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119

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REV. GEORGE MCDUGALL.

FROM THE GUARDIAN.

The announcement of the death of Rev. Geo. McDougall has called forth from the Canadian press very general expressions of admiration for his heroism, and sorrow for his sad fate. His letter on our first page, addressed to his friend Dr. Taylor, in England, will be read with special interest by many friends. It was a sad coincidence, that the same issue of the *Guardian* which contained his interesting letter to Bro. Potts, should also contain the news of his sad fate. The *Herald*, published at Helena, Montana, has been quoted in some of our Canadian exchanges as giving the facts of his death, as we have already given them. The chief interest of the account is in the fact that it brings the news through another channel, and mentions his burial. The *Herald* says:—"Some days later a son of the old missionary, accompanied by members of the police force, searching for the missing man, found the remains cold and stiff on the ground where he had fallen, some thirty miles distant from the mission. The body was conveyed to the scene of his latter labors, where it received all the rites of Christian burial."

The following extracts from the letter to the Hon. Mr. Ferrier, which accompanied the letter that brought the news of his death, are published in the *Witness*. The thoughts in the first paragraph are peculiarly suggestive, in view of this being probably the last letter he ever wrote:

"There is something that strikes on all hearts in the spectacle of a great man's funeral. The hearse, the solemn march of the procession, are both very impressive, and yet the subject of all this show may have been heedless of the great salvation, and, if so, is now suffering the doom of a lost spirit. No feelings of this kind trouble the heart of the believer, as he follows the young disciple of Jesus to the resting place of the body—of these it can be truly said: 'Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord.'"

The letter then proceeds with a narrative of the conversion, life and death of an Indian boy, "Little Ka-be-o-sense." The relation is affecting, but must be passed over, only reserving an incident, showing that the intellectual capacity of the Indians is not as low as some suppose it to be.

"Before parting with Ka-che-da-da's family, I will briefly relate a circumstance showing the ardent desire of a native Christian to read the Word of God. I had noticed that the father of Ka-be-o-sense always brought the Bible to church, and followed the reading of the lessons with marked interest, and the circumstance excited my curiosity. I knew he was what we called an inland Indian, and that no school-teacher had ever penetrated the wilderness where he was born. Approaching him after service, I said, 'You can read, and his answer was 'Yes.' 'Who taught you the letters?' 'I do not know them,' was his reply. 'Then tell me how you can read?' Without any embarrassment he replied, 'This is the way. I observed that when you pronounced any of our words that they were broken up into small parts. (I would here state at this time we used Peter Jones' translation, in which, though he employs English orthography, all the words are divided into syllables. That Mundeedoo is written Mun-ee-doo.) When the white man says 'Indian' you write it Uh-de-she nah-ba.' When I went to my tent I would take a hymn book and ask my wife to repeat one of the hymns she had learned by heart, and I soon became acquainted with the form of all the syllables.' Now, the simple fact flashed upon my mind, that this poor Indian by intense and unremitting study had mastered every syllable in his language."

We expect shortly to furnish a notice of our departed brother. We should

have done so before this, had we not been disappointed in receiving some information which we expected.

LAST HOURS OF MRS. CARTWRIGHT.—We have already chronicled the decease, at Pleasant Plains, Ill., February 7, 1876, of the venerable Mrs. Cartwright, widow of the late Peter Cartwright, D. D. Her death was in Bethel Church. A Friend furnishes the following account:

A convention for the promotion of holiness was in progress. On Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock a "speaking meeting" was commenced, and Mother Cartwright, who had professed sanctification about three weeks before, closed her testimony by saying, "Jesus Christ forgives all my sins, and cleanses me from all unrighteousness. The past three weeks have been the happiest of all my life, and I am waiting for the chariot." Rev. Harding Wallace reached his hand to her, saying, "Mother, when the chariot comes, dying will be as easy to you as sitting in your seat." A few moments more and a rattle was heard: it was the opening of a window for fresh air, for it was thought she had fainted. The chariot had, indeed, come and gone with the triumphant spirit of Mother Cartwright, "washed in the blood of the Lamb." In the language of brother Wallace, she died easily, "as sitting on her seat." She was eighty seven years of age, and had been a member of the Methodist Church seventy-five years.

The chariot was there, and, sinking she slept
In the arms of Christ's beautiful love,
And on, through the gates, to the city they swept,
To the mansions of glory above.
N. Y. A.D.

Temperance Papers.—No. 2.

WHAT SAITH THE BOOK?

BY REV. W. HARRISON.

It is not our intention in this single article to review the whole ground that may be suggested by the question constituting the title of the present paper. The limits of your valuable space, and a consideration of the patience of your esteemed readers entirely forbid a complete and exhaustive treatment of the subject indicated above. If we can only succeed in sketching in brief outline the wealth of testimony furnished by the language and spirit of the Bible against the use of intoxicating drinks as a beverage, our purpose in the present communication will be fully realized. Without occupying the attention of your readers with unimportant and unnecessary observations in introducing the subject, we at once advance to the primal question which has been asked a thousand times and answered as frequently both in the negative and affirmative.

"Does the Bible, it is asked, by its precepts, example or spirit sanction or commend the use of intoxicating drinks as a beverage?" It does appear to us that the entire attitude of the total abstinence movement will be vindicated or condemned by the reply which the volume of inspiration may give to this question.

There can be no doubt but that large numbers of honest, intelligent men answer this enquiry in the affirmative, and thus for sanction for their use of intoxicating drink take refuge under the wing of the highest authority to which we can appeal on all matters of faith and practice. If this ultimate and highest authority sanctions the practice of the moderate drinker, then we accept the decision as final, and declare much of the ground held by total abstinence as quite untenable and the sooner it is given up the better. To endeavor to advance the interests of any great movement by sanctions and authorities which have no real existence will only tend to falsify its position before the world and in the end bring disappointment and defeat to the promoters of the cause, whatever the character of that cause may be. If, however, the principles constituting the foundation and life of the Temperance Reform are sanctioned and commended by the unbroken testimony of Divine Revelation, then the position of total abstinence stands vindicated before the world and the moderate drinker is left without any countenance or sanction in the pages of Divine Truth.

Just here the very pertinent question presents itself to our attention and demands some reply. "Does not the Bible, it is asked, frequently speak of wine in terms of approval and commendation, and may not the moderate use of this wine find its sanction in such terms as are there employed?" To this we unhesitatingly reply that the Bible does speak of a wine with

unqualified approbation; it is frequently employed as a symbol of mercy; it is used in the most sacred ordinances of religion, and in the Old Testament alone it is spoken of with favor no less than 105 times. Thus far all is clear, and without much further attention the moderate drinker reposes quietly on what he assumes an authority supreme and indisputable. Another question, however, presses for utterance, and is equally worthy our thought and attention. *Is there not, it may be asked on the other hand, a wine spoken of in terms of unqualified disfavor and reprobation?* This enquiry is at once met with the strongest and with most confident affirmation, and just here the entire question assumes another face and color. There is wine frequently employed as a symbol of wrath; its use is repeatedly and expressly forbidden, and in over 100 places in the Old Testament it is spoken of in terms of unmeasured disapprobation.

Here, then, we have statements which would at first appear inconsistent and contradictory. Is then the Bible constructed upon the principle of a puzzle or a conundrum? Does it blow cold and hot on the same subject? Is it possible for a Book possessing such lofty claims to maintain for one moment an anomalous position like this? Surely these seeming contradictions, this favour and disfavor, must admit of some clear, definite, and satisfactory explanation? A glaring inconsistency like the above mentioned is out of all keeping with a system of truth claiming the most perfect harmony and the universal faith and obedience of the human race. With unshaken confidence we announce the possibility of a complete reconciliation of the opposite phraseology referred to and of the facts and principles necessarily involved. In the original of the Old Testament Scriptures nine different words are employed when referring to the beverages used by the ancients. In our English translation of the Bible these different words representing beverages of varied qualities are all comprehended in the one word "wine." This monopoly to ordinary readers at once becomes perplexing and uncertain. That these different words represent more kinds of drink than one, is quite clear from the circumstances in which they were used, the terms by which they are described, and the opposite effects they are declared to produce. If the word wine, as employed in our English translation, means intoxicating wine and that only, then of course there is an end to all pleas and efforts against its use, as the Bible sustains it. All unspirited arguments against a custom are flimsy as tow if the Scriptures support it. There is, however, sufficient evidence that the wine so frequently spoken of in terms of approval and commendation has reference to the pure and unfermented juice of the grape, and that the wine employed as a symbol of wrath and spoken of in language of condemnation is the beverage in a condition capable of producing the catalogue of terrible consequences following the use of intoxicating drinks.

The position of the new Testament on this subject is similar to the Old. Here wine is spoken of with approval and commendation. The facts just stated with reference to the position of the old Testament furnish the necessary explanation for the New. Pliny, who was contemporary with the Apostle Paul, affords some testimony on this long vexed question. He enumerated 95 different kinds of wine as being in use in his day, and states that the best kind of wine was that which would not intoxicate. There exists 19 centuries of unbroken testimony that the wine used at the Lord's Supper was nothing but the pure unfermented juice of the grape.

The Bible when rightly understood is in harmony with itself, history and science, when these departments find their true and perfect interpretation.—There is, in our opinion, a serious misapprehension of the language and spirit of the Scriptures when they are supposed to countenance the use of intoxicating drinks as a beverage. If the ultimate issues of the Temperance Reform are to be decided by the teachings of the Bible, we do not fear the result which will be arrived at by a full, intelligent and unprejudiced interpretation. It is high time that the large numbers of professing Christians pandering to self imposed appetites should relinquish their false assumptions and understand

that as far as the Bible is concerned, they have no sanction for the use of intoxicating drinks. Nor the Bible to recognize, sanction, and commend a practice which constitutes one of the supreme obstacles in the path of its advancement, and which when dominant demolishes the entire foundation and framework of the social fabric; this would be a spectacle which for its inconsistency and absurdity would stand without a parallel. Both in the Old and New Testament there is scarcely any vice in all the catalogue of vices to which men were addicted that is so strongly denounced as drinking, and there is scarcely any virtue that is so strongly recommended as the virtue of total abstinence.
Deer Island, March, 1876.

BISHOP HAVEN continues to "awaken the echoes." Thus pronounces the *Richmond Advocate* upon his recent expressions:—

Bishop Haven now and then sets a straw stack on fire with the vain hope of the same sort of indifferent fame as "the fool that fired the Ephesian fane." He is greedy of notoriety, and sent a blasty epistle to the *Tribune*.—
"In his letter he announces that he has excellent reasons for believing that the Catholics desire to make the Pope President." This is a terrible plot, truly, since it involves nothing less than getting the Pope, who is well on in years, born again on American soil."
The Bishop not long since set grammars at defiance, and now he trips on the Constitution. He can dig more pits and fall in them faster than any man on the Continent.

Some years ago he placarded his ignorance in *Zion's Herald* by mistaking "scrip," ("let him take his purse and scrip") for a sort of shimplaster currency. He deserved cashiering on the spot. He don't seem to have read either a Commentary or the Constitution, but trots on with the complacency of a blind elephant.

THE idea that Mr. Disraeli has lost most of his physical vigor is pleasantly dispelled by the following incident that occurred recently in the House of Commons: As the discussion on the army proceeded, the House gradually melted away, Mr. Disraeli and Mr. Hardy and a few other ministers and a gallant band of old soldiers nobly holding out. At length the Premier tired, rose to leave, and then a most amusing incident occurred. He turned to escape behind the Speaker's chair, but lo! the way was blocked up by the outstretched legs of several sweetly sleeping cabinet ministers. Turning, the Premier, ascended the gangway, until he reached the topmost bench, which was in the sole possession of an honorable gentleman who represents a northern Irish county. Mr. Disraeli advanced in the gloom until he reached the figure on the bench. But although the Premier advanced as one who should say, "By your leave, please," no movement whatever was made for the Premier to pass. The honorable gentleman was also fast asleep. Mr. Disraeli's dilemma was now observed on all sides; but what was the astonishment caused when the honorable members observed the Premier plant his hand on the back of the seat, and lightly spring over the bench, and escape from the House? It is needless, after this incident, for newsmongers to circulate reports of the Premier's failing health.

THE DRUMMOND COLLIERY EXPLOSION.

TWO OF THE VICTIMS—ENGLISH CORNISH MEN.

MR. EDITOR.—After the funeral of the late Mr. Abraham Guy, I was requested to prepare an article for your paper, giving an account of this, and similar scenes that have for the past few weeks been coming into view, as the workmen have continued removing the debris from the pits of the Drummond Colliery—the scene of the terrible explosion of 1873. But Mr. Wilson's account of Mr. Guy's funeral in the *Eastern Chronicle* is so full as to render it unnecessary for me to say more than to add my testimony to the solemnity and impressiveness of the scene. In all my experience I never witnessed anything like it. As the procession moved round the square the band playing the funeral requiem and march, I watched it from the house of the mourning widow. When it approached and halted at the dwelling from which, three years before, the deceased had gone forth—not even tarrying to take leave of his loved ones, for his business required haste—to perform an act of heroism almost unparalleled in the history of heroic deeds. Looking around I saw all eyes suffused, all hearts moved as if by some invisible power and presence. I found it

most difficult to suppress my own emotion, and to tone up my heart for the duties of the moment. How wonderfully contagious are tears! "Jesus wept," and his tears move the world forever. Taking my stand on the platform, with the handsomely mounted coffin and a large *Family Bible and Hymn Book* (Wesley's), the property of the deceased, before me, I gave out and the congregation joined in singing, that singularly appropriate hymn in which is the stanza,

Deep in unfathomable mines
Of never failing skill,
He treasures up His bright designs,
And works His sovereign will.

and having read the 14th chapter of St. John's Gospel, bringing *life and immortality so clearly to light*, the service proceeded as described in the *Chronicle*.

I have never seen so continuous a mournful or as Mrs. Guy; and those interesting children, some five or six in number, one of whom has reached to womanhood, could their tears but excite our sympathies, our prayers? It may be interesting to note, that for five nights in succession, after the catastrophe, Mrs. Guy dreamed her husband was still alive, and wandering—*eyes wandering in the pit—seeking some way of escape; and always saying he was not killed by the blast: which there is now strong reason to believe was the case.* She always indulged the hope that his body would be found, though there was reason to believe that many of the victims had been consumed by the intensity of the heat. He was a man of sober habits, but his noble heroism is his greatest praise. He was a member of the Wesleyan congregation at Westville.

THOMAS GLENWRIGHT.

