

The Provincial Wesleyan.

Published under the direction of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference of Eastern British America.

Volume XXIV.

HALIFAX, N. S., WEDNESDAY, MAY 20, 1872.

Number 22

GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

SERMONS BY THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE BRITISH CONFERENCE.

Rev. Mr. Wiseman spoke as follows:
Mr. President and Honored Brethren:—The very kind reception which you have been pleased to accord this morning to my colleague and myself will be accepted by my friends on the other side of the Atlantic as another evidence most gratifying to them, as it is to us, of the thorough cordial feeling which still continues—

we record it with thankfulness—to unite the Methodist Churches of the two countries.
At our Conference of 1870 we were favored with the presence of two honored brethren representing yourselves—Bishop Simpson and Rev. Dr. Foster. The language of the address which has been read does no more than justice to the feeling entertained by the brethren both of the clergy and laity of the value of their services. The sermons they preached are talked of to this day among all our people, and their personal intercourse and addresses produced an impression so pleasant and so cordial that it would be difficult to speak of them in fitting terms without being supposed to be chargeable with exaggeration. I can rejoice—personally inappreciable as I feel myself to do justice to the subject—I can rejoice that there is in this representation a gentleman, Rev. W. Morley Pauson, who is perfectly able to do full justice to the subject; and to him I shall with pleasure refer in regard to several matters which will not permit to mention.

Time being precious, it will not be expected that I should repeat at any length the expressions which occur in the address of our Conference in whatever relates to the fidelity, the usefulness, and the prosperity of the Methodist Church in the United States. We regard your record as ours, and you as belonging to ourselves. In many home circles in England your great Church and your great achievements are talked over, and by our firesides referred to with pride and gratitude. You are placed in circumstances unlike our own. When Methodism rose in England the ground was pre-occupied by other Christian bodies: it was not so to the same extent here. You have a wider field, a great and glorious country. You have free institutions, [applause.] and while I as a British-born subject am not desirous of changing my personal relations to any government on the face of the earth, it gives me pleasure to say that you have in this country a field which the Lord has enabled you to cultivate with great success, and my prayer is that you may continue to increase from year to year until by the blessing of God you have covered this land with the triumphs of the Gospel as the waters cover the sea. [Applause.]

Now, sir, and honored brethren, with regard to our own affairs, I am permitted to state that the past four years, since we had the honor of appearing before you by our representatives, at your previous General Conference, have been years which, taken on the whole—allowing for one single exception—have been of remarkable prosperity. The Lord has greatly blessed us; he has extended our borders, he has multiplied our children, and our people have put forth efforts and manifested a generosity unequalled in any previous period in the history of Methodism. Take as an example the item of church building. Our figures must appear small in comparison with yours, because our body is so much smaller than yours; but we have, however, done well, as we think, for during the past four years we have erected five hundred churches and chapels in Great Britain alone. I do not speak of Ireland, as that country has a representative upon this floor.

We have expended during the four years six millions of dollars upon church building and enlargement, and of the same amount, more than four millions has been actually raised by the contributions of our people, leaving less than one fourth to be raised, so that during this period our Church has raised more than a million of dollars per annum. We have at this time one hundred and forty thousand more sittings in our churches and chapels than we had four years ago, and we are thankful to state that the new churches and chapels are exceedingly well attended. There has been an increase in all our congregations: I cannot state with accuracy how great an increase, but I think now there are 100,000 more in attendance upon these Church services, than there were four years ago. [Applause.]

Then there is one part of Great Britain which we have specially considered, and that is the great metropolis of the country. From various causes Methodism in London has not had the place it should have occupied. Very considerable effort has been made to remedy this, and but recently a scheme has been projected, and is already very considerably advanced, from which we hope for good results; that is, through the liberality of our people it is proposed to build fifty new churches in London.

In that metropolis there are three and a half millions of people, and there is nothing like church accommodation for that number. We propose for our share to build fifty new churches, the smallest of which shall have a seating capacity of one thousand. A generous layman, Sir Francis Lytton, has contributed a quarter of a million dollars for this purpose, on condition that the same amount shall be raised by the friends of this project outside of London; and I am happy to state that they have responded to that appeal, and the subscription has already been raised. [Applause.] and these churches are intended to be large, capacious, and contain each one thousand sittings in the audience-room. Also, we are to have school-rooms and vestries to correspond. Several of them are already either completed, or in a state of progress; and we have very little doubt that this movement will soon have arrived at its completion for the accommodation of these masses in the great metropolis of England.

Then with regard to schools: these do not take the same place with us that yours do. In this country your Sunday-schools embrace all classes, whereas with us the more opulent seldom attend, and regard them in the light of missionary undertakings. However, I am glad to say that your idea is fast becoming more prevalent among us; we have increased

our attendance in the Sunday-schools very materially late, and the attendance is now six hundred and forty thousand, being higher than ever before, and of late years the attendance among the wealthier classes has largely increased; and the Conference has appointed a special charge of the work of visiting the Sunday-schools, and giving such advice as may be found necessary.

Then with regard to day schools our address mentions that the subject of education occupies a large share of attention, but to explain this would occupy too much time. Until the passing of the recent Elementary Education Act the whole elementary education of our young was in the hands of voluntary bodies. There was no State provision for the education of the children, except in the form of grants in aid chiefly by religious bodies—the Church of England having about three-fourths of all; the Wesleyans and the Roman Catholics did something, while the Congregationalists and Baptists did very little.

The new legislation has provided another class of elementary schools unconnected with Churches, managed by boards, elected by the rate-payers generally, and the expenses defrayed out of the public rates. From this new arrangement much has been expected; but it is too much in its infancy and too much encompassed with initial difficulties to enable me to speak with confidence of its probable results. At the next General Conference we expect when our representatives shall stand before you that they will be able to give a satisfactory account of the results of this first attempt to render elementary education really national.

One matter may deserve notice in regard to the higher education of the country. Until quite recently the great Universities of Oxford and Cambridge were closed to all applicants except those who conformed to the Church of England, now we are happy to say that this restriction has been repealed, and that unjust and oppressive state of things has passed away. [Cheers.] The great question of religious equality has been advanced by this one step, and new persons of all denominations can go to our national Universities of Oxford and Cambridge and be eligible to the emoluments and honours in them. [Cheers.] Already a goodly band of Methodist young men have taken advantage of the change, and I am happy to say that any of our Methodist youth who conduct themselves with propriety seem to be no less under no disadvantage whatever because not connected with the Church of England. [Cheers.] While I am speaking upon the subject I may be permitted to mention that our three theological colleges, containing about two hundred students, continue as in former years. We are careful indeed, in the selection of our candidates assigning several exceptions to each applicant before admission, and we cherish the belief that, under the blessing of God, a more efficient ministry is being raised up in England.

I pass from these matters to say a word with reference to our home work. The total amount raised for this fund is about \$100,000 a year. We have of late years assigned ministers to districts in London where there is absolutely no Methodism, many of which there are containing from 20,000 to 50,000 people. Four of these ministers were appointed at our last conference, without circuit, charge, or church. They are sent to preach, and by the blessing of God, to raise up a circuit. We find our mission in London with its three millions and a quarter of population, where religious provision is lamentably insufficient for the wants of the people, to be increasingly important and urgent. In connection with this movement we have just established a special fund for hiring halls and theatres, and for employing lay agents and Bible women, to reach the lowest and most neglected classes of our population.

Then with regard to foreign missions; on the whole they have been fairly prosperous. We have a hope that before long we shall have two new affiliated Conferences, one in the West Indies and one in South Africa; and preliminary financial measures have already been taken with a view to that end. In Europe, we have fourteen circuits in South Germany, your work being chiefly in the North. By the blessing of God our little commencement in Italy has resulted in the establishment of twenty circuits. [Cheers.] In that country we have never had more than two Englishmen as laborers. But the Lord has raised up a goodly band of Italians. Four or five of these were formerly priests, one was a friar, two or three were university tutors or professors, while others have been drawn from the humbler walks of life. We have completed the purchase of a block in a central situation of the city of Rome. [Cheers.] The price was \$50,000, which money has been raised and paid. [Applause.] so that in the heart of the Eternal City we have now a good position. Part of this property will be altered so as to be fit for a church, schools, and parsonage, while the remaining part will be let as shops and dwellings; and owing to the very reasonable terms on which the property was obtained, we shall derive from this part a fair interest on the total outlay. What is more important, the great Head of the Church has raised up a brother who seems eminently qualified to work in the city of Rome—Signor Sciarrelli, who is an eloquent preacher. I may just mention that a short time ago there was a public discussion between the Catholics on the one hand, and the Protestants on the other, on this question: Whether St. Peter was ever in Rome? The discussion was held for three days, the ablest disputants on the Romish side being engaged. The whole was conducted with great order, and our Methodist evangelist was chosen as the first speaker to lead off the argument on the Protestant side of this question. The discussion caused immense interest; and the effect may be judged of from the fact that the Pope has prohibited all further discussion of the question. [Long and continued applause.]

Now, honored brethren, before closing these remarks, I must in fidelity to the trust reposed in me, express our regret that with all these external evidences of prosperity, our Church membership does not increase at a more rapid rate. It does not decline. We are 10,000 members

more than we were four years ago. But the rate of our increase in our membership is not commensurate with the increase in our churches, congregations, and schools. We are resolved, by the grace of God, to be more holy, more devoted and faithful. We have lost some noble men since the last General Conference. James Dixon, who was known here many years ago; and Thomas Vasey, who if he had lived, would doubtless have been President of our Conference, and the narrative of whose glorious triumph over death has exercised over thousands in our country a most blessed influence. We desire to remember that our great work is, after all not so much the advocacy of sect or party, as to spread scriptural holiness throughout the land. We are thankful to believe, brethren, that the great Head of the Church continues to bless us in the spread of the great truth of the Gospel, and we are resolved never to abate or weaken our testimony to the true divinity of our blessed Lord; the atonement made for sin by his precious blood and perfect sacrifice; the necessity of the inspiration and indwelling of the Holy Spirit, in order to repentance, conversion, sanctification, and walk with God; and the necessity of inculcating upon all our people the precepts of the divine law, and the duty and blessedness of practical religion, so that the world may see that their profession is not an empty name. We have had gracious revivals in several parts of the country in the last few months, some of them very large—I cannot tell how large, but whatever may be the statistics, at all events the Lord has watered his heritage, and sinners have been heard crying for mercy, and the Churches are receiving accessions. We are thankful to tell you of a Spirit of union and brotherly love prevailing through Great Britain. We have, of course, differences of opinion in detail; this is to be expected; but I believe we have the spirit of love and charity. I have no doubt if I should be in your country awhile, and learn more of your Churches, I should find the same here; but nothing is more marked, nor more beautiful, than the spirit of love and mutual confidence which pervades the hearts of our Methodist preachers in England, [Cheers.] they never loved the truth more, and were never more brave in declaring than at the present time.

There is also a tendency toward closer union among the different Methodist bodies. In our country the junior Methodist societies, taken all together, have a membership fully three-fourths as large as our own. Although we do not at the present see the way clear for a complete fusion, we do see our way for a better mutual understanding than formerly prevailed. If any asperity or ascription existed in former years, we are thankful to report that this has greatly died away, on which account we thank God and take courage. For the very marked manner in which you have received our address, and for these expressions of interest toward our work in England, again permit me to return you our sincerest thanks. [Long continued applause.]

Mr. Pauson said:—
Bishop Simpson, honored and dear Fathers and Brethren: There are three very sufficient reasons why I should not detain you at length with any remarks of mine: first, because your time is precious; weighty matters await your attention and decision, and there are delegates present from other bodies who have a right to be heard. Second, because I hardly consider myself a representative, my presence here being but the accident of an accident, but only as a sort of *fidus Achates* to my friend and brother, Mr. Wiseman, to whose address you have just listened with so much pleasure. And third, because four years ago, when I had a legitimate chance, I exhausted myself, and I am afraid exhausted you. Since then no material change has been brought within the range of a telescopic observation.

