines, and the roses wave softly in the wind of June. The northern end of the structure is higher than the southern, and the old building, originally divided into two tenements, is now divided into three. In front of it is a straggling terrace and a large graden. There is a comfortable air of wildness, yet not of neglect, in all its appointments and surroundings. The place is still the abode of labor and lowliness. Entering its parlor you see a stone floor, a wide fire-place, a broad, hospitable hearth, with cozy chimney-corners, and near this an old wooden settle, much decayed but still serviceable on which Shakspeare may often have sat, with Anne at his side. - WILLIAM WINTER, in Harper's Magazine for May.

THE ZULU ASSAGAL

from a foreign tongue. The Zulu name for the weapon is "umkonto." The shaft, with an average length of nearly five feet, and a diameter equal to a man's little finger, is cut from the assagai tree (Curtisia jaginea), which is not unlike mahogany. The wood is brittle yet elastic, the latter quality giving the spear that peculiar vibratory motion on which its accuracy of distance in the spinet differed little from the virginal. which its accuracy of flight so much The harpsichord was of larger size, and depends. On account of the brittleness sometimes had two key-boards. The a novice will break many shafts before he learns to throw his assagai sicundum artem. Ineptly cast, the shaft, as soon as it reaches the ground, is liable to was very popular in England. Henry whip forward and break off short above VIII delighted in playing it. His daughastutely taken advantage of, on one of Scotland, were players of it, and items occasion, by a celebrated chief. Before for reparing virginals and giving instrucjoining battle he made his followers cut tion on them appeared frequently in the half way through the staff just above its junction with the metal head. The consequence was that when the spear went home into a human body, the shaft remained intact, but if it struck a shield, a tree, or the ground, it snanped and became useless to the enemy. The assagai heads are generally blade shaped, some consist of a mere spike, and a few are barbed. When the first shape is adopted, whether with or without the barb, there is invariably a raised ridge along the centre of the blade, which is concave on one side and convex on the other. The reasons assigned for this peculiarity of form are that this blade acts like the feathers of an arrow and that, as the heads are always made of soft iron, they can be more easily was extended to five octaves. Its shape sharpened when blunted by use. By making the tang of the head red hot the former bores a passage for itself into the thickest end of the shaft, where it, is secured by binding a narrow strip of raw and wet hide round the wood. The hide contracts on drying, and thus rises there, is of smiling boyhood, or a simple band is made nearly as strong sedate and benignant maturity; always as if of iron. There are two principal kinds of assagais, the throwing and the stabbing, the latter with a long and straight blade. To a Kafir this weapon is literally the staff of life. With it he kills his enemy and his game, slaughters and cuts up his cattle, trims their horns, shaves his own or his neighbor's head, does his carpentry and furriery, and countless other jobs of various sorts. In its original form, the assagai was essentially a missle, but the renowned Chaka, among other military reforms, May. converted it into a shorter and heavier not averse to danger, leading, perhaps, stabbing spear, unfir for throwing, and TRADITIONS OF WESTMINSTER aged, but made up his mind to continue the wild lads of his vilage in their poach- only to be used at close quarters. His ing depredations on the park of Charle- soldiers were armed with a very large shield, and only one assagai, instead of of workingmen at Westminster Abbey, the half dozen or even more with which | when he told them that the college hal they used to go into action. This ne. was part of the old Abbots' House, and cessitated a change in the old tactics. the chamber they were in was the old about its fragrant heart upon the winds | Thenceforward the men were taught to move swiftly on the enemy in a compact body, and after the hostile assagais were expended on their shields, to close. Prospects of reward, and the certainty have a certain place where persons in of the fate that awaited them in ease of distress might take refuge. One of those failure, rendered them almost invincible when opposed to native tribes, and justified the adoption of the new weapon; but when, in the course of time, the Zulu came to encounter the Dutch Boers, new conditions of war arose, and the missile assagais and old style of chamber. The Henry IV of Shakespeare fighting were restored to favor. Chaka's | was seized with a violent illness, and he uncompromising weapon and tactics were found to be useless against horsemen who, after delivering fire, galloped away out of reach to reload. It would appear, however, from the description asleep. While he was asleep his eldest of the action at Isandula, that Cete- son, Prince Henry, described as "Madcap wayo had reverted to the stabbing assa- Hal," came into the room, and thinking gai of his uncle, while retaining the that his father was dead, took away the original missile, in addition to the fire- crown. The king came to himself again, arms with which many of his soldiers are now armed. The true Kafir rejects the use of the bow and arrow, as unbecoming the dignity of a warrior, but he will slave cheerfully for a twelvemonth or more to become the possessor of a lifle and ammunition. Notwithstanding the prohibitory laws about the importation of firearms into the South African Colonies, there is reason to believe that four hundred thousand guns of various kinds have passed into the ingly, he died in the Jerusalem chamber. hands of the natives. Cetewayo is known to have received several thousand rifles through St. Lucia and Delagoa Bays some of which went from Birmingham and some from Genoa at a time when war between this country and Russia was hanging in the balance. -English Paver

KEY-BOARD INSTRUMENTS PRE-CEDIFG THE PIANO.

The clavicitherium, or keyed cithara, appearing about the year 1300, was a box with a cover. It had catgut strings, and keys which simply lifted the plectrs for striking the strings. The cliavichord, also called monochord and clarichord, had brass strings, which were struck by a brass wedge called a tangent; this wedge partly lifted the string, thus forming practically second bridge so long as the key was held down. Staccato passages were well requirements of the present day, when rendered by it; and by further depressing life is almost too short, lengthened as it the key after the blow had been struck the

pitch, so as to give greater prominence to the melody. Mozart carried a clavichord The word assagai does not belong, as part of his baggage, and Bach-whose says a contemporary, to the vernacular, well-tempered clavichord" is a familar but-like "Kafir" itself, the Arabic title-preferred it to the piano, which he for infidel; "kaross," a cloak made of did not live to see developed. One biograskins of beasts or birds; "kraal," a pner says that "he found it the most conconglomeration of huts and cattle-pens venient for the expression of his most rewhich does duty for a town or village,

fined thoughts.' Next came-immediatly preceeding the and many other terms-is borrowed piano-the virginal, the spinet, and the harpsichord. They had brass strings, but of wood cailed jacks, this latter name be-" will retained in the piano "action." f the quill was a nibbing ofthe string; it rose up past the string,

freeing it, and there remained until taking name virginal is associated by some with hymns to the Virgin; by others it is supposed to have ben given in compliment to Queen Elizabeth. At least the instrument the blade, a circumstance which was ters Mary and Elizabeth, as well as Mary memoranda of royal expenses. A book alleged to have been Elizabeth's virginal book, and an instrument alleged to have been her virginal, are still preserved. A poem descriptive of the public entry of Queen Anne, wife of James VI., into Edinburgh, May 19, 1590, mentions that "viols and virginalls were there." Spenser speaks of his beloved as "playing alone careless on her heaven'ie virginals;" and Shakspeare, in a sonuet, mentions " those jacks that nimble leap to kiss the tender inward of thy hand," and of "those dancing chips o'er whom thy fingers walk with gentle

> In appearance the virginal resembled very smail piano; sometimes it was made without legs, and a f w small specimens

> resemble a large music box. The leading instrument in the last century was the harpsichord. Its compass was almost exactly that of the grand piano. Many ingenious makers devoted themselves to it, adding sets of wires, sets of quills, duplicate key boards, complicaed devices for iuntating orchestral instruments. It reached the utmost development possible, while missing the discovery of a better implement than the crow quill and Jack. Frederick the Great had one made for him in London at a cost of two hundred guineas; its bridges pedals, and frame were silver, its front was tortoise shell, and its case was inlaid. A barpsichord by Hans Ruckers-claimed to have been Handel's, although the claim is contested-is preserved in London. It is six feet eight inches long, three feet high, and three wide, with two manuals of about five octaves each: the case in deal, black and japanned, the soundingboard is ornamented, and the lid bears inscriptions in Lisin on the under side.— Julius Wilcox, in Harpers Magazine for

ABBEY.

Dean Stanley lately entertained a party bots' dining hall. It was in that hall that the widow of Edward IV took refuge with her two children against the plots of the Duke of Gloucester. In those stormy times it was thought to be necessary to was at Westminster Abbey; it was called the Sanctuary, and that was the name by which the great open space in front of the vou want?" venerable edifice was still known. The next room to the college hall was the abbot's parlor, and from very ancient times it had been called the Jerusalem was taken to the nearest place where there was a fire, and that was in the abbots' parlor or Jerusalem chamber. He was aid on a couch before the fire. He put and hearing who had taken the crown, he thought it was a wild freak of his son. He sent for him, and administered warnings, which had such an effect upon the young man as entirely to change his manner of life. King Henry asked the name of the chamber, and said that he had been told he should die at "Jerusalem." He now perceived that it was not at Jerusalem in Palestine where his death should happen; and the last words pu into his mouth by Shakespeare were, ': In

THE PEDOMOTOR.

A cheap substitute for the bycicle is coming into use in the United States. The "Pedomotor," as it is called, is a modifica;ion of the parlour skate, with its frame fitted and strapped to the shoe, and four small rubber tired wooden wheels coming up on either side instead of being kept under the shoe, as in the skate. The two forward wheels being half an inch smaller in diameter than the three inch rear ones give a slight pitch, which aids the forward impulse, and a metallic wheel at the heel helps the walker to guide and stop himself. The gain in speed is obtained by the forward motion still continuing while the feet are alternately raised, and it is stated that the walker can cover at least double the distance of ordinary striding without any appreciably great effort. Personal rapid transit, or "every man his own motor," is one of the great has been by sanitary science, to enable tangent could be made to further lift the human beings to get through all that they grass-cutter murmured, saying to him- the gold was lost.

string, thus tightening it and raising its have to do in the way of business and self, "I have trusted in God so long society with comfort and satisfaction to themselves and each other. If the " pedomotor" really, as is alleged, meets the necessities for swifter transfer between homes and places of business it may prove a convenience; but if, in addition to bicycles on the carriage roads, we are to have "pedomotors" on the footways, life will become impossible and unendurable to quiet pedestrians who have no desire to be constantly rushing about and whose constitutions will not bear the the plectra were quills fastened in pieces shock of frequent collisions .- Pall Mall

FAMILY READING

THE BREATH OF SPRING.

BY MARY A. LATHBURY. The Spring is here! the Spring is hear! The bluebird's notes are in my ear, The hills stand wrapped in golden dreams The budding willows kiss the streams.

Whence came the spring so early sought, So lately found? Who listening caught Her first faint foot-fall in the land? Who felt the first touch of her hand?

I know where first the young Spring stood, 'T was at the border of a wood, Where sunward sloping fields beneath First felt the warm touch of her breath.

Old winter saw her there, and crept With faltering feet away and wept; The icy scepter in his hand Was yielding to the willow wand.

He heard amid-fields where he stood A clear voice thrilling through the wood Blow, breath of Spring! sweet south wind, blow! Spring cometh with the melting snow."

Than turned the dying king and cast His life into one breath—the last. But throngs of bright-winged zephyrs rolled Its frosts away in mists of gold.

His dim eye sees the flash of wings, In his dull ear the bluebird sings; All nature feels a quickening breath, And life is singing over Death. -National Repository for May.

----A GRASS CUTTER.

AN INDIAN STORY.

A grass cutter, with a net bag under his arm, who was going to cut grass in a field with his sickle, meeting with a few men seated by the road side engaged in earnest conversation, and hearing them mention, "That the man who trusts in God never fails to receive his share of food daily," thought in his own mind that there was no longer any necessity for him to go and cut grass. So, abandoning his work, he sat quietly for two days in the expectation that God would send him his food. But though he did not find that his trust in God was rewarded, he was not discourfew days longer, believing that what he seen anywhere on the wide sea, which had heard from the lips of several honest men could not be wholly false, but that many of them must have experienced the truth of it in their own lives. While he was thus seated, silently meditating, an angel was seen to descend and ask him what he was doing there? "I am trying if what I heard be true or not. I have heard that God sends food to those who place their trust in

" I am commissioned to inquire what "I want nothing more than a loaf

and a cup of water.' The angel requested him to suspend his net and sickle to the branch of a tree under which he was seated, promising to supply him with his requirements; and the bread and water was found ready, placed for him regularly

A "Badsha" (king), who had gone

as each day revolved in its course.

out for an evening promenade, seeing a dead camel lying in his path, asked the men who surrounded him, "Why it was lying so helplessly?" They answered, "It was dead." When the "Badsha" asked, Why it did not move and go about? they told him that the life which had animated the animal and caused his movements and actions had departed, hence the body was brought to that state of helplessness. The "Badsha" reflected that if this was the condition to which life was finally reduced, his wealth and kingdom | Jesus Christ, prayed with me, counselled were not worth keeping. With this idea he dressed himself as a faker, and went away from his country, wandering about in sadness and recklessness. Approaching the spot where the grasscutter was seated beneath a tree, from the branch of which his net and sickle were suspended, the "Badsha" thought of resting himself for a while ; but the grass-cutter, seeing a stranger approaching him just at the hour when he was expecting his loaf and water, looked on him with displeasure. H_{e} requested that the stranger would go to a distance, and rest himself under the next tree, as the one to which he had come was previously occupied. The 'Badsha," not willing to dispute such small matters with a person who lacked courtesy and did not possess a grain of sense, quitted it as he was bid. When the supernatural visitor came, who had brought the grass-cutter his usual diet, he furnished the "Badsha" with rich and varied viands. Witnessing this

and am receiving only a loaf and a cup of water, while that fellow, who has for the first day commenced to place his confidence in him, is treated so sumptuously." The angel, being acquainted with bis thoughts, observed that the "Badsha" had abdicated his throne. wealth and kingdom for the service of God, and having made such large sacrifices, was treated according to his position in life. There was no injustice done to him, for what he had asked he received, and he was not more sparing. ly fed than he was before in his former position in the world. There was no reason, the angel added, for his murmuring and envying the prosperity of others. If he were dissatisfied with his position, all he had to do was to take down his net and sickle from the tree and resume his former labor. - By the Rev. Mrs. J. D. Brown.

LESSON IN POLITENESS. A friend of Dean Swift one day sent him a turbot as a present, by a servant who had frequently been on similar errands, but had never received anything for his trouble. Having gained admission. he opened the study door, and putting the fish on the floor, cried out rudely :-

"Mister sent you a turbot."
"Young man," said the dean, rising from his easy chair, " is that the way you deliver a message? Sit down in my chair: we will change places, and I will teach you how to behave in the future.'

The boy sat down, and the dean going out, came up to the door, and making a low bow said: "Sir, master presents his compliments. hopes you are well and requests your ac-

ceptance of a small present." "Does he?" replied the boy. "Return him my best thanks, and here's half a crown for yourself."

The dean thus caught in his own trap laughed heartily and gave the boy half a crown for his ready wit. The teacher, as well as the scholar, received a lesson that time. The boy certainly knew enough to make his way through the world,

A WHITE SQUALL.

