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THE WESLEYAN.

Rev. A. W. NICOLSON. Editor and Publisher. Published under the direction of the General Conference of the Methodist Church of Canada

\$2 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE Postage Prepaid.

VOL. XXX

HALIFAX, N.S., APRIL 13, 1878.

NO. 15

WESLEYAN BOOK ROOM, 125 GRANVILLE STREET, M.S. HALIFAX,

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A SPECIAL DISCOUNT

(From the Baltimore Gazette.)

A TRIBUTE LEAF. Robert A. McLeod, who died in Algiers, Africa, March 3rd, was the third son of the Rev. Dr. A. W. McLeod, of this city. His career, brief, but brilliant, has a sad ending. He distinguished himself, when a mere boy, in the defense of Fort Sumpter, and lost his right arm in the last battle before Richmond. Debarred thus from active employment, he entered Harvard University, and graduated in 1869 with the highest honor.

His fair life record, sadly brief, We read through diming tears, Ended while yet we numbered o'er, Laurels for coming years.

In days gone by we watched and feared, When news of battle came, Lest we should find amidst the lost, With heroes dead-his name.

The conflict o'er weary and worn, Homeward he came once more, A badge of honour, he had won, An empty sleeve he wore. Undaunted in life's toilsome march, The brave young feet pressed on,

Trophies of pen, as well as sword, In other fields he won. To watching eyes, from o'er the sea, Bright missions often came, With pencilings of beauty rare,

A little while—when the dear hand Full wearily laid down, The life-work, with its busy plans And proud hopes of renown Ashes to ashes, dust to dust. Are all that's left to fame-A lonely grave, in far Algiers,

An age, a date, a name. Alas for Lore, if this were all But through the far unknown, Faith's eye discerns with vision clear. The "rainbow round the throne.

GEORGIA HULSE McLEOD.

THE LATE REV. F. PENNY, A.M.

The Rev. William F. Penny died at Liverpool, March 24th, aged 30 years. He was a native of Carbonear, New foundland. In reference to his conversion and religious experience he wrote in his diary :- " From my youth I have been under religious influences and impressions. The sudden death of a brother led me to seek the Lord. For some time I did not enjoy peace with God. There was awakenment without enlightenment. For some time after I found, at Sackville, the peace which my soul longed for. By degrees my mind became more and more enlightened. A desire to save souls became more prominent." After graduation at Sackville College he entered the Conference of E. B. A. His first appointment was to the St. James Circuit, N.B. Of this work he wrote:- " My call to the ministry was not a voice from heaven, saying "Preach or die," but I felt that it was just as positive and effectual. Providence opened the way at every step, and 1 was led by God's Spirit." His next appointment was to the Parrsborough Circuit, from which he was sent as a supply to Richibucto, N.B. At the end of that year he went to Boston University, from which Institution, at the end of a three years course, he graduated, B.D. Last year he came to the Milton mission. From the beginning of his work here, his strength gradually failed. About the middle of February he had to give up his work, though he feared no fatal result to his sickness. In a rapid decline he continuued till March 24th, when he peacefully died. He had no fear of death. He entered with a fervent spirit into the sacramental service, when I administered the Lord's Supper to him, and also when Bro. Addy, at another time did the same. He expressed his confidence in Christ, as resting on the atonement, and said once to me; "Repeat some of the promises to me." I asked him at my last visit, a few

hours before his death; "Are you trust-

ing in Christ." He replied "I am." So

calmly he passed away from his work,

only just begun, to the rest of heaven.

OUR SUPERNUMERARY FUND.

ARTICLE I.—(Continued.)

THE SUPERNUMERARIES.

Comparing the claimants we find that the proportion of supernumeraries is about the same in each-nine per cent of men, and half that number of widows. But here a wide difference manifests itself. From the longer term of service in the Eastern Conferences we would naturally expect larger claims in propertion to numbers; but the contrary is the case The Western men seem to be claimants for nearly the fullest possible amountthe Eastern for less than two-thirds. As a result, our Fund can do much better with its present claimants than the Western one; paying 12 2-5.10th against 9.10th, or about 40 per cent more. On the other hand if our 28 men and the widows were claimants for their full term of service, the Western would exceed ours in ability to pay in the proportion of 8.81 to 7.05, per year, or about 25 per cent. In other words it could pay as much as we could (\$7.05) and have a surplus of over \$6,000.