Another of those noble heroes who sacrificed their lives to rescue their fellow men was Thomas Glenwright. His body had been found before that of Mr. Guy; and was kept for about ten days with the hope of hearing from his widow, who had returned to England. Hearing the first explosion, he hastened from the "Black Diamond" mines, where he was working, to the scene of disaster; and volunteered to go down into the burning abyss. He had just reached the bottom when the second explosion took place. Mr. Guy had just preceded him down the same perpendicular shaft—being let down by a horse and gin. The shaft is used solely for ventilation, the coal being drawn up in slopes. The lurid flames issuing from these in towering spires to the heavens, prevented all approach to the pits in this way. Strange to say, Mr. Glenwright's body was found perfect, and clearly recognizable; Mr. Guy's was somewhat mutilated. His funeral took place on Saturday the 25th March—two days after Mr. Guy's. Meeting at the shed where the body had been kept—at the mouth of the slopes—amid the roar of machinery and rattling of coal, as it was being emptied from the height above into the cars below, and the rolling of cars down the slopes, I gave out the hymn beginning,

The great Archangel's trump shall sound,
While twice ten thousand thunders roar.

The excellent choir of our church joined in singing as the funeral cortege moved slowly away to the cemetery. Altogether the scene was unique and strangely impressive, presenting in immediate contrast the busy hum and bustle of life, with dull and solemn stillness of death—the thunder of engines, and the sound of Gabriel's trumpet. It struck us as a picture of the last day; only that the scene will then be reversed: for here the preacher's voice announcing the trump of doom was lost in the roar of men's works. But in that day the "thunder of captains," giving their orders, and the bustling sound of men's works, will be hushed by the mightier sound of the trumpet, the "passing away of the heavens and the earth with a great noise." In a very brief address, at the grave, the circumstances under which Mr. Guy came to his death, were related, and the grave veiled from mortal sight. His wife and five children had returned to England. It will be a mournful pleasure to them to know that his body has at length been found and honoured with all the rights of sepulture, in connection with the Methodist Church, of which he was an adherent and supporter in life.

G. W. TUTTLE.

P.S.—The *Cornish Telegraph* and *Methodist Recorder* are respectfully requested to copy the above notices.

G. W. T.

Stellarton, Pictou Co., April 11, 1876.

WESLEYAN ALMANAC, APRIL, 1876.

First Quarter, 1 day, 11h, 57m, Morning. Full Moon, 8 day, 2h, 24m, Afternoon. Last Quarter, 16 day, 4h, 52m, Afternoon. New Moon, 24 day, 2h, 49m, Morning. First Quarter, 30 day, 6h, 13m, Afternoon.

Table with columns for Day of Week, SUN, MOON, and other astronomical data. Rows include dates from Saturday to Sunday.

THE TIDES.—The column of the Moon's position gives the time of high water at Farnborough, Gosport, and other places.

High water at Farnborough and Cape Tormentine, 2 hrs and 11 minutes LATER than at HAMPTON. At Annapolis, St. John, N.B., and Portland, Maine, 5 hours and 25 minutes LATER, and at St. John's, Newfoundland, and 20 minutes EARLIER than at Halifax.

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

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

CHURCH FINANCIERING.

To this subject, a very practical and important one, the New York "Christian Advocate" devotes two lengthy editorials. The first discusses the imperative demand for retrenchment in church expenses.

The second editorial ends with proposing "a scheme for managing the financial affairs of an ordinary Methodist Episcopal church."

- 1. At the beginning of the Conference year there should be a careful and full estimate of all the expenses of the church made. Let no item be omitted. 2. There should be a careful estimate of all available resources. Let none be counted on that are not reliable. 3. These wants and resources should both be brought before the whole church definitely at an early day. This to be done in whatever way the authorities of the church may deem most successful. 4. Advance payment—weekly, monthly, or quarterly—should be strictly required. The duty of seeing that such payment is made in every case should be devolved on some one. This is a vital point, difficult to realize. 5. Frequent meetings of the board of church officials held, at which all accounts and liabilities should be audited and paid, and all necessary provision made to meet promptly any deficiencies which may be found to exist.

DEAN STANLEY.

Arthur Penrhyn Stanley, Dean of Westminster, is one of the greatest living masters of the English tongue, and the possessor of varied and extensive attainments. He is eminent as a poet, scholar, critic, traveler, and controversialist; but it is chiefly to his qualifications as a preacher that we would now direct attention.

His sermons have a distinctive character. They have a large infusion of the leading article, and frequently address themselves to the prevailing thought or the great events of the day. This tendency is illustrated by an anecdote that is told of a dignitary of the Church who went one Sunday morning to service at Westminster Abbey, it having been announced that the Dean would preach. "How did you like the sermon?" asked the lady with whom he was staying. "Oh!" was the reply, "it was very good; there was nothing to object to. But it was not what I went to hear. I went to hear about the way to Heaven, and I only heard about Palestine." He seeks to make his sermons vivid and interesting by bringing anecdotes and letters and history under contribution; and in the effort his imagery is often colored by local allusions, and even his subject is suggested by local circumstances. Thus at Venice he preached on the text "How shall we sing the Lord's song in a strange land?" at Rome on the subject of "St. Paul at Rome;" at the Convent of St. Catherine from the appropriate text, "This Agar is Mount Sinai in Arabia;" at Jerusalem the subject was "Christ on earth and Christ in Heaven." His sermons are remarkable for their brevity

seldom exceeding ten or fifteen minutes in their delivery. He has no action, and his voice is monotonous, and thin, and weak. His physique is not imposing. Frequently, when he had preached in the Abbey or in St. Paul's Cathedral, he could hardly be heard beyond the immediate circle that surrounded him. He rarely preaches the same sermon twice, is ever ready to advocate from the pulpit any cause which receives his approval, and, although he certainly lacks the highest qualities of an orator, the eloquence of his language is very ornate and winning. To listen to his sermons is highly enjoyable. They contain many a vein of literary and historical allusion as rich as any in Macaulay. Occasionally he introduces in a translation a suggestive sentence from a Greek or Latin author or from some foreign modern classic. Now he will give an extract from a play of Sophocles, now from a dialogue of Plato, and again from the Confessions of St. Augustine. His versatility, his imaginations, and his pictorial power are amazing and fascinating.—Harper's Magazine.

NO TIME.

"I cannot help it! If you would give me one more day in a week, or even one more hour in a day, I might become religious enough to please you; but as it is I am really too busy."

The speaker was a young man with a bright colour in his face, and smiles on his lips and in his eyes. He looked the picture of health and strength, and no one, glancing at him, would have doubted but that a long and bright future lay before him. So thought the friend whose mild plea had brought forth the above answer.

"Too busy, are you, Kelmarsch?" said the latter; are you sure? "If you only knew what I have to do you would not ask me if I were sure," was the reply; "My work so thoroughly exhausts me that I am not able to undertake anything fresh."

"But this thing is of paramount importance. You should seek first the kingdom of God and His righteousness, and all other things will be added." "That is not quite worldly wisdom. I think I am quite right in making the most of my present chances. I am young and strong, with life before me, and I mean to get as much out of it as possible. There is plenty of time to become religious afterward, when I have gained the position that I am striving for."

"How do you know there is time? It is true that you are young and strong, but the young and strong die."

"I am not going to die, though. I mean to become prosperous and rich—to save money, and be known as a wealthy man. Not that that alone will ever content me. I shall be learned as well, and raise our family name to honour. That is why I am studying so closely in my after-business hours."

"Are you wise to do so? Would it not be far better if you would decide for God, and be made ready either to die or live? You know, Kelmarsch, it is not true that you have no time. You can spare hours for less important things, and surely you can find time for this."

"Do not tease me. Have I not told you that I will become a Christian when I am not quite so busy?"

"Very well, then; I will leave you to your own reflections." Robert Kelmarsch had effectually silenced one who was his best friend and had been his teacher. The lad had grown into early manhood, and could not be treated quite like a child, and Mr. Smith felt that after the talk they two had held together there remained nothing to do but to keep silence for awhile.

But he could not forget him, and after a few weeks had passed he wrote to him a kindly and earnest letter, once more begging him to come to a decision, and giving him as a text to remember, "Behold now is the accepted time, now is the day of salvation."

To this came the following curt reply:—"DEAR SIR,—Yours received with thanks. I appreciate your kindness, but the only answer I can make is that given to you before: I have no time to think of such things. In great haste. Yours, R. KELMARSH."

Mr. Smith could now only follow his old scholar with prayer, leaving him to the care of the gentle Shepherd, and hoping that space for repentance would be given him, and he himself be made willing to be saved soon. Some months passed without his hearing from Kelmarsch, and then he was told that the young man was seriously ill. He lost no time, but hurried to him at once. He found things worse than he expected.

"You can see him, sir," said his mother, sadly, "but he will not know you, for he has been delirious all day. Come up into his room."

Mr. Smith was shocked at the change he saw. He laid his hand kindly on the young man's arm, and the touch seemed to arouse him.

"I am obliged to find time to die," he said. "That is what he keeps saying," remarked his mother through her tears. "But you can also find time to trust in Jesus," said his friend; but Kelmarsch took no notice.

"He does not hear you sir. He has

been like that so long. Its no use to speak to him."

Mr. Smith felt that he could not give up all hope. He stayed with his old scholar as long as possible, and was grieved to see that there was no probability of recovery.

"Surely he will make some sign before he goes. If I could only hear him pray, I should be more satisfied," he said.

But he did not get what he wanted. The young man passed away without regaining consciousness. Very sorrowful tears were shed over him of whom it rarely had taken time to prepare, how different it might have been?"

Is it not a lesson to all? Be ready for the time is short.—New York Christian World.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SUSSEX CIRCUIT.

WILLIAM AVERY.

The subject of this obituary was an aged and highly respected disciple of Christ. FATHER AVERY died at White's Mountain, Sussex Circuit, on the 13th of Feb'y, 1876, at the advanced age of 71. The deceased was a native of Cornwall, England. His parents being Episcopalian, they consecrated him in infancy to God by the rite of Christian Baptism, and to this act of parental duty he often referred during his life with satisfaction and gratitude.

He became the subject of religious impressions at the early age of nine years while attending a prayer meeting in connection with the Wesleyan Church. At the age of 24 he was convinced of sin by the preaching of the cross, and by faith received the spirit of adoption whereby he could "cry Abba, Father." Soon after his union with the class and Church of his choice, he was drafted into the militia, and was under arms when the battle of Waterloo was fought. Here he encountered many severe temptations, but remained faithful to the cause which he had espoused. After the lapse of a few years, peace being restored, he was released from his military duties. He was subsequently appointed to the respective offices of class leader and exhorter. These capacities he held with credit, and proved himself to be a useful and valiant soldier of the cross.

In 1830 with his wife and four children, he embarked for America and landed at St. John, N. B. Among his acquaintances formed soon after his arrival, was Rev. Father Strong, whose pastoral care and friendly counsel contributed much to his comfort in a strange land. The principal part of his American life was spent in English Settlement, Smith's Creek, and Jordan Mountain. In all these places he made many friends, but especially did he delight in the fellowship and counsels of his ministerial brethren appointed to the Sussex Vale Circuit.

In the year 1861, July 11, his beloved wife exchanged mortality for life with "a good hope through grace."

Few, if any, were more zealous for the prosperity of Zion than our brother deceased. Sabbath Schools, Class meetings, and Missionary Anniversaries (in all of which he took an active part) and indeed all gatherings of Christian enterprise were to him "seasons of grace and sweet delight."

His illness was brief, and as he lived so he died, trusting in Christ's blood and righteousness. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

He has left to mourn his loss, four children, 39 grandchildren, and 42 great-grandchildren, and very many acquaintances and friends.

It is worthy of note that our brother enjoyed in his early life, the rare privilege of listening to such noble worthies as Bradburn, Cooke, Benson, Watson, and Clarke discourse the word of life, and many of their themes he remembered distinctly till his death.

Sussex, April 3, 1876.

MRS. G. H. BARNES.

Frances L., beloved wife of G. H. Barnes, Esq., and youngest daughter of Henry and Frances Hayward, died at Sussex on the 24th of Dec., 1875, in the 39th year of her age.

Blessed with godly parents and favoured with all the advantages common to a truly Methodist training, she was in early life the subject of deep religious convictions. But it was not until some thirteen years ago, under the ministrations of the Rev. D. D. Currie on this Circuit, and during a gracious revival, that she was enabled to accept proffered grace, and made to rejoice in the liberty of sins forgiven, and peace with God through faith in Christ. Identifying herself with the Church of her choice, she remained from that time a zealous and devoted follower of Christ, and always spoke with fervour and gratitude of his love.

She was fully conscious to the last, and calmly "entered into rest," after a short illness, with a well grounded hope of im-

mortal life, saying to loved ones, she felt Christ to be precious.

Suddenly cut down in the prime of life, her loss is deeply mourned by a devoted husband, a kind father and brother, an only surviving sister, and a large circle of acquaintances.—Their loss is truly her gain.

In the work of the various departments of the Church, sister Barnes evinced a most lively interest by her industry, energy, and liberality. C. W. D.

Sussex, April 3rd, 1876.

WILSON LOVELL.

To the great grief of his numerous friends has been removed from the Church militant to join the Church triumphant. After a few days illness which was borne with Christian resignation, our esteemed brother died at the age of 57, on the 12th day of November, 1875. When in the enjoyment of health he confided himself to the keeping of his Divine Father, and when sickness came he felt secure beneath his sheltering wing, and could say "whether I live or die I am the Lord's."

As many of our seafaring men find a watery grave, our brother expressed his gratitude to Almighty God that he was privileged to die in his home surrounded with his friends. During his short affliction, friends administered to his temporal and spiritual necessities, anxiously awaiting the issue. Their fears were soon realized, for early on the Friday morning of the above date, it was evident to all present that the end was near. On being asked respecting his hope and assurance, he responded with deep emotion, "my course is clear." We then sang the beautiful hymn

Jesu lover of my soul, Let me to thy bosom fly; While the nearer waters roll, While the tempest still is high. Hide me, O my Saviour, hide, Till the storm of life be past; Safe into the haven guide, O receive my soul at last.

We then committed the spirit of our brother to God, and while we were engaged in the solemn duty, he, without a sigh, fell asleep in Jesus.