Some years ago two large ships met in mid ocean, one heading for Australia and the other homeward bound. The day was fair, and the wind dying away, the vessels were becalmed close together. The passengers at once busied themselves to write letters home, and officers and crew became occupied in the interchanges of courtesies. The placidity of the weather led to a feeling of careless security that can never be safely indulged in at sea All the canvass was set, idly flapping against the masts, when a terrific squall struck both ships and passed off in a few moments.

When the confusion and excitement resulting from it was over, and the crew of one of these vessels was able to relax the attention demanded for their own safety they looked to see what damage the other vessel had received, but they looked in vain. She had gone down with all on in that place, and sat expectant for a board, and not a vestige of her was to be looked serene and beautiful as if nothing had happened .- S. G. W. Benjamin, in Multitudinous Seas.

THE LOGIC OF A HOLY LIFE. Some years ago a young man, who gave lear evidence that he was truly a subject of the regenerating grace of Gcd, was asked what had led to the change in him, as he had been wild and thoughtless. Was it any sermon or book that had impressed him? He proudly answered "No!" "What was it, then? Did any one speak to your specially on the subject of religion?" The same response was given "Will you then state what first led you to think of your soul's eternal welfare?" The reply was: "I live in the same boarding-house, and eat at the same table with J-Y-" "Well, did he ever talk to you about your soul ?" " No, never till I sought an interview with him," was the reply. "But," he continued, "there was a sweetness in his disposition heavenly-mindedness, a holy aroma about his whole life and demeanor, that made one feel that he had a source of comfort and peace and happiness to which I was a stranger. There was a daily beauty in his life that made me ugly. I became more and m oredissatisfied with my self every time I saw him; and though as I said, he never spoke to me on the subject of personal religion till I myself sought the interview, yet his whole life was a constant sermon to me. He was a living epistle, speaking by action so clearly that I could resist no longer; and accordingly I went and sought an interview with him. We held repeated conversations with each other. Then he pointed me to me, watched over me."-Chris. Ad.

A CHILD SAVED.

Some years ago a Pacific steamer took fire. The burning vessel was headed for the shore, which was not far distant. The only thought of the passengers was selfpreservation. One man was returning home from California with a treasure of gold, the result of years of toil and sacrifice, had just buckled his belt containing his gold around him, and was preparing to leap into the water and swim to the shore, when he was addressed by a little girl: "Sir can you swim?" said she.
"Yes my child," responded the man. And won't you please, sir, save me?" The request sent a thrill to his heart. He knew he could not save the child and his gold too. One or both must be lost. It was a question to be decided in a moment -a question which involved the saving of a life or the loss of the savings of his life. It was an instantaneous but mighty struggle. Yet manhood, humanity, selfsacrifice, conquered. He unbuckled his belt. He cast his gold aside. He took the little child in his arms and plunged distinction made between them, the into the water. A child was saved but

INT BIBLE

SECONDQUART

B. C. 710. LES KINGDOM Micah 4, 1

EXPLANAT

Verse 1. But the chapter ar where they are this prophecy. ally, " at the close of the pe gospel dispens ration, is the la God's grace. times which days." Mon Lord. Mount including the ordinate hill of ple was standen Church of Chr tain over all th " a thing estab dness and per The cause of lished fact, not

by men." Top head of the m beholds Mount enlarged to lea Jerusalem, a po cate the comin of God's cause stands in prom the lands of ea The prophet's thronging host church pouring the order of n the rivers wer the beights God.

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INTERNATIONAL BIBLE LESSONS.

SECOND QUARTER: -STUDIES IN THE OLD TESTAMENT.

B. C. 710. LESSON VII. THE SAVIOUR'S Kingdom; or, The Promise of Peace. Micah 4, 1-8. May 18.

EXPLANATORY AND PRACTICAL. Verse 1. But. The first three verses of gives peace and power." the chapter are similar to Isa. 2, 2-4, where they are probably repeated from this prophecy. In the last days. Literally, "at the end of the days," or at the close of the period then in progress. The gospel dispensation, however long in duration, is the last and crowning period of God's grace. 1. "We are living in those times which the Bible terms 'the last days." Mountain of the house of the Lord. Mount Zion, in its widest sense, including the closely connected and subordinate hill of Moriah, on which the temple was standing. 2. "Our Zion is the Church of Christ, which rises as a mountain over all the lands." Established. Or " a thing established," to denote the fixdness and permanence of the gospel. 3.

The cause of Christ is a settled, established fact, not to be ignored or set aside by men." Top of the mountains. " At the head of the mountains." The prophet beholds Mount Moriah as if elevated and enlarged to leadership among the hills of Jerusalem, a poetical expression to indicate the coming prominence and power of God's cause. 4. "Christ's Church stands in prominence and power over all the lands of earth." People shall flow. The prophet's eyes are fixed upon the thronging hosts of the future Christian church pouring out of all nations, as; if the order of nature were reversed, and the rivers were flowing upward, toward the heights crowned by the house of

2. Many nations. 5. " The blessings of the Gospel dispensation are not confined to one race, but are the common heritage of the world." Come, and let us go. The picture is not of a kingdom which gains territory by conquest, but by the voluntary desire of the surrounding peoples. 6. "So the church of Christ receives only those who choose to assume its vows and and enjoy its privileges." 7. " Those who would be taught by Christ must go to him." He will teach us. These two clauses should be translated, "That he may teach us concerning his ways, so that we may walk in his paths." 8. "We should drink at the fountain, and learn of God's ways from God himself. 9. "It is needful not only to know the paths of God, but also to walk in them." law shall go forth. God gives his law to Zion, and Zion to the world. 10. "Christ's Church is the dispenser of light and truth to all mankind."

3. He shall judge. Rather, "He shall judge between many peoples." The prophet looks forward to a time when God's word, and not the warrior's sword shall be evoked to decide in the differences of nations. When we remember the bloody wars of the present age, and contemplate the immense standing armies of Europe, it would appear that this period must still be far in the future; yet in the comparison of past and present it is found -1. That wars are less frequent than in ancient times. 2. That formerly war was the normal condition of nations, and peace was only made as a truce for a definite time, while peace is now the prevailing relation between civilized States, and war is only occasional. 3. That no nation at present time undertakes war without at least some show or claim of right in its cause. 4. That the principle of arbitration is now adopted by many nations in the settlement of differences. Rebuke strong nations. The gospel wins its way among the nations of earth, not by compliance and compromise, but by its steady protest and rebuke against wrongdoing. Swords into plowshares. The plow of Oriental countries is made of wood, and tipped with a piece of iron of I have seen your Acadian Liniment apsuch a shape as might easily be transformed into a short sword for war, and back again into a plowshare during peace. Pruning-hooks. Knives fastened to long handles, and used for trimming grapevines. Not lift up a sword. In the childhood of the race quarrels between nations were decided by blows : now, in its intelligent manhood, they should be avoided through the reason of men and the principles of the gospel. Neither shall they learn war. As Christianity ad- have also used your nerve Ointment with vances, the preparations for war are made less and less. In the forty millions of population among the United States there are less than twenty-five thousand sodiers, and these are principally employed to keep order among the undivilized In-

dians. 4, 5, Under his vine. The vine and fig tree are seen in the court-yard of almost every Oriental house, and the shade under which much of the family life is enjoyed. A time of quiet and peace, and happy the organs of nutrition.

households, is here pictured. The mouth of the Lord. 11. " What God has said no human power can resist." When God gives peace nothing can bring trouble. For all people will walk. The sense of this passage is, "Let other nations serve their own gods: we will serve the Lord, who is mighty above them all." 12. "Every heart has its God, which it serves with highest devotion." 13. " Let us choose for our God the Lord, who

6, 7. In that day. The time of Messiah's kingdom, or the Gospel dispensation. Her that halteth. The stricken, broken remnant which still served God in the midst of a backslidden nation. Her that is driven out. The prophet looks beyond the coming destruction of the Jewish state and the exile of the Jewish people, to a time of restoration and the enjoyment of renewed privilege under the gospel. Her that I have afflicted. 14. " The afflictions which nations, and churches, and individuals suffer have a divine origin and a divine purpose." A remnant. The remnant of Judah, surviving after the destruction of the kingdom, was to be the rost out of which all this glory should grow. A strong nation. The Church of Christ is here predicted, that chosen nation of God, which has shown its strength by enduring the utmost of human opposition. Reign...in Mount Zion. Christ's rule through the Gospel,

beginning at Jerusalem." Luke 24, 47. 8 Tower of the flock. The castle of David on Zion, which stood among the dwellings of the city like a tower protec ting the flocks pasturing around it. Stronghold. The word in the original 18 'Opbel," which was the name of a hill or descent just outside of the temple, and extending southward to the valley of Hinnom. First dominion. Rather, "the former dominion;" a promise that the ancient power of the nation shall be re-

GOLDEN TEXT: Come, and let us go up to the mountain of the Lord, and to the house of the God of Jacob. Micah

DOCTRINAL SUGGESTION: The universal reign of Christ.



JOYFUL NEWS FOR THE AFFLICTED. RT GEORGE, Annapolis Co. N.S.

June 12th., 1878.

Messis. C. Gates, Son & C.—Gentlemen In the Autumn of 1877, my little boy, about two years old, was in very ill health on account of worms, which destroyed his appetite, and made him peevisa and poor. The strongest symptoms of the disease being starting out of a sound sleep and crying loudly. I had never previously used your medicines for any complaint to which children are subject, but concluded to try them in this case. I administered your No. 1 Syrup according to directions with amazing results. One symptom after another speedily disappeared before it, (it carried off worms four or five inches long,) and when only two bottles had been taken a perfect cure was affected.

In March last I gave the little fellow two bottles of your No. 2 Bitters as a Spring medicine to purify his blood, he having been ailing on account of impurities therein. It cleansed his blood, butil him up so that he increased in flesh and strength in a very short time. And ever ince he has been well and hearty. I may also say that two swallows (and not very arge ones either) of your No. 1 Syrup before mentioned cured me in about fifteen minutes of a very bad cramp and pain in the stomach, such as I never experienced before or since. I can further state that plied to cattle for the cure of claw distemper (so called) in the most astonishing results. A gentleman of my acquaintance had a pair of oxen severely crippled by this terrible complaint, but by the use of 5 or 6 bottles of the Liniment aforesaid a cure was effected in about ten days. I helped apply the medicine myself and know this to be a fact. I am quite sure no other Liniment or other preparation in this country could have done so much in a similar case as this Liniment did. I complete success for the cure of sore teats on cows. There is nothing I ever tried or heard tell of that will cure them so quick.

Your's with gratitude, ISAAC B. SPINNEY. Sworn to at Wilmot, before me, the undersigned, June 13th, 1878.

From hundreds of reported cases where patients have increased in weight from five to forty pounds while using Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, no doubt remains of its powerful action on

VECETINE

Purifies the Blood, Renovates and Invigorates the Whole System. ITS MEDICINAL PROPERTIES ARE

Alterative, Tonic, Solvent and Diuretic.

VEGETINE is made exclusively from the juices of carefuly-selected barks, roots and herbs, and so strongly concentrated that it will effectually eradicate from the system every taint of Screfula, Screfulous Humer, Tumers, Cancer, Cancerous Humer, Erysipelas, Sait Rheum, Syphilitic Discase, Canker, Faintness at the Humer, Erysipelas, Sait Rheum, Syphilitic Discase, Canker, Faintness at the Human, and all discases that arise from impure blood. Sciatica, Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gent and Spinal Complaints, can only be effectually cured through the blood. For Ulcers and Eruptive Discases of the Skin, Pustules, Pimples, Blotches, Beile, Tetter, Scaldbead and Ringworm, Vegetins has never failed to effect a permanent cure. For Pains in the Back, Kidney Complaints, Droppy, Female Weakness, Leucorrheæa, arising from internal ulceration, and uterine diseases and General Debility, Vegetine acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs, allays inflammation, cures ulceration and regulates the bowels.

For Catarra, Dyspepsia, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, Headache, Piles, Nervousses, and General Prostration of the Nervous System, no medicine has ever given such perfect satisfaction as the Vegetine. It purifies the blood, cleanses all of the organs, and possesses a controlling power over the nervous system.

The remarkable cures effected by Vegetine have induced many physicians and apothecaries whom we know, to prescribe and use it in their own families.

In fact, Vegetine is the best remedy yet distingtion and the control of the organs.

own families.

In fact, VEGETINE is the best remedy yet discovered for the above diseases, and is the only reliable BLOOD PURIFIER yet placed before the public.

WHAT IS VECETINE? It is a compound extract ed from barks, roots and herbs. It is Nature's remedy. It is perfectly harmless from any bad effect upon the system. It is nourishing and strengthening. It acts directly upon the blood. It quiets the nervous system. It gives you good sweet sleep at night. It is a greaf panacea for our aged fathers and mothers, for it gives them Nature's sweet sleep—as has been proved by many an aged person. It is the great Blood Purifier. It is a soothing remedy for our children. It has relieved and eured thousands. It is very pleasant to take; every child likes it. It relieves and cures all diseases originating from impure blood. Try the Vegetine. Give it a fair trial for your complaints; then you will say to your friend, neighbor and acquaintance, "Try it; it has cured me."

Valuable Information.

Boston, Mass.

Mr. H.R. Stevens:—

Dear Sir.—My only object in giving you this testimonial is to spread valuable informationHaving been badly afflicted with Salt Rheum, and the whole surface of my skin being covered with pimples and eruptions, many of which caused me great pain and abnoyance, and knowing it to be a blood disease, I took many of the advertised blood preparations, among which were any quantity of sarsaparilla, without obtaining any benefit until I commenced taking the Vegetine, and before I had completed the first bottle I saw that I had got the right medicine. Consequently I followed on with it until I had taken seven bottles, when I was pronounced a well man, and my skin is smooth and entirely free from pimples and eruptions. I have never enjoyed so good health before, and I attribute it all to to the use of Vegetine. To benefit those afflicted with Rhuematism, I will make mention also of the Vegetine's wonderful power of curing me of this acute complaint, of which I have suffered so intensely.

C. H. TUCKER,

Pas. Ag,t Mich. C. R.R.,

63 Washington Street, Boston.

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It is requested that any brother who does not intend to be present at the approaching Conference will kindly notify either of the Superintendents of the Halifax Circuits.

"LO! IT IS SPRING."

As in human friendships, so in the eircling seasons-

"Welcome ever smiles, And farewell goes out sighing."

Fierce as are its storms, and stern as is its aspect, even winter is not without its charms. Still,-

"Like a fashionable host, That slightly shakes his parting guest by the And with his arms out-stretched, as he would fly, Grasps-in the comer;"

so we bid adieu to winter and welcome its bright successor-

" Spring, spring, beautiful spring."