The explanation of this seeming incongruity, as we understand it, is, that our Fund being recently formed, the older men, being most of them claimants, upon the English Funds were indifferent concerning ours, or unable to pay up the arrearages for their full term. Some indeed are not, we believe claimants upon the Fund at all. This condition obtains only to a very small extent, probably, not at all, in the Western work. Even with us it a condition that must soon pass away. In fifteen or twenty years at most our if there should be no increase of the number of supernumeraries there will be a great increase of claims. We see then the ground upon which the Treasurer of the Fund, although always reporting a surplus, persistently urges upon the Conferences the necessity of securing the more active co-operation of our laity. It pays its debt now, but it will not in the future, unless there shall be an increase in the income from this source.

There is a point, however, which w must notice here. We have said that if the two funds and two lists of Supernu meraries should remain relatively the same until our men become full claimants, the Western Fund could pay as much as ours and have a surplus of over \$6, 000. This statement needs to be largely modified, as will be seen from a consideration of the following facts. It is known that all our men, however short their term of service, who are laid aside, are claimants upon our fund. Not so in the West. They have two classes; the supernumerary who have no claim upon the Fund; and the superannuated ministers who have claims. We have hitherto been treating of the latter class alone. It is evident however, that we must, in order to make a fair comparison, either add this supernumerary class on the one side, or, subtract a proportionate number on the other. Calculating then the claims of 35 supernumeraries at former rates, we find them to aggregate \$5390.00 annually. If to this we add the five per cent. reserved from regular income to be added to capital stock, (\$1,258.50,) which, although it increases future efficiency must always be considered a claim, we see that the advantage, if any, will still remain with the Eastern Fund.

Now, as we have given figures and explanations enough to enable any one who will patiently examine the subject to test the accuracy of our conclusions, we will sum them up about as follows :-

(1.) Our fund is in the best position in view of present claims, excelling the other, even leaving out Supernumeraries in the West, in the proportion of 12.40 to 8.98. (2.) Including supernumeraries and five per cent. reserve, which seems to be the

only fair method of estimating, it exceeds it in the proportion of 12.40 to 7.53. (3.) This advantage will gradually disappear as our men come more fully upon the fund, until, eventually, the Western fund will become nearly or quite as strong as the Eastern one; and thus they will

(4.) This last conclusion rests upon the assumption that the two funds and lists of claimants remain relatively the same. Should this not be the case the conclusion would of course need to be modified Consequently, a consideration of the fuof heaven.

J. SHENTON.

J. SHENTON.

J. SHENTON.

J. SHENTON.

direct our attention.

We may close this article with the simple remark that all who have followed us thoughtfully thus far, whatever may be their differences upon other points, will agree in this-that we have great cause of thankfulness for the possession of two so noble funds, doing a work so important in the financial economy of our Church. and, in hoping, that the prudent management and liberality which have made them so efficient hitherto, may avail to make them even more efficient in the future; that thus they may continue a strong and sure staff to the aged pilgrim, as on his heavenward way, he totters down to the River of Death.

ARTICLE IL.

In seeking to determine the future reative efficiency of the two funds we will look, 1st, at the probable income, and 2nd at the probable claims.

In reference to Income it will be remembered that in order to preserve their position relative to each other it will be necessary for the Western fund to increase four times as fast as the Eastern one, or strictly speaking in the proportion of \$30,920.71 to \$7,652.19. Looking at the matter carefully it seems very doubtful whether this can be accomplished; or whether indeed, much more than half this can reasonably be looked for. A glance at the items will show our grounds for this

probably come up to the mark-the payments being in proportion to the The same may be said perhaps of the Book Rooms; or, if there would not probably be four times the increase it may at least be able to pay four times as large an amount. There remains then, the three items of Endowment, Circuits and Missionary Grant.