Our brother was led to spiritual decision about twenty-eight years ago, under the ministry of our esteemed father Fox. Since that time he has felt a deep interest in the Church of Christ, and liberally contributed toward the support of Methodism. He was a true friend to the servants of Christ, and the brethren who have travelled on this circuit will not soon forget his kindness and hospitality. Our deceased friend has left a wife and daughter to mourn his loss, and may He who has promised to be a father to the fatherless and a husband to the widow, comfort them in their bereavement, and give them grace so to use this dispensation that when their days on earth are ended they may again join hands with their loved one in that land where there is no more sea.

S. M. Grand Bank, N. F., Jan. 14, 1876.

MR. ROBERT ANDERSON.

On the 26th of January, 1876, Robert, the much beloved husband of Elizabeth Anderson, of Western Point, died in the 58th year of his age, leaving behind a wife and seven children to mourn his loss.

Years ago he was soundly converted to God under the ministry of father Fox, while he was labouring on this circuit. From that time until the hour of his decease he professed a good profession, and, according to the right and privilege he had, he endeavoured to "adorn the doctrine of God" his "Saviour in all things." The period of his sickness was of short duration, but one in which he was thoroughly resigned to the will of his heavenly Father. From its commencement he expressed his conviction that he should not recover, but gave every evidence that to be absent from the body would be to be present with the Lord. On the occasion of his funeral, which was largely attended by the people of the harbour, as also those of the harbours of La Plante and LaPoile, an appropriate address was delivered based on Balaam's wish, "Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his."

Also, of the same place, October 15, 1875 Mrs. HANNAH STICKLAND, the beloved widow of William Stickland, departed this life, in the 84th year of her age. Her death was blessed and triumphant. The writer visited her several times just before she died, when she gave evidence, in the strongest possible manner, that her sins were pardoned, that Jesus was precious, and that all condemnation had disappeared. The happy and peaceful character of her death produced quite a sensation among many of the people of the harbour, and from that time to the present, there has been manifested by them an anxious earnestness seeking after the truth, a desire to live the life and so die the death of the righteous. On the occasion of the funeral a sermon was preached from the 14th verse of the 11th chapter of Job.

Petites, N. F.

BER A. D. 33. L THE EARL TOPIC: Op Church. GOLDEN T upon the name Rom. 10. 13. Ho MONDAY— TUESDAY— WEDNESDAY— THURSDAY— FRIDAY— SATURDAY— SUNDAY—

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It is an ADVERTISING MEDIUM IT HAS NO EQUAL
 in these Provinces.
 Rev. S. ROSE, Methodist Book Room, Toronto, is Agent for this paper.
All Wesleyan Ministers are Agents.

SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1876.

MEETING OF EASTERN BOOK COMMITTEE FOR 1876.—The Executive Book Committee will meet in the Book Room, on Tuesday, 25th inst., at 3 p. m.
 The General Book Committee will meet in the Book Room on Wednesday, 26th inst., at 10 a. m.

Accounts have been forwarded to all the ministers and others having business with the Book Room for the year ending 31st March, 1876. We will be glad to hear from any who fail to receive theirs.

PRESTO!

We have hesitated in regard to publishing a circumstance which recently occurred in Halifax, simply because it seemed so absurd and outrageous that we expected to see shortly some contradiction of the statement. But it has not been contradicted. It has been confirmed. Quite a large number of school teachers of Halifax sent in their resignations one night recently, and next morning were on their way to Montreal. Our teachers, too; teachers in our schools—our free schools of Halifax. They were not driven away. We did everything to make them happy; gave them the most liberal share of our school taxes; lauded them as the very best, most successful of our teachers; reported their scholars as having the highest standing—in short, petted them exceedingly. For a time we even allowed some little indulgences; differing from the general community considerably in the slight matter of religious belief, we permitted them to use their own text books, catechisms, and to keep a little image here and there on view before their scholars. We did not always see those things, and when we did, we winked at them, meantime paying the teachers our money and furnishing their schools out of our general funds. But they have left us, and, if our own reports be true—the reports of our own Inspectors, that is—none can be found to equal them. In attendance, in scholarship, in behaviour their pupils excelled any under the very best teachers we could secure. And it was so unvaryingly.

The teachers referred to were Christian Brothers. We always regarded them as under the direction of the Roman Catholic Archbishop; but we find we have been doing His Lordship an injustice. He had no more to do with them than the Dey of Algiers. They were foreigners, under the control of a French Jesuit ecclesiastic; while he was appointed they remained; when he became offended they shook the dust off their priestly garments and departed.

Here is a pretty state of things! Matters are becoming more and more mysterious as regards Halifax schools. We have all along been engaged in a crusade against the Roman Catholic officials here, because they were using our school system for their own religious ends, while the fact is they had no more control of the order of priestly teachers than we had ourselves. The Christian Brothers were doing Roman Catholic work simply, and when they could not do that they fled the city.

There are vacancies on the teaching staff of Halifax. No foreigners need apply.

MECHANICAL SHAM.

Perhaps there is no agency more disposed to take up a cry of grievance than the Press, and consequently we hesitate to assert a fact which has often engaged our attention. Besides, our observation may not be confirmed by that of others. We may be the victim of peculiar and not general circumstances. The country may be more favoured in this, as many other respects, than the city. Yet,

for several years, we have felt that dishonesty of a most serious and reprehensible character, has been gaining on society in the quality of work performed by our mechanics. We have been holding up professional dishonesty to shame—denouncing respectable pilfering, and exposing the disgrace of the educated. It is now time the attention of the pulpit, the press, and the platform were turned toward the working classes. How often have we heard the expression recently—"I cannot trust a mechanic or a labouring man to work for me a single hour without watchfulness." As to the articles we buy for general and household purposes, it has become a proverb that no vendor should be trusted too far. Articles bought under the fairest promises are found to be but miserable substitutes, unless, indeed, the purchaser be an expert in the particular line of article by him obtained.

It was not always thus in the Provinces. We had our own scum for the deception of wooden nutmegs and manufactured hams. Now the sorrowful experience comes home to ourselves. More than our share we have had recently of crafty mercantile transactions and failures. Iniquity has stared at us from the windows of religious houses. We have been indignant, heart-sick and despairing. But when we find the very foundations of society shaking, the integrity of our working classes giving way; the conviction of a rotten state of society begins to dawn upon us.

Has there been a single rebuke of an evil which almost every one deprecates? We have not seen it, we have not heard it. While our mechanics are calling upon men in the professions to mend their ways, who demands from them that they mend their manufactures? It strikes us this is a very important element in our social constitution.

THE LORD'S LABOURERS—TWO CLASSES.

FIRST CLASS. "They that go forth weeping."—Not captives or bondsmen, mark you, but believers. More, they are privileged messengers—"bearing precious seed," yet they weep—go forth weeping. Possessed of all the comforts religion can bestow; serving a good Master; receiving holy recompense; looking toward boundless joy and enduring blest companionship, they are yet troubled. Here surely is an enigma. Yes, and religion all through is enigmatical. Christ was an apparent contradiction in many things, but particularly in this—that the holiest and happiest of beings had sorrow and solicitude beyond all men. He who held most intimate fellowship with the Father—who had troops of angels ever at his command—who owned earth, the and hastened to the highest seat in heaven—was yet troubled, weeping in secret and groaning in spirit. In this one particular the disciples are like their Master. Sharing in his joys, they participate in his sorrows. The nearer they approach God and partake of the richest experience, the more tearful and anxious they become.

What is the secret of their sorrow? "Why not leave mankind to the consequences of their conduct? If they presume to reject the Gospel, let them perish! Be it yours to deal with them faithfully; to give full compensation for value received. Having laid before the world your convictions, leave the world to its choice. Having preached so many sermons and discharged other important functions of your office, draw your salary and end the transaction. Why harrass yourself and others perpetually over a matter which lies immediately between God and sinners?" It would be worth a fortune to any minister if he dared to accept this counsel. But to do so he must do violence to a sanctified passion which has taken possession of his heart. It is a part of the new nature of Christians. It is produced by unselfishness, by taking a new, deep interest in others. While a single soul remains in sin, God will put it into some other man's heart to think and pray for, and go in search of that sinner. Constituted as the world is to-day, faithful Christian laborers must carry with them a burden of soul-sorrow and anxiety. Though they appear to be paradoxical now in this respect, they would be a more complete contradiction if they lived in perpetual, unbroken happiness. Life with them must be one of selici-

tude for the salvation of mankind; whether death even will end this anxiety, may be questioned. To suppose that Heaven terminates the solicitude of saints for sinners would be to regard its experience as destructive of some of the best elements in our nature. Christ there is a Mediator—still feeling and pleading for sinners. The Scriptures do not say that saints in glory plead for sinners; neither do they affirm the contrary.

SECOND CLASS. "They are not troubled as other men." No indeed! What matters it to them that the world perishes, or that they are called to holy work and a glorious inheritance? Do they not perform honestly a certain round of duty for a certain remuneration. The Church has given them honour; shall they not wear it? The world is full of fanatics—creatures of unrest, keeping society everywhere in agitation. As for them "they are not troubled as other men;" they faithfully sustain the dignity of an office whose highest object is to keep up a mutual good fellowship between mankind. There is so much that is real and beautiful and enjoyable in life, that they find no heart to condemn any one, and no particular necessity for mental distress.

QUESTION.—Which of these classes is the successful one?—returning, "bearing sheaves with them?" Who are the most honoured of God in building up Churches, extending missions, renovating society, conquering the world? In this respect as in others—"Blessed are they that mourn, for they shall be comforted."

A communication has reached us taking exception to "A true story" in the *Christian Messenger* of the 6th inst., which seems to have been (we did not notice it at the time) a reflection upon infant baptism. This writer gives, as a counter story, the ridiculous circumstance of a baptism by immersion. We cannot insert letters of this class—Christians should be content to suffer, even in being misrepresented, rather than retaliate on a subject which always excites more or less feeling. We have written strongly ourselves on matters of faith and practice; but never in a spirit of revenge or recrimination.

THE CANADIAN METHODIST MAGAZINE, after an absence of several months, is welcomed once more to our sanctum. The April number has articles from the Rev. J. Lathern, on the new Wesleyan Hymn Book, Mr. Withrow on the Temperance question, Mr. LeSeur, on the Chariot of Fire, and other pieces of considerable merit. We understand the Magazine feels the pressure of hard times, being yet in its infancy. We hope to hear soon that it has completely thrown off all hindrances to prosperity.

The *Messenger* will not look upon us kindly. It now accuses us of ranting. There are several standards by which to judge of literary style. We are willing, by the standard of the *Messenger*—ever copious, elegant, cogent and liberal, in its treatment of subjects, to be set down as a ranter. And now will our neighbor be satisfied?

PERSONAL.

Israel W. Longworth, Esquire, our Recording Steward, Truro, has been, we regret to hear, the subject of painful family affliction. He lost three children by diphtheria within a few days. These distressing cases should be always remembered in prayer by the church.

Rev. A. S. DesBrisay has returned to his circuit, Bridgetown, in greatly improved health. His numerous friends will rejoice to hear this.

Rev. James England has been, by unanimous invitation of Pugwash Quarterly meeting, requested to remain. After the gracious year enjoyed this was but natural. Mr. England is not decided, however, as to his providential course.

By letters from Mr. M. B. Huestis, of the Book Room, we learn that Bermuda is restoring him to vigour and health. He returns by the 5th of May. To him there are most amusing and instructive aspects of ecclesiastical and social life, some expression of which we shall publish next week. He reports the brethren and cause as being in excellent condition.

Our English Letter.

THE EDUCATION ACT
 is working admirably in favour of the Church of England, and almost every arrangement that it permits, can be turned into an agency for the benefit of the clergy. The new scheme that is now being extensively worked is to throw the expense of a national school upon the rates, and thus make it nominally a Board school as far as its maintenance is concerned, but for certain hours of the day the scholars are accessible to the clergyman for religious instruction, and at other periods, Sabbaths, &c., the buildings are entirely in the control of the original proprietors. This is a very clever contrivance to avoid all monetary burdens, and yet retain all the control. The practice is being somewhat widely adopted, and until forbidden by new and distinct legislative enactment, there appears no remedy for the conscientious and aggrieved rate payers. Our Educational Committee is on the alert and have presented a memorial to the chief of the Department which has charge of the educational work, but although they were received with great courtesy, and listened to with patience, no remedy was promised or suggested.

DAY SCHOOL TEACHERS

In Wesleyan schools are yet strictly forbidden to preach, and their names cannot appear on the circuit plans. The rule is not administered impartially as there are lay teachers and Readers in the English Church permitted to teach as licensed by the Government, and many connected with the Church of Rome who are not required to abandon all their preaching and denominational work before they can be engaged as Government teachers. The feeling of our people for some time has been in favor of the rule, as it appeared to prevent ecclesiastics and nuns from occupying those important situations, but as the matter is now worked, the prohibition is all on one side, and another memorial has been presented pleading for the abolition of the rule, and fair dealing to all. We are placed at a disadvantage in this educational work. Our day schools in many instances are a very serious burden to our circuits, and we cannot multiply them to meet the requirements of our children on account of the expense. By our adhesion to denominational schools, we strengthen the hands of the clergy, and perpetuate a system under which we groan, and becomes increasingly intolerable year by year.

FLOGGING IN SCHOOLS

has been a subject of earnest discussion during the past fortnight. The occasion was the trial of a schoolmaster for unmercifully beating a boy, and destroying in his wanton rage one of the poor little fellows eyes. A sentence of penal servitude for five years has been inflicted, and the public opinion is in favour of the strong condemnation in which the Judge conveyed to the prisoner the measure of his punishment. It now appears from many letters in the papers that the practice of severe flogging is quite common throughout England. The recitals of some who appear to be life-long sufferers are being published, and much indignation is felt at the barbarity which is thus being dragged to light. Yet it is claimed by some that the discipline of schools cannot be maintained without flogging, and many hard things said about the stubbornness and depravity of English boys, the which, if it meets the eyes of Canadian and American readers will lead to form very strange opinions of the lads who are to become the men of the future. The contrast drawn will be very much in favor of your own bright hopeful boys; and also the merits of the system under which they are taught.

LAY DELEGATION.

We are not yet in possession of the veritable document, containing the recommendations of the Great Committee which met in London early in the year. They are to be forwarded to the Ministers a fortnight before the District Meetings, for private perusal and study, and then for special deliberation during the time set apart in the May District Meeting for purely ministerial matters. It is rather premature for your correspondents, Mr. Editor, however well informed, to forward for publication any outline or abstract of a scheme for mixed conferences, or Lay Delegation which yet remains so indefinite and chaotic.