Although I disclaim the character of a representative, I am grateful to the British Conference, to which I still wear tears, that it has honored me in its appointment of Fraternal Delegate on this interesting occasion. I yield to no man on earth in sincere admiration of the work which you are doing; a work which always attracted me, but of which I never thought so highly as since I have looked upon it with a nearer vision. I have not yet had the opportunity of witnessing your operations in the South, though, if God spares me, I hope to add that to my experience before long. As I have gone in and out through your borders, from Maine to California, and from where the Fathers of Waters leaves the fair city of St. Louis, to where in the far North, the forests wave on the shores of Puget's Sound—and I have seen you abreast of the newest settlements everywhere, engaged in the same holy toil, planting the same blessed civilization, uplifting the same consecrated cross, many a time has my heart throbbled with thankfulness to the God who has raised up this power in your country. I have chronicled your marches and successes with true brotherly pride, and have noted that you have not only leavened your own country, but in the munificence of your zeal you have crossed the continent, have made the world a neighborhood, and it is hardly too much to say you have girdled the world with a zone of labor and an atmosphere of prayer.

In the work which you are doing you are providing for the permanent national life, for those are healthiest nations of which the Holy Seed is the substance; and the strong rampart of defense is a rampart of sanctified mind. With all my heart I reiterate the prayer, May the Lord God of our fathers make you a thousand-fold more than you are, and bless you as he hath promised!

I deem it fortunate that circumstances enabled me to witness the inauguration in your Church history at the last General Conference, the first introduction of colored delegates. [Applause.] At this Conference I am permitted to witness the admission of the laymen upon your floor to share equally in its deliberations. [Applause.] I am watching, the result of your experiment with some solicitude, but with hardly any misgivings. [Long applause.] But so far as concerning the part of the laymen the greatest possible co-operation, the most entire accord with the pastorate in the spreading of the work of God, so far I am sure, there is

no Methodist heart but that beats in unison with your own. In this great Amalthean battle we need a Moses to pray, a Joshua to fight, and an Aaron and Hur to hold up Moses's hands. [Long applause.] You will not expect me, after the exhaustive address of my colleague to say much upon the state and prospects of British Methodism; and it is, moreover known to many of you that since the last General Conference I have only looked at its enterprises as it were, through a loophole of retreat. [Laughter.] But is a law in mental optics that far sight is often clear sight—and there are two or three aspects which have presented themselves to me, and which perhaps escaped my friend and colleague because he was too near to see them. It is my province to remind you of these.

I have observed, I think, a gradual growth in the estimation and honor in which the Wesleyan Methodist Church in England is held by the English people; but this has been obtained not by the ostentatious pushing of itself into public, but by its consistent and earnest doing of its proper work, it has won an almost national recognition and esteem. Time was, and not remotely, when it was otherwise; when, so formidable was the reproach of Methodism, and so overshadowing the influence beneath which it wrought and suffered, that it could scarcely get sufficiently into the light to let its pure religion and undefiled come under the observation of men. It was the custom sometimes to ignore it, sometimes with an air of patronage to tolerate it, sometimes kindly to apologize for it, and at least to associate its fervor with fanaticism, and to regard it as an irregular and very humble helper which might be suffered, though with some misgiving to do a little guerrilla war in the service of Christ. For long years English Methodism bore all this very patiently, counting no antagonisms, like Nebemiah hardly deigning to come down from its great work even to defend its character, but always planting Churches, and always sowing souls. Now it is having its reward, and those who hinder, bigotry and prejudice are not by any means dead, but the Methodism of to-day occupies a very different position from the Methodism of even twenty years ago. It is now recognized as a spiritual power. It is hailed as an energetic ally. Scholarship and culture are not denied it. It is even escaping from the charge of being a vulgar thing. Its representatives are in the great council of the nation. It sends its men, its women, and its children to the schools of the world, and its education of the rising generation is directed. It has penetrated even into Westminster Abbey. Its sons sit among the learned, as learned as any on the Committee of Bible Revision, and while thousands and tens of thousands listen to its clear teaching of the Gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ, its influences are felt like an atmosphere breathed unconsciously, like air-waves breaking upon society at every point with unceasing but resistless pressure.

I know that this change in public opinion may fluctuate, and that the altered circumstances are not free from danger;—just as Capua was more disastrous than Cannae to the old Roman army—and yet, believing as I do, that while Methodism remains simple in purpose and strong in faith it can leave nothing but blessings behind it, I rejoice in the ample opportunities which are thus afforded for doing good, and I take it that God is thus indicating his purpose that Methodism shall become more aggressive against evil than ever. Times of persecution and strife, however they may brace individual piety, are not favorable to associate endeavor. Days of obscurity and reproach are the days of the Church's testimony, when she endures hardness and nurses heroes, and cultivates that faith which is the stuff of which martyrs are made. When made on so her to become missionary of the people, and the waves and the enemy on all sides, and she gives rest in catacombs but in temples, and she worships not in a cave except that of the Holy Ghost, which is a lambent and cleansing flame. Her growing industry, therefore, points out her solemn duty. I trust in God she will be faithful to do it.

I have discovered what I think to be a very hopeful sign in British Methodism, and that is, that while it retains its unbending firmness as its former principles, it has become more flexible in its modes of action. It adapts itself to new necessities with an easier grace; it looks with more indulgence upon bold efforts to do the Master's work, although they may not run quite in the respectable groove of former times. Hence has sprung the princely efforts which are announced as being made on so large a scale for the erection of fifty churches in London within the next few years, for the employment of lay agents, specially fitted and furnished to make a raid on its darkness and evil, and otherwise for the moral conquest of that vast mass of human life—that ocean with its millions of billows, so many of which are "raging waves foaming out their own shame."

In this connection I may fitly speak of another work of Christ-like charity. In the great heart of the founder of Methodism there were many pulses which beat for the fatherless; and the first house of worship which was built in Newcastle-upon-Tyne was known as the Orphan House, because provision was made about for the shelter and training of outcast children. The houses of worship originally provided for a paragonable above, which gave rise to the saying that "Wesley's ministers were above their work." Gradually the idea was lost in what was considered more pressing and needy work which the Church was called to do. But about three years ago the heart of a young minister was inspired to revive this tradition of the elders on a small scale, but with large hopes, and he found among a children's home, whose object was to rescue from the maelstrom of vice and danger, and from finally becoming criminals, those wretched who have been thrown out upon the earth by the death of their parents, or by having been forsaken. These children have been gathered, placed under the superintendence of a pastor, and divided into families, maintaining their own home relations, but linked to each other by the common school. Of these families there are now four, consisting of forty-three boys and seventeen girls, rescued from the heart of the vast sea of iniquity in the city of London. From the first it has

been undertaken and carried on by faith and in dependence upon him who can so open the heart of the church that it becomes benevolent, and pours forth his benefactions even as the smitten rock in the wilderness poured forth the living water. These schools are flourishing and giving increased promise of usefulness. My friend, Mr. Stephenson, into whose heart God put this seed, is now in this house, [Applause.] on his way to Canada, where we hope, by the blessing of God, to establish a like institution.

When I look at all this, at all these great efforts and sacrifices, this girthing of the Church's energy, this Samaritanism of charity, so to speak, this earnest work and prayer, it seems to me an arguement that is very hopeful for the Church's future in her world mission. Mr. Wiseman has already informed you of the one drawback to the progress of Methodism in England during the last four years—there does not seem to be a proportionate increase in the membership of the Church. I have thought that the whole mass of the ministry in England has been lately stirred to a deeper appreciation of the simple Gospel, and to a closer clinging to the story of the cross, to a direct aim at the fifth rib, to a manlier tone in the proclamation of the everlasting Gospel. To me this is hopeful.