We do not think that the Endowment Fund of the West will be likely to increase four times as rapidly as ours. It has been 40 years accumulating \$48,000. ours has reached \$63,000 in 22 years. The Western has its 5 per cent reserve, but this would need to be four times larger to be a proportionate equivalent to our surplus. It is more reliable of course. Any speculations in reference to the future must of necessity be mainly guesswork; but, if we put the two funds alike at \$90,000 each, 15 years hence, it will be admitted perhaps, considering the accession to ours during the present year, and that, at last Conference we were \$15,000 ahead, that we can probably attain that figure with the least difficulty.

2nd. It is true that in reference to circuit receipts we make a poor show beside our Western brethren But in this very fact lies our advantage. Our laity is not less generous than that of the West, but it has never had the pressure of present necessity brought to bear upon it. The one is a fertile field, cropped already to its full capacity-the other a field not less fertile, but from which as yet only the spontaneous product has been gathered. A flourishing surplus is a poor stick with which to stir up the generosity of any people. If the necessity arises it is fair to assume that they will be as generous in response in proportion to ability as in the West. If we measure this ability by the contributions to the missionary cause we find that it will give us 131 cents per member as against 1545 with them. In order to be safe we will put ours at 10 cts. per member assuming that even with modest pressure we can more easily reach that figure than they can retain theirs in its present position. If it be said that there will probably be a larger increase in membership in the West than with us, we may perhaps grant it, but it will not better the position of this fund. It will necessitate also an increase of ministers and consequently of claims without a corresponding increase of income in the other items. We put the increase of members and ministers at 331 per cent in both sections of the work.

3rd No one we suppose expects any proportionate increase in the missionary grant, especially if this increase should be large. It is not we believe reckoned by the treasurers, among the regular sources of income at all. This we think purity and industry.

any permament injustice upon either section of the work. To the future then we how this grant, at least, in any thing like how this grant, at least, in any thing like its present proportions, can be continued The necessity is very great, we know, but it is not good financial policy for a man who cannot pay his own debts, to undertake to pay the debts of his neighbor. Of the heavy burden which at the end of the present year will be crippling the energies of the Missionary Society about \$22,-000, we understand what has been incurred by grants to this fund. It is defended, it is true, upon the plea of missionary support, and if it could be shown that legitimate claims of this kind would at all equal the grant made we do not see but that the defence would be good. So far as our imperfect knowledge extends, however, there do not seem to be grounds for supposing this. This may be taking an extreme view of the case but we do not feel satisfied to assign to this source more than one half the present grant. even for 15 years hence. Summing up these items the comparison would stand as follows :-

East Con. West Con. Capital stock 15 years hence \$90,000.00 \$90,000.00 Interest at 6 per cent 5,400.00 5,400.00
Min. Sub. 33 1-3 pr. ct increase 2,576.30 9,400.00
Circuit Sub. at 10 and 15 4-5 19,780.69 3.000.00 2,500.00 40,084.69 cents. 33 1-3 increas Book Room Mission Board Total Income

Per cent. of increase According to this estimate the Western fund if its necessities remain the same will be able to count on an increase during the next 15 years of 29½ per cent., whilst ours with less pressure may calculate on 561, or nearly double as much.

To put it in another form we may take the claims upon the Western fund for last year, and add to this its reserve claim, (\$1.258.50.) its incidental expenses (\$1,-019.75); and its supernumeraries as distinguished from superannuates (\$5.390). We find the total to be \$42,088. 5. On We may pass by the item of min- the other hand the \$6,178.55 represents isterial subscription as this will all the expenses and claims of our fund -a point to which we did not refer in former calculations,-consequently at the time indicated it would seem that the Eastern fund will be better able to bear twice its present burden, than the Western one will be to support fully a charge

equal to the claims now made upon it. Of course our estimates are only approx imations, and any one can alter them who thinks he knows better. But we believe that but little change can rightly be made to the prejudices of our fund unless it may be in the matter of missionary grants. We leave that for the consideration of those who are in a position to examine it now fally than we can.