Now, communion with Nature is one of the most ennobling exercises possible to the human mind. To cultivate a sense of kinship with the animate world around us; to foster a sympathy with the manifold works of God; and to cherish a subtle intercourse of spirit with these visible objects, is to discover a beauty and a harmony that purify and elevate the soul; for, according to the old poet, Nicholas Mitchell,—

" All that refines, sublimes humanity." And yet how little is this matter thought of. Who ever thinks of communing with Nature? A few whose bent of mind or profession in life, inclines them in that direction, study some marvellous forms of natural phenomena, for purposes of science; a few more cultivate a familiarity with the beauties of Nature as a pleasureable pastime or as an attractive accomplishment; but how seldom are they studied as a means of devout edification. Many justify such neglect by pleading a want of capacity; others again plead a want of leisure; but does not the real truth lie in this: that the spirit of the age is unfavourable to such an exercise? The age | Nature to Him who is the "Rose of we live in, perhaps beyond any pre- | Sharon," we shall catch at once the ceding age, is stern, matter-of-fact, utilitarian, and pre-eminently practical; and in so far as this spirit prevails, it is a material age. Everything is made to bend towards this point. Is it not so in science; in philosophy, in politics and in commerce? Where, then, is there room for communion with Nature? And how much is lost in consequence? The spheres murmur their music in vain. The woods are vocal with minstrelsy for nought. The fields unfold their beauties to no effect. The mind has no perception of "the light and beanty that dwell in nature." And thus it is that-

"The world's great altar-stairs, That slope through darkness up to God," resound but rarely with the echoing footsteps of meditative thoughts, ascending and descending, like the angels upon Jacob's ladder, in missions of Holy activity.

The return of Spring calls us to converse with Nature, that we may catch its spirit, and learn its lessons. and make it a shrine upon which we may offer the devotion of the mind that can look "from Nature up to Nature's God." "Lo! it is spring." The fields are putting on their gay attire. Mayflowers have opened their blossoms and are shedding forth their sweetness. Surely these floral anticipations of Summer have something to say to us, if only one had ears to hear. If summer fruits speak to us of the rich resources of Providence and of the goodness that dispenses them: if autumn leaves remind us of fading. uncertain life; and if desolate winter prefigures death, it is only reasonable that spring, with its lightsome step and ruddy face, should have its lessons

Flowers are a study in themselves. Who has not heard of the poetry of flowers, and the language of flowers, and LongFELLow would seem to refer to the astronomy of flowers, when he

Stars, that in earth's firmament do shine. But, what is even more than these, is

there not the religion of flowers? Poetry has been defined by Wilmet as, 'The natural religion of literature;" and are not flowers just as much the natural religion of the material world? Their beauty is their virtue; their fragrance is their incense, and their heliotropical tendency is the expression of their loval attachment to the sun that gives them life. How they preach to us in their very looks and gestures! The SNOW-WHITE LILE bids us wear "the white flower of a blame less life;" and growing up as it does, not only in the retired nooks of the valley, but also from amidst the ooze of the Nile, in virgin purity, untainted by its deadly contagion; so we are to maintain a spotlessness of character, notwithstanding the corruption that is in the world. The CAMECLIA which is so symmetrical, and yet utterly without fragrance, admonishes us to seek the power as well as the form of godliness. And possessing this inward life, then we are to illustrate the modesty of virtue, and not be all show and shine, like the MAGNO-LIA GRANDIFLORA of North America, whose scarlet flowers seem to set the hills on fire. The new-found TITANUM, the colossal flowers of Sumatra, which has an average diameter of thirty-three inches, calls us to grandeur of moral character, while the elegant Acac IA, which grows tall and sends its roots deep in the soil, teaches a high ambition together with a deep humility. And if the MAYFLOWER stands at the portal of summer to call our youth to an early consecration of themselves to God, the CEREUS, which flowers late, is equally eloquent in its appeals to the fruitfulness of age. And so of all the bright array of floral life, each has its lesson and each is an image of some noble truth. Especially should we emulate the heliotropism of flowers by yielding as ready a response to the truth and love of God, as the flowers yield to the sun.

We have only to add, as a finish to these moralizings, that such a use of spring cannot fail to refine and sublimate the mind. It will give a colour to the character, just as the rose lends its hues to the face that looks upon it. And as we turn from the flowers of aroma and reflections of His pure and

OBJECTING TO THE TEN COMMANDMENTS.

Readers of the daily papers have

seen bald allusions to a discussion which enlivened the proceedings of the Halifax School Board one day last week. To us it had a denominational interest. On the surface of the public reports there were the simple facts that negotiations had been pending for the use of the Cobourg St. Methodist Church, as a public school-room that a commissioner had objected to religious prints or mottoes on the walls; and that certain remarks followed bearing upon religious pictures and images, as well as religious instruction associated with other schools supported by the Board. We were curious to learn what prints on the walls of this unpretending place of worship were so questionable as to offend the eye of a guardian of our public education. There had been, we were aware, active agencies in that neighborhood in the direction of Temperance. Was it possible that one of these bodies had left its emblematic pictures in a prominent part of the building? A promising Sabbath School is a good feature of the operations conducted through the Cobourg St. mission agency. Had it adopted any doubtful motto? The mystery was soon solved. The obnoxious print was that of the Ten Commandments! A commissioner had demanded that its should be removed; another commissioner positively declared that it should not. A compromise was suggested ;-the Romish version of the Ten Commandments might be suspended beside it. This was a spark for the Puritan magazine, and it exploded. There was but one version of the Ten Commandments, it was asserted—a declaration, of course, fully justified by the historic fact that Proone altogether, and dividing another Provinces understand too well. complement.

Compromises are often troublesome. They are sure to be that when attempting to harmonize irreconcilable elements. There are compromises of the erucible, which keep two antagonistic atoms in peace; but they are always critical experiments. Your novice in chemical study is foring domestic comfort, by bringing opposite ingredients into contact. Social compromises, linking together admitted as part of the general public be sustained out of the common fund, necessary for religious papers and vals. Much had been gained in these glaring inconsistencies had been checked. It was still believed that liberties were taken with school management to the extent of exhibiting images and even introducing religious ceremonies, where Roman Catholic teachers had interfere with the other. But we little imagined that the camel which thus obtruded with its nose, was so soon to insist upon having its entire when a clear majority decided in favor body admitted, even if the unoffending of two salaried officers, we have conoccupant should find it necessary to scientiously endeavoured to carry out walk out of the house!

Church, plus the Ten Commandments, at a specific rate of rental. So we have have been deprived of witnessing what might so easily have ensued-a fair, manly, public interposition, which would have ended in placing Halifax on a level with other communities in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Why this anomaly should exist for a generation, which gives the agents or students of Romanism the power to dictate terms of educational management to an entire Protestant city, we cannot understand. With our views and feelings we could almost wish that one more indignity might be offered to our Protestant pride, if only it would result in securing for our children that perfect independence which their forefathers surely carned for them before Halifax was founded.

THE GENERAL BOOK COM-MITTEE.

The Eastern Section of the General Book Committee met, according to an nouncement, on Thursday, 1st instant It is generally known that much anxiety had been superinduced by circumstances arising from the serious depression in trade, affecting the interests of the Book Room to an extent beyond all anticipation. With a decline in sales, as well as in the other depart ments of the business, it became a question of no little perplexity what was to be done. The year's operations, in marked exception to those of the quadrennium recently closed, were admonitory of caution. Especially was this the case in view of peculiar conditions which seemed to point in the direction of exceptional difficulties confronting the book trade, particularly our own. During four years previous to 1878, while business firms were tottering and falling, the Book Room went on increasing its volume of trade, until the sales went up from \$6,000 to \$18,000. At length the general stagnation began to affect even this concern. Since January 1878, there has been a gradual decline in sales, consequent upon several com-

Romanism insists upon eliminating have trade relations in the Maritime large proportion of cases, it is incorrect, into two, by way of supplying the | Committee, therefore, were met by a grave difficulty. Every possible phase of that difficulty was discussed. Wisdom there was in the Committee, embodying as it did some of the principal business ministers and laymen of our church; and it was all needed, and all taxed to the utmost.

Certain conclusions forced themselves upon the minds of these brethever endangering health and disturb- ren. Every contingency had been outlined in the debates of last June, when, both in Committee and in the joint conference at Sackville, the principles opposite as the poles, can- future interests of the Book Room not be free from occasional rupture, were under consideration. The past, When Roman Catholic schools were with the probable and possible future. were before them. With time to delieconomy of education in Halifax, to berate, by repeated votes, all of which meant the same purpose, it was reall semblance of a Free School system solved to appoint two principal officeased at once. Methods, and books, cers. That decision guided the Genand teachers, distinctively Roman eral Conference to a similar conclusion. Catholic, became from that moment Elections followed, by which two an established feature of a certain brethren were authorized to contemproportion of the Halifax public edu- plate the responsibilities of office at cation. To prevent this if possible—the end of the ecclesiastical year, at least to preserve the system from These having formally announced their excessive imposition, it has been acceptance of the trust, there remained but a single consistent duty—that guardians to speak very plainly. The of providing for them. To keep them secular papers have helped at inter- both free from all extraneous obligations, that their undivided attention controversies. One after another, and energies might be given to official work, it was necessary that the Concern, and that alone, should pay them.

A resolution to this effect was adopted. On the general subject thus far presented, we have, personally, no opinion to offer. Our readers were informfull control. This was to be expected, ed at the time of our reasons for perhaps, when appointments of teach- opposing the division of offices. Those ers were left to both religious sections | reasons, as yet unchanged, were based of the Board, each promising not to upon what we regarded as an intelligent acquaintance with the Book Room, and the conditions by which it was nurtured. But from the moment the intentions of our brethren. In the It was decided that Cobourg Street | decline of business this year, nothing has happened beyond what we prewas to be hired by the School Board | dicted at its commencement; and the sales or profits of a single year may been saved from a social disgrace. or may not be a criterion under any More than this, in all probability we circumstances. With the actual con- over the earth." (Paper by Rev. W. dition of things now before us, may, however-indeed we must-give expression to one or two very emphatic utterances :-

Our brethren elect need all the strength of the church, if their position is to become one of security, say ing nothing of the great prosperity of the Concern, for which we all hope through this arrangement. Much will be expected of them. They both have special reputation. They are free from the complications and perplexities which hitherto have made the combined offices so laborious and burdensome. Contemplating-as we believe this plan fully does-the retention of the full staff of assistance in the Book department, we may naturally look for a very large increase of prosperity in every branch of the business. It will be seen at a glance that success habsolutely necessary if the Concern is even to hold its existence. Therefore—but need we express conclusions? As a matter of honour. leaving loyalty out of the question, those who voted for this experiment ought to afford very active, persevering, conscientious co-operation in its support.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. EDITOR,—A short time since we offered a few remarks bearing upon the connexional principle, particularly as it affects some parts of our financial economy. To say the least, it is by no means certain what length of time may yet elspse before the Missionary Society is in a position to equalize the salaries on the Missionary Stations, bringing all up to a minimum of \$650. Meantime some measure can surely be devised, and ought at once to be put into execution to permanently arrest the shrinking tendency of ministerial remuneration so painfully apparent during the past few years. Sometimes it is affirmed (by way of compensation for inequality in salary) that the revolutions of the itinerant wheel will eventually bring up those that are now at the bottom, and vice versa. Certainly this both sounds and looks well. Potentially testantism alone holds the Ten, while mercial disadvantages which all who it is correct. In point of fact, and in a ject, makes the following striking and

A modern acquaintance with maritime Me. thodism will readily suggest not a few workers in the vineyard, who for several consecutive triennial terms have laboured on Mission Stations, and on the other hand, several, though mut less numer. ous, who have similarly held what are considered first class appointments. Concerning causes which lead to this it is not our business to inquire.

What then can be done to remedy the

evil complained of? What have other

denominations done; what are they now doing? Four hundred and seventy four ministers and professors left the Scottish Establishment in 1843, and formed the Free Church of that country. Says one of its own divines: "The Free Church had obviously a very hard work to accomplish. It these ministers were to be retained in the office and in the service of the church at home, it was necessary to make provision for their maintenance. Some steps had been taken towards this. previous to the meeting of the Assembly. and a scheme had been matured and adopted for securing even to the poorest congregations the benefits of a Gospel ministry. It was arranged that all the contributions which might be given for the maintenance of the ministry should be put into one common tund, out of which an equal payment should be made to each minister of the Free Church. This has been called the Sustentation Fund, and it constitutes the chief means of support which the ministers of the Free Church enjoy. Each congregation is called upon to contribute to this Fund what its members may be able or willing to bestow: and at the end of every year an equal distribution of it is made among the ministers of the church. During the first year it yielded £100 to each minister, and since that period it has afforded to them an average stipend somewhat exceeding £120. This does not represent the whole income enjoyed by all ministers of the Free Church. A considerable number of them receive directly from their congregations a supplemental sum, which, according to a law of the General Assembly is appropriated to them out of the ordinary church-door collections." And again: "The Free Church, mainly through the device of her Sustentation Fund, has been enabled to spread her ministrations over the whole kingdom. She has not merely occupied the cities and populous villages, but has penetrated into the most remote rural parishes. . . everywhere honored her testimony, and is making it an instrument in reviving the cause of religious truth and liberty

Without making comment on the above, we hope Mr. Editor, "by your leave," to conclude in our next with a reference to the mode of ministerial support in the Wesleyan Methodist Connexion of Great JUXTA.

JUDGE MARSHALL ON THE RESURRECTION.

DEAR SIR,—In a pamphlet which I lately published, one of the religious subjects therein discussed and explained, treats of the facts and events of the first resurrection, mentioned in chap. 20 of the sublime Book of Revelation. Since that publication. I have been reading the celebrated work on the Scripture prophecies generally, by Dr. Thomas Newton, a Bishop in the English Established Church; and I am much gratified at finding my views and explanations in the pamphlet concerning the Resurrection, agree with those on the subject contained in that standard work by the learned and eminent

As this subject is now engaging considerable attention in religious circles, and as it is probable there are but few among our Christian laity who possess, or have read, the Bishop's work, I will here, with your permission, give some of the most material passages of it, concerning that first resurrection:

They commence in page 660 of his book, where he refers to chapter 20 of ' Revelation," in which is first mentioned the binding and confinement of Satan in the "bottomless pit," for a thousand years; and then the Bishop cites these words from verse 4 to 7 of the chapter:-' And I saw thrones, and they sat upon them, and judgement was given them; and I saw the souls of them that were beheaded for the witness of Jesus, and for the word of God; and which had not worshipped the beast, neither his image, neither had received his mark upon their foreheads, or in their hands: and they lived and reigned with Christ a thousand years, verse 5. But the rest of the dead lived not again, until the thousand years were finished. This is the first resurrection; on such the second death hath no power; but they shall be priests ot God and of Christ, and shall reign with him a thousand years."

The Bishop then, in discussing the sub-

most material c tions :- " Wickedi the reign of right the administration is given to the sair and the martyrs an not only those who suffered any kind heathen emperors fused to comply ship " of the beast raised from the de pal share in the f dom upon earth. lived not again t were finished,' so prerogative of the above the rest of such the second . The second death the punishment of It is a familiar paraphrases and J this very book (Re it is declared to be burning with fire a

Nothing is mor prophecy of the first resurrection ed, even though in a figurative thousand year, of Christ; or rech from the time of of these periods, will answer the de nium, the purity and happiness of prophecy, theref fulfilled.