THE NEW HYMN BOOK

is now offered for sale in all sizes, styles and prices. We have editions in good type at prices which are very reasonable, and in this respect the new enterprise starts hopefully. The demand will be very great, and is certain to tax for a time, the producing powers of the Book Room. There is also a steady sale of the old book, and the question will have to be decided by societies and Trustees as to when and how the new version will be introduced. As so very few copies are yet circulated among our people, their verdict has not yet been heard, but notwithstanding all the able articles which have appeared in its favor, there is at present a strong conviction that many hymns are retained which never were adapted for congrega-

tional use, and that very many more have been added which will not come into popularity and general selection for public worship. Extreme veneration for what was time-honored, and a desire to select from many sources and please almost every variety of taste, have led to the production of a large book, and disappointed those who looked for an entirely re-modelled production. April 3, 1876.

CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTER FROM OTTAWA.

MARCH 31, 1876.
 MR. EDITOR.—The weather has been very stormy for the last two weeks, fully illustrating the truth of the old adage "March that comes in like a lamb will go out like a lion." But again we have the soft sunny day, and the gentle south wind which will soon take away the seven feet of snow which has kept the roads entirely impassable. The trains by some good fortune have made pretty close connection and good time during the stormy weeks.

A case has been entered against the Seminary of St. Sulpice on behalf of the outraged "Oka Indians." One demand is \$2,000 for the church, or that the Seminary shall build the church and have it completed within three months from the final rendering of judgment; another demand is for \$20,000 damages. The case is in the hands of men who will not let it die, and we may hope that justice will yet be done our red brethren of the forest.

News has just reached the city of the illness of the Rev. C. Tupper, D.D.; great sympathy is felt here for him by numerous families who have the benefit of his medical practice. The Baptists are just beginning operations at building a new chapel, the one they now worship in being altogether too small to hold the congregations that gather to hear the talented and popular pastor, the Rev. A. A. Cameron. The estimated cost is \$16,000. In our own churches protracted services are being held with cheering results. Many are enquiring "Men and brethren, what must we do to be saved," and are finding out by believing in the Lord Jesus Christ their hopes are realized.

LETTER FROM BERMUDA.

REVIVALS.

DEAR EDITOR.—The tidal wave of blessing that has rolled over the Nova Scotia Conference during the past year did not leave us unvisited. Through every part of the Islands great grace has come down. The work began at Tucker's Town, a part of the St. George's and Bailey's Bay circuit, more immediately under my care. One morning in August last, a young man came to me in my study, desiring direction in the way of salvation. He had been a professor for years, but through the "foolishness of preaching" had been brought to realize that he possessed not. He was tearfully burdened with sin. Thanking God for this, I expounded to him the Word, and pointing him to the wound of a crucified Redeemer, I bade him "pray without ceasing," thanking God for all he received, and asking in faith for more, till satisfied by awaking in the divine likeness. A few days after, he came back and told me he had found his precious Saviour. Then and there we knelt and poured out our souls in thanks and praise. That dear young man did not hide his light under a bushel, but with burning love for souls at once began to work. Thus commenced the work of grace in Bermuda. We opened meetings at once in the Tucker's Town church. Soon it was found that many more had recently been led to feel the burden of their sins. Our first gathering numbered twelve. But God had greater things in store. A very

SHOWER OF BLESSING

came down. Tucker's Town had become a real spiritual battle-field, and the Prince of Peace was prevailing. We often sang, "To Jesus I will go and be saved," and every time there were some to come to Jesus. The very caves, which abound in that picturesque part of the Island, became Bethels. Night and day they echoed the wrestling prayers of sinners seeking pardon. The wave of blessing rolled on largely through the instrumentality of converts from Tucker's Town, meetings were opened at St. George's, Craw, Flatts, Hamilton, Warwick, Somerset, and Port Royal. The ministers worked, the people worked; and scores have professed the pardon of their sins. The addition to our membership will not be so great as might be supposed, for most of the conversions have taken place among the colored population, and the British Methodist Episcopal Church, being a decidedly a colored church, will gather a large number into her own communion. Many will remain with the Episcopalians. Such a merciful visitation as this has been is most cheering to the Christian workers of Bermuda, for though these Islands are beautiful and sunny by nature, they are chilly religiously. Cold formalism and exclusiveness are

not the exact character of her novel course of action rather than for us where had a glorious be the precu

NEW BR.

Looking at the Wesleyan instrument in story is so ours so strong mon celebrity that for the bound to be marvellous r currate must mind. The one of whom J. Peter Smith with all the dence, I can say was a remark in it unreason compatible w of the Christi followed "c The

"JAMES is, we understand Court of Gene day. What trial is yet a m it is pretty ge fore, a jury agree. The High Church eges is at the b advantage of a defeat of Mr. seems to give t test more com Bermudian" g us bury the hat

Fondly hoping year we would ute "surplus" find the ground miry; indeed we be obliged to join our provincial already proved t ple who believe ministers, and that they will do ure of the prod and Philadelphia amount of ship son, together wit our liberal supp curtailed our cir

OUR It contains th to part, but none mourn. They sh Him whose grac ful, and cheered. We hope to see th

NEWS.

NOV.

New Glasgow seal at a cost of \$ There is an es 000 to the credit Steps are being rest of Patterson J. Aldred, a man Halifax for some Lunenburg Co.

Mr. A. G. Church cently of Bryson wounded finger.

Mr. W. M. Brown appointed manag liance Journal.

The gang mills Davidson of Bridget by the late freshet.

Great destitutio Sydney coal cutter to the overseers of

Rev. Dr. Tupper Tupper, has been d time past. He is n

Mr. J. D. Nash, of Halifax, has b Manitoba through

A diabolical att Templar's Hall, W been made, but it frustrated.

A book agent at but after a severe s escape from them. The Rev. Geo. M land on Tuesday ne General Assembly Church of Canada.

NEW BR. Fredericton wants ornament towards dr river.

not the exception but the rule. The church claiming precedence here, untrue to the character of some of her early fathers and of her now living divines pains us by a course of action often tending to fossilize rather than vitalize human souls.

MISREPRESENTATION.

Looking over a copy of the "Missionary Messenger," a Canadian paper, printed in the interests of the B. M. E. Church, I find an article signed "G. A. O." Reference is there made to a young man "of the Wesleyan connection," who was an instrument in our work of grace.

"JAMES VS. CASSIDY" CASE.

is, we understand, again to come up at the Court of General Assize which opened today. What will be the result of a new trial is yet a matter for conjecture, though it is pretty generally believed that as before, a jury will not be found that will agree.

FINANCES.

Fondly hoping that at the end of this year we would be in a position to substitute "surplus" for "deficiency," we now find the grounds for such hope growing miry; indeed we fear after all we shall be obliged to join in the dismal chorus of our provincial brethren.

OUR DEATH ROLL.

as will be seen in the obituaries, is large. It contains those from whom we feel sad to part, but none over whom we hopelessly mourn. They sleep in Jesus, and through Him whose grace made their lives beautiful, and cheered them in their dying hour we hope to see them again.

J. M. FISHER.
Bailey's Bay, Bermuda, April 4, '76.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

NOVA SCOTIA.

New Glasgow has procured a corporate seal at a cost of \$28.50.
There is an estimated balance of \$65,000 to the credit of this Province.
Steps are being taken to secure the arrest of Patterson, the absconding forger.
J. Aldred, a man who has been missing from Halifax for some time, has turned up in Lunenburg Co.
Mr. A. G. Church, of Amherst, died recently of Erysipelas, resulting from a wounded finger.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Fredricton wants \$60,000 from the government towards dredging the St. John river.

A resident of sackville, while out gunning the other day, accidentally shot himself, and has died from the effects.

The Sackville temperance people are vigilantly at work on the matter of putting down the illegal sale of intoxicating liquors.

Twenty-seven millions of logs have been cut during the winter on the Nashwaak and its tributaries by the lumbermen in the employ of Alex. Gibson, Esq.

UPPER PROVINCES.

The Dominion Government was procured this week.

There is a grand daughter of Burns the poet living at Guelph.

Parlor skates are to be introduced in Montreal during next summer.

Two men were severely injured in a public-house row at Montreal on the 9th inst.

A man named Brunsted, of London, recently stabbed both his parents very dangerously.

The managing editor of the Montreal "Witness" died suddenly the other day of apoplexy.

An attempt has been made to fire the Methodist church in Dundas, a boy has been arrested on suspicion.

An Adventist congregation at Toronto sat up all last Saturday night anxiously expecting the end of the world.

A residence at Montreal was entered recently by burglars, the residents drugged, and a clean sweep was made.

It is rumored that a strong clique is being formed at Montreal to "corner" the stock of the Montreal Telegraph Co.

A son of the Hon. P. Mitchell is under a charge of contempt of court at Montreal, for refusing to obey subpoena served upon him.

A blacksmith near London was charged with causing the death of a boy by stabbing him with a red hot iron, but was acquitted by the jury.

The Royal Albert Bridge scheme at Montreal having fallen through, there is a talk of making a tunnel from Montreal to St. Helena's Island.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Howe the celebrated spiritualist is dead. The Cardinal Archbishop of Salzburg is dead.

Cambridge won the Inter-university boat race.

The Prince of Wales arrived at Malta on the 6th inst.

Mr. J. T. Ives, one of the leading men of Pictou is dead.

H. Halford has resigned the Captaincy of the British National Rifle Team.

Brussels has an ice-house the roof of which covers an area of 18,000 square feet. There is a deficit in the Newfoundland estimates for the current year of \$86,000.

The North Derbyshire Coal Miners have struck work for an increase of wages. Men who beat their wives in California are themselves to be beaten according to law.

A ferry boat at Aberdeen was capsized recently and some sixty persons lost their lives.

Further atrocities are reported as having been practised upon the Christians in Bosnia.

May 1st, 1878 has been fixed as the opening day of the Paris Universal Exhibition.

Garibaldi has received a donation of one hundred thousand lire from his king and the people.

A Steamer has been wrecked in the Arabian Sea, with 500 Persian pilgrims on board, and all but three were lost.

A. T. Stewart the leading dry goods merchant of New York died of inflammation of the bowels after a short illness.

Three powder mills at Utah exploded the other day and several persons were killed and a large amount of property was destroyed.

Complications are feared between the governments of Great Britain and the United States, on the matter of the extradition of Winslow the forger.

A FEW CENTENNIALS AND MILLENNIALS.

- 100 years ago—American Independence.
200 years ago—King Philip (the Indian) defeated and slain; habeas corpus in England.
300 years ago—Massacre of St. Bartholomew; Spanish Armada preparing.
400 years ago—Printing invented; Isabella the coming queen.
500 years ago—The days of Tamerlane, the Turk; and Chaucer, the English poet.
600 years ago—Baliol and Bruce, Richard Bacon, Thomas Aquinas; House of Hapsburg founded.—Chicago Journal of Commerce.

THE PERILS OF TRAVELLING.—The perils of the traveller were illustrated by the conductor on the Mount Washington railroad last summer. When on the steepest rail-track in all earth, a man was frightened and said to the conductor: "Suppose the locomotive should give out, where would we go to?"

"Ah," said the conductor, "there is a brake at the front end of the car." "But," said the traveller, "suppose that should give out, where would we go to?" Said the conductor: "There is another brake, you see on the cars." "But," said the affrighted passenger, "suppose that also should give way, where then would we go to?" And the conductor replied significantly, "That depends upon how you have lived!"

CIRCUIT INTELLIGENCE.

BATHURST, N. B.—We have begun to hold special services in one part of this circuit with pleasing results. A number have decided to seek the Lord. Some who have wandered far in the path of the backslider have returned to the "Shepherd and Bishop of their souls," and poor sinners have come home to Jesus and can now rejoice in God, their Saviour. Many are earnestly seeking the Lord. The awakening is very general, and the prospect is a gracious outpouring of the Holy Spirit upon Salmon Beach. To God be all the praise.

PETITE RIVIERE CIRCUIT.

MR. EDITOR.—We have thought a few lines from this circuit would interest some of your readers. We have nothing very marked to report in spiritual matters, but we are trying to keep everything in as good working order as possible in our classes and prayer meetings. We have had some special services at one of the appointments, in which we realized tokens of the divine favour.

At La Have Ferry there has been a week night appointment for over half a century. Nearly sixty years ago, when Mr. Orth, German Missionary, was on this ground it was proposed to build a chapel there; but the matter slumbered until two years ago, when Mr. Michael Wilkie presented a beautiful lot of ground whereon to build a Methodist church. During the month of February our friends at the Ferry determined to hold a tea meeting to raise funds toward the erection of the church. The few persons who took the matter in hand worked with a will, and the venture to say, a more self-sacrificing company of workers cannot be found in Nova Scotia. At the close of the tea-meeting, when all expenses were paid, they had two hundred and eighty-three dollars as the result of their labours. We have given the contract for the completion of the outside of the building, and we hope to occupy it during the summer months for preaching. The structure is to be 23 by 45 feet. We intend to build without tower or spire; but as an offset we hope to complete it free from debt. Our people seem very frequently to measure their folly by the height of their church spires. How often do exulting superintendents write of the number of feet the spire of some new church reaches into the clouds, forgetting at the same time to state that the whole thing rests on financial bankruptcy. No doubt, nine years ago, there was a flourish of trumpets about our church at the head of this circuit being completed with a spire one hundred feet high. It is not so high now. Last fall, in order to save our church from ruin, we were compelled to saw down a part of it, and this after our people had become almost discouraged in struggling with a heavy debt, \$400 of which still remains. Our trustees and congregations have borne their own burdens, never having sent out any begging circulars, or as far as we are aware, having solicited a single subscription outside their circuit for this church. It costs more to pay its running expenses annually than we are able to raise towards the funds of the Missionary Society, yet our Circuit stands number four in the Liverpool District in its contributions towards the Mission Fund. From a slight knowledge of some other circuits we are persuaded that thousands of dollars are lost to the General funds of our connection annually, as the result of ill contrived and poorly built churches. Surely there is work in the Nova Scotia Conference for a Chapel Committee.

Though our circuit lies on the West side of the La Have River, we have been visited by the "Spurious Revival" pamphlet epidemic. We received two of the precious morsels in one day through the post. Notwithstanding the opposition of the Devil, and the hatred of penitent bench "exposers" we hope to labour on for Christ and Methodism in this County, and the increasing favour shown us by God and man, indicates that we do not labour in vain.

I remain, &c., THOS. ROGERS.

(We are of the opinion that the letter has been delayed in publication, by assigning it to a wrong drawer. But as it has no date, cannot say for certain.—EDITOR.)

DONATION VISIT AT HANTSPORT.