There has been at our late conferences much personal humbling in the sight of God, and the results of this humiliation and of the resulting divine baptism upon our ministers have been marked and blessed. They are becoming better and purer, and are endeavoring to keep nearer to and under the cross. They have dared New York City, thought to keep some of the results of this humiliation and of the resulting divine baptism upon our ministers have been marked and blessed. They are becoming better and purer, and are endeavoring to keep nearer to and under the cross. They have dared New York City, thought to keep some of the results of this humiliation and of the resulting divine baptism upon our ministers have been marked and blessed. They are becoming better and purer, and are endeavoring to keep nearer to and under the cross. They have dared New York City, thought to keep some of the results of this humiliation and of the resulting divine baptism upon our ministers have been marked and blessed. They are becoming better and purer, and are endeavoring to keep nearer to and under the cross. They have dared New York City, thought to keep some of the results of this humiliation and of the resulting divine baptism upon our ministers have been marked and blessed. They are becoming better and purer, and are endeavoring to keep nearer to and under the cross. They have dared New York City, thought to keep some of the results of this humiliation and of the resulting divine baptism upon our ministers have been marked and blessed. They are becoming better and purer, and are endeavoring to keep nearer to and under the cross. They have dared New York City, thought to keep some of the results of this humiliation and of the resulting divine baptism upon our ministers have been marked and blessed. They are becoming better and purer, and are endeavoring to keep nearer to and under the cross. They have dared New York City, thought to keep some of the results of this humiliation and of the resulting divine baptism upon our ministers have been marked and blessed. They are becoming better and purer, and are endeavoring to keep nearer to and under the cross. They have dared New York City, thought to keep some of the results of this humiliation and of the resulting divine baptism upon our ministers have been marked and blessed. They are becoming better and purer, and are endeavoring to keep nearer to and under the cross. They have dared New York City, thought to keep some of the results of this humiliation and of the resulting divine baptism upon our ministers have been marked and blessed. They are becoming better and purer, and are endeavoring to keep nearer to and under the cross. They have dared New York City, thought to keep some of the results of this humiliation and of the resulting divine baptism upon our ministers have been marked and blessed. They are becoming better and purer, and are endeavoring to keep nearer to and under the cross. They have dared New York City, thought to keep some of the results of this humiliation and of the resulting divine baptism upon our ministers have been marked and blessed. They are becoming better and purer, and are endeavoring to keep nearer to and under the cross. They have dared New York City, thought to keep some of the results of this humiliation and of the resulting divine baptism upon our ministers have been marked and blessed. They are becoming better and purer, and are endeavoring to keep nearer to and under the cross. They have dared New York City, thought to keep some of the results of this humiliation and of the resulting divine baptism upon our ministers have been marked and blessed. They are becoming better and purer, and are endeavoring to keep nearer to and under the cross. They have dared New York City, thought to keep some of the results of this humiliation and of the resulting divine baptism upon our ministers have been marked and blessed. They are becoming better and purer, and are endeavoring to keep nearer to and under the cross. They have dared New York City, thought to keep some of the results of this humiliation and of the resulting divine baptism upon our ministers have been marked and blessed. They are becoming better and purer, and are endeavoring to keep nearer to and under the cross. They have dared New York City, thought to keep some of the results of this humiliation and of the resulting divine baptism upon our ministers have been marked and blessed. They are becoming better and purer, and are endeavoring to keep nearer to and under the cross. They have dared New York City, thought to keep some of the results of this humiliation and of the resulting divine baptism upon our ministers have been marked and blessed. They are becoming better and purer, and are endeavoring to keep nearer to and under the cross. They have dared New York City, thought to keep some of the results of this humiliation and of the resulting divine baptism upon our ministers have been marked and blessed. They are becoming better and purer, and are endeavoring to keep nearer to and under the cross. They have dared New York City, thought to keep some of the results of this humiliation and of the resulting divine baptism upon our ministers have been marked and blessed. They are becoming better and purer, and are endeavoring to keep nearer to and under the cross. They have dared New York City, thought to keep some of the results of this humiliation and of the resulting divine baptism upon our ministers have been marked and blessed. They are becoming better and purer, and are endeavoring to keep nearer to and under the cross. They have dared New York City, thought to keep some of the results of this humiliation and of the resulting divine baptism upon our ministers have been marked and blessed. They are becoming better and purer, and are endeavoring to keep nearer to and under the cross. They have dared New York City, thought to keep some of the results of this humiliation and of the resulting divine baptism upon our ministers have been marked and blessed. They are becoming better and purer, and are endeavoring to keep nearer to and under the cross. They have dared New York City, thought to keep some of the results of this humiliation and of the resulting divine baptism upon our ministers have been marked and blessed. They are becoming better and purer, and are endeavoring to keep nearer to and under the cross. They have dared New York City, thought to keep some of the results of this humiliation and of the resulting divine baptism upon our ministers have been marked and blessed. They are becoming better and purer, and are endeavoring to keep nearer to and under the cross. They have dared New York City, thought to keep some of the results of this humiliation and of the resulting divine baptism upon our ministers have been marked and blessed. They are becoming better and purer, and are endeavoring to keep nearer to and under the cross. They have dared New York City, thought to keep some of the results of this humiliation and of the resulting divine baptism upon our ministers have been marked and blessed. They are becoming better and purer, and are endeavoring to keep nearer to and under the cross. They have dared New York City, thought to keep some of the results of this humiliation and of the resulting divine baptism upon our ministers have been marked and blessed. They are becoming better and purer, and are endeavoring to keep nearer to and under the cross. They have dared New York City, thought to keep some of the results of this humiliation and of the resulting divine baptism upon our ministers have been marked and blessed. They are becoming better and purer, and are endeavoring to keep nearer to and under the cross. They have dared New York City, thought to keep some of the results of this humiliation and of the resulting divine baptism upon our ministers have been marked and blessed. They are becoming better and purer, and are endeavoring to keep nearer to and under the cross. They have dared New York City, thought to keep some of the results of this humiliation and of the resulting divine baptism upon our ministers have been marked and blessed. They are becoming better and purer, and are endeavoring to keep nearer to and under the cross. They have dared New York City, thought to keep some of the results of this humiliation and of the resulting divine baptism upon our ministers have been marked and blessed. They are becoming better and purer, and are endeavoring to keep nearer to and under the cross. They have dared New York City, thought to keep some of the results of this humiliation and of the resulting divine baptism upon our ministers have been marked and blessed. They are becoming better and purer, and are endeavoring to keep nearer to and under the cross. They have dared New York City, thought to keep some of the results of this humiliation and of the resulting divine baptism upon our ministers have been marked and blessed. They are becoming better and purer, and are endeavoring to keep nearer to and under the cross. They have dared New York City, thought to keep some of the results of this humiliation and of the resulting divine baptism upon our ministers have been marked and blessed. They are becoming better and purer, and are endeavoring to keep nearer to and under the cross. They have dared New York City, thought to keep some of the results of this humiliation and of the resulting divine baptism upon our ministers have been marked and blessed. They are becoming better and purer, and are endeavoring to keep nearer to and under the cross. They have dared New York City, thought to keep some of the results of this humiliation and of the resulting divine baptism upon our ministers have been marked and blessed. They are becoming better and purer, and are endeavoring to keep nearer to and under the cross. They have dared New York City, thought to keep some of the results of this humiliation and of the resulting divine baptism upon our ministers have been marked and blessed. They are becoming better and purer, and are endeavoring to keep nearer to and under the cross. They have dared New York City, thought to keep some of the results of this humiliation and of the resulting divine baptism upon our ministers have been marked and blessed. They are becoming better and purer, and are endeavoring to keep nearer to and under the cross. They have dared New York City, thought to keep some of the results of this humiliation and of the resulting divine baptism upon our ministers have been marked and blessed. They are becoming better and purer, and are endeavoring to keep nearer to and under the cross. They have dared New York City, thought to keep some of the results of this humiliation and of the resulting divine baptism upon our ministers have been marked and blessed. They are becoming better and purer, and are endeavoring to keep nearer to and under the cross. They have dared New York City, thought to keep some of the results of this humiliation and of the resulting divine baptism upon our ministers have been marked and blessed. They are becoming better and purer, and are endeavoring to keep nearer to and under the cross. They have dared New York City, thought to keep some of the results of this humiliation and of the resulting divine baptism upon our ministers have been marked and blessed. They are becoming better and purer, and are endeavoring to keep nearer to and under the cross. They have dared New York City, thought to keep some of the results of this humiliation and of the resulting divine baptism upon our ministers have been marked and blessed. They are becoming better and purer, and are endeavoring to keep nearer to and under the cross. They have dared New York City, thought to keep some of the results of this humiliation and of the resulting divine baptism upon our ministers have been marked and blessed. They are becoming better and purer, and are endeavoring to keep nearer to and under the cross. They have dared New York City, thought to keep some of the results of this humiliation and of the resulting divine baptism upon our ministers have been marked and blessed. They are becoming better and purer, and are endeavoring to keep nearer to and under the cross. They have dared New York City, thought to keep some of the results of this humiliation and of the resulting divine baptism upon our ministers have been marked and blessed. They are becoming better and purer, and are endeavoring to keep nearer to and under the cross. They have dared New York City, thought to keep some of the results of this humiliation and of the resulting divine baptism upon our ministers have been marked and blessed. They are becoming better and purer, and are endeavoring to keep nearer to and under the cross. They have dared New York City, thought to keep some of the results of this humiliation and of the resulting divine baptism upon our ministers have been marked and blessed. They are becoming better and purer, and are endeavoring to keep nearer to and under the cross. They have dared New York City, thought to keep some of the results of this humiliation and of the resulting divine baptism upon our ministers have been marked and blessed. They are becoming better and purer, and are endeavoring to keep nearer to and under the cross. They have dared New York City, thought to keep some of the results of this humiliation and of the resulting divine baptism upon our ministers have been marked and blessed. They are becoming better and purer, and are endeavoring to keep nearer to and under the cross. They have dared New York City, thought to keep some of the results of this humiliation and of the resulting divine baptism upon our ministers have been marked and blessed. They are becoming better and purer, and are endeavoring to keep nearer to and under the cross. They have dared New York City, thought to keep some of the results of this humiliation and of the resulting divine baptism upon our ministers have been marked and blessed. They are becoming better and purer, and are endeavoring to keep nearer to and under the cross. They have dared New York City, thought to keep some of the results of this humiliation and of the resulting divine baptism upon our ministers have been marked and blessed. They are becoming better and purer, and are endeavoring to keep nearer to and under the cross. They have dared New York City, thought to keep some of the results of this humiliation and of the resulting divine baptism upon our ministers have been marked and blessed. They are becoming better and purer, and are endeavoring to keep nearer to and under the cross. They have dared New York City, thought to keep some of the results of this humiliation and of the resulting divine baptism upon our ministers have been marked and blessed. They are becoming better and purer, and are endeavoring to keep nearer to and under the cross. They have dared New York City, thought to keep some of the results of this humiliation and of the resulting divine baptism upon our ministers have been marked and blessed. They are becoming better and purer, and are endeavoring to keep nearer to and under the cross. They have dared New York City, thought to keep some of the results of this humiliation and of the resulting divine baptism upon our ministers have been marked and blessed. They are becoming better and purer, and are endeavoring to keep nearer to and under the cross. They have dared New York City, thought to keep some of the results of this humiliation and of the resulting divine baptism upon our ministers have been marked and blessed. They are becoming better and purer, and are endeavoring to keep nearer to and under the cross. They have dared New York City, thought to keep some of the results of this humiliation and of the resulting divine baptism upon our ministers have been marked and blessed. They are becoming better and purer, and are endeavoring to keep nearer to and under the cross. They have dared New York City, thought to keep some of the results of this humiliation and of the resulting divine baptism upon our ministers have been marked and blessed. They are becoming better and purer, and are endeavoring to keep nearer to and under the cross. They have dared New York City, thought to keep some of the results of this humiliation and of the resulting divine baptism upon our ministers have been marked and blessed. They are becoming better and purer, and are endeavoring to keep nearer to and under the cross. They have dared New York City, thought to keep some of the results of this humiliation and of the resulting divine baptism upon our ministers have been marked and blessed. They are becoming better and purer, and are endeavoring to keep nearer to and under the cross. They have dared New York City, thought to keep some of the results of this humiliation and of the resulting divine baptism upon our ministers have been marked and blessed. They are becoming better and purer, and are endeavoring to keep nearer to and under the cross. They have dared New York City, thought to keep some of the results of this humiliation and of the resulting divine baptism upon our ministers have been marked and blessed. They are becoming better and purer, and are endeavoring to keep nearer to and under the cross. They have dared New York City, thought to keep some of the results of this humiliation and of the resulting divine baptism upon our ministers have been marked and blessed. They are becoming better and purer, and are endeavoring to keep nearer to and under the cross. They have dared New York City, thought to keep some of the results of this humiliation and of the resulting divine baptism upon our ministers have been marked and blessed. They are becoming better and purer, and are endeavoring to keep nearer to and under the cross. They have dared New York City, thought to keep some of the results of this humiliation and of the resulting divine baptism upon our ministers have been marked and blessed. They are becoming better and purer, and are endeavoring to keep nearer to and under the cross. They have dared New York City, thought to keep some of the results of this humiliation and of the resulting divine baptism upon our ministers have been marked and blessed. They are becoming better and purer, and are endeavoring to keep nearer to and under the cross. They have dared New York City, thought to keep some of the results of this humiliation and of the resulting divine baptism upon our ministers have been marked and blessed. They are becoming better and purer, and are endeavoring to keep nearer to and under the cross. They have dared New York City, thought to keep some of the results of this humiliation and of the resulting divine baptism upon our ministers have been marked and blessed. They are becoming better and purer, and are endeavoring to keep nearer to and under the cross. They have dared New York City, thought to keep some of the results of this humiliation and of the resulting divine baptism upon our ministers have been marked and blessed. They are becoming better and purer, and are endeavoring to keep nearer to and under the cross. They have dared New York City, thought to keep some of the results of this humiliation and of the resulting divine baptism upon our ministers have been marked and blessed. They are becoming better and purer, and are endeavoring to keep nearer to and under the cross. They have dared New York City, thought to keep some of the results of this humiliation and of the resulting divine baptism upon our ministers have been marked and blessed. They are becoming better and purer, and are endeavoring to keep nearer to and under the cross. They have dared New York City, thought to keep some of the results of this humiliation and of the resulting divine baptism upon our ministers have been marked and blessed. They are becoming better and purer, and are endeavoring to keep nearer to and under the cross. They have dared New York City, thought to keep some of the results of this humiliation and of the resulting divine baptism upon our ministers have been marked and blessed. They are becoming better and purer, and are endeavoring to keep nearer to and under the cross. They have dared New York City, thought to keep some of the results of this humiliation and of the resulting divine baptism upon our ministers have been marked and blessed. They are becoming better and purer, and are endeavoring to keep nearer to and under the cross. They have dared New York City, thought to keep some of the results of this humiliation and of the resulting divine baptism upon our ministers have been marked and blessed. They are becoming better and purer, and are endeavoring to keep nearer to and under the cross. They have dared New York City, thought to keep some of the results of this humiliation and of the resulting divine baptism upon our ministers have been marked and blessed. They are becoming better and purer, and are endeavoring to keep nearer to and under the cross. They have dared New York City, thought to keep some of the results of this humiliation and of the resulting divine baptism upon our ministers have been marked and blessed. They are becoming better and purer, and are endeavoring to keep nearer to and under the cross. They have dared New York City, thought to keep some of the results of this humiliation and of the resulting divine baptism upon our ministers have been marked and blessed. They are becoming better and purer, and are endeavoring to keep nearer to and under the cross. They have dared New York City, thought to keep some of the results of this humiliation and of the resulting divine baptism upon our ministers have been marked and blessed. They are becoming better and purer, and are endeavoring to keep nearer to and under the cross. They have dared New York City, thought to keep some of the results of this humiliation and of the resulting divine baptism upon our ministers have been marked and blessed. They are becoming better and purer, and are endeavoring to keep nearer to and under the cross. They have dared New York City, thought to keep some of the results of this humiliation and of the resulting divine baptism upon our ministers have been marked and blessed. They are becoming better and purer, and are endeavoring to keep nearer to and under the cross. They have dared New York City, thought to keep some of the results of this humiliation and of the resulting divine baptism upon our ministers have been marked and blessed. They are becoming better and purer, and are endeavoring to keep nearer to and under the cross. They have dared New York City, thought to keep some of the results of this humiliation and of the resulting divine baptism upon our ministers have been marked and blessed. They are becoming better and purer, and are endeavoring to keep nearer to and under the cross. They have dared New York City, thought to keep some of the results of this humiliation and of the resulting divine baptism upon our ministers have been marked and blessed. They are becoming better and purer, and are endeavoring to keep nearer to and under the cross. They have dared New York City, thought to keep some of the results of this humiliation and of the resulting divine baptism upon our ministers have been marked and blessed. They are becoming better and purer, and are endeavoring to keep nearer to and under the cross. They have dared New York City, thought to keep some of the results of this humiliation and of the resulting divine baptism upon our ministers have been marked and blessed. They are becoming better and purer, and are endeavoring to keep nearer to and under the cross. They have dared New York City, thought to keep some of the results of this humiliation and of the resulting divine baptism upon our ministers have been marked and blessed. They are becoming better and purer, and are endeavoring to keep nearer to and under the cross. They have dared New York City, thought to keep some of the results of this humiliation and of the resulting divine baptism upon our ministers have been marked and blessed. They are becoming better and purer, and are endeavoring to keep nearer to and under the cross. They have dared New York City, thought to keep some of the results of this humiliation and of the resulting divine baptism upon our ministers have been marked and blessed. They are becoming better and purer, and are endeavoring to keep nearer to and under the cross. They have dared New York City, thought to keep some of the results of this humiliation and of the resulting divine baptism upon our ministers have been marked and blessed. They are becoming better and purer, and are endeavoring to keep nearer to and under the cross. They have dared New York City, thought to keep some of the results of this humiliation and of the resulting divine baptism upon our ministers have been marked and blessed. They are becoming better and purer, and are endeavoring to keep nearer to and under the cross. They have dared New York City, thought to keep some of the results of this humiliation and of the resulting divine baptism upon our ministers have been marked and blessed. They are becoming better and purer, and are endeavoring to keep nearer to and under the cross. They have dared New York City, thought to keep some of the results of this humiliation and of the resulting divine baptism upon our ministers have been marked and blessed. They are becoming better and purer, and are endeavoring to keep nearer to and under the cross. They have dared New York City, thought to keep some of the results of this humiliation and of the resulting divine baptism upon our ministers have been marked and blessed. They are becoming better and purer, and are endeavoring to keep nearer to and under the cross. They have dared New York City, thought to keep some of the results of this humiliation and of the resulting divine baptism upon our ministers have been marked and blessed. They are becoming better and purer, and are endeavoring to keep nearer to and under the cross. They have dared New York City, thought to keep some of the results of this humiliation and of the resulting divine baptism upon our ministers have been marked and blessed. They are becoming better and purer, and are endeavoring to keep nearer to and under the cross. They have dared New York City, thought to keep some of the results of this humiliation and of the resulting divine baptism upon our ministers have been marked and blessed. They are becoming better and purer, and are endeavoring to keep nearer to and under the cross. They have dared New York City, thought to keep some of the results of this humiliation and of the resulting divine baptism upon our ministers have been marked and blessed. They are becoming better and purer, and are endeavoring to keep nearer to and under the cross. They have dared New York City, thought to keep some of the results of this humiliation and of the resulting divine baptism upon our ministers have been marked and blessed. They are becoming better and purer, and are endeavoring to keep nearer to and under the cross. They have dared New York City, thought to keep some of the results of this humiliation and of the resulting divine baptism upon our ministers have been marked and blessed. They are becoming better and purer, and are endeavoring to keep nearer to and under the cross. They have dared New York City, thought to keep some of the results of this humiliation and of the resulting divine baptism upon our ministers have been marked and blessed. They are becoming better and purer, and are endeavoring to keep nearer to and under the cross. They have dared New York City, thought to keep some of the results of this humiliation and of the resulting divine baptism upon our ministers have been marked and blessed. They are becoming better and purer, and are endeavoring to keep nearer to and under the cross. They have dared New York City, thought to keep some of the results of this humiliation and of the resulting divine baptism upon our ministers have been marked and blessed. They are becoming better and purer, and are endeavoring to keep nearer to and under the cross. They have dared New York City, thought to keep some of the results of this humiliation and of the resulting divine baptism upon our ministers have been marked and blessed. They are becoming better and pur