As to its being he rightly says: it, without the gr ence. For with said, that some beheaded, lived: thousand years, lived not again, were. finished, 'living again' ba a proper death an

If the spiritual sense: dead' really rise same manner. tween them. dom of heaven s earth, is the plain of Daniel, and al of St. John: and accomplishment kingdom some. ties as to a con trine of this first says :- " A pon might be produc then mentions t the former, in ta of Christian wri tyr, in the seco Millennium to b his time. 'I, dox Christians, ledge that there the flesh (meani and a thousand

built and adorne * Tertullian third century, p kingdom prom earth; of their r years. Lactar the fourth century this subject, in Divine Institution " In short, the was generally and purest ages learned Dodwe was one princip of the primitiv coveted martyrd takers of the pr martyrs in the fi

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NEWFOUND

DEAR MR. EL

this colony have the excitement, of vessels, eng voyage, which h successful one. about seven thou manded by expe forth in search contingent treas and in the pro deemed more th perilous. Man prayers accomp tifying to kno range low and t chiefly reap the good, the men s before very ligh shed and many

large proportion of cases, it is incorrect. A modern acquaintance with maritime Me. thodism will readily suggest not a few workers in the vineyard, who for several consecutive triennial terms have laboured on Mission Stations, and on the other hand, several, though much less numerous, who have similarly held what are considered first class appointments. Concerning causes which lead to this it is not our business to inquire.

What then can be done to remedy the evil complained of? What have other denominations done; what are they now doing? Four hundred and seventy four ministers and professors left the Scottish Establishment in 1843, and formed the Free Church of that country. Says one of its own divines: "The Free Church had obviously a very hard work to accomplish. It these ministers were to be retained in the office and in the service of the church at home, it was necessary to make provision for their maintenance. Some steps had been taken towards this. previous to the meeting of the Assembly. and a scheme had been matured and adopted for securing even to the poorest congregations the benefits of a Gospel ministry. It was arranged that all the contributions which might be given for the maintenance of the ministry should be put into one common fund, out of which an equal payment should be made to each minister of the Free Church. This has been called the Sustentation Fund, and it constitutes the chief means of support which the ministers of the Free Church on enjoy. Each congregation is called upon ial to contribute to this Fund what its members may be able or willing to bestow: and at the end of every year an equal distribution of it is made among the ministers of the church. During the first year it yielded £100 to each minister, and since that period it has afforded to them an average stipend somewhat exceeding £120. This does not represent the whole income enjoyed by all ministers of the Free Church. A considerable number of them receive directly from their congregations a supplemental sum, which, according to a law of the General Assembly is appropriated to them out of the ordinary church-door collections." And again: "The Free Church, mainly through the device of her Sustentation Fund, has been enabled to spread her ministrations over the whole kingdom. She has not merely occupied the cities and populous villages, but has penetrated into the most remote rural parishes. . . . God has everywhere honored her testimony, and is making it an instrument in reviving

over the earth." (Paper by Rev. W. Without making comment on the above, we hope Mr. Editor, "by your leave," to conclude in our next with a reference to the mode of ministerial support in the Wesleyan Methodist Connexion of Great JUXTA.

the cause of religious truth and liberty

JUDGE MARSHALL ON THE RESURRECTION.

DEAR SIR,-In a pamphlet which I lately published, one of the religious subjects therein discussed and explained, treats of the facts and events of the first resurrection, mentioned in chap. 20 of the sublime Book of Revelation. Since that publication. I have been reading the celebrated work on the Scripture prophecies generally, by Dr. Thomas Newton, a Bishop in the English Established Church; and I am much gratified at finding my views and explanations in the pamphlet concerning the Resurrection, agree with those on the subject contained in that standard work by the learned and eminent Bishop.

As this subject is now engaging considerable attention in religious circles, and as it is probable there are but few among our Christian laity who possess, or have read, the Bishop's work, I will here, with your permission, give some of the most material passages of it, concerning that first resurrection:

They commence in page 660 of his book, where he refers to chapter 20 of Revelation," in which is first mentioned the binding and confinement of Satan in the "bottomless pit," for a thousand years; and then the Bishop cites these words from verse 4 to 7 of the chapter:-"And I saw thrones, and they sat upon them, and judgement was given unto them; and I saw the souls of them that were beheaded for the witness of Jesus, and for the word of God; and which had not worshipped the beast, neither his mage, neither had received his mark apon their foreheads, or in their hands; and they lived and reigned with Christ a housand years, verse 5. But the rest of he dead lived not again, until the thouand years were finished. This is the first esurrection; on such the second death ath no power; but they shall be priests t God and of Christ, and shall reign with im a thousand years."

The Bishop then, in discussing the subect, makes the following striking and

nons:-" Wickedness being restrained, the reign of righteousness succeeds; and the administration of justice and judgment is given to the saints of the Most High. and the martyrs and confessors of Jesus, not only those who "were beheaded," or suffered any kind of death, under the heathen emperors, but also those who refused to comply with the idolatrous worship "of the beast, and of his image," are raised from the dead, and have the principal share in the felicities of Christ's king. dom upon earth. 'But the rest of the dead lived not again until the thousand years were finished,' so that this was a peculiar prerogative of the martyrs and confessors above the rest of mankind. * * "On such the second death hath no power.' 'The second death' is a Jewish phrase for the punishment of the wicked after death. It is a familiar phrase in the Chaldee paraphrases and Jewish writings; and in this very book (Revelation) 20, 14, 21, 8, it is declared to be the same as 'the lake burning with fire and brimstone."

Nothing is more evident than that this prophecy of the Millennium and of the first resurrection hath not vet been fulfilled, even though the resurrection be taken in a figurative sense. For reckon the thousand year, with Usher, from the time of Christ; or reckon them, with Grotius, from the time of Constantine, vet neither of these periods, nor indeed any other, will answer the description of the Millennium, the purity and peace, the holiness and happiness of that blessed state. This prophecy, therefore, remains yet to be

As to its being considered an allegory he rightly says: "The text cannot admit it, without the greatest torture and violence. For with what propriety can it be said, that some of the dead 'who were beheaded, lived and reigned with Christ a thousand years, but the rest of the dead lived not again, until the thousand years were finished, unless the 'doing' and 'living again' be the same in both places, a proper death and resurrection. *

If the martyrs rise only in a spiritual sense; but it 'the rest of the dead' really rise, the maatyrs rise in the same manner. There is no difference between them." In a word, that the kingdom of heaven shall be established upon earth, is the plain and expressed doctrine of Daniel, and all the prophets, as well as of St. John: and we daily pray for the accomplishment of it, in praying 'Thy kingdom some.' In referring to authorities as to a continued belief in the doctrine of this first resurrection, the Bishop says:-" A pompous heap of quotations might be produced, to this purpose, both then mentions the opinions of s veral of the former, in favor of the doctrine: and of Christian writers says :- "Justin Martyr, in the second century, declares the Millennium to be the Catholic doctrine of his time. 'I, and as many as are orthodox Christians, in all respects, de acknowthe flesh (meaning the first resurrection), and a thousand years in Jerusalem, re-

built and adorned and enlarged. * * * Tertullian, at the beginning of the third century, professeth his belief of the kingdom promised to the saints upon earth; of their resurrection for a thousand vears. Lactantius, at the beginning of the fourth century, is very copious upon this subject, in the seventh book of his Divine Institutions." The Bishop adds: " In short, the doctrine of the Millennium was generally believed in the three first and purest ages; and this belief, as the learned Dodwell hath justly observed, was one principal cause of the fortitude of the primitive Christians: they even coveted martyrdom, in hopes of being partakers of the privileges and glories of the martyrs in the first resurrection."

Requesting, Mr. Editor, as early an insertion of this communication in your journal as convenient,

. I remain, Yours truly, J. G. MARSHALL.

NEWFOUNDLAND CORRESPOND-ENCE.

DEAR MR. EDITOR, -The inhabitants of this colony have recently passed through the excitement, connected with the arrival of vessels, engaged in the first sealing voyage, which has happily proved a most successful one. About six weeks ago. about seven thousand brave fellows, commanded by experienced seal-hunters went forth in search of what are regarded very contingent treasures of the great ice-fields, and in the prosecution of an enterprize deemed more than ordinarily trying and perilous. Many kind wishes and earnest prayers accompanied them, and it is gratifying to know that, although prices range low and the owners of steamers will chiefly resp the benefit of the catch, so far good, the men shipped will share the proit to some extent, so that many a pantry before very lightly stocked will be repleaished and many benevolent schemes will | increased. It will gratify those interested

most material comments and explana- also be promoted by the "fees" or gifts of in our distant Labrador mission to learn marred by the deep sorrow of others. Three vessels returned with flags half. poor fishermen, alas! the mainstay of others, had found a sudden death, and another before an invalid had succumbed to the hardships of the voyage.

> The fleet has gone again on the second voyage, somewhat diminished in ships and men as it is ordinarily not so profitable. Twenty-eight vessels carrying about four hundred men, left some time since for the Bank Fishery so called. This industry which has been prosecuted so successfully by Americans and Frenchmen was for a long time neglected by Newtoundlanders. The judicious action of the Government in providing a bounty on the building of all ressels above thirty tons and of a further bounty upon vessels employed in this fisherv has been the means of resuscitating what was once a profitable trade. In 1876 four vessels were fitted out and caught 2,-896 qtls., and in 1878 the vessels took 6,-

> A few weeks ago our community was somewhat moved by the prospect of the commercial relations between the Dominion of Canada and this colony being interrupted, on account of the imposition by the former of a duty virtually prohibitory on Newfoundland fish. The wiser counsel, which after representation and remonstrance prevailed in the cabinet of your Dominion, sealed the lips of some perhaps eager to interpret such action as a kind of coercive policy to force the colony into confederation, but better than that, it allayed a spirit of retaliation which had already begun to show itself in proposing to look out for other channels of trade. As our imports from Canada far exceed our ex ports, and with all our drawbacks our merchants are noted for paying twenty shillings on the pound, it is believed your Government did a wise as well as graceful thing in retaining, by the obnoxious and extraordinary import, a growing trade the balance of which is largely in your favor.

Our Legislature has just closed its session To the discredit of the colony the Budget was carried on the Lord's Day morning. The blame by many is thrown upon a factious opposition, which in their opinion kept up a useless debate (if the utterance of irrelevant matter can be so termed) through the previous week, mainly to annoy the Receiver General.

Several useful acts have been passed but chiefly of a local character, these relate to regulation and preservation of Fisheries, development of mines and min erals, the sanitary condition of St. John's, amendment of Education Act, &c., &c., Considering that ninety thousand dollars annually were previously granted for the promotion of education in the colony, amendments mainly bearing upon the certificating of teachers and providing a ledge that there shall be a resurrection of further sum of two thousand dollars a year to encourage persons qualifying for the respective grades are highly creditable to the intelligence of a Government which. whatever be its defects or virtues, all must admit, has done very much to improve the condition of the public school. Appropos to this reference it may be stated that while progress has been reported to an encouraging extent to the Legislature by the Superintendent of Education, in our own Methodist schools we are found pressing forward. In accumulation of school property including needful school requisites, in number of schools, and scholars, average atten :ance, subjects taught and manner of teaching, &c. &c., great improvement took place in 1878. Connexionally the year has been felt through the Conterence to have been one of mingled blessing and trial. Rev. George H. Bryant has been set aside from active labour since last autumn at Old Perlican, where he has been without regular medical advice and many comforts one could wish for so deserving and useful a minister. The remoteness of many ministers of the Newfounndland Conference, from places in which physicians reside, occasions frequently not a little regret and very much expense. Generally they and their families (afew only excepted) have had health. Financially the year has been attended with much more than ordinary trials to some; but in this respect through the liberality of many, even in abounding poverty, and the partial improvement brought about by a promising seal fishery, the prospect of circuit receipts has to some extent brightened. However at best the remaining deficiency will no doubt be unusually large, much larger in many cases than, faithful hardworking men of God with large patience and strict economy can well endure. Spiritually, revivals are reported from circuits and stations, and a healthy condi. tion seems to prevail throughout our borders. The members hip of Society though not perhaps showing the large increase of some years will in all probability be found at Conference to have considerably

our proverbially liberal fishermen. The that tidings have reached me recently, via joy of success, felt by many, has been Quebec (rather, it may seem, a round about way), informing me that the mission family is well and that the work is greatly mast, which intimated to eager watchers prospering, a good many conversions there was "a dead man on board." Two having taken place. Here, however, money is wanted for mission houses, summer system, before committing themselves. I and winter, two being required, Churches. schoolhouses. &c. Would that liberal friends could respond to so deserving an appeal. Hereby the missionary's heart would be made glad and God's cause pro-

> It is believed that evangelical truth is likely to permeate more and more the people of Newfoundland. Among the hopeful signs for the future men point to the representative services of the week of prayer, &c. Others regard with favour the acceptance of the Presidency of the auxiliary of the B. and F. Bible Society by the Bishop of the "Church of England' in this colony. The latter circumstance, combined with the grace and spirit manifested by his Lordship at the anniversary meeting have encouraged the friends of the Bible to expect a better if not "a good time coming."

Other changes for the better, such as arrangements for a daily public telegram from Halifax and the abolition of monthly mails by a recent contract, and the obtaining of a regular fortnightly one for five years to come, will I think, with other things I cannot now mention, conspire to show your readers, Mr. Editor, that however much in the estimation of any we are bekind you, in your growing, ambitious and vice-regal Dominion, our motto is Ex-G. S. M.

INGONISH.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—It is not often that we trouble your columns with any thing that transpires on this circuit. However, please allow me to state that the Re vd. J H. Davis, by his very faithful and highly profitable pastoral visitations, by the manner in which he has conducted his Bible Class, and the social services; and by his most zealous, eloquent and efficient pul pit ministrations, he has greatly endeared nimself to all the people on this extensive circuit, although composed of different lenominations

Without wishing to speak at all disparagingly of the good ministers who have peen stationed here in the previous years. t must be admitted that the cause never appeared to be in a more prosperous state than it is at present. The congregations, as a general thing, have been larger this year than neretofore, and are continually increasing. I hope, also, notwithstanding the 'general depression," that we will be enabled to report an increase financially. At our last Quarterly Meeting, it was

unanimously resolved, that as we highly appreciate the earnest, faithful and most efficient labors of our pastur, the Revd. J H. Davis, also the valuable assistance that his lady (Mrs. Davis) has rendered to the Sabbath School, &c., that we earnest ly request that the Stationing Committee permit him to remain with us another B. ROPER.

One of the Stewards. Ingonish, Cape Breton. April 25, 1879.

WAS WESLEY A CHURCHMAN?

DEAR MR. EDITOR.-Would you or some of your readers kindly answer the following questions for my information.

and that of others: 1. Did Wesley die a clergyman of the Church of England or not?

2. Did he ever express a wish that his followers should not leave that Church? 3. Did the Methodists for a number of vears always attend the Church for the Sacraments, or did their minister always adminster them?

4. Do any portion of the Weslevans in Ireland or elsewhere still attend the Parish Churches for Sacraments, &c. INQUIRER.