MR. EDITOR.—Bro. Parker's friends at Hantsport made him a donation visit on the 31st ult. To this, the first affair of the kind we had attended, we went, disposed to watch with a critic's eye. So many strange stories had reached our ears of parsonages turned topsy turvey, and of matters useful and useless to a minister's family being handed to the Committee, and charged by them at the highest

rates, that we had grown skeptical in reference to the wisdom, and, to speak plainly, the honesty of these gatherings, which are becoming so frequent in our circuits. The donation visit held in the basement of our neat little church at Hantsport, must have been a model one. There was much with which to be pleased, nothing to condemn. It seemed to us that the advantages of a social and financial meeting were happily combined. Tea was followed by music and speeches and the presentation to Mrs. Parker of two or three presents from lady friends. The amount contributed and placed in the hands of the pastor exceeded eighty dollars, the greater part of which was in cash. While we still feel that it is better for both pastor and people, that whenever practicable, the pastor should receive the sum allotted for his support from the hands of the stewards, we would say that, wherever each meeting must be held, he should be glad to have them as much like that held in the basement of our church at Hantsport as possible.

You will be glad to hear that Bro. Parker's earnest efforts in the Master's cause are being accompanied with some success. At Falmouth village several have been added to the Church. Services have also been held by him at Hantsport and Mount Denson, with what results I cannot yet report.

Windsor, April 8.

ALBERTON, P. E. I.—The revival news which recent Wesleyans have brought us has indeed been very cheering. What can be more so to us ministers of the Gospel than these direct proofs that our "labour is not in vain in the Lord?" And surely we esteem it a mercy of that God, who has put us into this ministry, that He condescends to bless our efforts as workers together with Him. With gratitude of heart we herein perceive God is in the midst of us, giving us at least a measure of that power which attended the labors of the early Methodists, when they were first thrust out for their important mission.

On this circuit, during the past seven weeks, we have held services in our churches at Alberton and Cascumpec, in which the Lord has been pleased to pour out His spirit upon us. There were, during the seven weeks, about forty inquirers after salvation, most of whom entered into liberty. Some of these join other churches, but twenty-five were publicly received into fellowship in our church, some of whom give promise of much usefulness.

May God make the work within them permanent and strong. It is not without sadness of heart that we young men read of the death of Father Weddall, and our pioneer missionary, Geo. McDougall. Our Methodist ministry is a body in which if one nerve receives a shock and is no longer able to perform its duties, every other nerve feels in sympathy therewith. These beloved and useful brethren have passed from their toils to receive their reward; the one to meet before the throne with the fruit of his labours in the West Indies and these Maritime Provinces, and the other to meet with the Indian of the Plains, to whom he taught the "precious name" they now adore together.

When we last saw him he was called from his field of labor to testify before Conferences and large congregations of his work; but now he is called up to the General Conference above; and Oh what a testimony will he bear concerning the work of God among our North West Indians. A French grenadier, noted for his ability to lead, was killed in battle. His name was still continued on the roll, and when called, a sergeant answered, "Died at the post of honor."

Oh that the mantle and spirit of these may fall upon many others, that they may snatch up the standard fallen from these faithful hands, and lead on the hosts of the Lord to victory.

Yours, &c., A. LUCAS.

AVONDALE.—You will no doubt be glad to learn that while so many circuits have been visited during the winter by revival influence and power, we also have received a share of the general blessing.

The winter's campaign commenced with a series of special services in our little church at Belmont. From the first the interest was deep, and the church was filled nearly every night for the space of four weeks. During the services, between fifty and sixty came forward for prayer, most of whom found peace in believing. Some of these were visitors who returned home to tell how great things the Lord had done for them, while some were adherents of other Churches. Sabbath last was a "highday" for this little church. Having been on trial for the period prescribed by "Discipline," thirty-six persons were admitted to full membership in our church, thirteen of whom were baptized "with water." It was a very solemn service, and I trust its influence will be felt for many days to come.

Avondale has likewise been visited with "showers of blessings." We began our services here with the week of prayer, and continued them for six weeks, having sometimes two services a day. With the exception of two visits from Bro. McMurray—who kindly came to my relief—I had to rely on the lay brethren who nobly rallied around me. We have had some glorious seasons, and as the result of these services the hearts of believers have been quickened, and about forty have found peace with God through faith in Jesus.

Yours truly, J. S.

WILMOT CIRCUIT.—The Lord is graciously reviving his work in the Farmington Pine Grove Church. On the afternoon of yesterday forty-five persons testified to Christ's power to save, and fourteen presented themselves as seekers of the great salvation. In the evening the church was crowded and the altar thronged with penitents. This society has enjoyed continued prosperity since they entered their new church, and God is rewarding for faithfulness and liberality in connection with his service. Bro. Robson is earnestly engaged in the work. To God be all the glory.

J. J. T. Wilmot, March 7, 1876.

ST. GEORGE CIRCUIT.—MR. EDITOR.—I feel thankful to be able to report such good tidings from this circuit. The revival wave which started here last Autumn has continued to roll and spread. Our last series of meetings were held at Bocabec, and resulted in very much good. The meetings were largely attended, and seemed to be accompanied with the subduing influence of the Holy Ghost. Quite a number, through the influence of the Holy Spirit, were led to exclaim in the words of the poet, or words similar—

Nay, but I yield, I yield; I can hold out no more; I sunk by dying love compass'd, And own the conqueror.

A short time ago we received seven persons into the church, two of whom received the rite of Baptism by Rev. F. Harrison. The influence of the meetings has produced a marked change in the community, even among the most careless; and there are many who are, like King Agrippa, "almost persuaded." Those who made a profession of religion early last autumn are continuing to bring forth fruit unto righteousness. Praying that all may be kept faithful until the battle is fought, the victory won, and God shall say, "Well done!"

I am, very truly, Yours, SEPTIMUS E. COLWILL.

THE BROTHERHOOD OF HUMANITY.—Such was the subject of a lecture delivered by Rev. Levi Johnson, of Welsford, in the Carmarthen street mission course, last evening. Unfortunately, there was not a large audience, few being present beyond the season ticket holders.

The lecturer spoke of man in a three-fold aspect; 1st, physically; 2nd, intellectually; 3rd, morally, and described each at length. He proved the brotherhood of man in each, and said that, notwithstanding the difference of nationality, color and creed, we are one in the common bonds of brotherhood. He spoke of the high purposes of man, and urged upon all, for the accomplishment of those purposes, to find out their sphere of labor in life, and do it like men.

He illustrated each point with poetry and anecdote, to the great interest of the audience, all of whom were unanimous in expressing the opinion that the lecture was one of the most pleasing, entertaining and instructive of the course. Rev. Wm. Lawson presided, and at the close tendered to the rev. gentleman a vote of thanks for his able effort.

The next entertainment will be given on Friday evening, 14th, and will consist of music, vocal and instrumental, readings and addresses. By special request Rev. Mr. Ackman, of Carleton, is to deliver the concluding lecture on "Who governs the World?"—St. John Tel.

The Concert held last Friday evening in the School Room of the Methodist church, was in every way a success, both in point of numbers and receipts. We wish we had space to particularize the singing, as it was really fine. We trust that the efforts which have been used in the past to train the children in music, will not be slackened, but that we shall have the pleasure of attending many of these concerts in the same place. Some of the Recitations were very beautiful and touching.—Fredericton Rep.

PORT MULGRAVE.—Some have found peace, others are seeking. The Sunday School teachers are rejoiced to see also several of the School children giving the hearts to God. T. D. H.

The Revival in the Baptist Church continues. Thirteen were baptized on Sabbath morning last, and special services have recently been held in the Methodist Church also, and with encouraging results, quite a large number having professed to be converted, some of whom will receive the rite of baptism.—Moncton Times.

CLERICAL.—At a March meeting of the Trustees and Leaders of the Methodist Church, held a few days ago, a unanimous invitation was extended to Rev. H. McKeown to remain in Fredericton another year. During the two years that this gentleman has resided in Fredericton, his labours have been most successful, and we trust that his future stay in our city will be productive of even greater good than has followed his efforts in the past.—Fredericton Rep.

PORTLAND METHODIST SABBATH SCHOOL JUBILEE.—One of those pleasing events which occur but once in the existence of a Sabbath School, viz., its jubilee, or when it has passed over its fiftieth year, has just fallen to the lot of Portland Methodist Sabbath School, and it was made the occasion of an entertainment in their church. Mr. Porter, the superintendent presided.

From the report of Mr. H. J. Pratt, the secretary, it is ascertained that the school was organized in 1826 by a deputation from Germain Street School. Captain Chesnut, of Fredericton, became one of the first superintendents. A gentleman who joined on the first Sunday after the school was formed states that there are but two in it now who were members thirty years ago, and seven or eight whose names were on the roll ten years later. The finances are in a very satisfactory condition. Last year's receipts were \$708.77, and the expenditures \$417.51. The balance, with the amount in hand, is \$302.18, which will go towards liquidating the debt on the Church. During 1875, \$30 were raised for the mission service of Canada.

The meeting was opened with singing, and prayer by the pastor, and after the report had been laid before the audience, Messrs. Robert Culbert, William Pool, Jared Green, John Coleman and A. Myles, made addresses, which were interspersed with music. A very pretty anthem was sung by the school children, and the choir rendered "Whosoever will." Mrs. Salmon sang the solo "Gates forever open;" Miss Green and Miss Porter gave the duet "Shall we meet beyond the river;" two choruses, "Work for the night is coming" and "Pull for the shore," were also given, Mr. A. McMurtry presided at the organ.

A very large audience was in attendance, and very great interest was felt in the proceedings. The anniversary is the second of the school under the Methodist Church of Canada.—Telegraph.

HAVELOCK CIRCUIT.—Permit me to state that God is reviving his work among us, and that our esteemed Pastor, the Rev. Edwin Mill, is again able to attend to his high calling. Last Sabbath morning preaching from 1 John, iv. 10. "Herein is love, not that we loved God, but that He loved us, and sent his son to be the propitiation for our sins." And in the afternoon from Prov. iii. 6. "In all thy ways acknowledge Him, and He shall direct thy paths." It was a masterly and able discourse, being accompanied with the Divine power, at the close of which there were ten persons received into the Church by the right hand of fellowship, according to the new discipline. After which the Lord's Supper was administered. It was a season long to be remembered because of the presence of the Lord among His people. Souls have been saved during his ministry among us. The only regret is that the time is so near for him to leave, this being his third year. May God in His supreme love go with him and his, and give him the hearts of the people in his new field of labor, as he has in the Havelock Circuit. W. O. L.

Havelock, April 4, 1876.

ST. JOHN, N. B.—We have had quite a revival in St. John, Germain St., and Centenary joined and held meeting alternate weeks. There have been upwards of ninety converted, and now admitted on probation. Soon to be taken into the Church.

Rev. Mr. Pope is recovering slowly from his illness. It is hoped he will be able to receive the converts into Centenary Church about the first Sabbath in May. We cannot say too much in praise of Mr. Sprague. I have no doubt that under his convincing exposition of the Scripture many have been brought to see the error of their ways.—Com.

BEDEQUE, P. E. I.—We have enjoyed during the past winter, and are still enjoying, a season of more than ordinary interest, in view of which we exclaim, "Not unto us, O Lord, not unto us, but unto thy name, give glory, for thy mercy and for thy truth's sake."

Early in the month of December, believing that the time to favour Zion had come, we commenced special services at Freetown. In answer to earnest believing prayer, the Spirit came down, and the few members of the Church in that place were greatly quickened, and for four weeks, night after night, penitents were seeking pardon. During these services we witnessed some marvellous displays of the Divine power to convince and save. Some who came to scoff remained to pray. Others were arrested by the power of the spirit on the road, or at their homes. The last night of special effort at Freetown was New Year's eve, we had, therefore, one of the most interesting watch-night services I ever attended, and many were the earnest resolves and prayers to God for help with regard to the future.

During the Week of Prayer the union services held at Bedeque in the Baptist, Presbyterian, and Methodist churches were quite interesting and unusually well attended. Shortly after, we began special effort at Centreville. Here again the people of God solemnly consecrated themselves to His service, and though we had no particular manifestation of the Spirit's power in awakening the careless for the first week, yet we felt that God was testing the faith of his people, and preparing them for a gracious work; and so it proved, for more and more we felt the blessed influence quickening that which was ready to die, and inspiring believers with holy zeal. During the nine weeks of continued services in this place, there was a steady advance on the kingdom of Satan, the interest deepened and widened till the whole community felt its power. Many were the earnest requests for prayer from those deeply interested in the salvation of relatives and friends. About ninety professed faith in the Lord Jesus. We baptized ten, and have already received on trial for church membership, sixty-six; these, with thirty-six received at Freetown, give us an increase of membership of one hundred and two, about forty of whom are heads of families. We would have found it difficult to have thus continued our labors had we not the assistance of a goodly number of Christian workers, who are ever ready to co-operate with their minister in every good word and work. Bro. William Strong who we regret is about to leave us, laboured efficiently and faithfully. His removal, and Bro. John Beer's last Autumn, will deprive this circuit of two of its most prominent workers; but notwithstanding these losses the outlook for the future is good both financially and spiritually. There are many warm hearted friends of Methodism here. Truly the lines have fallen to us in pleasant places. Our new parsonage is exceedingly comfortable and pleasantly situated. We have been made the recipients of many kind favours from our people. Permit me to mention one, the timely gift of a handsome fur overcoat and driving mittens, presented by our congregation at Freetown, at the close of our Watch-night service. Neither have we any dark cloud of deficiencies hanging over us. Our people are ever ready and willing to bring the tithes into the storehouse. We are still expectant of further blessings. Our public services are seasons of grace and holy joy. To God be all praise.

J. SELLER.

Centreville, Bedeque, P. E. I., April 1st., 1876.

ANNIVERSARY SERMON OF PORTLAND METHODIST SABBATH SCHOOL.—One of the largest congregations that ever assembled in Portland Methodist Church was present last evening, when the Rev. Mr. Duncan preached the anniversary sermon of the Sabbath School. Rev. Messrs. Allan and Pickles took part in the opening portion of the service.

The first fifteen verses of Acts xxviii. were read by the pastor of the Church, the school children repeating a verse alternately with him. Before commencing his sermon, Mr. Duncan stated to them that the occasion was the third he had met with them, under similar circumstances, and it was just possible that it might be the last time. He might not designate what he was about to say, as a sermon, but a talk to children, and he wished them to render him assistance, as he proposed asking them several questions, and relating several stories by way of illustrating what was said.