General Intelligence.

REV. S. T. RAND AND THE BAPTISTS.

We copy the following from the Christian Messenger.

To the Editor of the Christian Messenger:

DEAR BROTHER,—The statement of the Windsor Mail, extracted from the Recorder in your last issue, referring to myself, is correct. My reasons in detail for the step I have taken will probably have to be given in another form. But they can be summed up very briefly:

1. After years of prayerful consideration, I have been led to regard with dread and painful conclusion that the Church at Hantsport, on the roll of which my name stands and the Baptist Denomination generally in these Provinces, is in a state of decay.

2. After a long and very careful and prayerful investigation, I have been led to regard the "Brethren," both in their "Faith," and more especially in their Practice, as exhibiting in some good degree the "Faith of the Gospel," but in their "Practices," as exhibiting a "letting their light shine before men, that others can see their good works and glorify our Father who is in heaven."

3. It will do me no favor to insert this brief note in your next issue, which will confer a favor.

Yours very truly, S. T. RAND.

P.S.—Dating my note reminds me that I am this day just three and two years ago, as I have said what I have said, and appear here to do so, but I have written it on my knees and wept over it, and in the presence of the All-wise God I can neither abate nor change ought.

S. T. R.

It is with great reluctance we publish the above, especially on our brother Rand's account, but our withholding it might be understood or misconstrued by him, and we have therefore no choice. Our brother is well known to our readers that perhaps we need offer no reply to his "dreadful conclusion."

We hope our friends will try to think more charitably of him than he appears to think of them. Those who know the "practices" of the various sects of the Plymouth Brethren, so-called, will perceive that he truly illustrates the spirit which they have so often shown towards other Christian bodies.

With reference to Mr. R.'s P.S., we would suggest that a man may be as much mistaken while "on his knees" as he is upon his feet.

Christian Messenger.

BANKING IN ST. JOHN.—The business men of St. John, N. B., have been very happy in the banking facilities furnished by the Bank of New Brunswick and the branches of the Bank of British North America and Bank of Montreal are not adequate to the requirements of the city and have taken steps to organize "The Maritime Bank of the Dominion of Canada," with a capital of \$1,000,000 and power to increase it to \$2,000,000. The stock is now open at No. 9 North Water St., St. John. The names of leading men, like Hon. John Robertson and Hon. Albert J. Smith, and of Messrs. John W. Thurgate, W. W. Turnbull, Z. King, C. H. Fairweather, James G. McKean, James Donville and George McKean are mentioned as those of gentlemen warmly interested in the enterprise.—Chron.

CAPE BRETON.—Our yearly visitor, the drift ice, has not yet departed from our shore, and according to the tradition of old and experienced inhabitants, there is no probability of its doing so for some time. The whole coast northward, as far as the eye can reach is completely blocked, and vessels bringing spring supplies for our merchants and others are prevented from approaching near the harbor. A large French ship of war reported in the ice yesterday off Schooner Pond, near Cow Bay. It is thought she is bound here but cannot get along.—Chron.

NARROW ESCAPE.—Some parties returning last night from a three days' fishing excursion, when near St. John's Pond heard cries of distress, as from some one in the water. Hurrying their steps, they reached the spot in time to save from a watery grave a young man who had incautiously gone too near the unguarded edge of the Pond, and fell in. The hour was late, and but for an accident the fisherman who in reality became a fisher of men would have been away from the locality; and it is probable the man would have lost his life. Some kind of a fence ought to be erected along the road in front of the Pond.—Express.

SANITARIAN.—The Kentville Star gives us the following particulars of the steps to be taken by the Board of Health, which was organized on Saturday last, by which Mr. Arthur Chute was seriously if not fatally injured. It appears that Mr. Chute struck at the work-shop of Mr. John Marshall for a small sum of money, when the latter called the former and knocked him down stairs. He then threw him into the street. Mr. Chute was taken to his residence where he laid unconscious for several hours. Although he is very seriously injured, hopes of his recovery are entertained. A warrant has been issued for Marshall's arrest, but at our last advices he had not been taken.—Chronicle.

REV. C. F. IRELAND LECTURE, P. L. SAYS.—"In using your Panacea, I have found that it comprises the rare quality in a patent medicine of being as good and even better than the one it is represented to be, it also possesses a very remarkable property, which is, that it causes no smart or unpleasant sensation, and is so gentle that it can be safely given to young children."

LOST HIS MONEY.—A poor tryman complained at the police office on Saturday night that he had been robbed of \$800 in a house in Albemarle Street. The police proceeded to the house and, with the consent of the proprietor, made a thorough search of it and the inmates, but found no trace of the lost money. The proprietor said the man had been in the house a few minutes, drinking with soldiers, but had not enough money to pay for the drinks. This is the first time the complaint has been made in this city, and the police are very anxious to visit such places in Halifax.—Chronicle.

WE are glad to see it officially stated that the Railway between Truro and Amherst will be re-opened in September next. It certainly ought to be.

A young man named Theodore Hillman, who arrived in St. John, N. B., on Tuesday last, by steamer from Boston, died in that city on Friday, of small-pox.—Reporter.

A School House at Lower Horton was burned down one evening last week. The origin of the fire is unknown.

DIED FROM INJURIES.—Thomas Hackett, who was run over on the railway, near Windsor on Tuesday, died the same evening.

BY TELEGRAPH.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT, May 22.—Mr. Chauvin moved, seconded by Mr. Abbott, in amendment to Mr. Gray's amendment, that an address be presented to Her Majesty praying that she cause an Act to be passed annulling the Confederation Act in connection with the House of Representatives to be intended at the time of the passage of the said Act, by providing that every religious denomination in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia continue to possess their rights, franchises and privileges with regard to their schools that such denominations enjoyed in such Provinces at the time of the passage of the said Confederation Act, and that no such rights, franchises and privileges had been then duly established by law.

Mr. Smith asked for an adjournment to give the New Brunswick members time to consult together, as the time was unexpected.

Mr. Connel and Mr. Bolton hoped the adjournment would be granted.

The debate was then a journey.

May 21.—The New Brunswick members have decided to oppose Mr. Chauvin's amendment, respecting the New Brunswick School Law.

NEW YORK, May 20, p. m.—The lower branch of Congress held an all night session, adjourning at 6 o'clock this morning.

The Senate in executive session this p. m., on the Washington Treaty. It is said that the attitude assumed by British Commissioners will render it necessary for the Senate to suspend the American Commissioners and that the proposal of a supplementary article, submitted by Lord Granville, will not be favorably received.

Whether the Senate can form a new article which it will recommend the President to negotiate, and which Great Britain will accept, remains to be seen.