Petitcodiac, N. B., May 5, '79.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,-I desire, on behalf of the Trustees of North Sydney Church, gratefully to acknowledge the receipt of the following generous subscriptions; being, up to this date, the total amount kindly forwarded to me towards liquidat. ing the debt on the new church :-

Reuben J. Hart, Esq., Jarius Hart, Esq., J. B. Morrow, Esq., 40 00 Levi Hart, Esq., A friend. Hon. S. L. Shannon. 2 00 Ex-Chief Justice Marshall,

\$160 00 Yours, &c.,

WM. LUKE CUNNINGHAM. North Sydney, C. B., 26th April, '79.

Souris, P. E. ISLAND.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,-God has been graciously souring out his Spirit on this part of the Island. We have been holding special services at two of our preaching places, Dundas and Marie, with considerable success; over sixty persons have been received into full membership, and about twenty on trial, making an addition to our membership of about eighty. To God's name be all the glory !

Ever faithfully yours,

MINUDIE, April 30, 1879. DEAR BRO. NICOLSON.-

Our special meetings have been quite successful. I organized a class on Monday evening and received eighteen names. Methodism is entirely new here, and several persons who have been truly converted, are waiting to learn more about our am amazed at the change which God has wrought in this community since last autumn. Earnest, persistent prayer has been the chief means employed. Sunday School, preaching, prayer and class-meetings, my hands are full; especially when all this is entirely new here.

> Yours in Jesus, JOHN M. PIKE.

PROVINCIAL NEWS

NOVA SCOTIA.

Vice-Admiral Inglefield's flagship, the Bellerophon, accompanied by two or three war vessels, are expected here on the 12th. An English detective arrived here by Quebec train, en route for England, with a post Office

clerk named Shelton, whom he arrested at Etobicoke, nine miles west of Toronto, for stealing a letter containing sixty pounds from Post Office at Hereford, England, where he was employed. Last November he went to New York, and not being able to do anything there, he went to farming in Etobicoke, and when detective arrested him he was following a plough.

An interresting Missionary Meeting was held last week at the Methodist Church. Coburg Road. The attendance was large, the building being well filled by an intelligent audience. After devotional exercises conducted by the Rev. W. H. Heartz, Saml. Brookfield, Esq., was called to the chair, and in a few appropriate remarks introduced the buisness of the meeting. Earnest and eloquent addresses were then delivered by the Rev. John Lathern, of Charlottetown, the Rev. D. D. Currie, of Moncton, and Revds. S. F. Huestis and S. B. Dunn, of this city Sweet music was discoursed by the choir, and a most enjoyable evening spent.

The new Prince of the new Bulgaria, Alexander Joseph of Battenburg, is the third child and second son of Prince Alexander of Battenburg and a first cousin of the Grand Duke Louis of Hesse, who married the Princess Alice of Great Britian. He is a bachelor of twenty-two, and his oldest brother, Prince Louis, is the lieutenant in the British navv. who served on this station some years ago.

The Reporter says. Last week a women who is afflicted with a "bibulous" husband, having some \$300 in her possession, gave it to a neighbor to keep for her as her betterhalf was "on a spree" Her neighbor put it carefully away and thought no more about the matter, till Friday, when the owner of the money came for it. On going to the hiding place she discovered that the money was gone. It seems that the husband go hold of the money, and informed his wife that he was going to McNab's Island to work, and would not be back for a fortnight. It is now he belongs, in the steamer which sailed last Tuesday. The owner of the money is a hard working woman, and can ill-afford to lose it. A 40 pound salmon was caught at Digby

On Friday last Mr. Stoddard, of Springfield, sold a yoke of oxen to Mr. Isaac Duriing, drover, of Lawrencetown, which weighe 4.160 lbs.—Diaby Courier.

A young man named Donald Ross. of Vietoria Settlement, 12 miles from Wallace, was found hanging by his scarf to a tree. He left home Saturday and had not been heard of till he was found by a party of men who were hunting through the woods.

Mr. N. C. Cummings, of Fawleigh, Colchester county, made two shipments of potatoes to New York during the month of April, which amounted to 2,589 barrels and 3,532 sacks. Mr. Cummings is one of the most enterprising traders in Colchester, and every season distributes a large amount of money among the farmers of that country in the pur-

chase of their produce. Mr. Andrew Barton of Tangier brought to town 146 ounces of gold valued at \$3,000. taken from 80 tons of quartz. Since the beginning of the year Mr. Barton has mined

371 ounces of gold. Rev. I. Sutcliffe intents to leave Amherst about the first of June to take up his residence at Yarmouth.

Work at the Wallace quarries is proceeding vigorously. Mr Battye has a large contract for St. Peter's Canal, and the Wallace-Huestis Co. has contracts for several cargoes for Boston. Great square blocks of beautiful stone, weighing as much as 20 toas each are being taken from the Wallace-Huestis Greystone Quarry.

As Mrs. J. Matheson of Hantsport, was returning home from shopping a sense of great illness came over her. She managed to get to the steps of the school house and immediately expired. She leaves a husband and one daughter.

The Mail says: On Monday afternoon, while Lafayette McLellan was blasting rock in Messrs. Hobart & Dimock's quarries, at Summerville, a rock of plaster, weighing about 2 stone, fell on him, killing him instantly. He was in the act of charging the rock with powder when this large boulder fell down on him. Mr. Burgess, who was near with his cart, was also badly injured in the ankle. Mr. McLellan was a resident of Summerville, was a good workman, much respected, and a member of the Methodist church. He leaves a wife to mourn her loss. A coroner's inquest was held by Dr. Burgess, and the verdict was rendered according to the above facts.

We notice that small pox has made its appearance in St. John. On Sabbath last an anniversary service in

connexion with the Sunday school of the Germain street Methodist Church was held in Ring's Hall, Germain street. Rev. James Sharp, of Halifax, delivered an excellent and appropriate discourse from Psalm cxix. verse 59: "I thought on my ways and turned my feet unto thy testimonies.' gentleman was listened to throughout with marked interest and attention by a large congregation. The singing was conducted by the scholars of the Sunday school, and was a most pleasing character.

Westmoreland, which sends so much fine beef to St. John, is preparing to ship fat cattle to Great Britain. Sackville will be centre of the movement, Mr. Wood, if we mistake not, taking a prominent part in connexion with the initiatory movements. The shipments from Sackville will be in batches about twenty cattle at a time. The port export will be Halifax, and the Allan line steamers the carriers. A care-taker will be sent with the cattle, who will see that they are properly fed on the voyage, and be able to look after the sales in Liverpool. He will receive a tree passage to England and back. -Telegraph.

A branch railroad from the N. B. and C road at McAdam Junction to Vanceboro, is projected. It will be about six miles long; the object is to secure the billing of freight from Vanceboro to Houlton, Woodstock and the upper country.

Mr. R. B. Welsh, telegraph operator and railway ticket agent at Woodstock, has lost a package of money containing between \$900 and \$1,000. He is unable to say where he lost it. A reward of \$50 is offered for its

A disfigured and unrecognisable body was found last week at Oak Point, N. B. Both arms were gone, and the body had probably been in the water all winter. On it were an alpacca dress and a pair of prunella shoes. On the night of Nov. 15, 1878, Mrs. Segee, of Fredericton was seen standing bareheaded. at the door of Mr. McKay's shop, seeking admittance. The body as found as above is supposed to have been that of Mrs. Segee.

GENERAL ITEMS

THE Toronto Exporting company has purchased 20,000 sheep, to be shipped to England during May and June. Their average live weight will be 150 lbs. The price is from 41 to 5 cents per pound, which will give a good margin of profit to the farmers for the feed they have been consuming during the winter months.

THE decision of the New England Conference in the case of the Rev. R. R. Meredith, was, "That, whereas, Rev. R. R. Meredith has been installed pastor of a Congregational Church, without examination of character, his name be dropped

THE "Angel Guardian" is a chartered society of Paris. Its object is to aid and protect drunken people, and take them nome. Only men of approved temperance habits are admitted to membership. On holidays and Sundays these guardian angels may be seen around the drinking places and elsewhere. They carefully guide any drunkard they may encounter, cake care of his money, if he has any, and turn it over to his family. Not one of these angels has ever been accused of taking even a centime found upon any slave

A BRISTOL clergyman, just before service time, marches through the streets dressed in a white surplice and occlesias. tical hat. In one hand he carries a book marked with a large red cross, and in the other a bell, which he rings as he walks. He continually cries, "Come to church," and has with him a boy carrying a lan-tern. He is, of course, followed by a large crowd.

A CORRESPONDENT writing trom Mizpah Mocadoz, Morocco, states that more than thirteen thousand persons have perished in that town from hunger. There are dead and dying lying in every street in and out of town. The dead were buried not more than one span deep, and dogs soon uncovered and fed on the bodies. Small pox, measles, cholera and typhoid fever (the latter now raging) have succeeded each other. In Mullahor, the Jewish quarter, every house has been turned int an hospital. Starvation was not confined to men. Cattle, camels, horses, asses, sheep and poultry have all or nearly all, perished, but the dogs have survived, and in their insatiable hunger, finding no food in town, and abandoned by their masters, who have either died or left them in search of food, feed on human flesh. Running over the country in bands of twenty, thirty and fifty, they sometimes even attack human beings, and after killing, devour them. Some twenty men, women and children were eaten up within one mile of the town.

THE most damaging thing that has occurred for a long time to Catholicism in Germany is the explosion of the disgraceful fraud in the endeavor to establish a new shrine near Marpingen, in Alsace. A few little girls, that turn out to be the most consummate liars of the age, are used as tools by their parents and certain priests and speculators to tell all sorts of stories about the appearance of the Virgin to their astonished eyes, in a forest near a miraculous fountain that is to supply the healing waters. The whole matter was manipulated with so much skill that in a little while thousands of the afflicted came for cures, and tens of thousands for superstitious worship. The thing was such a palpable frand that the government lays hands on all parties concerned for a thorough investigation, and the result of a complete ventilation of the matter uncovers an amount of depravity and rascality, under the cover of religion, that is quite appalling. A number of Catholic priests fent themselves to this chicanery instead of squelching it in the bud, and by their own testimony and that of scores of others, have been convicted of the most diliberate fraud with. the intention of establishing a shine that would bring mints of money to their town and the new shrine. The government has met the matter with a firm hand and NEW BRUNSWICK & P. E ISLAND convicted priests and laymen, with a number of women, to several years imprisonment and costs of trial, for being engaged in a downright swindle under the cloak of sanctity. The ignerance. superstition and blasphemy unearthed is positively shocking.

> It is feared that the long-continued floods in Hungary will seriously affect the next wheat crop in that country.

The Court Journal informs us that the ousehold of his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Michael Alexandrowits, aged four months, is limited to fifteen people, of whom the English nurse alone receives. 1143 rubles, and 18,125 rubles are allowed, for his Imperial Highness's table.

MAY, 1879.

Full Moon, 6day, 1h, 51m, Morning. Last Quarter, 12 day, 10h, 22m, Afternoon New Moon, 21 day, 1h, 36m, Morning First Quarter 28 day, 7h, 23m, Afternoon.

9	Day of	1	SUN			MOON.				13	Tde	
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5	Monday	4	18	7 4			11 44		3 42			
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	Saturday	4 3		7 18	2	28	9 11	3		5	19	
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THE TIDES.—The column of the Mool's Southing gives the time of high water at Parrsboro, Cornwallis, Herton, Hantsport, Windsor, Newport and

Wallis, Horton, Hantsport, Whitest, Row por und Truro.

High water at Pictou and Jape Tormentine, z nrs and 11 minutes Later than at Hallfax. At Annap-olis, St. John, N.B., and Portland, Maine, 3 hours and 25 minutes Later, and at St. John's, Newfound-land 20 minutes Earlier than at Hallfax. At Char-tottetown, 2 hours 54 minutes Later. At Westport, hours 54 minutes Later. At Yarmouth, 2 hours 20 minutes Later.

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

stract the time of rising,

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

OBITUARY-

MRS. AUGUSTA B. TUFTS.

At Bridgetown, March 4th, 1879, Au gusta B., wife of Rev. G. E. Tufts, and daughter of the Rev. T. H. Davies, late of this place. After a sickness of thirteen months duration. borne with christian fortitude and resignation. to the divine will, she passed away to the skies. Through long months of intense suffering induced by spinal disease she watched and waited till the Master came. And when the darkness of life's last hour fell upon her, it was only the day dawn of better things. She realized that the "strongest joy" was given for the weakest hour. Our sister's character had a sound basis, she was truly converted to God and livep a christian life, hence, when the storms threatened her craft with distruction she had in possession "the peace of God which passeth all understanding." God keeps some of his dear ones close by the poor of the "upper sanctuary," waiting and listening to the music for a long time and then lets them in and crowns them Our sister lived to a good and useful purpose and at the early age of thirty one God called her to the realm of perfect health. On the occasion of her funeral the writer spoke from Eccles. vii: 1 and afterwards committed her mortal remains to the dust to wait for the "general re-

> The storm is spent Faint, breathing into balm; The Master's " Peace be still!"

RELIGIOUS EMOTION.

Under almost all forms of religious teaching the element of feeling is brought prominently forward. I suppose there is no other point about which people are more in the dark than about the nature of religious feeling, and especially about the methods of its production; and yet, the principle in regard to these things is very simple and near at hand.

Let me say, in the first place, that the capacity to feel is as various as the capacity to think. All men are capable of reasoning to some extent; but there are thousands of people who never will become reasoners. The ability to reason is a special gift. So all men are competent to use arithmetical figures; and yet all men are not competent to deal with mathematics. That is, ma. thematics are not facile, they are laborious, they are difficult to many men. They are against, and not with, the easy currents of their nature.

It is a long time before men admit to themselves that the religious emotions follow the same laws that belong to the whole economy of the mind. It is true that there is not one law in regard to social faeling, or ordinary moral emotion, and another law in regard to religious feeling. They are under one and the same administration, and under the same general laws.

Now, let us suppose a person to be devout, but to be dull and to wish that he might have a sense of the divine; or, to really desire to be waked up, so as to have the pleasure that arises from admiration, and from the gratification of finer taste, of fancy, or of 1magination. Suppose, for instance, that a person should go to his closet and science, or any other feeling, he should

God would fill him with an appreciation of beauty, do you suppose he would have it? Suppose having prayed for it, he should sit down in his rocking chair and wait to see whether he felt it or not; whether or not his mind sparkled; whether he had all manner of beautiful pictures passing through his mind? You can understand how unsatisfying the result of such a course as that would be. Everyone sees that, even in such a matter, while prayer is not out of order, there is something else that is in order-namely, the presentation to the person's ownself of those objects which are necessary to inspire a sense of the beautiful and the tasteful.