His text was from 3rd, 4th and 5th verses of Acts xxviii, as follows:— And when Paul had gathered a bundle of sticks, and laid them on the fire, there came a viper out of the heat and fastened on his hand. And when the barbarians saw the venomous beast hang on his hand, they said among themselves, no doubt this man is a murderer, whom, though he hath escaped the sea, yet vengeance suffereth not to live. And he shook off the beast into the fire and felt no harm.

He first explained some of Paul's history, and then alluded to the vipers and how they were thought of by the people in that age. But there were other vipers than these which produced far greater harm.—Zion's Herald.

their path through life. These vipers were called Ignorance—mental and moral—Intemperance, Profanity, Disobedience to parents, Envy, and Selfishness. Scripture was quoted on each, and circumstances bearing on them related, the children answering to interrogatories throughout the service. At the conclusion, a collection was taken up in aid of the Sabbath School, and to liquidate the debt on the church. The singing could not have been surpassed. The choir was assisted by the children who nearly filled both galleries.—St. John Tel.

AN ICELANDER IN SCOTLAND.

One night, when Jon awoke, he missed the usual sound of waves against the vessel's side and the cries of the sailors on deck—everything seemed strangely quiet but he was too good a sleeper to puzzle his head about it, so merely turned over on his pillow. When he arose the quiet was still there. He dressed in haste and went on deck. The yacht lay at anchor in front of buildings larger than a hundred Rejkjaviks put together. 'This is Leith,' said Mr. Lorne, coming up to him. 'Leith?' Jon exclaimed; 'it seems like Rome or Jerusalem! Those must be the King's palaces.' 'No, my boy,' Mr Lorne answered, 'they are only warehouses.' 'But what are those queer green hills behind the houses? They are so steep and round that I don't see how anybody could climb up.' 'Hills?' exclaimed Mr. Lorne. 'Oh, I see now! Why, Jon, those are an apple tree, with fruit; rose bushes in bloom; whole beds of geraniums in the little gardens; windows filled with fruit, or brilliant silks, or silver ware; towers that seemed to touch the clouds, and endless multitudes of people! As they reached the hotel, all he could say, in a faltering voice, was—"Poor old Iceland!" The next day they took the train for Lanark, in the neighbourhood of which Mr. Lorne had an estate. When Jon saw the bare, heather-covered mountains, and the swift brooks that came leaping down their glens, he laughed and said, "Oh, you have a little of Iceland even here! If there were trees along the Thiorva, it would look like yonder valley." "I have some moorland of my own," Mr. Lorne remarked; "and if you ever get to be homesick, I'll send you out upon it, to recover." But when Jon reached the house, and was cordially welcomed by Mrs. Lorne, and saw the park and gardens where he hoped to become familiar with trees and flowers, he thought there would be as much likelihood of being homesick in heaven as in such a place.—Bayard Taylor, in St. Nicholas for March.

A DANGEROUS BOOK.

A kind friend has laid on our table a copy of W. P. Mackay's "Grace and Truth." He will probably expect us to notice it, and we are truly sorry that we cannot commend it. It inculcates that kind of Calvinism which enters so largely into the teaching and singing of the popular evangelists of the day. If we are not to pray and believe in order to be pardoned and regenerated, then what are we to do? But we forbear criticism; and devoutly pray that, though we cannot stand on the platform of those brethren, the Lord may bless their labors in the conversion of sinners and the advancement of his glory.

DANIEL DREW.

We have had an exciting week of it since our last, and events have followed each other so thickly there has been little time for wonder. We let business matters take precedence, and the first, and most interesting perhaps to our readers, is the failure of Daniel Drew, whose name is familiar as founder of the Drew University. It has been looked for sometime, and, as they say in Wall street, has been discounted long ago. The amount of his liabilities is set at \$600,000, which is small considering the immense transactions he has been engaged in during former years, and no doubt exists as to the honesty of the business he followed, we have nothing to do, although some are swift at reprehension; but stocks may be fairly and unfairly dealt in, and some of the most respected names of the city are found in the Exchange. It is curious to find his assets so minutely described as to include: One seal-skin coat, value \$150—we dare say it would bring more than that at auction. Uncle Daniel, as he is familiarly called, has seen many ups and downs, and was at one time estimated to be worth \$15,000,000; but this will be a final blow, and his name, like that of Jacob Little, who met with the same disaster in his old age, will gradually die out of the memory of the street. But the University he founded, when "money was easy," will remain as a witness that, in the hey-day of prosperity, he did not hold on to his wealth so greedily, that the world could get no benefit from it. It is understood the endowment is secured by mortgages on farms in Putnam County, and it is to be hoped that the institution will suffer no embarrassment.

Our London exchanges report with characteristic fulness of incident a late visit of Queen Victoria to the great London Hospital, on the occasion of the opening of a new wing for the accommodation of 200 additional patients, rendering its present capacity equal to the care of 800 inmates. The Queen's reception, as she passed from Buckingham palace to the Hospital, was full of loyal enthusiasm. The most impressive event, however, which is recorded, and which was a real touch of nature, and one quite characteristic of the excellent lady who honors the high estate into which she was born, occurred after the formal ceremonies. She passed through the accident wards, making sympathetic inquiries about the suffering patients. At her request, she was then led into a ward devoted to little children. Her special object was to see a little girl of four years old, who was suffering from a severe burn. The Queen was told that the little child, in her touching simplicity had said, "If I could only see the Queen I should get well," and with her true motherliness of heart, Her Majesty resolved that the wish should be gratified. She said to the little patient, "My darling, I hope you will be a little better now." That was a true queenly act which not only touched and comforted the little sufferer, but the heart of all Britain, and of all that read the incident. These repeated acts of Christian thoughtfulness and tenderness, privately and publicly performed, have endeared the Queen to the English people, and given her throne a stability that can only be obtained when it rests upon the affection of its subjects.—Zion's Herald.

CURRENT OPINION.

CHRISTIANITY IN JAPAN.

(Central Advocate.)

Christianity has already made itself so felt in Japan that a work has appeared in which it is attacked in what may be called a scholarly style. The author confesses its power of propagation, and declares that if some check can not be put upon it the whole nation will be led into believing in the religion of Jesus. This he thinks would be most unfortunate. The objections he urges against the Bible as a revelation from God are such as a crude unbeliever has always urged. He finds in both the Old and New Testaments, incredible statements, contrary to what is known of the natural order of things. He compares Buddhism with Christianity and thinks the former the preferable system. This discussion of the doctrines and merits of Christianity is a hopeful sign, and we may confidently hope that the best results will follow.

NEW INIQUITY.

(N. W. Advocate.)

A new, well organized scheme of public corruption has been discovered in Chicago. It is no less than a company that proposes to furnish witnesses and jurymen in all the principal cities of the nation. We have no doubt they are preparing to furnish judges also, and general facilities for rascality that honest people have never dreamed of.

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(Nashville Advocate.)

A kind friend has laid on our table a copy of W. P. Mackay's "Grace and Truth." He will probably expect us to notice it, and we are truly sorry that we cannot commend it. It inculcates that kind of Calvinism which enters so largely into the teaching and singing of the popular evangelists of the day. If we are not to pray and believe in order to be pardoned and regenerated, then what are we to do? But we forbear criticism; and devoutly pray that, though we cannot stand on the platform of those brethren, the Lord may bless their labors in the conversion of sinners and the advancement of his glory.

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BROTHERS.—

At the last meeting of the Woburn Conference, Farmer Allen of Wakefield related the following anecdote: One Sunday morning, while a certain deacon was preparing for church, a wandering wayfarer, or, in modern parlance, a "tramp," appeared at his door, pleaded his hunger, and begged for something to eat. The deacon looked solemn and frowningly, but reluctantly got a loaf of bread and began to cut it; but while doing so, took occasion to admonish the beggar concerning the error of his ways. After reminding him that it was the holy Sabbath which he was desecrating, he asked him if he knew how to pray? "No," was the reply. "Then," said the deacon, "I'll learn you;" and he commenced to repeat the Lord's prayer. But just as he uttered the first two words, "Our Father," the beggar interrupted him with the question, "What, is he your father and mine, too?" "Yes," the deacon replied. "Why," exclaimed the beggar, "we are brothers, then, ain't we? Can't you cut that slice a little thicker?" The conference forgot its solemnity long enough to indulge in the first and only hearty laugh on the occasion.

HOUSE AND FARM.

The Large Flag-leek is the best early variety.

Horse-radish is propagated from pieces of the root.

As soon as the frost is well out of the ground, beet seed may be sown.

Sow tomatoes in the hot-bed, and have them ready to transplant early.

Lettuce should be sown in hot-beds, and transplanted to the open ground later.

White Spine and early Russia cucumbers may be started in pots, and turned out to yield early for table use.

The Dwarf, Wax, and Early Valentine are among the best bush beans; and the Asparagus and Wax for pole varieties.

Early cabbage plants may be set as soon as the frost is out of the ground. Early Summer and Wakefield are among the best.

Yellow Danvers, Early Red, and Westfield Red are the standard varieties of onions. If grown from the seed, the soil should be pulverised very fine.

God Almighty first planted a garden, and indeed it is the purest of all human pleasures. It is the greatest refreshment to the spirits of man, without which buildings and palaces are but gross handicraft; and a man shall ever see that when ages grow to civility and elegance, men come to build stately sooner than to garden finely, as if gardening were the greater perfection.—Lord Bacon.

A man who knows merely with a keen glance, and acts with a firm hand, may do very well for the rough work of the world, but he may be a very ungracious and unlovely creature withal; angular, square, dogmatical, pertinacious, pugnacious, bluish, and perhaps bumptious. To bevel down the corners of a character so constituted by a little æsthetic culture, were a work of no small benefit to society, and a source of considerable comfort to the creature himself.—Professor John Stuart Blackie.

To make French cream cake, beat three eggs and one cup of sugar together thoroughly; add two table-spoonfuls of cold water; stir a tea-spoonful of baking powder in a cup and a half of flour; sift the flour in, stirring all the time in one direction. Bake in two thin cakes; split the cakes while hot, and fill in the cream prepared in the following manner:—To a pint of new milk add two table-spoonfuls of corn starch, one beaten egg, one half cup of sugar, stir while cooking, and when hot put in a piece of butter the size of an egg; flavor the cream slightly with lemon, vanilla, or pine-apple.

Any good Shorthorn bullock, at two years old, will weigh from fifteen hundred to seventeen hundred pounds, and can be sold at five to six cents per pound, or from seventy five to one hundred dollars. This Shorthorn steer will eat no more than the scrub, and we think far less. If both these animals be equally and liberally kept, the scrub will not exceed at two years old twelve hundred pounds, and the best market for such is from three to four cents per pound, or from thirty-six to forty eight dollars; thus making a difference in favor of the Shorthorn.—E. E. Noel, in Rural Sun.

To clean harness, separate the harness into the smallest possible pieces, wash each in Castile soap and water until divested of all outside grease and dirt; the pieces then to be laid on a board or table, and neat's foot or tanner's oil applied, with a brush, generally using from half a pint to a pint of oil to a pair of heavy harness; to clean carriage harness, only the dirt parts should be washed and greased as before. If you wish to give the gears a black appearance at the expense of clean hands, a small portion of lamp-black may be mixed with the oil before applying to the leather.

To make snow eggs, whisk the whites of six eggs with a little powdered lump sugar into a stiff froth; set one quart of milk, sweetened to taste, to boil; drop the egg froth in it by table-spoonfuls; a few seconds will cook them; take them out and put them on a sieve to drain. When all the egg froth is cooked, strain what is left of the milk; let it get cold, and mix gradually with the yolks of the eggs, with any flavoring you like. Put the vessel containing this into a saucepanful of water, and keep stirring on the fire until the custard thickens. To serve, pile up the whites on the dish, pour the custard round them, and sprinkle the top with "hundreds and thousands."

THE hot-bed is a frame covered with glass, which is placed over fermenting manure, which affords heat; earth is placed upon the manure, in which seeds are sown, or they are sown in boxes of earth which are placed upon the manure. Stable manure, in a heating state, may be used alone, or with half or more leaves. The bed is often built upon the ground, four feet high, and a foot wider each way than the frame, which is placed upon top. A more economical use of the manure is to build a pit, two and a half feet deep, and of a size to fit the sashes; this is planked up the rear side to twelve inches above the surface, and the front toward the south, four inches above the surface. It may be filled with all manure, or a foot of leaves may be first put in, then eighteen inches of manure, and all trodden down; six inches of good soil may be put on; or, if boxes are used, only enough to cover the manure. Strips should be run from the front to the rear of the frame for the sashes to slide upon. The heat is at first violent; when the thermometer shows it is receding from 100°, sow seeds.—Am. Agriculturist.

ADMIR

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A man who knows merely with a keen glance, and acts with a firm hand, may do very well for the rough work of the world, but he may be a very ungracious and unlovely creature withal; angular, square, dogmatical, pertinacious, pugnacious, bluish, and perhaps bumptious. To bevel down the corners of a character so constituted by a little æsthetic culture, were a work of no small benefit to society, and a source of considerable comfort to the creature himself.—Professor John Stuart Blackie.

To make French cream cake, beat three eggs and one cup of sugar together thoroughly; add two table-spoonfuls of cold water; stir a tea-spoonful of baking powder in a cup and a half of flour; sift the flour in, stirring all the time in one direction. Bake in two thin cakes; split the cakes while hot, and fill in the cream prepared in the following manner:—To a pint of new milk add two table-spoonfuls of corn starch, one beaten egg, one half cup of sugar, stir while cooking, and when hot put in a piece of butter the size of an egg; flavor the cream slightly with lemon, vanilla, or pine-apple.

Any good Shorthorn bullock, at two years old, will weigh from fifteen hundred to seventeen hundred pounds, and can be sold at five to six cents per pound, or from seventy five to one hundred dollars. This Shorthorn steer will eat no more than the scrub, and we think far less. If both these animals be equally and liberally kept, the scrub will not exceed at two years old twelve hundred pounds, and the best market for such is from three to four cents per pound, or from thirty-six to forty eight dollars; thus making a difference in favor of the Shorthorn.—E. E. Noel, in Rural Sun.

To clean harness, separate the harness into the smallest possible pieces, wash each in Castile soap and water until divested of all outside grease and dirt; the pieces then to be laid on a board or table, and neat's foot or tanner's oil applied, with a brush, generally using from half a pint to a pint of oil to a pair of heavy harness; to clean carriage harness, only the dirt parts should be washed and greased as before. If you wish to give the gears a black appearance at the expense of clean hands, a small portion of lamp-black may be mixed with the oil before applying to the leather.