May 27.—The Senate, on Saturday after a session of more than nine hours, by a vote of forty-two to nine, advised the President to negotiate an additional article to the Treaty, on the basis proposed by the British Government although in a somewhat altered form. Minister Schenck was notified by telegraph. Assurances that modifications will not be objected to by the British Government have been received and it is now hoped that the Treaty troubles are ended.

New York, May 27, p. m.—A special Washington dispatch states that a telegram received from London says the verbal changes made by the Senate in the supplemental article of the Treaty of Washington will not affect its ratification, and that every proposition is accepted.

EDITORIAL NOTES &c.

1. MOUNT ALLISON ANNUIVERSARY EXERCISES.—At the close of our note upon this subject last week, we intended to say—"We hope that the Alumni Association, which was formed last year, will claim a suitable place on the programme for public exercises next year." We are glad to see by a notice, which appears in the New Brunswick papers from the Secretary of the Alumni Society, that such a place has been assigned to the sister Society this year.

THE ANNUIVERSARY ORATION of the Alumni Society was to be delivered on Monday evening by M. H. Richey, Esq., of Halifax; and on the same occasion AN INAUGURAL POEM was to be read before the Alumni Association, by Miss H. E. Smith, of St. John.

After the Oration and the Poem the members of the two Associations were to dine together in the Gymnasium of the Ladies' Academy.

2. STEAMER ST. JOHN.—We, in common with the many who have occasion to travel between Windsor, Parrboro and St. John, N. B., rejoice that this very comfortable and well managed steamer in this season again making her regular weekly trips. She leaves St. John on Thursday evening and Windsor, on her return trip on Friday morning, calling at Parrboro on her passage in each direction.

We hope that Mr. Lum's steamer will receive the full share of patronage, which from our own experience in travelling by her, we are sure she well deserves.

3. THE Editor and Book Steward will be absent from the Office when this and the two following numbers of the paper are published; he is sure however that the paper will not suffer because of his absence, since the Brethren Nicolson and Sargent have kindly consented to give attention to the editorial duties until his return.

RECEIPTS FOR PROVINCIAL WESLEYAN, To 28th May, 1872. From Rev J. L. Sponage, J. H. Young, \$1.00, J. Slocum \$2.00.

DISTRICT MEETINGS. PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. The Annual Meeting of this District will be held (D. V.) at Cornwall, on Tuesday, 18th June, at 9 a. m.

All Circuit documents to be in readiness at the opening of the session.

The Circuit Stewards will please be in attendance at 10 a. m. on Wednesday, when the financial business will be taken up.

JAMES TAYLOR, Charlottetown, 24th May, 1872.

ANNAPOLIS DISTRICT. The Annual Meeting of the Wesleyan Ministers of the Annapolis District will be held (D. V.) on Tuesday, the 18th of June, in Providence Church, Bridgetown at 2 o'clock p. m.

Circuit Stewards are earnestly requested to be present at 10 o'clock Wednesday Morning, when financial business will be considered.

The Superintendents of Circuits will please send the required Schedules to the Financial Secretary, not later than the June 10th.

JAMES ENGLAND, Chairman.

THE TRURO DISTRICT. The Truro District will be held in Truro, on Wednesday, the 19th of June, at 2 o'clock p. m.

The financial business will be attended to on Thursday, at 2 p. m. when the Circuit Stewards will please be present.

J. V. JOST, Chairman.

Sydney, May 13th 1872.

WE have often wondered whether there is a person in all New England who does not know and appreciate the value of "Johnson's Amalgam Liniment" as a family medicine. It is adapted to most purposes, and is the best pain killer that can be used.

Farmers and stock raisers have frequently told us that they have seen very good results from giving "Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders to cows and swine before and after dropping their young. The Powders put them in the best condition to give them strength to care and provide for their sucklings.

"NEVER TROUBLE TROUBLE TILL TROUBLE TROUBLE YOU." Is the title of a favorite song by Wellman, 30 cts.

The Pigmy's Harp. Is the name of a compact book of 210 pages, which can be carried in the pocket, and yet contains a very large proportion of the most popular ballad tunes, spiritual songs, &c. It would be difficult to compile a more convenient book for the Vestry, the Prayer Meeting, or Social Singing Meetings. By A. HELL. Price 60 cts.

Everybody likes "KISSING AT THE GARDEN GATE." Song by W. H. LEE. 40 cts.

The Musical Treasure. Continues to be a "Great Success." Great variety of the best Vocal and Instrumental Music. Price in Bds. \$2.50; C. \$3.00; Gilt \$4.00. The above Books and Songs, sent by post-paid, on receipt of retail price.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston. CHAS. H. DITSON & CO., New York.

New Spring Goods! Ex S. S. "Moravian," "Olympia," "Niger," "Caspian," &c., &c.

BRITISH WOOLLEN HALL, 132 & 134 Granville Street

Jennings & Clay. Have much pleasure in announcing to their WHOLESALE and RETAIL customers and friends, that their stock of

British and Foreign Dry Goods, Ready-made Clothing, GENTS' & HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, &c.

is now complete in every department, to which they invite attention.

Shipping News. PORT OF HALIFAX. ARRIVED. May 21.—Stm M. Starr, Smith, St. John, NB; schrs Mary Alice, Conrad, Chateaucroix; Janet Smith, do.

M. J. 22.—Brig Perseverance, D'Oliveira, Demerara; schrs Carlisle, Crosby, Boston; Thursfield, Phillips, Gloucester; Nimble, Larder, Louisiana; Mennard, Ergas, Malo e Bay; Lonsdale, Ready, do; Commodore, Hatt, do; Sea Queen, Hyson, do; J. Rice, Ricy, Laidlaw; Oswald, Cox, Cow Bay; Lord Barry, Gillin, do; Princes Ali, Harting, Sheet Harbor, do.

May 22.—Stm Commerce, Doane, Louisiana; schrs

R. T. MUIR & CO.

Have received per "Olympia," per "Alexandria," "Niger," "Edgar Cecil," and "Caspian."

The completion of their SPRING STOCK, and now offer for sale

220 BALES

Room Paper,

87 Cases Stationery,

Consisting of

NOTE PAPERS, LETTER PAPERS, FOOLSCAP PAPERS, RULED AND PLAIN.

Fancy Note Paper & Envelopes, In Boxes.

INITIAL NOTE PAPER, in Boxes.

16 Cases BLACK INK, all sizes, very Cheap.

3 casks Stephen's superior writing fluids, in BRAD, BLUE BLACK, VIOLET and RED, all sizes.

A small lot of (assorted colours) PERFUMED INK.

One cask containing

Writing Folders, Glass Inkstands, Feather Dusters, &c., &c.

One cask Looking Glasses, all sizes.

4 cases Soap, Hair Oil, and Pomades.

10 cases Stated, assorted sizes.

7 Bales English Broad Trapping Paper, assorted sizes.

1 case very superior Wrapping Paper, 4 cases Slate Pencils, 1 case Lead Pencils, assorted.

4 cases BIBLES, CHURCH SERVICES, PRAYER BOOKS, &c.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, PURSES, POCKET KNIVES,

and a variety of Small Wares too numerous to mention.

R. T. MUIR & Co's,

my 8 125 GRANVILLE STREET

WESLEYAN BOOK ROOM,

174 Argyle St., Halifax, N. S.

NEW BOOKS

From England, Ontario, and the United States

1. Clarke's Condensed Commentary, by Robert N. Young, vol. 1, Genesis to 2nd Chronicles, to be completed three volumes—price \$3.75 per vol., or \$10.00 for the whole.

2. THE LAND OF THE VEDA, By the Rev. W. Butler, D. D., \$4.00.

3. NEW CYCLOPEDIA OF PRACTICAL ILLUSTRATIONS, By Rev. E. F. Foster, \$3.00.

A companion volume to the New Cyclopaedia of Illustrations by the same author.

4. AIDS TO DAILY MEDITATION, Being Practical Reflections and observations on a passage of Scripture for each day of the year, \$1.50. This is a new book, just published at the London Wesleyan Conference Office, and it is one most admirably calculated to help any Christian in his closet devotions.

5. INTRODUCTORY LECTURES ON THE STUDY OF CHRISTIAN THEOLOGY, By the late Rev. J. Hamish, D.D., to which is prefixed a memoir of the Lecturer, by the Rev. W. B. Pope, \$1.50. Every young Methodist preacher and many old ones, should secure this as soon as possible.

6. THE PROTESTANT BIBLE, The Revised Version of Francis Ashby, by Rev. W. P. Strickland, 30 cents.

This is the latest published volume of the Methodist Family Library, and is deeply interesting—and a marvel of cheapness.

7. ARNOX ON THE PARABLES, \$1.25.

8. TISCHENDORF'S NEW TESTAMENT, 50 cts.

9. BEETON'S BIBLE DICTIONARY, 25 cts.

10. McDONALD ON ANNIHILATION, 50 cts.

11. GEORGE ORR'S HISTORY OF THE MOUNTAIN OF SINAI, \$1.00.

12. FOR EVER AN ESSAY ON ETERNAL PUNISHMENT, by Rev. M. Handley, \$1.25, &c., &c.

Halifax, N. S., May 20th, 1872.

NOVA SCOTIA RAILWAY. TENDERS FOR FENCING. TENDERS marked "Tenders for Fencing" will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock, on May 21, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the following fencing:

LOT 1. Three and a half miles of New Fence, from Sandy Cove to Canal Bridge, near Enfield.

LOT 2. From Truro Road, crossing East of Brookfield, to Hamilton's meadow. One and a half miles.

From Scott's Crossing, West of Johnston's Road to Smith's Crossing, East of Johnston's Road. Four miles.

LOT 4. From Truro Road to Foundry Road, crossing West of Truro. Two and a half miles.

Forms of Tenders and specifications to be seen at this Office.

Tenders will be required for the fulfilment of the contract.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

GEORGE TAYLOR, General Superintendent's Office, Halifax, May 20th, 1872. May 29—1 w.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA. Tuesday, 14th day of May, 1872. HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

On the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and in pursuance of the provisions of the 8th Section of the Act 31st Vic. Cap. 11, entitled "An Act respecting the Customs," His Excellency has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered that Midford, in the County of Grey and Province of Ontario, be and the same is hereby constituted and erected into an Out Port of Customs and placed under the survey of the Port of Owen Sound.

WM. H. LEE, Clerk Privy Council.

Sparkling Rubies!! NEW SABBATH SCHOOL SONG BOOK.

An appropriate name for this neat, complete and most pleasing collection of musical gems, (about 150 of them), by A. HELL and H. SAUNDERS. Music, new, fresh, sprightly. Price 35 cents.

"NEVER TROUBLE TROUBLE TILL TROUBLE TROUBLE YOU." Is the title of a favorite song by Wellman, 30 cts.

The Pigmy's Harp. Is the name of a compact book of 210 pages, which can be carried in the pocket, and yet contains a very large proportion of the most popular ballad tunes, spiritual songs, &c. It would be difficult to compile a more convenient book for the Vestry, the Prayer Meeting, or Social Singing Meetings. By A. HELL. Price 60 cts.

Everybody likes "KISSING AT THE GARDEN GATE." Song by W. H. LEE. 40 cts.

The Musical Treasure. Continues to be a "Great Success." Great variety of the best Vocal and Instrumental Music. Price in Bds. \$2.50; C. \$3.00; Gilt \$4.00. The above Books and Songs, sent by post-paid, on receipt of retail price.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston. CHAS. H. DITSON & CO., New York.

New Spring Goods! Ex S. S. "Moravian," "Olympia," "Niger," "Caspian," &c., &c.

BRITISH WOOLLEN HALL, 132 & 134 Granville Street

Jennings & Clay. Have much pleasure in announcing to their WHOLESALE and RETAIL customers and friends, that their stock of

British and Foreign Dry Goods, Ready-made Clothing, GENTS' & HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, &c.

is now complete in every department, to which they invite attention.