If a person were harassed with anxiety and fretfulness and anger, and there were opened a gallery of pictures and he were to go in and look around, his mind would be so prepossessed with these semi-malign feelings that he would take no great interest in the pic tures. But suppose that, before going to witness an exhibition of things beautiful, a man should meditate, and should bring to bear upon his mind higher thoughts, and carry himself up into the presence of God, until he had a sense of the invisible, until he felt, 'God, thou seest me;" until 'he current of his emotions were changed; until the tumult of his underfeelings were hushed; and until he had brought his mind into a state of calmness? Then, rising from prayer, and going into a gallery of beautiful things, his mind would be in a state to take them

Prayer is not without use as a preparation for that which prayer alone could never bring. First prayer, and then the presentation of objects which are calculated to produce the desired

Now, I hear, as you have heard ten thousand times, men praying for feeling; and such praying is not improper; ut that is not the end of it; it goes further: and they talk as if they expected God would reach forth and put feelings into their hearts-as if they expected there would be a direct response to their prayer from the productive power of God. But this is not the way in which feelings come.

How do we teach our children in that matter? When we want to bring them into any line of indignation against wrong, or of sympathy with suffering, or of rejoicing with gladness, what do we do? We instinctively present to them that which in our experience has produced that feeling. In the administration of mental laws in own families, we act practically; we deal with our children in this matter according to the dictates of the wisdom which we have derived from experience in the ommon affairs of life; but we do not deal so with ourselves. We go and pray God that we may have love; that we may be filled with benevolence; that we may endowed with sympathy; and we wait for an answer to our prayer. Prayer, under such circumstances,

is a preparation for, and an inspiration to, self-culture; for the law of feeling 1s, that, on the presentation of a given fact to the mind, that fact produces in the mind a corresponding feeling—that is, that the mind itself responds to the fact which is presented to it. If I were to say to you, "Be full of mirth," it would be absurd; the very command would repress mirth; but if I were to present before you a series of facts which were in their nature exquisitely humorous, though I did not say a word there would be a smile all over the house, and everybody would be full of mirth. That feeling is produced by the presentation of facts which are cal-

culated to excite it. Suppose I were to say to you, "Now weep?" There is not a person here that would cry at simple volition. But if I were to narrate some scenes which I had gone through of intense sufferin and of great nobility of conduct, everybody's eyes would be suffused with tears, and I should have no occasion to

exhort you weep. Here, then, is the law, that every feeling is the product of the presentation to the understanding of some truth which has in itself the nature of that feeling. If, therefore, one wants feeling, the way to produce it is to take the food of the feeling that he wants. In doing this of course there is a wide field. There are some persons to whom one class of feelings is adapted, and there are other persons to whom another class of feelings is adapted. What we generally call feeling, is I think, more nearly sympathy than feeling. It is a social want that grows up in persons. Men find themselves quickened in a prayer-meeting, or in a revival meeting; but that which they experience is rather a heightening of the sensibility of the nervous system, than any distinct development of a well marked feeling. It is a cerebral excitement, which is good as rendering a mind susceptible to higher feeling; but it is not feeling itself.

When one would cultivate hope, or benevolence, or caution, or fear, or conpray God to fill him with a sense of the seek it, and prepare for it. This is one

should continue going and praying that | Scriptures. It is desirable to fill the mind with great truths as they are found in the world, and where they are presented in the grandest form in which they have been presented to the human family; for the natural tendency of such truths is the production of

Then, next to that, I think, making one's self acquainted with the course which another mind has taken in the same direction is one of the most effective things in the production of deep, genuine feeling. In other words, biographical reading is a great help in this matter. I think it is a good thing for a person to have some well-wrought biography of Christian emotion near to him and to dip into it familiarly from time to time. Especially I think for persons who are seeking the highest state of Christian disposition, or thought, or feeling, it is pre-eminently desirable that they should first give precedence to the experience of the saints in overy age; and that they should then acquaint themselves with the history of God's dealings with differeat people, under different circumstances. In this way they will gradually come to a realization of the unity of the church and the communion of

Some of the noblest biographies that were ever written, were written by Roman Catholics, some of the grandest things that were ever read came down to us from among the heathen, I can read to you out of the meditations of the old Roman writers, some of the most Christian thoughts and feelings that were ever expressed-thoughts and feelings so Christian that it is declared that those from whom they came must have been readers of, or listeners to, the teachings of Christ.

You will find, in all religions, that where there is an outward expression of Christian thoughts and feelings, there is an interior Christian history. You will find that, where there is an external manifestation of Christian spirit, there has been an inward Christian experience. There is what may be called a most exquisite internal biography, and that I count hymns and poetry to be. We suppose that a man thinks out a beautiful hymn. No, he jeels it. It is the outgrowth of a certain stage of his experience. A single hymn may represent twenty years of God's dealing with man. He embodies it in that form. A hymn that strikes deep, taken into a man's spiritual stomach, as it were, will be food for him from morning till night, and will give him a tendency to certain lines of feelings all day long. where thus a key-note is given to the mind, in a certain direction, at the beginning of the day; where in the mina there is the impression of truths that to produce feeling, I think it will be found that feeling will fall out naturally.

Feeling has two forms, one is what may be called efforescence. It shines in the eye and flashes upon the cheek. It is overflowing emotion. It is a good sort of a thing; it is excellent to have in one sha e or another all the time; but an emotion soon evaporates; for there is no way in which feeling can perpetuate itself. It is transient. It is as the sparks are, that fly upward and are lost.

The other form of feeling may be called activity. An emotion that takes on the form of activity goes out of sight as an emotion, but it becomes latent in conduct and never is lost. The spark that flies from the brand perishes; but the brand itself may not perish. And so it may be with the feelings. They may hold on, though their visible exponent may cease.

If, therefore, you long for feeling, first gain it by the contemplation of those truths which are adapted to produce it; and secondly, do not let it peris has an efforescent emotion. Embody in it some form of activity. Then it will become a habit, and will remain latent in daily life, and conduct; so that though you may not seem to be under the influence of feeling, you will be under the influence of the very best form of feeling that is possible.

It is a very excellent thing for a man to eat beef or bread; it tastes good while he is eating it, if he is hungry; and after he has eaten it, it gives him a sort of soporific restfulness; but when it has turned itself into bones and muscles it is a great deal better. Being wrought into the bones on which you stand, and into muscles by which you move, it is a life-giving power, and is more valuable than it could be in any other form.

Truths that, being presented to men, produce a flush of excitement, are very well; but when that excitement has taken on the form of habit and action, it is a great deal better; for then it prolongs its usefulness.

This longing for feeling, and talking about feeling, and praying for feeling, is not wise when considered in the light either of experience or of philosophy; but in educating one's self by the truth into the conditions of feeling, and then changing feeling from the mere luxurious experience of the mobeautiful, and do nothing else, and of the ends to be gained by reading the there is wisdom and there is benefit. ment into permanent lines of action,

THE YOUNG FOLKS.

SPOILING A BOMBSHELL.

When Tom Black was in his fourteenth year, he was at school in a small village in the south of England, and was as happy a boy as any fellow ought to be; and yet on his birthday when he was really fourteen, he ran away to sea.

No one could possibly imagine why he did this, and, indeed, Tom himself ship. could give no reason for his conduct.

He had a half-holiday on his birthday, and he went down to the sea port town of M—, a short trip from the school, to spend a few hours and to see the ships. There he fell in with a recruiting officer, who wanted some boys for a man-of-war in the harbor, and Tom was so much pleased with the stories he told of life at sea, that he went into a stationer's store, bought some paper and wrote two notes, one to his family at home and the other to the master of the school, informing them that he had a most admirable opportunity of going to sea and learning to be a naval officer. Such a chance might not occur again, and as he had made up his mind to enter the navy, anyway, it would not be wise to let the opportunity pass. He would lose nothing by leaving school now, for navigation, mathematics, and everything that it was necessary for a naval officer to know, were taught on the ship. Then he mailed the letters and went on board.

When Tom's father and the master received these notes, it is probable that they would have taken measures to get Tom off that ship in very short order, had it not been for the fact that the vessel sailed early the next morning after Tom made his appearance on her deck, and she was far out at sea before Mr. Black and Dr. Powers had read their letters.

So there was nothing to be done at home but to hope that things would eventually turn out for the best, and indeed this was what Tom himself had to do. For he soon found out that his position on the vessel was very different from what he had supposed it would be. Instead of being taught how to sail the ship, he was taught how to coil a rope and to help wash the decks. He was a ship's boy-not a midshipman.

When poor Tom found out this lamentable fact, he ma e up his mind that he would run away the first time the vessel touched at a port. But when she did reach a port, he re-made up his mind, and concluded to stay or board.

By a little observation he found out that it would be a difficult and dangerous thing for him to try to run away, and besides he had no money to take him home. It would be better he thought, to stay on board the ship, where he had made some friends, and where he was getting on a good deal better than any other ship-boy. For the under officers soon found out that Tom was made of better stuff than the other boys, and they could not help thinking, too, that he had been a great fool to come on board in such a position. But they did not tell him so, for that would have helped no one, and might have spoiled a very good ship's boy.

Tom wrote home whenever he had a chance, and he had some long letters from his family, which were forwarded to him with the other letters for the

But after he had been on board the "Hector" about six months, he got a short letter, which pleased him more than anything in the letter line he had ever received. This told him that, as his friends had become convinced that he was really much attached to a life on the sea, and that as his officers had reported well of him, they had obtained for him an appointment as midshipman.

Now Tom was happy. Now he would really learn mathematics and navigation, and now he had a chance to work himself up into a good position. It would seem as if this thoughtless boy had been rewarded for running away from school, and giving his family so much anxiety and trouble. But things sometimes happen that way, though it does not do to trust to any such good fortune. In after years, Tom often regretted that he had not staid at school. and finished portions of his education which had to be neglected on board ship. And he also had some immediate cause for repentance, for he found that some of his companions were very willing to joke about the ship's boy who had come among them, although they knew that he was just as much a gentle man as any of them.

In about a year after Tom's appoint. ment war broke out with Spain, and the "Hector" was ordered to the Spanish coast. After cruising about for a month or two, she joined with two other British vessels in an attack on a fortress on the shore of the Mediterranean Sea, which was at the same time besieged by a land force.

Early in the morning the three vessels opened fire on the fort, which soon replied in a vigorous fashion, sending bombshells and cannon-balls all around them, and sometimes knocking off a spar or crashing through some timbers.

was more advantageously placed the the other ships, and while she could readily pour in her fire on the fort, received fewer shots in return than he

But, after a time, the enemy bear to think that the "Hector" needed in ther more attention, and additional gun were brought to bear upon her. Nor there were lively times on the "Hee tor's" deck, and Tom found out what i was to be in a hot fight on board of

But the boy was not much frightened That was not his nature. He rushed around, carrying orders and attending to his duties, very much as if he engaged in a rousing good game of ericket.

While he was thus employed, plum on board came a bombshell, and fell most at the foot of the mainmast. The fuse in it was smoking and fizzing. an instant more it would expl de and tear everything around it to atoms!

Several men were at a gun near by. but they did not see the bomb. Their lives were almost as good as gone.

The captain stood just back of the gun. He saw the smoking bomb, sprang back. Before he had time snout 'Look out!" along came Ton He was almost on the bomb before he saw it. It never took Tom long to make up his mind. We have seen that His second thoughts always came up a long way after the first ones. He gave one giance at the smoking fuse: he knew it was just about to explode, and that it would kill everybody round about it, and he picked it up and hurled it into the sea.

When the captain saw Tom stoop and grasp that hot, heavy bomb in his two hands; when he saw him raise if with the fuse spluttering and fizzing close to his ear-where, if it had exploded, it would have blown his head into pieces no bigger than a pea-and then dash it over the ship's side, so that the fuse was, of course, extinguished the instant it touched the water, he was so astonished that he could not speak.

He made one step, a warning cry was on his lips, but before he could say a word it was all over.

When Tom turned, and was about to hurry away on the errand that had been so strangly interrupted, the captain took him by the arm.

"My good fellow," said he, and although he had seen much service and had been in many a fight, the captain could not help his voice shaking a little; "my good fellow, do you know what you have done?"

"Yes, sir," said Tom, with a smile, "I have spoiled a bombshell."

"And every man, in this part of the ship owes you his life," added the

If you should ever meet Captain Tom Black of Her Majesty's ship Stinger, you might ask him about this incident, and he would probably tell you that he had heard about it a great deal himself, and that he believes, from what happened afterward, that the affair of the bombshell was a very good thing for him, but that it was all over so quickly that he has really forgotten almost all about it .- St. Nicholas.

MATTIE BROWN'S CONSCIENCE.

Mattie had been in Miss Grey's class more than a year. Week after week, month in and month out, her teacher had tried to interest her in various ways, but it was difficult to instruct one so inattentive. The jealous, revengeful nature she displayed at Sabbath school, was still more painfully apparent in her home life.

" I hope you will not turn Mattie out of your class, as others have; she is a very bad girl I know; I cannot do anything with her myself, but you have more influence over her than any one else; she likes you," said the mother one day in a sadly appealing tone. Likes me, thought the teacher; can this bard, ungovernable nature like any one? Perhaps after all I have been mistaken.

With a thought of this sad home where Mattie might be such a comfort, instead of an added anxiety to the overburdended mother, Miss G---, would utilize this liking, and see what would do to harmonize a nature apparently at war with all kindly influences.

It was not an easy task, but slowly, step by step, the faults which were rapidly forming into vices were met, called by truthful names, the results made elear. If Mattie shrank under the close personal application, and she did sometimes, despite the old effort to appear unconcerned, there followed quickly, earnest words of appeal, and and all praise that could be spoken.

Miss Grey hardly hoped for immediate results, she was herself learning the wisdom of patient waiting; but was encouraged by Mattie's gentler manners and improved appearance.

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Extract from Mr. "THE RIGHT

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we may not sell r to impair 1 will all that liquid fir drams or spirituou these may have a they may be of use orders: although be occasion for th he unfaithfulnes therefore, such a them for this end conscience clean Who prepare and this end? Do you tiliers to Lugiand ? Bot all who sell th way, to any that wi general. They in citizens by wholesal eyes pity or spare, to hell like sheep; gain? Is it not the Who then would enand sumptuous pal the midst of them cleaves to the stong niture of them. in their gardens, th groves; a fire that most hell-blood, l foundation, the reon, are stained. canst thou hope, blood, though thou let and fine linen au ly every day? Can fiver down to the t fields of blood ? a God in heaven; shall soon be rooted whom thou hast

same guilt, though whether surgeous, sicians, who play health of men to cul. Who purposely let disease which they speedily? Who p the patient's body, his substance?-Ca before God, who do disorder as much as all sickness and pai He cannot; for no clear than that he neighbor as himself not do unto other should do unto him

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> ABOUT TEMP All the great

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Chinese, who, said a civilized people, ci and arts, when or were savages cloth wild beasts, not on ing wine, but upro wines in the execu They didn't vote one another. In Egypt of 350 kings, down of Christ, never a the Nile_drank win In India the higher it is contrary to the Persians were the was water. The Je mitted a limited use intemperate. So drunkenness infamo genians would not to drink, nor perm have wine in cam their long marches, t they fought the bl carried them in vic Rome, on cold wate dah, Moses, Socrat Jesus, the founder religions of the worl persistently temper have been the leading moralists down to t

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"It is not easy for me to do right, Miss Grey, but I do try; I have been trying for a whole month to do conscience work in a quiet way, but, but-I must have been trying to everybody I used to think every one disliked me, now every one seems to help me."