To make snow eggs, whisk the whites of six eggs with a little powdered lump sugar into a stiff froth; set one quart of milk, sweetened to taste, to boil; drop the egg froth in it by table-spoonfuls; a few seconds will cook them; take them out and put them on a sieve to drain. When all the egg froth is cooked, strain what is left of the milk; let it get cold, and mix gradually with the yolks of the eggs, with any flavoring you like. Put the vessel containing this into a saucepanful of water, and keep stirring on the fire until the custard thickens. To serve, pile up the whites on the dish, pour the custard round them, and sprinkle the top with "hundreds and thousands."

THE hot-bed is a frame covered with glass, which is placed over fermenting manure, which affords heat; earth is placed upon the manure, in which seeds are sown, or they are sown in boxes of earth which are placed upon the manure. Stable manure, in a heating state, may be used alone, or with half or more leaves. The bed is often built upon the ground, four feet high, and a foot wider each way than the frame, which is placed upon top. A more economical use of the manure is to build a pit, two and a half feet deep, and of a size to fit the sashes; this is planked up the rear side to twelve inches above the surface, and the front toward the south, four inches above the surface. It may be filled with all manure, or a foot of leaves may be first put in, then eighteen inches of manure, and all trodden down; six inches of good soil may be put on; or, if boxes are used, only enough to cover the manure. Strips should be run from the front to the rear of the frame for the sashes to slide upon. The heat is at first violent; when the thermometer shows it is receding from 100°, sow seeds.—Am. Agriculturist.

ADMIRAL

Would you be able to see...

As soon as the frost is well out of the ground, beet seed may be sown.

Sow tomatoes in the hot-bed, and have them ready to transplant early.

Lettuce should be sown in hot-beds, and transplanted to the open ground later.

White Spine and early Russia cucumbers may be started in pots, and turned out to yield early for table use.

The Dwarf, Wax, and Early Valentine are among the best bush beans; and the Asparagus and Wax for pole varieties.

Early cabbage plants may be set as soon as the frost is out of the ground. Early Summer and Wakefield are among the best.

Yellow Danvers, Early Red, and Westfield Red are the standard varieties of onions. If grown from the seed, the soil should be pulverised very fine.

God Almighty first planted a garden, and indeed it is the purest of all human pleasures. It is the greatest refreshment to the spirits of man, without which buildings and palaces are but gross handicraft; and a man shall ever see that when ages grow to civility and elegance, men come to build stately sooner than to garden finely, as if gardening were the greater perfection.—Lord Bacon.

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To make French cream cake, beat three eggs and one cup of sugar together thoroughly; add two table-spoonfuls of cold water; stir a tea-spoonful of baking powder in a cup and a half of flour; sift the flour in, stirring all the time in one direction. Bake in two thin cakes; split the cakes while hot, and fill in the cream prepared in the following manner:—To a pint of new milk add two table-spoonfuls of corn starch, one beaten egg, one half cup of sugar, stir while cooking, and when hot put in a piece of butter the size of an egg; flavor the cream slightly with lemon, vanilla, or pine-apple.

N. B. AND P. E. ISLAND CONFERENCE.
CONGRESSIONAL PROPERTY.
 An Act to amend and consolidate the Laws relating to the Methodist Church of Canada, has recently been passed by the Legislatures of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. We are in a position now legally to take deeds of conveyance of property, for the use of the Annual Conference of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, in accordance with the provisions of the Act.
 Any parties wishing immediately to secure property to the Connection can obtain the needed form of Deed, on application, by mail or otherwise, to the subscriber,
D. D. CURRIE.
 Charlottetown, P.E.I., April 8, 1876.

NOTICE.
 The Examination of Candidates and Probationers in connection with the New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island Conference, will (D. V.) commence in Fredericton on Tuesday, April 25th, at 9 o'clock a. m., and in Moncton on Thursday, 27th April, at 9 o'clock p. m.
C. H. PAISLEY,
 Sec'y. Board Examiners.

MARRIED.
 At Canning, March 22nd, by Rev. F. H. W. Pickles, Mr. Richard Thompson, of Oxford, Cumberland Co., and Miss Celis Blenkhorn, of Canning, Kings Co.
 At Canning, April 6th, by Rev. F. H. W. Pickles, Mr. John Power, of Port Williams, and Mrs. Clara Davis, of the same place.
 On the 15th ult., at the house of Mr. B. Morton, by Rev. W. D. Baines, Stephen G. Orpin, to Lenora Burns, both of New Germany.
 On the 26th ult., at the house of Mr. Nelson Sampson, Ohio, by Rev. W. D. Baines, George W. Foster, of Foster's Settlement, to Lydia A. Withers, of Annapolis, Kings Co.
 At Dartmouth, by the Rev. T. Angwin, on the 5th inst., Mr. Judson Newcomb, of Eastern Passage, to Mrs. Barbara Simpson, of Dartmouth.

DIED.
 At Elmdale, Hant's Co., April 1st, of Diphtheria, William Alfred, aged 8 years and 6 months. On the 3rd March, aged 6 years and seven months. On the 5th, Sarah Amelia, aged 8 years and 2 months, children of J. Cameron and Lilly Fisher.
 On the 29th March, at the residence of her mother, in Charlottetown, P. E. I., Jane Brine Firoot, the beloved daughter of the late John Ellis, Esq. She has entered into rest.
 On the 29th March, at the residence of his son, Mr. W. Smyth, Springvale Station, 8 Mr. Joseph Smyth, a native of Dungannon, County Tyrone, Ireland, aged 97 years 4 months. Long a well known resident of Halifax. His end was peace.
 At Amherst, suddenly, on the 3rd inst., Mrs. John Dodge, aged 24 years, leaving a husband and two children.
 At Amherst on the 4th inst., Studley Kent, aged 63 years.
 At Newport, N. S., March 15th, Mr. Lewis A. Lockhart, aged 46 years, leaving an afflicted wife and nine children to mourn their sad bereavement. The deceased came to his end in an unfortunate manner. A neighbor's horse had got into difficulty and only a small boy in charge of it. He, in accordance with the kindness of his nature, went to the boy's assistance, and after relieving the poor horse of his difficulty, he gave him a kick in the region of the heart that laid him insensible for many hours, and hopes were entertained that he might yet recover; but after three weeks of extreme suffering, an all wise Father decreed it otherwise; inflammation set in, and he must die. He was a kind and indulgent husband and father, and a good neighbor; his loss will be greatly felt in his family and this community. He encouraged his afflicted wife to put her trust in God, for he would never leave her, and on being questioned in regard to his hope of salvation he replied, he could give up all for Jesus. He was the sixth son of Mary and John Lockhart, Esq., of Newport, and leaves an aged father and mother, 6 brothers, 3 sisters, and a large circle of esteemed relatives and friends.

PREACHER'S PLAN, HALIFAX.
 SUNDAY, APRIL 16th.

| | | | |
|---------|---------------|--------|-----------------------|
| 11 a.m. | Brunswick St. | 7 p.m. | Rev. J. Lathern. |
| 11 a.m. | Grafton St. | 7 p.m. | Rev. T. Brecken, A.M. |
| 11 a.m. | Kaye St. | 7 p.m. | Rev. R. Brecken, A.M. |
| 11 a.m. | Charles St. | 7 p.m. | F. Wright. |
| 11 a.m. | Cobour St. | 7 p.m. | Rev. J. Lathern. |
| 11 a.m. | Dartmouth. | 7 p.m. | Rev. W. Purvis. |
| 11 a.m. | Dartmouth. | 7 p.m. | Rev. I. E. Thurlow. |

Were man to conform more to the laws of health and of nature, and be less addicted to the gratifications of his passions, it would not be necessary to advertise Fellows Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites as a restorative for the powers of the brain and nervous system, while the world's progress in enlightenment would indeed be marvellous.
 Graham's Pain Eradicator supplies a want long felt by all, whether on sea or land, it is so efficacious in so many diseases flesh is heir to. For Rheumatism we know of nothing better. We have used it in our own family for this disease and recommend it to others, and it cured in every case. One lady was so bad with it she could not put her clothes on, and after a few applications of the Pain Eradicator she was completely cured. It is equally efficacious in Neuralgia and other acute pain.—*Calus (Me.) Advertiser.*
 John Jackson, Esq., Editor.

Others have goodness and merit, but Clarke's New Method for the Piano Forte, by HUGH A. CLARKE, Professor of Music in the University of Pennsylvania, combines all the best features and presents all the latest developments in the technique of the Piano. All teachers should have it. Price, \$3.75.
 It was more amusing, if not more surprising, to the audience than to the widow, when the preacher said the other day, "Our dear departed brother has suffered great family afflictions: he has thrice been married!" It is altogether probable that if the widow should marry again the minister would not tie the knot. It is possible, however, he merely meant to say that the dear brother had lost two excellent companions—twice heart-broken.—*Wes. Ad.*

LAYER RAISINS.
 2500 BOXES, New. For sale by Subscriber. R. I. HART.

Receipts for "WESLEYAN" for week ending April 15th, 1876.
INSTRUCTIONS AS TO REMITTING MONIES.
 1.—Post Office Orders are always safe, and not very costly. Next to these the security of registering letters. Money sent otherwise is at the risk of the sender.
 2.—When sending money for subscribers, say whether old or new, and if new, write out their Post Office addresses, plainly.
 3.—See that your remittance are duly acknowledged. A delay of one or two weeks may be caused by the business of this office. After that enquire, if they do not appear.
REV. D. D. CURRIE.
 Miss Arabella Douse, 2; 2.00
 Rev. H. McKENZIE.
 Thos. Temple, 4; D. Atherton, 2; 2.00
REV. J. SETLER, A. M.
 Geo. Crosby, 2; Phillip H. Colbeck, 2; Henry Seacord, 2; Job. Wright, 2; Stephen Wright, 2; 14.00
REV. E. BRITTLE.
 Wallace Lettany, 1; 1.00
REV. JOS. HART.
 Mrs. C. F. Allison, 2; C. A. Bowser, 2; John Bowser, 4; Josiah Wood, 2; William Pringle, 2; Hugh Fawcett, 1; 14.00
REV. A. S. TUTTLE.
 Simren Cohoon, 2; Stephen Mack, 2; Charles Mack, 2; Stephen Smith, 1; 7.00
REV. JAMES ENGLAND.
 Wm. A. Black, 2; 2.00
REV. E. TWEEDEY.
 D. Stiles, 1; Henry Davis, 1; 2.00
REV. S. W. SPRAGUE.
 J. R. Fowler, 4; 4.00
REV. A. R. B. SHREWSBURY
 John Gilkes, 2; 2.00
REV. G. W. TUTTLE.
 Mrs. J. S. Fraser, 2; Samuel Wilson, 1; 3.00
 Rev. D. Mc. Millan, 1; B. S. Black, 4; S. R. Caldwell, 2; Legislative Library, 150; Mrs. Daniel Murray, 1;

MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, and marked "TENDERS FOR MAIL SERVICE," will be received at Ottawa, until 12 o'clock noon, on Friday, the 12th May, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails six times per week, each way, between

HALIFAX and BRIDGEWATER,

Branch Routes between LUNenburg and MAHONE BAY and LUNenburg and BRIDGEWATER, INCLUDING
 Branch Routes between LUNenburg and MAHONE BAY and LUNenburg and BRIDGEWATER, on and from the 1st June next.

The conveyance to be made by both Main and Branch Routes by a Vehicle drawn by not fewer than two horses.
 The route pursued in conveyance of this Mail to be as follows.
 The computed distance between Halifax and Bridgewater, including both Branch Routes is ninety miles.
 The rate of travel to be not less than six miles per hour, including stoppages for all purposes.
 The days and hours of Arrival and Departure to be as follows, subject to a right of the Postmaster General to alter the same should he consider it advisable so to do:
 Leave Halifax daily at 6 A. M. Arrive at Bridgewater at 6 P. M.
 Leave Bridgewater daily at 6 A. M. Arrive at Halifax at 6 P. M.
 Leave Lunenburg daily at 6.15 A. M. Arrive at Mahone Bay at 7.30 A. M., to connect with Mail for Halifax.
 Leave Mahone Bay daily, after arrival of Mail from Halifax.
 Arrive at Lunenburg, in one hour and a quarter.
 Leave Lunenburg daily at 3 P. M. Arrive at Bridgewater at 5 P. M.
 Leave Bridgewater daily at 6.30 A. M. Arrive at Lunenburg at 8.30 A. M.
 The contract, if satisfactorily executed, will continue in force for a term not exceeding four years, the Postmaster-General reserving the right to terminate the agreement at any time previous to the expiration of the four years—should the public interest, in his opinion, require it—upon giving the contractor three months previous notice of his intention.
 All expenses on this route for Tolls, Ferries, etc., must be defrayed by the contractor.
 Each tender to state the price asked per annum in words at length, and to be accompanied by a written guarantee of two responsible parties, undertaking that, in the event of the tender being accepted, the contract shall be duly executed by the party tendering for the price demanded; undertaking also to become bound with the contractor in the sum of Five Thousand Five Hundred Dollars for the due performance of the service.
 Printed forms of tender and guarantee may be obtained at the Post Office at Halifax, Bridgewater, Lunenburg, and Mahone Bay, or at the office of the subscriber.
F. M. PASSOW,
 Post Office Inspector.
 Post Office Inspector's Office }
 Halifax, 31st March, 1876. } ap 15—2 ins

MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, and marked "TENDERS FOR MAIL SERVICE," will be received at Ottawa, until 12 o'clock noon, on Friday, the 12th May, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails six times per week, each way, between
Digby and Westport,
 On and from the 1st July next.
 The conveyance to be made by vehicle, drawn by not less than two horses.
 The route pursued in the conveyance of this Mail to be via Rossey, Centreville, Sandy Cove, Little River, Pettit's Passage and Long Island.
 The computed distance between Digby and Westport is Forty miles.
 The rates of travel to be not less than Five miles per hour, including stoppages for all purposes.
 The days and hours of Arrival and Departure to be as follows, subject to a right of the Postmaster-General to alter the same, should he consider it advisable so to do.
 Leave Digby daily at 6 A. M.
 Arrive at Westport at 2 P. M.
 Leave Westport Daily at 10 A. M.
 Arrive at Digby at 6 P. M.
 The Contract, if satisfactorily executed, will continue in force for a term not exceeding four years, the Postmaster-General reserving the right to terminate the agreement at any time previous to the expiration of the four years—should the public interest, in his opinion, require it—upon giving the contractor three months previous notice of his intention.
 All expenses on this route for Tolls, Ferries, &c., must be defrayed by the contractor.
 Each tender to state the price asked per annum in words at length, and to be accompanied by a written guarantee of two responsible parties, undertaking that, in the event of the tender being accepted, the contract shall be duly executed by the party tendering, for the price demanded; undertaking also to become bound with the contractor in the sum of Three Thousand Dollars for the due performance of the service.
 Printed forms of tender and Guarantee may be obtained at the Post Office at Digby, Sandy Cove, Long Island and Westport, or at the Office of the Subscriber.
F. M. PASSOW,
 Post Office Inspector's Office }
 Halifax, 31st March, 1876. }

MAIL CONTRACT.