R. T. MUIR & CO.

Have received per "Olympia," per "Alexandria," "Niger," "Edgar Cecil," and "Caspian."

The completion of their SPRING STOCK, and now offer for sale

220 BALES

Room Paper,

87 Cases Stationery,

Consisting of

NOTE PAPERS, LETTER PAPERS, FOOLSCAP PAPERS, RULED AND PLAIN.

Fancy Note Paper & Envelopes, In Boxes.

INITIAL NOTE PAPER, in Boxes.

16 Cases BLACK INK, all sizes, very Cheap.

3 casks Stephen's superior writing fluids, in BRAD, BLUE BLACK, VIOLET and RED, all sizes.

A small lot of (assorted colours) PERFUMED INK.

One cask containing

Writing Folders, Glass Inkstands, Feather Dusters, &c., &c.

One cask Looking Glasses, all sizes.

4 cases Soap, Hair Oil, and Pomades.

10 cases Stated, assorted sizes.

7 Bales English Broad Trapping Paper, assorted sizes.

1 case very superior Wrapping Paper, 4 cases Slate Pencils, 1 case Lead Pencils, assorted.

4 cases BIBLES, CHURCH SERVICES, PRAYER BOOKS, &c.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, PURSES, POCKET KNIVES,

and a variety of Small Wares too numerous to mention.

R. T. MUIR & Co's,

my 8 125 GRANVILLE STREET

WESLEYAN BOOK ROOM,

174 Argyle St., Halifax, N. S.

NEW BOOKS

From England, Ontario, and the United States

1. Clarke's Condensed Commentary, by Robert N. Young, vol. 1, Genesis to 2nd Chronicles, to be completed three volumes—price \$3.75 per vol., or \$10.00 for the whole.

2. THE LAND OF THE VEDA, By the Rev. W. Butler, D. D., \$4.00.

3. NEW CYCLOPEDIA OF PRACTICAL ILLUSTRATIONS, By Rev. E. F. Foster, \$3.00.

A companion volume to the New Cyclopaedia of Illustrations by the same author.

4. AIDS TO DAILY MEDITATION, Being Practical Reflections and observations on a passage of Scripture for each day of the year, \$1.50. This is a new book, just published at the London Wesleyan Conference Office, and it is one most admirably calculated to help any Christian in his closet devotions.

5. INTRODUCTORY LECTURES ON THE STUDY OF CHRISTIAN THEOLOGY, By the late Rev. J. Hamish, D.D., to which is prefixed a memoir of the Lecturer, by the Rev. W. B. Pope, \$1.50. Every young Methodist preacher and many old ones, should secure this as soon as possible.

6. THE PROTESTANT BIBLE, The Revised Version of Francis Ashby, by Rev. W. P. Strickland, 30 cents.

This is the latest published volume of the Methodist Family Library, and is deeply interesting—and a marvel of cheapness.

7. ARNOX ON THE PARABLES, \$1.25.

8. TISCHENDORF'S NEW TESTAMENT, 50 cts.

9. BEETON'S BIBLE DICTIONARY, 25 cts.

10. McDONALD ON ANNIHILATION, 50 cts.

11. GEORGE ORR'S HISTORY OF THE MOUNTAIN OF SINAI, \$1.00.

12. FOR EVER AN ESSAY ON ETERNAL PUNISHMENT, by Rev. M. Handley, \$1.25, &c., &c.

Halifax, N. S., May 20th, 1872.

NOVA SCOTIA RAILWAY. TENDERS FOR FENCING. TENDERS marked "Tenders for Fencing" will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock, on May 21, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the following fencing:

LOT 1. Three and a half miles of New Fence, from Sandy Cove to Canal Bridge, near Enfield.

LOT 2. From Truro Road, crossing East of Brookfield, to Hamilton's meadow. One and a half miles.

From Scott's Crossing, West of Johnston's Road to Smith's Crossing, East of Johnston's Road. Four miles.

LOT 4. From Truro Road to Foundry Road, crossing West of Truro. Two and a half miles.

Forms of Tenders and specifications to be seen at this Office.

Tenders will be required for the fulfilment of the contract.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

GEORGE TAYLOR, General Superintendent's Office, Halifax, May

The Family.

COME, BEAUTIFUL SPRING!

Come, beautiful Spring! thy garlands bring Of leafage and flowers. And sweet alternations of sunshine and showers; Come, beautiful Spring! thy choristers bring. Their concert to swell In pangs of joy over mountain and dell. At thy coming the earth breaks forth into mirth, And the watery and sad Dissolves into smiles, and all nature is glad. From long silent nooks clear streamlets and brooks Break loose from their chains, Leaving down from the hills through pastures and plains. As thy footsteps advance, there is life in thy glance And love in thy smile. Which brightens our hope, and sweetens our toil. The lily of Lent, with its head meekly bent, And the snow-drop so white, With their greens in delicate clusters unite. Along the green lanes, where solitude reigns, The hedgerow is gay, The primrose and violet their beauties display. The winter-bound wheat springs up at thy feet, To welcome thee near; And the icicle melts because thou art here. O beautiful Spring! by peasant and king, In palace or cot, Thou art welcome to all, whatever their lot. And snow-drifts and gloom; And the time of the singing of birds is come. Thy life-giving power unfolds the bright flower, While children in throngs Shout welcome in innocent laughter and songs. O jubilant Spring! Thy praises we sing; But rapture is awed, For the glory of Spring is the goodness of God. BENJAMIN GOTCH.

HOW ONE MAN STOPPED A MUTINY.

The other day I called on Commodore Daniel Ammen, chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, and asked him to tell me about the celebrated mutiny on board the California steamer, the Ocean Queen, in May, 1864. The event though of a recent date, has been literally sponged from the slate of the general memory, though still preserved among the records of the navy. A contingent of 200 men, most of them "roughs" who had served in the army and had volunteered for naval service on the Pacific coast, were shipped for their destination on board the Ocean Queen, in charge of Commodore Ammen and a subordinate officer. There were over a thousand other passengers, including many ladies and children. Justice Field, of the United States Supreme Court, was among the cabin passengers. The vessel itself was commanded by a fine old seaman, Captain Tinkelpaugh. On the first day out the new recruits began to show dissatisfaction with their accommodations and food, and it was soon evident that, under the counsel of two or three desperate leaders, they were preparing to seize and rifle the steamer and to take to sea. The captain proposed to run into one of the nearest ports and get rid of the conspirators, but this was resisted by Commodore Ammen, who had the turbulent men in charge. He quietly reasoned with them, and assured them that as he was responsible for their good conduct, he would see to their proper conduct, but that if they persisted in violence, they would be severely punished. He was so cool and kind as he made this statement, that they did not think him earnest, and proceeded with their plans. The chief, Kelley, was a young fellow, six feet four inches, very athletic and determined. When the first demonstration was made Commodore Ammen was in a distant part of the vessel, and on hearing of the noise proceeded to the seat of contention. There he found Captain Tinkelpaugh in the hands of Kelley, who was surrounded by the other mutineers, all evidently under his orders and ready to proceed to the worst extremities. The crisis had come, and Ammen, seeing that prompt action was necessary to save the steamer, and perhaps the lives of the female passengers, drew his revolver and shot Kelley dead on the spot. One of his immediate followers was killed at the same time. The effect on the others was instantaneous. They saw that the quiet man who had them in charge was resolved to enforce his authority, and they quailed. He then briefly addressed them, telling them of his determination, exhorted them to remember their duty and their flag, and was greeted with three hearty cheers; after which, under his advice, they went to their dinner. There was, of course, great consternation among the cabin passengers, but they were soon reassured by the calm demeanor of Commodore Ammen. His next step was to go straight among the remainder of the mutineers, and to call out the leaders and order them in iron. One or two attempted to resist, but when they saw that they would soon be made to follow their dead companions, who had by this time been sewed in canvas and cast overboard, they submitted. The whole affair occupied very little time; and the commander, crew and passengers were so impressed by the resolute courage of Commodore Ammen that they joined in a hearty commendation of his course. Justice Field himself addressed a strong letter to the department in earnest vindication of the wisdom and energy his action.

SCOLDING AT THE TABLE.

I do not wish to load up my brother's family as a model, and you must not think me merely partial because I talk sometimes about it. I see more of it than of other families. I come and go in it as I please, having a sort of non-descript relation there. They do not consider me "company," and so are not on their good behavior. At the same time I am not so intimately connected with them as to feel that I am talking about myself, when I am speaking about the way things are done there. I like to be at their table. It is a good and cheery place. I do not pretend to say that it is never anything else, but I am pretty sure that their meals at either breakfast, dinner or supper, are unusually pleasant occasions. I suspect, indeed my brother and his wife have said so, that they made it a direct object as they aimed. It did not come of itself. In some families the mealtime is the occasion for setting up the scores of the previous eight hours. A boy has been delinquent, forgotten some errand; a girl has been careless, and the mother is to look after her just as she is, and a brother has been taking his things and breaking them. The mealtime brings the parties face to face, and gives a capital opportunity to make and answer accusations. So father hauls the boy over the coals, and mother the daughter. The faulty ones cannot escape but must sit and bear. Harry has his tale of wrong to tell as soon as father and mother have passed, and Carrie must take this opportunity of unfolding her grievances, and tell how "mean" Tom has been, while Tom stands on his defence, and says that a scurvy trick Carrie played on him. And the mutual attacks and defenses are not left to separate parties; the current sweeps in the whole circle. Have you never seen how it works? Father finds fault, and, from the other end of the table, mother moves up a battalion in aid of the attack. Ida makes a flank movement, and opens with a volley, while small Charley, catching the enthusiasm of the moment, comes in on the rear, and so poor Tom is overwhelmed front and rear, and on either side. Scolding is contagious around a table, especially if you have fresh in mind an illustration to set forth Tom's fault more strikingly. Now all this does not especially add to Tom's enjoyment, or positively increase his appetite, and, indeed, I imagine does not materially assist the digestion of the group. After having had a season of general "pitching into" one another, the table usually grows silent, or the meal ends not with exuberant smiles or mirth. When this has been repeated for awhile, and has grown into a habit, the hour when the call summons the family to the table awakens the opposite of pleasurable emotions. Each son and daughter instinctively asks what music they will have to face and are sure that while it may be lively, the chances are many that it will not be full of the best harmony. They think of the possible scolding in close connection with the eating, like that poor little fellow who was so accustomed to being punished just before he went to bed, that one night as the sleepy time came on, he said, "Mother I'm sleepy, please whip me and put me to bed." "Come to supper and get scolded," would be the idea awakened in many a child's mind at the supper cell. My brother and his wife tell me that this habit of seizing mealtime for fault finding is so natural and easy that they unconsciously found themselves falling into it. No day, or but few days could pass, in a family large as theirs, without something going wrong, something being done that needed to be reproved or corrected, and it seemed the very best time to bring it up, as all were together. So, before they were aware, each meal threatened to become a time of trouble. Reprover and reproved alike were made uncomfortable, and the enjoyment of the family gathering was destroyed. They determined to make an end of it. Now, however, a child may have been delinquent, the father or mother, or some matter what the grievance is between the children, they are not permitted to exhibit it then or there. John says that to have one's food do him good, the mind ought to be as comfortable as possible at the table, and immediately after it; so he does not pretend to spoil his digestion by getting into an ill-humor, nor make what his boys or girls have eaten unwholesome by either anger or sorrow. He says that he and his wife now keep their reproofs for some time between meals. They intend that every one, if possible, shall be in a good humor while eating. I notice that they carefully enforce the idea the other evening, when Fanny seemed very full of some wrong that Tom had done to her. Tom is the one who is more apt than any one else, to get into trouble—and must let out her complaint, her father looked up quietly, as she began, and said "Fanny I guess we won't talk of that, now; some other time." Then he asked some question of one of the boys about his school, and soon the table was alive with pleasant talk.—Christian Weekly.