Mattie is doing conscience work still, in simple duties, in quiet ways. The strength of character which she displayed in evil ways is equally resolute for

TEMPERANCE.

Extract from Mr. Wesley's Sermon on "THE RIGHT USE OF MONEY,"

our neighbor in his body. Therefore we may not sell anything which tends to impair looks. Such is eminently all that liquid fire, commonly called drams or spirituous liquors. It is true these may have a place in medicine; they may be of use in some bodily disorders: although there would rarely be occasion for them, were it not for he unfaithfulness of the practitioner. therefore, such as prepare and sell them for this end only, may keep their | will be? If left to himself he certainly conscience clear. But who are they? will but his friends appeal and damn this end? Do you know ten such dis- takes it and is lost. The first step and tiliers in England? Then excuse these? | the last in the reformation of the drink-But all who sell them in the common er is the refusal of invitations from his way, to any that will buy, are poisoners friends. general. They marder their fellow- I have experienced that imperative citizens by wholesale, neither do their and uncontrollable thirst drinking men eyes pity or spare. They drive them talk about, and can assure you it is to hell like sheep; and what is their chiefly imaginary and artificial. Of gain? Is it not the blood of these men? | course, as long as there is any alcohol Who then would envy their large estates | in the system there is a craving for and sumptuous palaces? A curse is in more; but when the system is free the midst of them: the curse of God from it, the craving exists only, in the cleaves to the stones, the timber, the fur- mind, and if the mind be not strong niture of them. The curse of God is enough to resist that craving, all hope in their gardens, their walks and their is gone. The victim is then a real groves; a fire that burns to the nether- lunatic, and must take his chances of a most hell-blood, blood! is there: the cure as such. I have given way to that foundation, the floor, the walls, the "imperative and wacontrollable thirst" reof, are stained with blood! And a thousand times; but when I succeed. canst thou hope, O thou man of ed in resisting it I was astonished to blood, though thou art clothed in scar- find how often I had tricked myself inlet and fine linen and farest sumptuous- to believing in a humbug. But if one ly every day? Canst thou hope to de- who is addicted to drink and tobacco liver down to the third generation the and tea and coffee try to give them up fields of blood? Not so: for there is altogether, he need not be disappointed a God in heaven; therefore thy name at his failure. If it be hard to give up shall soon be rooted out. Like as those strong drink, it is doubly hard to give whom thou hast destroyed, body and up strong drink and tobacco at one and soul, thy memorial shall perish with the same time. Let the drinker resolve

same guilt, though in a lower degree, low as a matter of course. If he does whether surgeons, apothecaries or phy- not do so his doom is sealed. sicians, who play with the lives or health of men to enlarge their own gain? Who purposely lengthen the pain of disease which they are able to remove speedily? Who protract the cure of the patient's body, in order to plunder his substance?—Can any man be clear ing many cases of Colic in herses under before God, who does not shorten every disorder as much as he can, and remove all sickness and pain as soon as he can? He cannot; for nothing can be more clear than that he does not love his that we never failed to cure the worst neighbor as himself; than that he does cases of colic we ever saw, and we cheer-

should do unto himself. "This is dear-bought gain. And so is whatever is procured by hurting our neighbor, in his soul; by ministering, suppose, either directly or indirectly to hands occasionally will keep them soft his unchastity or intemperance, which and free from soreness. Soldiers, sailors certainly none can do who has any fear and fishermen should remember this. It of God or any real desire of pleasing is the best Liniment in the world for any him.

"Ob, beware! lest God say in that day, 'These have perished in their iniquities, but their blood do I require at thy hands."

ABOUT TEMPERANCE MEN.

All the great nations of antiquity were distinguished for temperance. The Chinese, who, said Caleb Cushing, were a civilized people, cultivated in learning and arts, when our Saxon ancestors were savages clothed in the skins of wild beasts, not only prohibited drinking wine, but uprooted all the grape vines in the execution of their laws. They didn't vote one thing and practice another. In Egypt, through the reign of 350 kings, down to within 600 years of Christ, never a ruler in the land of the Nile drank wine or strong drink. In India the higher class never drank; it is contrary to their religion. The Persians were the same; their drink was water. The Jews, while they permitted a limited use of wine, were never intemperate. So the Greeks made drunkenness infamous; and the Cartha genians would not permit their judges dy for that disease. It is placed within to drink, nor permit their soldiers to the reach of all, put up in bottles with have wine in camp. They endured their long marches, they scaled the Alps, they fought the bloody battles which carried them in victory to the gates of Rome, on cold water. Confucius, Bud. dah, Moses, Socrates, Mahomet and Jesus, the founders of all the great religions of the world, were strictly and persistently temperance men, and so have been the leading religionists and moralists down to the present hoor. Jan 1 yesr.

THE PASSION FOR DRINK.

A correspondent, who has been an excessive drinker of liquor for eight years, writes as follows to the Sun: Aside from the assimilation of Alcohol with the tissues of the body and the consumption of the fatty covering of the great intestines resulting in debility of the stomach and a craving for direct stimulation (the stomach being unable to derive the necessary power from common food), aside from this, and a general relaxation of the muscular and nervous systems, the sufferer has to contend with an evil, in the continually decreasing power of his will, which is only second to that which afflicts the lunatic, in the total subversion of his "Neither may we gain, by hurting reason. The will of an habitual drunkard is in utter subjection to his passion for drink, and in ninety cases out of a hundred death only can relieve him. But for those who have not got beyond the limits that is, for those who are not yet solitary drinkers, there is salvation, but not in drugs, nor druggers nor hot baths nor in anything, nor in anybody, but in themselves. Let the moderate drinker reflect. Let him consider his loss in health, wealth, and wisdom arising from his habit, and let him picture to himself the inevitable end. Then he will resolve to stop; but Who prepare and sell them only for him. They tell him to take a drink, he

to refuse invitations to drink, and stick "And are they not partakers of the to his resolution, and his cure will fol-

Cotterman and McFarland, write as

follows: WAPAKONETA, O., June, 1877. GENTS .- Having been in the livery business for the past ten years, and havour treatment, and having tried many remedies and liniments to cure it, we found that the best, cheapest, and quickest remeay for Colic in Horses is Perry Davis' Pain Killer, and we honestly affirm not do unto others as he would they fully recommend it to everybody, as the best medicine to cure Colic in Horses.

> Chapped hands. A few drops of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment rubbed into the

A neighbor of ours lost a valuable mare recently, it is supposed from bots. If he had used 25 cents worth of Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders he would have been driving his pretty Chestnut to day. Sorry for you Doctor. These powders are immensely valuable.

THE HUMAN HAIR .- Is preserved in beauty from infancy to old age by frequent dressing with "BEARINE." Try

DIPHTHERIA has for a long time been very prevalent, and very fatal. Its fatality seems to be greatly owing to neglecting what is supposed to be an ordinary cold or sore throat until it has progressed to its stages, and then when medical aid is procured it has too often been found to be too late. From the fatality attending this disease every family should keep a remedy on hand and use it on first appear ance of sore throat, A preparation called DIPTHERINE has been placed before the public. It is the discovery of an English physician, and has been regarded where it has been used, to be an infallible remefull directions, and sold by Druggists and dealers in medicines at the lcw price of 25 cents a bottle.

SAMUEL A. CHESLEY, M.A. Atterney-at-Law, &c., OFFICE 54 CRANVILLE St. HALIFAX.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral



For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs. such as Coughs, Colds,

Whooping Cough,

Bronchitis, Asthma,

The reputation it has attained, in consequence of the marvellous cures it has produced during the last half century, is a sufficient assurance to the public that it will continue to realize the happiest results that can be desired. In almost every section of country there are persons, publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs, by its usc. All who have tried it, acknowledge its superiority; and where its virtues are known, no one hesitates as to what medicine to employ to relieve the distress and suffering peculiar to pulmonary affections. CHERRY PECTORAL always affords instant relief, and performs rapid cures of the milder varieties of bronchial disorder, as well as the more formidable diseases of the lungs,

As a safeguard to children, amid the distress. ing diseases which beset the Throat and Chest of Childhood, it is invaluable; for, by its timely use, multitude, are rescued and restored to health.

This medicine gains friends at every trial, as the cures it is constantly producing are too remarkable to be forgotten. No family should be without it, and those who have once used it

never will. Eminent Physicians throughout the country prescribe it, and Clergymen often recommend it from their knowledge of its effects.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., Practical and Analytical Chemists. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

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fitty years established. Church Bells and Chimes Academy, Factory Bells, &c., Improved Patent Mountings, Catalogues free. No agencies. July 1 1878-1y

SAVE THE NATION! For it is sadly too true that thousands of CH L-DREN are STARVED TO DEATH every year by mproper of insufficient FOOD.



REMEMBER Is all and a great deal more than we have claimed for it. It is a HIGHLY NUTRITIOUS and easily assimilated FOOD, grateful to the most delicate and irratable stomach, and especially adapted for the ENFANT and GROWING CHELD.

Nursing Mothers and those suffering from Indigestion will find

is all they can desire. It is carefully put up in four Constant users will find our No. 4 size (always the most economical size to buy) now much larger han formerly, thus materially lessening the ex

WOOLRICH, Dispensing and Family Chemist Upper Water Street. Depot for Ridges Food Pick Me up Bitters, &c., with a well assorted Stock of Pure Drugs. Halifax, N.S.

LAME BACK. BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER

This article is one which really possesses extraordinary merit. By consulting reliable physicians
in your own locality, you will find that the above is
true. It is far superior to the ordinary porous plaster, all the so-called electrical appliances, and to all
external remedies whatever. It contains entirely
new elements which cause it to relieve pain at once,
strengthen and cure where other plasters will not
even relieve. For Lameness and Weakness of the
back, diseased Kidneys, Lung and Chest difficulties,
Rheumatism, Neglected Colds, Female Affections,
and all local aches and pains, it is simply
the best remedy ever devised. Sold by all Druggists.

Price 36 Cents.

JUST PUBLISHED.

BAPTISMA: A new book on Baptism.

EXEGETICAL AND CONTROVERSIAL By Rev. J. LATHERN. Price 75 Cents

FOR SALE AT METHODIST BOOK ROOM, 125 Granville St., Halifax, N.S.

· Decidedly the most original book on baptism which has appeared in recent years."-Halifax "Searching and trenchant."—Toronto Guardian. "A becoming spirit with cogent and powerful

argumentation. - Presbyterian Witness. "Scholarly style, closely reasoned argument and eloquent diction."—Editor of Canadian Methodist

Magazine. "Your laws of interpretation are sound and cannot be overthrown; your deductions sober, pertinent and conclusive."—Dr. Isaac Murray.

"Powerfully and eloquently written."-Argus. "Exhibits accuracy of scholarship and extensive research, and although when defence or assault is required the blows fall with iron strength and firmness, there is displayed withal a devout and Christian s =it. - Argosy.

JOB PRINTING neatly and promptly exe cuted at this Office.



Is composed of Ingredients identical with those which constitute Health, Blood, Muscle and Nerve and Brain Substance, whilst Life itself is directly dependent upon some of them.

By its union with the blood and its effect upon the muscles, re-establishing the one and toning \$1 a other, it is capable of effecting the following

It will displace or wash out tuberculous matter and thus cure Cousumption.

By increasing Nervous and Muscular Vigor, is will cure Dyspepsia, feeble or interrupted action the Heart and Palpitation, Weakness of Intellect caused by guief, worry, overtax or irregular habits Bronchitis, Acute and Chronic Congestion of th Lungs, even in the most alarming stages.

It cures Asthma, Loss of Voice, Neuralgia, &c St. Vitus Dance, Epileptic Fits, Whooping Cough. Nervousness, and is a most wonde ful adjurct to other remedies in sustaining life during the process of Diphtheria.

An endless chain of good effects is formed by

Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites.

and we are safe in saying, from a long experience in medicine, its virtues are not possessed by any other combination, as the following will dear

IT IS ACCEPTABLE to palate and stomach. SUFFICIENTLY POTENT to insure decided enefit, yet harmless, howsoever long its use may be continued. This characteristic is possessed by no other remedy.

IT ASSISTS DIGESTION and assimilation. IT VITALIZES THE BLOOD, supplying such Ingredients as may be required

IT RESTORES TONE to the nerves. IT GIVES POWER of endurance and of con-

centration to the mind. IT PROMOTES VIGOR in the organs which depend for health on the involuntary muscular action, viz: the Liver, Lungs, Heart, Stomach,

And unless afflicted with some disease involving ABSOLUTE ORGANIC LOSS, it will sustoin the system until it reaches the age allotted to man by a peneficient Creator.

NO PERSON will be disappointed in the effect of FELLOWS' HYPOPHGSPHITES, who rigidly

INCEPTION. The experiments which perfected this prepara-

tion occupied many months, and were instituted with a view to curing that insidious disease. TUBERCULAR CONSUMPTION.

and in order to supply the deficiencies in Hypophosphites already in use; for, although their nature was correct as to theory, their preparations were, owing to their imperfect organization, found wanting in practice.

While they caused the formation of fat and gererated heat, they did not improve the blood. The tonic effect upon the nerves and muscles was, circular tonic effect upon the nerves and muscles was, circular tonic effect upon the nerves and muscles was, circular tonic effect upon the nerves and muscles was, circular tonic effect upon the nerves and muscles was, circular tonic effect upon the nerves and muscles was, circular tonic effect upon the nerves and muscles was, circular tonic effect upon the nerves and the nerves and the nerves are the cumscribed, and, owing to their diluted state, in volving large doses, they were also too expensive

The desiderata sought by Mr. Fellows, were: A convenient, palatable remedy;

I'nalterable by time; Harmloss, though used centinuously, yet might e discontinued at any time without any ill effect

Which would induce an appetite: Strengthen digestion;

Promote assimilation; Create healthy blood; Strengthen the nerves and muscles;

Enable the subject to successfully combat disease; And sufficiently economical for all. All this has been indisputably attained. The success of the work is complete; and Fellows' Hypophosphites stands foremost amongst the rem-

edies for chronic organic diseases, possessing properties to which no other medicines has ever

ABSTRACT EFFECTS. Money Hypophosphites, on being introduced

into the stomach, unites with the food, and immediately enters the circulation; and, being perfectly miscible with the blood, speedily pervades every part of the system. Its effects are first declared by a pulse slightly increased in fullness and strength a general exaltation of the organic functions, and exhibitation of the intellectual powers. Its specific influence is on the brain and nervous substance. increasing the activity of the absorbents, and rtnewing the blood, thus causing the healthy muscular formation so necessary in restoring the functions of the previously weakened organs.