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Annapolis and Liverpool,

The conveyance to be made by Vehicle, drawn by not fewer than two horses.
 The route pursued in the conveyance of this Mail to be via Millford, Maitland, Kemp, Caledonia Corner, Brookfield, and Middlefield.
 The computed distance between Annapolis and Liverpool is sixty-eight miles.
 The rate of travel to be not less than six miles per hour, including stoppages for all purposes.
 The days and hours of Arrival and Departure to be as follows, subject to a right of the Postmaster-General to alter same, should he consider it advisable so to do.
 For six months, from 1st May to 31st October (Daily Service).
 Leave Liverpool daily at 3 P. M. Arrive at Caledonia Corner at 7.30 P. M.
 Leave Caledonia Corner on following day at 5 A. M. Arrive at Annapolis 12 Noon.
 Leave Annapolis on following day at 3 P. M., or after arrival of Train from Halifax, arriving at Caledonia Corner in 7 hours.
 Leave Caledonia Corner on following day at 6 A. M. Arrive at Liverpool at 11 A. M.
 For six months from 1st November to April 30th (Tri-weekly Service).
 Leave Liverpool for Annapolis on Tuesday, Friday and Saturday.
 Leave Annapolis for Liverpool on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday.
 Hours of Departure and Arrival same as Summer Months.
 The Contract if satisfactorily executed, will continue in force for a term not exceeding four years, the Postmaster-General reserving the right to terminate the agreement at any time previous to the expiration of the four years—should the public interest, in his opinion, require it—upon giving the contractor three months previous notice of his intention.
 All expenses on this route for Tolls, Ferries, &c., must be defrayed by the contractor.
 Each tender to state the price asked per annum in words at length, and to be accompanied by a written guarantee of two responsible parties, undertaking that, in the event of the tender being accepted, the contract shall be duly executed by the party tendering for the price demanded; undertaking also to become bound with the contractor in the sum of Five Thousand Dollars for the due performance of the service.
 Printed forms of Tender and Guarantee may be obtained at the Post Office at Annapolis, Maitland, Caledonia Corner and Liverpool, or at the Office of the Subscriber.
F. M. PASSOW,
 Post Office Inspector's Office }
 Halifax 31st March, 1876. }

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Halifax, 31st March, 1876.

THEAKSTON & ANGWIN,
 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
HARDWARE.
 HALIFAX, N. S.

A very fine line of
Builder's Hardware.
 A complete stock of
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.
 PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, Etc.

Farming Implements and Haying Tools.
 Welsh & Griffith's MILL SAWS. The best Saws made, and every Saw warranted. Any size or kind imported to order.
 One stock having all been purchased at present Low Rates, our prices will be found correspondingly favorable.

REMEMBER
CENTRAL HARDWARE STORE,
 28 DUKE STREET,
 Nearly opposite C. & W. Anderson's.
 April 1, 1876

POST OFFICE.
 HALIFAX, April 1st, 1876.

NOTICE.
 ON and after Monday, 3rd April, THE MAILS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND UPPER PROVINCES, per Night Express Trains, will close at this office, at 4.30 o'clock, P.M., daily. Mails for the United Kingdom via Portland will close on Thursdays at 4.15 P.M.; and via New York on Mondays Fridays and Saturdays at 4.15 P.M.
H. W. BLACKADAR,
 Postmaster.

MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster-General, and marked "TENDERS FOR MAIL SERVICE," will be received at Ottawa, until 12 o'clock noon, on Friday, the 12th May, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails three times per week, each way, between

Blandford and Hubbard's Cove,

on and from the 1st July next.
 The conveyance to be made by vehicle.
 The route pursued in the conveyance of this Mail to be via Sandy Beaches, North West Cove and Mill Cove.
 The computed distance between Blandford and Hubbard's Cove is Fifteen miles.
 The rate of travel to be not less than Five miles per hour, including stoppages for all purposes.
 The days and hours of arrival and departure to be as follows, subject to a right of the Postmaster-General to alter same, should he consider it advisable so to do:
 Leave Blandford on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 8 A. M.
 Arrive at Hubbard's Cove at 11 A. M.
 Leave Hubbard's Cove on same days after arrival of mail from Halifax.
 Arrive at Blandford in three hours.
 The Contract, if satisfactorily executed, will continue in force for a term not exceeding four years, the Postmaster-General reserving the right to terminate the agreement at any time previous to the expiration of the four years—should the public interest, in his opinion, require it—upon giving the contractor three months previous notice of his intention.
 All expenses on this route for Tolls, Ferries, &c., must be defrayed by the contractor.
 Each tender to state the price asked per annum in words at length, and to be accompanied by a written guarantee of two responsible parties, undertaking that, in the event of the tender being accepted, the contract shall be duly executed by the party tendering, for the price demanded; undertaking also to become bound with the contractor in the sum of Five Hundred Dollars for the due performance of the service.
 Printed forms of Tender and Guarantee may be obtained at the Post Office at Blandford or Hubbard's Cove, or at the office of the subscriber.
F. M. PASSOW,
 Post Office Inspector.
 Post Office Inspector's Office }
 Halifax, 31st March, 1876. }

MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster-General, and marked "TENDERS FOR MAIL SERVICE," will be received at Ottawa, until 12 o'clock noon, on Friday, the 12th May, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails six times per week, each way, between

Annapolis and Liverpool,

The conveyance to be made by Vehicle, drawn by not fewer than two horses.
 The route pursued in the conveyance of this Mail to be via Millford, Maitland, Kemp, Caledonia Corner, Brookfield, and Middlefield.
 The computed distance between Annapolis and Liverpool is sixty-eight miles.
 The rate of travel to be not less than six miles per hour, including stoppages for all purposes.
 The days and hours of Arrival and Departure to be as follows, subject to a right of the Postmaster-General to alter same, should he consider it advisable so to do.
 For six months, from 1st May to 31st October (Daily Service).
 Leave Liverpool daily at 3 P. M. Arrive at Caledonia Corner at 7.30 P. M.
 Leave Caledonia Corner on following day at 5 A. M. Arrive at Annapolis 12 Noon.
 Leave Annapolis on following day at 3 P. M., or after arrival of Train from Halifax, arriving at Caledonia Corner in 7 hours.
 Leave Caledonia Corner on following day at 6 A. M. Arrive at Liverpool at 11 A. M.
 For six months from 1st November to April 30th (Tri-weekly Service).
 Leave Liverpool for Annapolis on Tuesday, Friday and Saturday.
 Leave Annapolis for Liverpool on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday.
 Hours of Departure and Arrival same as Summer Months.
 The Contract if satisfactorily executed, will continue in force for a term not exceeding four years, the Postmaster-General reserving the right to terminate the agreement at any time previous to the expiration of the four years—should the public interest, in his opinion, require it—upon giving the contractor three months previous notice of his intention.
 All expenses on this route for Tolls, Ferries, &c., must be defrayed by the contractor.
 Each tender to state the price asked per annum in words at length, and to be accompanied by a written guarantee of two responsible parties, undertaking that, in the event of the tender being accepted, the contract shall be duly executed by the party tendering for the price demanded; undertaking also to become bound with the contractor in the sum of Five Thousand Dollars for the due performance of the service.
 Printed forms of Tender and Guarantee may be obtained at the Post Office at Annapolis, Maitland, Caledonia Corner and Liverpool, or at the Office of the Subscriber.
F. M. PASSOW,
 Post Office Inspector's Office }
 Halifax, 31st March, 1876. }

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F. M. PASSOW,
 Post Office Inspector's Office }
 Halifax, 31st March, 1876. }

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Annapolis and Liverpool,

The conveyance to be made by Vehicle, drawn by not fewer than two horses.
 The route pursued in the conveyance of this Mail to be via Millford, Maitland, Kemp, Caledonia Corner, Brookfield, and Middlefield.
 The computed distance between Annapolis and Liverpool is sixty-eight miles.
 The rate of travel to be not less than six miles per hour, including stoppages for all purposes.
 The days and hours of Arrival and Departure to be as follows, subject to a right of the Postmaster-General to alter same, should he consider it advisable so to do.
 For six months, from 1st May to 31st October (Daily Service).
 Leave Liverpool daily at 3 P. M. Arrive at Caledonia Corner at 7.30 P. M.
 Leave Caledonia Corner on following day at 5 A. M. Arrive at Annapolis 12 Noon.
 Leave Annapolis on following day at 3 P. M., or after arrival of Train from Halifax, arriving at Caledonia Corner in 7 hours.
 Leave Caledonia Corner on following day at 6 A. M. Arrive at Liverpool at 11 A. M.
 For six months from 1st November to April 30th (Tri-weekly Service).
 Leave Liverpool for Annapolis on Tuesday, Friday and Saturday.
 Leave Annapolis for Liverpool on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday.
 Hours of Departure and Arrival same as Summer Months.
 The Contract if satisfactorily executed, will continue in force for a term not exceeding four years, the Postmaster-General reserving the right to terminate the agreement at any time previous to the expiration of the four years—should the public interest, in his opinion, require it—upon giving the contractor three months previous notice of his intention.
 All expenses on this route for Tolls, Ferries, &c., must be defrayed by the contractor.
 Each tender to state the price asked per annum in words at length, and to be accompanied by a written guarantee of two responsible parties, undertaking that, in the event of the tender being accepted, the contract shall be duly executed by the party tendering for the price demanded; undertaking also to become bound with the contractor in the sum of Five Thousand Dollars for the due performance of the service.
 Printed forms of Tender and Guarantee may be obtained at the Post Office at Annapolis, Maitland, Caledonia Corner and Liverpool, or at the Office of the Subscriber.
F. M. PASSOW,
 Post Office Inspector's Office }
 Halifax, 31st March, 1876. }

MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster-General, and marked "TENDERS FOR MAIL SERVICE," will be received at Ottawa, until 12 o'clock noon, on Friday, the 12th May, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails six times per week, each way, between

SMITH BROTHERS,
 150 GRANVILLE STREET. 150

Fall Stock Complete,
WHOLESALE.

In this department our Stock embraces VERY CHEAP GOODS
 ALL COUNTRY BUYERS INVITED
RETAIL.

We are showing a very large Stock, embracing all the Novelties of the season.
 N. B.—All Goods sold at lowest Market Rates.

W. M. HARRINGTON & Co.,
 OFFER FOR SALE,

AT 243 HOLLIS STREET,
 The following GOODS at Lowest
 Market rates, viz.:

- 100 CHESTS Fine Congou TEA
- 50 Half Do. Do. DITTO
- 10 Half Ditto Oolong TEA
- 25 Caddies Fine Breakfast DITTO
- 20 Half Chests Souchong, 5 DO Heyson
- 10 Pans Muscovado MOLASSES
- 25 Bbls Jamaica COFFEE
- 20 Do Crushed SUGAR
- 10 Do Granulated & Pulverized DITTO
- Hhds. & Bbls, Vacuum Pan & Porto Rico SUGAR
- Boxes, & boxes & boxes London and Muscatel RAISINS
- Bbls CURRANTS, Valencia RAISINS
- A large assortment PICKLES, SAUCES, Salad OIL &c.
- Kegs Mustard, Boxes Starch
- Kegs Soda Filberts, Walnuts, Almonds
- Prunes, Figs, Dates, &c.
- Pearl & Pot Barley, Oat Meal,
- Split Peas, 50 Bags Rice,
- bls Pastry Flour, Corn Meal.
- 50 BOXES CONFECTIONERY
- arrels Mixed Ditto
- Fancy Biscuits, Crackers, Pilot Bread
- Cheese, Brown, mottled & fancy Soap
- Spices, Canned Fruits, Sardines,
- Marmalade, Canned Oysters,
- Vegetables, Jellies, Meats,
- Soups, Lobsters and Salmon
- Buckets, Brooms, &c. &c.

FUR GOODS

AT
10 PER CENT

CASH DISCOUNT.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR

Raw skins

C. KAIZER & SONS.
 Granville St. Halifax.

SPRING 1876

STEAMSHIP "INDIA,"

ANDERSON, BILLING, & CO.,
 Are now opening per above Steamer
 52 PACKAGES

DRY GOODS,

Which will be ready for inspection in a few days.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS WAREHOUSE.

111 and 113 Granville Street.
 April 8.

Jas. & Wm. PITTS,

GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Ship and Insurance Brokers,
WATER STREET,
St. JOHN'S,
NEWFOUNDLAND.

ZEL'S ENCYCLOPEDIA.

NEW AND REVISED EDITION. 160,000 articles, 3,000 engravings, and 18 splendid Maps. The best book of universal knowledge in the language. Just issued. Agents wanted. Specimen with map sent for 20 cents.
BAKER, DAVIS & Co.,
 ap 8-6 ins. Philadelphia.

Victoria Steam Confectionery Works,
WATERLOO STREET,

We call the attention of WHOLESALE DEALERS and others
 to our STOCK OF

PURE CONFECTIONS

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

WHOLESALE ONLY,
J. R. WOODBURN & CO.,

Victoria Steam Confectionery Works, Waterloo St., St. John N.B.,
 J. R. WOODBURN. (dec. 15) H. P. KERR

CONSUMPTIVES READ.

VICTORIA, WILMOT, April 7th, 1876,
 MESSRS. C. GATES & CO.
 GENTLEMEN:

This is to certify, that I was troubled with Bronchitis for about 12 years and tried different preparations which was recommended for it, but got no relief until I used your LIEB OF MAN BITTERS, STRUP AND OINTMENT, and have been troubled but very little in that way since, which is now about three years; and would highly recommend your medicines to all suffering with throat and lung diseases.

Respectfully yours
DAVID FALES,
 Sworn to before me, April 9th 1876,
 at Victoria via Wilmot.

WALLACE PHINNEY, J.P.

PER "BERMUDA."