HOW CLOVER ENRICHES THE LAND.

"We are afraid of clover. We are afraid to raise it largely; afraid to feed it extensively, especially as a main food; and afraid to plow it under." This is wrong, very wrong. We are constantly losing by not growing more clover. Clover, if we could only impress the fact on the general farmer, is a plant that draws from the atmosphere, and enriches the land; other plants do this; but clover more. It has to do with the vital and important element in the manure, nitrogen, the very thing that is the rarest and the most difficult to obtain. It improves the soil by its roots alone, the crop used for other purposes; this, even if a seed crop is taken. How much more benefit then, if a whole crop is turned down containing so much nitrogen. And you have the manure without working for it; the plants work for itself and for you. We get its strength from a true source, the atmosphere, the great store house which gathers from all sources, but most from the negligent farmer. And you can make this plant grow for you almost anywhere. All it needs is a start. A little manure applied on the surface will do this; if plenty of seed is sown there will be a thick set. Then it needs but a chance with the atmosphere, and plaster will aid this greatly. There will be warm showers and wind, be a growth almost surprising. It will be dense, finer stemmed, and of fair length, depending somewhat on the season. Cut it when it begins to lodge which will be about the time when the blossoms appear, and there will be avoided all rot or mildew, consequent on long, coarse lodging, and the yield will surprise you—two or half or three tons; and such hay is not made from any other plant. And the second crop will be nearly or perhaps quite as good as the first; the past year it was better—a heavier yield on account of the showers. Now we have known, that in a goodly number of acres, where from six to eight tons per acre were realized in two cuttings and a heavy aftergrowth for protection. And this hay, fine stemmed, and tender, with the fragrance of its stock and blossom unimpaired, rushing upon you as you open the hay, so green in winter, compared with fodder—and this put before the cattle, horses, sheep! Some will object to its use for the horse; but we have tested this thing and seen it tested so much, that we know

EDUCATE THEM FOR IT.

Whom? Why your children; perhaps also the young converts in the churches. Educate them for what? Why, for as early as possible, active and efficient Christians; to feel that they have something to do in this world, something to do for Christ. Educate them to give, to love, to pray; teach them to be intelligent children. Teach them that they are brought into the world, or into the Church, as the case may be, not to be inefficient drones, to be pampered on the delicacies which they never earned; to be taken care of as infants only; to be dressed, or to be amused; but to live a high and noble life, to be something to the world, to be something for Christ, to stand up in their manhood and womanhood, grand specimens of workers for immortality. Its Use.—An excellent old woman showed an old nail as one of her greatest treasures, saying, "I prize it because it shuts out the world." She used it to fasten the latch of the door when she felt alone to pray. Dean Swift said: "It is useless to attempt to argue a man out of a thing he was never reasoned into." Mary, wife of Mr. James Shaffer, died at Lower Granville, August 8, 1871. Mrs. S., whose maiden name was Church, while yet a mere infant lost her father by death, after which she became the adopted child of Mr. William Clarke of Bridgetown at her marriage in 1868, the village in which was her home, being then a part of the Annapolis circuit, she was awakened under a serene sky, and became a pious woman, she was characterized by great sweetness of disposition, but was at the same time remarkable for firmness of will, and unflinching faithfulness in the performance of duty. She made her home attractive, for she looked well to the ways of her household, and was a most considerate hostess. Death came to her while yet in early womanhood and led to life by the care of her children still of tender age. Her disease (pulmonary consumption) induced unusual distress, and during her last hours, her sufferings were excruciating. But through Divine grace her afflictions were greatly sanctified to her spiritual health. When I came to the circuit I found her near her end, but sustained by an unflinching trust in God her Saviour, and comforted by the tokens of his presence and favour. And thus sustained and comforted she passed through the agonies of dissolution and was not for God took her. J. H. Died at Granville, Feb. 12th 1872, Amanda wife of Mr. Major Remson. Mrs. Remson, whose maiden name was Gilliat, was awakened to a sense of her spiritual need at an early age, under the ministry of the Rev. James Taylor. She sought and found the pardon of sin, and soon after connected herself with the Wesleyan church. She was quiet and unobtrusively pious, and the character of her religious life was a useful rather than a joyous. But the blamelessness of her course was recognized by all, and her attendance at her class as well as at the more public means of grace, was regular and faithful. Pulmonary disease fastened its fatal hold upon her, but her constitution showed remarkable tenacity of life, and she was long allowed to hope for recovery. Naturally timid she feared the coming of death, but at length Divine grace lifted her above all the fear, and she sweetly fell asleep in Jesus. J. H. Mrs. Hannah Perry of N. E. Harbor, N. S., died April 17, 1872, in the 82nd year of her age. Forty years ago she made her peace with God. Twenty-seven years ago she joined the Methodist church, under the ministry of the Rev. J. McMurray. She was one of the oldest inhabitants of the place, and ministered to the Rev. Mr. Mann in her own house in his dying moments. She was a real Christian. Her daily life confirmed the genuineness of the religion she professed. Her attachment to the services and ordinance of the sanctuary was proverbial, while her love for Christians of every name was highly commendable. She died as she lived. Her life was hid with Christ in God. W. W. LODGE.

DEAN SWIFT SAID.

It is useless to attempt to argue a man out of a thing he was never reasoned into. Mary, wife of Mr. James Shaffer, died at Lower Granville, August 8, 1871. Mrs. S., whose maiden name was Church, while yet a mere infant lost her father by death, after which she became the adopted child of Mr. William Clarke of Bridgetown at her marriage in 1868, the village in which was her home, being then a part of the Annapolis circuit, she was awakened under a serene sky, and became a pious woman, she was characterized by great sweetness of disposition, but was at the same time remarkable for firmness of will, and unflinching faithfulness in the performance of duty. She made her home attractive, for she looked well to the ways of her household, and was a most considerate hostess. Death came to her while yet in early womanhood and led to life by the care of her children still of tender age. Her disease (pulmonary consumption) induced unusual distress, and during her last hours, her sufferings were excruciating. But through Divine grace her afflictions were greatly sanctified to her spiritual health. When I came to the circuit I found her near her end, but sustained by an unflinching trust in God her Saviour, and comforted by the tokens of his presence and favour. And thus sustained and comforted she passed through the agonies of dissolution and was not for God took her. J. H. Died at Granville, Feb. 12th 1872, Amanda wife of Mr. Major Remson. Mrs. Remson, whose maiden name was Gilliat, was awakened to a sense of her spiritual need at an early age, under the ministry of the Rev. James Taylor. She sought and found the pardon of sin, and soon after connected herself with the Wesleyan church. She was quiet and unobtrusively pious, and the character of her religious life was a useful rather than a joyous. But the blamelessness of her course was recognized by all, and her attendance at her class as well as at the more public means of grace, was regular and faithful. Pulmonary disease fastened its fatal hold upon her, but her constitution showed remarkable tenacity of life, and she was long allowed to hope for recovery. Naturally timid she feared the coming of death, but at length Divine grace lifted her above all the fear, and she sweetly fell asleep in Jesus. J. H. Mrs. Hannah Perry of N. E. Harbor, N. S., died April 17, 1872, in the 82nd year of her age. Forty years ago she made her peace with God. Twenty-seven years ago she joined the Methodist church, under the ministry of the Rev. J. McMurray. She was one of the oldest inhabitants of the place, and ministered to the Rev. Mr. Mann in her own house in his dying moments. She was a real Christian. Her daily life confirmed the genuineness of the religion she professed. Her attachment to the services and ordinance of the sanctuary was proverbial, while her love for Christians of every name was highly commendable. She died as she lived. Her life was hid with Christ in God. W. W. LODGE.

DEAN SWIFT SAID.

It is useless to attempt to argue a man out of a thing he was never reasoned into. Mary, wife of Mr. James Shaffer, died at Lower Granville, August 8, 1871. Mrs. S., whose maiden name was Church, while yet a mere infant lost her father by death, after which she became the adopted child of Mr. William Clarke of Bridgetown at her marriage in 1868, the village in which was her home, being then a part of the Annapolis circuit, she was awakened under a serene sky, and became a pious woman, she was characterized by great sweetness of disposition, but was at the same time remarkable for firmness of will, and unflinching faithfulness in the performance of duty. She made her home attractive, for she looked well to the ways of her household, and was a most considerate hostess. Death came to her while yet in early womanhood and led to life by the care of her children still of tender age. Her disease (pulmonary consumption) induced unusual distress, and during her last hours, her sufferings were excruciating. But through Divine grace her afflictions were greatly sanctified to her spiritual health. When I came to the circuit I found her near her end, but sustained by an unflinching trust in God her Saviour, and comforted by the tokens of his presence and favour. And thus sustained and comforted she passed through the agonies of dissolution and was not for God took her. J. H. Died at Granville, Feb. 12th 1872, Amanda wife of Mr. Major Remson. Mrs. Remson, whose maiden name was Gilliat, was awakened to a sense of her spiritual need at an early age, under the ministry of the Rev. James Taylor. She sought and found the pardon of sin, and soon after connected herself with the Wesleyan church. She was quiet and unobtrusively pious, and the character of her religious life was a useful rather than a joyous. But the blamelessness of her course was recognized by all, and her attendance at her class as well as at the more public means of grace, was regular and faithful. Pulmonary disease fastened its fatal hold upon her, but her constitution showed remarkable tenacity of life, and she was long allowed to hope for recovery. Naturally timid she feared the coming of death, but at length Divine grace lifted her above all the fear, and she sweetly fell asleep in Jesus. J. H. Mrs. Hannah Perry of N. E. Harbor, N. S., died April 17, 1872, in the 82nd year of her age. Forty years ago she made her peace with God. Twenty-seven years ago she joined the Methodist church, under the ministry of the Rev. J. McMurray. She was one of the oldest inhabitants of the place, and ministered to the Rev. Mr. Mann in her own house in his dying moments. She was a real Christian. Her daily life confirmed the genuineness of the religion she professed. Her attachment to the services and ordinance of the sanctuary was proverbial, while her love for Christians of every name was highly commendable. She died as she lived. Her life was hid with Christ in God. W. W. LODGE.

DEAN SWIFT SAID.

It is useless to attempt to argue a man out of a thing he was never reasoned into. Mary, wife of Mr. James Shaffer, died at Lower Granville, August 8, 1871. Mrs. S., whose maiden name was Church, while yet a mere infant lost her father by death, after which she became the adopted child of Mr. William Clarke of Bridgetown at her marriage in 1868, the village in which was her home, being then a part of the Annapolis circuit, she was awakened under a serene sky, and became a pious woman, she was characterized by great sweetness of disposition, but was at the same time remarkable for firmness of will, and unflinching faithfulness in the performance of duty. She made her home attractive, for she looked well to the ways of her household, and was a most considerate hostess. Death came to her while yet in early womanhood and led to life by the care of her children still of tender age. Her disease (pulmonary consumption) induced unusual distress, and during her last hours, her sufferings were excruciating. But through Divine grace her afflictions were greatly sanctified to her spiritual health. When I came to the circuit I found her near her end, but sustained by an unflinching trust in God her Saviour, and comforted by the tokens of his presence and favour. And thus sustained and comforted she passed through the agonies of dissolution and was not for God took her. J. H. Died at Granville, Feb. 12th 1872, Amanda wife of Mr. Major Remson. Mrs. Remson, whose maiden name was Gilliat, was awakened to a sense of her spiritual need at an early age, under the ministry of the Rev. James Taylor. She sought and found the pardon of sin, and soon after connected herself with the Wesleyan church. She was quiet and unobtrusively pious, and the character of her religious life was a useful rather than a joyous. But the blamelessness of her course was recognized by all, and her attendance at her class as well as at the more public means of grace, was regular and faithful. Pulmonary disease fastened its fatal hold upon her, but her constitution showed remarkable tenacity of life, and she was long allowed to hope for recovery. Naturally timid she feared the coming of death, but at length Divine grace lifted her above all the fear, and she sweetly fell asleep in Jesus. J. H. Mrs. Hannah Perry of N. E. Harbor, N. S., died April 17, 1872, in the 82nd year of her age. Forty years ago she made her peace with God. Twenty-seven years ago she joined the Methodist church, under the ministry of the Rev. J. McMurray. She was one of the oldest inhabitants of the place, and ministered to the Rev. Mr. Mann in her own house in his dying moments. She was a real Christian. Her daily life confirmed the genuineness of the religion she professed. Her attachment to the services and ordinance of the sanctuary was proverbial, while her love for Christians of every name was highly commendable. She died as she lived. Her life was hid with Christ in God. W. W. LODGE.