Being then, a tonic of the nervous and circulatory system, it follows that, when there is a demand for extrrordinary exartion, its use is invaluable, since it supplies the waste through the circulation, and sustains the general system.

functions of the brain more requisite tdan during the acquisition of knowledge by the youth : plodding, persevering study requires a store of vigorous nervous force, or the child may sink under the mental toil. Stern necessity may compel the student to strain

his powers beyond the dictates of prudence, and the early promise of excellence may be blighted thereby. To such we recommend Fellows' Hypophosphites

it will not only restore the sinking patient, but it will enable the toiling student to preserve his mental and nervous standard without detriment. Note-Be suspicious of persons who recomme

any other article as "just as good" though being a similar name, and of those who offer to cheaper priced article. NOTE .- It is only the Independent, well-posted

and unselfish Physicians who can afford to pit scribe this remedy. Experience has proved thin The highest class medical men in every large cits, where it is known, recommend it. Rrice \$1.50 per Bottle, \$7.50 for

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The songs in No. 3 are for the most part New, but very few of them having been issued in No. 1

The price is the same as No's. 1 & 2. Music and Words, stiff covers

Words only paper Mailed post at these prices METHODST BOOK ROOM, Halifax.

CORNER GRANVILLE AN SACK VILLE STREETS.

NOVA SCOTIA Steam Machine Paper Bag Mant.

factory THE CHEAPEST IN THE MARKET SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

ALSO BOOK BINDING, In all its Branches.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY. 1878-9 1878-9 WINTER ARRANGEMENT

ON and after MONDAY, the 18th November 1878, Trains will leave Halifax as follows :-At 8.25 a.m. (Express) for St. John, Picton, and

At 1.30 p.m. (Express) for Rivere du Loup, Quebec Montreal, and the west. At 5.50 p.m. (Express) for St. John and interme-

WILL ARRIVE At 8.20 p.m. (Express) from St. John, Picton, and intermediate stations. At 9.15 a.m. (Express) from St. John and interme-

At 1.30 p.m. (Express) from Riviere du Loup, Quebec

C. J. BRYDGES, FELLOWS' HYPOPHOSPHITES. Moneton, N.B., Nev. 13th., 1878.

OUSTOM TAILORING!

H. G. LAURILLIARD 19 HOLLIS STREET, HALIFAX N. S.,

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Manufacture those celebrated Bells for Churches ACADEMIES, etc. Price List and Circulars sent free Henry MicShane &C o... BALTIMORE, Md.

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C. E. FREEMAN is now selling and will here after sell, the above celebrated Instruments at the lowest figures, to match the times. I will also supply any other O: gans required

ON REASONABLE TERMS as my motto is SMALL PROFITS AND

QUICK SALES. Good discount to Churches, Ministers, Lodges, &c At no period of life is watchful care over the &c. Circulars with information free. GOOD AGENTS WANTED.

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Provincial Building Society St. John, N.B.

SSETS 31st December, 1877 RESERVED FUND to Rest Deposits Large or Small taken and interest at 6

per cent allowed, withdrawal on 30 days notice Monthly Investing Shares yield 6 per cent com ounded monthly.
Paid up Shares give 7 per cent compounded half yearly.

Capital Stock has thus far paid from 8 to 10

per cent per annum. Shares mature in four years. The Society offers first class inducements for Depositors, Shareholders and Borrowers. For full particulars send for Circule -:

THOMAS MI E. A. A. STOCKTON, President.

CONCERNING NEWFOUNDLAND

F any of our readers Visit St. JOHN'S, NEW-FOUNDLAND, and need to Buy

Watches, Clocks, or Fancy Goods, advise them to parrenize EARLE, Jeweller, 621

The Northern (Michigan) Tribune tells a story of a brave little hero. An Indian had been left in charge of a house belong. ing to Captain Bennett. of Mackinac; but one night the Indian and his wife went a-visiting, leaving lo ked in the house three children the oldest a boy of eight. The house took fire in the night, and the boy, not being able to open the doors, and the windows being securely fastened, was only | James Snow, 2 able to escape by taking an axe and breaking a window. He then took out the younger children. They remained about

Mr. S Lathern, Charlottetown
J Dorsey, 2, Mrs U Matthews, Jr, 2, Mrs Doherty 2, Thos Alley 2, Mrs Douse 2, W W younger children. They remained about the house till morning, wrapping their feet up in blankets to keep from freezing. They waited until noon the next day, and then their parents not having come, the little fellow put the two smaller ones on a hand-sled, and hauled them to their grandfather's, four miles distant.

A project has been suggested of constructing a steel refrigeratiog h p to disinfect the holds and cargoes or vessels coming from where yellow fever prevails. It is claimed that thorough refrigeration will kill the germs of yellow fever; and yet some facts make this statement doubtful. For example: yellow fever broke out on the United States steamer Plymouth soon after the vessel had spent the winter in Boston Harbor, where it had been subjected to freezing and fumigation—it having previously brought the disease from the West Indies. The fact is that the mysterions disease known as yellow fever is not yet understood.

Mount Allison College and Academies.

Order of Examination and Anniversary Exercises.

May 26th to 30th-Examinations of Classes, Oral

" 31st 3 o'clock, p.m., Meeting of College Board SUNDAY, JUNE 1ST.

10 a.m.—Theological Union Annual Sermon by Rev. W. C. Brewn, of Liverpool, N.S. 7 p.m.—Baccalaureate Sermon, by the Rev. John McMurray, of Windsor. N.S.

MONDAY, JUNE 2ND. 10 a.m.-Male Academy Anniversary Exercises. 7 p.m.—Theological Union Annual Lecture, by the Rev. Professor Stewart, D.D.-Subject "The teaching of Christ in reference to His own Person and work."

TUESDAY, JUNE 3RD. 10 a.m.—Ladies' Academy Anniversary Exercise.
7 p.m.—Anniversary Meeting of the Alumni and

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4TH.

9 a.m.—College Cenvocation. Address by the Rev. Chancellor Hill, D.D., of the University of Halifax. 4 p.m.—Annual Meeting of the Board of Gover-

An Address will be given by the Rev Ralph Brecken, M.A.

MAIL CONTRACT.

Tenders addressed to the Postmaster-General will be received at Ottawa, until noon ON FRIDAY, the 9th MAY, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, six

times per week each way, BETWEEN LOCKPORT & SABLE RIVER, under a proposed contract for four years from the

Inder a proposed contract for four years from the latury next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen, and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Lockport and Sable River, or at the office of the subscriber.

Post Office Iuspector. Post Office Inspector's Office, Halifax, 28th March, 1879.

EAR DISEASES! Dr. C. E. Shoemaker's Book on Deafness and Diseases of the Ear and heir proper treatment, espe GATARRH itally Running Ear. How to get immediate relief from all annoyances of these diseases, and a sure harmless and permanent cure. A book every family should have, Sent free to all. Address Dr. C. E. SHOEMAKER, Aural Surgeon Reading, Fa., or his Agents, LYMAN BROS. & Co. Druggists, Toronto, who sell his preparations

TENDERS.

Tenders will be received by this Department at Ottawa, up to the 14th May next, for the construction of a Lighthouse Tower with Dwelling attached, and Outbuildings, on Saint Esprit Island County Richmond, Cape Breton, N.S.

Plans and specifications can be seen, and forms
of tender procured by intending contractors, at

this Depastment here, at the Agency of this Department, Halifax, and at the Office of the Collector of Customs, Arichat, CB.

Tenders to be addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the outside "Tenders for Saint Esprit Lighthouse."

WM. SMITH, Deputy Min ster of Marine, &c. Ottawa, 10th April, 1879.

PREACHERS' PLAN, HALIFAX JOB PRINTING AND DARTMOUTH,

SUNDAY, May 11, 1879. 7 p.m. Brunswick St. 11 a.m. S. S. Anniversary. Rev. S. B. Dunn. Grafton St. 7p. m Rev W H Heartz

Rev. G. Shore. Rev. C. M. Tyler Kaye St. 11 p. m. Rev. James Sharp 7 p. m Charles St. 11a.m. Rev James Sharp Rev. C M Tyler 7 p.m. Cobourg St. 11a.m.

Rov. S. B. Dunn. Rcv W H Heartz Rev. James Sharp BEECH STREET, 3.30 7 pm 11 p m Rev. G. Shore Rev. S. F. Huestis

RECEIPTS for "WESLEYAN

FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 30, 1879

INSTRUCTIONS AS TO REMITTING MONE 8:-.—When sending money for subscribers, say whether old or new, and if new, write out their Post Office address plainty.

2.—See that your remittances are duly acknow-ledged. A delay of one or two weeks may be caused by the business of this office. After that

inquire if they do not appea.r. 8—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

Rev J J Colter W Drawger, 2

Rev D Chapman Wm Pringle, 2, Edgar Dixon. 2, James Nichols, 1, Mrs Geo Spicer, 1,

Rev J S Allen Rev R McArthur

Mrs Wm Leonard 2, Rev W J Shaw 1

MARRIED.

At the parsonage Hantsport, April 29th by the Rev. A. D Morton, A.M., William E. Trenholm to Mrs. Jean Fraser, all of Hantsport.

At Forest, Tatamagouche, April 3rd by the Rev. J. Astbury, Mr. Robert McIver, of Fox Harbor, to Miss Margaret Dawson of Forest.

At the Methodist Parsonage, April 24th, by the same, Mr. William Fletcher Langille and Miss Martha Ann Miller, both of River John. At Montague Bridge, P. E. I., April 26th, by the Rev. D. H. Lodge, Mr. Thomas Philips to Miss Elizabeth A. Purches, both of Lower Monta-

On Tuesday, April 29th, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. D. W. Johnson, A.B., Mr Stephen Pursey, of Middleboro, to Miss Anna Lockhart, of Victoria.

At the Methodist Parsonage, Bridgewater, March 5th by Rev. Wm. Brown, Mr. Levi Sperry of Petite Reviere, to Miss Anna Brady, of Italy Cross. At Pleasantville, April 10th, by the same, Mr. Caleb Sarty, to Miss Mary Winot, all of Pleasant-

At LaHave Ferry, on the same date, and by the same, Capt. W. H. Horn, of Pleasantville, to Miss Adelia Armburg of New Germany.

At the residence of the bride's father, on Monday the 28th April, by the Rev. J R King, Mr Ansley Mollins of Elgin Corner, to Miss Rebecca Wortman, of Cardwell, Kings Co.

At Yarmouth, on the 21st ult., by Rev. J. Teasdale, Mr. Thomas Grace, to Miss Lucy Larkin. At Yarmouth, by the same, on the 28th ult., Mr-William McConnell, to Miss Ada Kirk.

On the 20th ult., at her late residence, Newport, Mrs. Mary Lockhart, relict of the late Mr. John Lockhart. Deceased was in her 85th year had been a member of the Methodist Church for more than fifty years. Her end was peace.

At Salisburg, April 22nd, William Gowland, in the 70th year of his age. He was a consistent mem-ber of the Methodist Church, for more than 40 years. He died happy in the Lord.—P. E. Island papers please copy.

At Philadelphia, on Sabbath morning, April 27, 1879, Sarah Ann Wiswell, the beloved wife of J B Wiswell and eldest daughter of the late William Wisswell of this city, in the 53 year of her age.

At East Jordan, in the County of Shelburne, en the 22nd ult., of Diphtheria, James Hinson, youngest child of Joseph and Emily Martin, aged 4 years and 5 months.

E. BOREHAM,

Wholesale and Retail dealer in

Boots, Shoes, Rubbers &c.

The subscriber thankful for past fayors, asks continuance of the same, and on entering upon a

begs to acquaint his customers with his plans, which are as follows, viz.:-

1st.—We will endeavor to buy only from the best houses for cash, thereby giving the best possible value for the money.

2nd.—Our instructions are to misrepresent othing.

3rd .- We shall wait personally on our customers as far as we are able.

4th.—Our aim as near as possible is to carry on our business on a cash basis, as we believe this to 5th.-To good customers to whom it is incon-

venient to pay cash on delivery, we will render monthly accounts. Payment of the same, within one week from the rendering of the bill (provided the amount is \$4.00 and upwards) entitles the customer to 5 per cent discount. 6th.-We do not wish (with very few exceptions)

7th.-We refund money if goods do not suit

(provided the goods are not soiled.)

N. B.—Country dealers are requested to examine our stock and prices. Orders accompanied by cash or good references filled as near as possible accord-

Our establishment closes at 7 P.M. 10 P.M. on

232 Argyle Street 3 Doors North Colonial Market.

FARMS! Fruit, Grain and Grass Farms in Prices. For catalogues address MANCHA & WILson, Ridgely, Md.
may 10

REPORTS PAMPHLETS

Posters, Handbills, Cards, Billheads, Circulars, Custem and Mercantile Blanks,

We are now prepared to execute al Orders for the above well

AT MODERATE RATES WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH. AT THE 'WESLEYAN' OFFICE.

DOLLARS a day to Agents canvassing for the FIRES1DE VISITOR. Terms and Outfi

WE ARE SHOWING THE CONTENTS OF 406 PACKAGES

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS Which are now ready for the inspection of City and Country Buyers.

ANDERSON, BILLING & CO., 11 and 113 GRANVILLE STREET, HALIFAX Wholesale Dry Goods Warehouse,

JAS.& W. PITTS.

GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Ship and Insurance Brokers, WATER STREET

ST. JOHN'S

NEWFOUNDLAND

NOTICE.

Several of the Conference students now at Sackville will be glad to be employed during the Summer Vacation in Circuit or Missionary work.

Application for their services, &c., may be made to the undersigned. C. STEWART. Sackville, April 22nd, 1879.

New Brunswick and P. E. Island Conference.

The examination of Probationers and Candidates for the Ministry will be held (D.V.) in MONCTON AND CHARLOTTETOWN

On Wednesday, May 7th, at 2.30 p.m. And in FREDERICTON on Tuesday, the 13th, at 9.30 o'clock, a.m. C. H. PAISLEY,

> Sec. Board Examiners MARKET PRICES.

Reported weekly by J. H. BENT, Agent King | & Lessons for 1879. County Produce Depot, Halifax, N.S. MARKET ON SATURDAY, JAN. 16th, 1879

Butter, No. 1 Table

HALIFAX

.15 to .16

Do No. 2	.10 to	.13
Do Cooking	o 1 ou.	.10
Cheese, factory, per 1b	.09 to	
" dairy	.07 to	
Eggs, by bbl. per doz.	.18 to	
Do Fresh	.20 to	
Lard, per lb.	.9 to	
Tallow, per lb	.07 to	.08
Do Rough		.04 1-2
Lamb, per lb by quar.	.06 to	.07
Mutton do do	.0 10	.07
Pork, per lb by carcase	.05 1-2 1	o 06
Beci, per lb by quarter	.06 to	.07
Chickens, per pair	.35 to	
Geese, each	.40 to	
Ducks, per pair	.60 to	
Turkey, per 1b	.10 to	
Hams, per lb.	.11 to	.12
Hides, per lb	to	.051-2
Calfskins, per lb	.07 to	.08
Pelts, per lb	.50 to	.55
Potatoes, per bushel	.45 to	.50
Turnips do	.25 to	.30
Carrots, per barrel		1.25
Beets do ?		1.50
Parsnips, de	1.25 to	
Onions, American, p	2 to 2	2 1-2
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of Lorne, was

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