DEAN SWIFT SAID.

It is useless to attempt to argue a man out of a thing he was never reasoned into. Mary, wife of Mr. James Shaffer, died at Lower Granville, August 8, 1871. Mrs. S., whose maiden name was Church, while yet a mere infant lost her father by death, after which she became the adopted child of Mr. William Clarke of Bridgetown at her marriage in 1868, the village in which was her home, being then a part of the Annapolis circuit, she was awakened under a serene sky, and became a pious woman, she was characterized by great sweetness of disposition, but was at the same time remarkable for firmness of will, and unflinching faithfulness in the performance of duty. She made her home attractive, for she looked well to the ways of her household, and was a most considerate hostess. Death came to her while yet in early womanhood and led to life by the care of her children still of tender age. Her disease (pulmonary consumption) induced unusual distress, and during her last hours, her sufferings were excruciating. But through Divine grace her afflictions were greatly sanctified to her spiritual health. When I came to the circuit I found her near her end, but sustained by an unflinching trust in God her Saviour, and comforted by the tokens of his presence and favour. And thus sustained and comforted she passed through the agonies of dissolution and was not for God took her. J. H. Died at Granville, Feb. 12th 1872, Amanda wife of Mr. Major Remson. Mrs. Remson, whose maiden name was Gilliat, was awakened to a sense of her spiritual need at an early age, under the ministry of the Rev. James Taylor. She sought and found the pardon of sin, and soon after connected herself with the Wesleyan church. She was quiet and unobtrusively pious, and the character of her religious life was a useful rather than a joyous. But the blamelessness of her course was recognized by all, and her attendance at her class as well as at the more public means of grace, was regular and faithful. Pulmonary disease fastened its fatal hold upon her, but her constitution showed remarkable tenacity of life, and she was long allowed to hope for recovery. Naturally timid she feared the coming of death, but at length Divine grace lifted her above all the fear, and she sweetly fell asleep in Jesus. J. H. Mrs. Hannah Perry of N. E. Harbor, N. S., died April 17, 1872, in the 82nd year of her age. Forty years ago she made her peace with God. Twenty-seven years ago she joined the Methodist church, under the ministry of the Rev. J. McMurray. She was one of the oldest inhabitants of the place, and ministered to the Rev. Mr. Mann in her own house in his dying moments. She was a real Christian. Her daily life confirmed the genuineness of the religion she professed. Her attachment to the services and ordinance of the sanctuary was proverbial, while her love for Christians of every name was highly commendable. She died as she lived. Her life was hid with Christ in God. W. W. LODGE.

DISTRICT MEETINGS. HALIFAX DISTRICT. The Annual Meeting for the Halifax District will be held (D. V.) at Wollville, commencing on Tuesday, 18th of June, at 2 o'clock, P. M. The financial business of the session will be taken up on the following morning, at 10 o'clock, when the attendance of the Circuit Stewards is earnestly requested. The Circuit accounts, with the schedules complete, will be transmitted to the Financial Secretary during the week preceding. All other documents to be in readiness at the opening of the session. JOHN McMURRAY, Chairman. Newport, N. S., May 6th, 1872. FREDERICTON DISTRICT. The Annual Meeting of the Fredericton District will be held (D. V.) at Fredericton, on Tuesday, the 18th of June, at 9 a. m. All Circuit accounts and other documents to be ready for presentation at the first session. Circuit Stewards are respectfully requested to attend on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock, for the consideration of the subject of finance. By order of the Chairman, L. GAZT, Fin. Sec. LIVERPOOL DISTRICT. The Annual Meeting of the Wesleyan Ministers of the Liverpool District will be held (D. V.) at Lunenburg, commencing Thursday, the 20th of June, at 9 o'clock, a. m. The financial business will be taken up on the following morning at the same hour, when Circuit Stewards are respectfully requested to give their attendance. S. W. SPRAGUE, Chairman. P. R. May 9th. SACKVILLE DISTRICT. The Annual Meeting of the Sackville District Committee will commence (D. V.) at Point de Bute, at 9 a. m. on Tuesday, June 11th. The Circuit Stewards are requested to be in attendance on Wednesday, 12th June, at 10 a. m., when the finances of the District will come under consideration. Brethren are requested to forward Circuit schedules to Financial Secretary as per order of Conference, and to have reports, &c., ready for presentation on the first day of the session. By order, JOS. G. ASGWIN, Fin. Sec. ST. JOHN DISTRICT. The Annual Meeting for the St. John District will be held (D. V.) at St. John, on Tuesday, the 18th of June, at 9 o'clock a. m. All Circuit documents, &c., to be submitted at the opening of the session. The Circuit Stewards of the District as members of this Committee are respectfully requested to be in attendance on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock, when the subject of finance will be taken into consideration. HENRY POPE, Jr., Chairman. St. John, N. B. April 23rd 1872. SW.

NELSON'S CELEBRATED Cherokee Vermifuge. CERTAIN DEATH TO WORMS. Pleasant to take. WHENEVER a child is subject to growing habitually pale, complaining of violent pain in the stomach and abdomen, has variable appetite and a dry cough, and is frequently led, by irritation, to carry the hands to the nose, then try

NEURON'S CELEBRATED Cherokee Vermifuge. CERTAIN DEATH TO WORMS. Pleasant to take. WHENEVER a child is subject to growing habitually pale, complaining of violent pain in the stomach and abdomen, has variable appetite and a dry cough, and is frequently led, by irritation, to carry the hands to the nose, then try

COLLINS' CHEST CURATIVE FOR CONSUMPTION AND COUGHS. GOLD'S CATARRH RHOUP. Prepared and sold by W. J. NELSON & CO., Bridgewater, N. S. Sold by all Druggists and respectable dealers in the Dominion. Price 1s.

GATES' ACADIAN LINIMENT. For inflammatory pains seated in any part of the body, Chillsains, Toothache, &c. Price 25 cents a bottle. GATES' EYE RELIEF. For Soreness or Inflammation of the Eyes. Price 25 cents a bottle. NOW IS THE TIME TO TRY OUR Invigorating Syrup, WHICH REGULATES THE BOWELS AND PURIFIES THE BLOOD.

Dyspeptics LOOK OUT FOR COLLIN'S CERTAIN CURE PILLS. No more dyspeptics for those who use them. Try one box and convince yourselves that they will cure Dyspeptics, Piles, Sick Headache, Liver complaints arising from a disordered stomach. Manufactured by W. J. NELSON & CO., Bridgewater, N. S.

NELSON'S Rising Sun Liniment. Will cure pain wherever it may exist. To be taken internally and externally. Manufactured by W. J. NELSON & CO., Bridgewater, N. S. COLLIN'S CONSTITUTION HORSE BALLS. FOR THE CURE OF Bots and Worms in Horses. See directions on Box. Manufactured by W. J. NELSON & CO., BRIDGEWATER, N. S.

Colonial Store, 186 & 190 ARGYLE STREET, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. JORDAN & CO. BEG to intimate that they have received the bulk of their Spring and Summer importations per steamer North American, Nestor, Alexandria, and Capitan, as well as by the first-class ships Rosemead and Forest King. Having purchased our stock early in January, before the serious advance on a kind of Woolen and Cotton Goods, they are prepared to give their customers the benefit of their purchases.

DRESS GOODS! A choice lot of all the latest styles now opened for inspection. Ladies' Jackets. In Silk, Cloth, and Velveteen. Fancy Cloakings in great variety—Light Gray, Dark, and Fancy Waterproofs, Tweeds. Shawls, LACE SHAWLS, Sh. w's. House Furnishing Goods, Quilts, Counterpanes, Sheetings, Table Linens, Window Blinds, Trimmings, Towels, &c. COITONS—Our Stock of Gray, White, and Printed will be found unequalled for makes and quality. Gray from 5 cents upwards, and White from 8 cents.

Life Insurance Company, of Maine. INCORPORATED 1848. No Stock or Guarantee Capital drawing interest, but in lieu thereof \$1,000,000 Surplus. Directors' Office: 27 Court Street, Boston, Mass. HENRY CROCKER, President; W. H. HOLLETER, Secretary; B. R. Corwin, Manager for Canada, P. E. Island, and Newfoundland.

Provincial Wesleyan Almanac JUNE, 1872. New Moon, 5th day, 11h. 9m. afternoon. First Quarter, 14th day, 3h. 5m. morning. Full Moon, 21st day, 2h. 43m. morning. Last Quarter, 27th day, 5h. 13m. morning.

FOR SALE AT THE Prince Albert MOULDING FACTORY. 1000 KILN DRY PANEL DOORS hand following dimensions, viz. 7x3 6 ft. 10x12, 10 x 6, 8x8, 8 x 6, 2 x 6. WINDOWS. 1000 WINDOW FRAMES AND SASHES 1 1/2 light sash, viz. 7x8, 8x10, 9x12, 10x14. Other sizes made to order. SHOP FRONTS. With window shades, inside and out, made to order. MOULDINGS. One million feet kiln dried Mouldings, various patterns. Also, constantly on hand— FLOORING. 1 1/4 M. grooved and tongued sash, and plain joint 1 in. Flooring well seasoned. LININGS AND SHELVING. Grooved and tongued 1 1/2 and 2 spruce Lining. Also, shelving and sash Dressing Material. Planing, Milling, Moulding, TURNING. Saw and Split Pine and Cedar Shingles. CLASHBOARDS, PICKETS, LATHS, and JOIST Posts. ALSO—SHIP AND BOAT KNEES.

THE Provincial Wesleyan, Edited and Published by REV. H. PICKARD, D.D. Under the direction of the Conference, as a Religious Newspaper, and the ORGAN of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Eastern British America. It is issued from the WESLEYAN BOOK ROOM, 174 Argyle Street, Halifax, N. S. EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING. RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION. \$2 per Annum—payable in Advance. ADVERTISEMENTS. This paper having a much larger circulation than any other one of its class in British America, is a most desirable medium for all advertisements which are suitable for its columns. RATES OF ADVERTISING: A Column—\$120 per year; \$70 six months; \$40 three months. For One Inch of Space—\$6 per year; \$4 six months; \$3 three months. FOR TRANSIENT ADVERTISEMENTS: First insertion \$1 per inch, and each subsequent insertion 50 cents per inch. SPECIAL NOTICES—50 per cent added to the above rates. AGENTS. All Wesleyan Ministers and Preachers on trial throughout Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland, and Bermuda, are authorized Agents to receive subscriptions for this paper, and orders for advertisements. All subscriptions should be paid in advance. The Provincial Wesleyan is printed by THEOPHILUS CHAMBERLAIN, at the Press of the Office, 174 Argyle Street, (at stairs), Halifax, N. S. BOOK AND JOB PRINTING. with neatness and dispatch.