BOOK NOTICES

We have just received from the publisher, T. Y. Crowell, New York, the following admirable books for notice. We may say that the books now issued and which may be issued from time to time, by this publishing house, are to be kept on sale at the Book Room. We make a specialty of these publications for the reasons that they are pure in matter, handsome and strong in execution, and the cheapest we have been able to obtain. Mr. Crowell furnishes us with books for Sunday School Libcopiously and exceedingly neat in appearance. They are, moreover, nearly as cheap as the ordinary kind. They are, in our market, nearly all new

These books enclosed for editorial

Favourite Poets, 450 pages, with index. Price \$1. Gilt \$1.25. The selections are taken from all the favourite poets, and extending over a great area. Those exquisite gems which are destined to live always, are beautifully provided on clear type and excellent

Burns' Poems is a handsome volume, miform with the Favourite Poets. The same publisher furnishes a set of sixteen of the best poets complete, uni form, in strong, handsome binding, which may be furnished at the Book Room at 80 cents per volume.

Margaret's Old Home, is a charming story for Sabbath scholars, a book of 360 pages. Of prize books, we have Father Merrill, to which was awarded \$500. by the offer of Rev. J. P. Warren, D. D., "for the best manuscript of a Sunday School book." Words and Deeds, and Two Families, of the Prize Series. These books number about 400 pages each, and are of the kind to

From Adam Miller & Co., we have the following School Books:

Elements of Geometry, containing Books I to VI., and portions of Books XI. and XII. of Euclid, with Exercises and Notes, by J. Haliburton Smith, M. A. Canadian copy-right edition.

English Grammar, by W. Houston, M. A. Twenty-fourth edition.

Book Keeping, by Single and Double Entry, designed for use in the public and high schools, by S. G. Beatty, and S. Clare, both in high positions as

Elementary Algebra, by J. Hamblin, with appendix by Alfred Baker, B.A., of the Toronto University.

A Treatise on Arithmetic, by the same author, and adapted to Canadian Schools. by competent scientific and educational

All the above have been authorized by the Minister of Education for Ontario, and seem admirably adapted for public schools.

How to Read; a Drill Book, for the cultivation of the speaking voice, and for correct and expressive reading, is also adapted for the use of schools, aud authorized. This text book opens the way to a study which has been too long and too much neglected. The book is a fine epitome of principles for

Health in the House, twenty-five lectures on Elementary Philosophy, &c., delivered to the wives and children of workingmen in Leeds and Saltaire, by Catherine M. Buckton, is also adopted in Ontario as a school book. This is its ninth edition. As a source of information on subjects of vital importance in health and domestic economy, this book excels anything we have seen.

From D. Lothrop & Co., we have-

Concessions of Liberalists to Orthodoxu by Rev. D. Dorchester, D.D. Mr. Dorchester is a Presiding Elder in the New England Conference: "a strong man" in the estimation of those who know him well. He has culled "concessions" from the writings of Freethinkers in a wide range, and out of their own mouths he condemns them. The thanks of the Faculty of the School of Theology of Boston University were tendered the author for the work, and they expressed the opinion that these Lectures should be repeated before the Schools of Theology.

From E. P. Dutton & Co., New raries, stitched with wire, illustrated York, we have Philip Brooks' Grand Lectures before the Divinity School of Yale College, already noticed by us.

Farrar's Eternal Hope, the celebrated Sermons delivered in Westminster Abbey. They will show that reports published of his discourses did him some injustice. Yet, throughout, the sermons are more an expression of "Hope" as to the future of the impenitent than an argument from Scripture. Readers, however, can find here for themselves what Farrar did sav.

A New Testament Commentary For English Readers, the first volume of which, covering the four Gospels, has been sent to us, is to be completed in three volumes at \$6.00 each vol.

This Commentary is intended to take new ground-to meet modern doubts as to the authority of Scripture, and to help that much larger class who desire more fully to realize and to understand. having no doubts. From our opportunities of examining the work, it seems a clear, scholarly exposition of the Scriptures. The comments are crisp and concise, yet full of meaning. This first volume is a handsome book.

To any one desirous of obtaining the volumes as they come out, we can offer unusual facilities through the Book stimulate our young people toward Room, as we have obtained terms ex. ceptionably favourable.

TO THE BIBLE!

Thy starry light!

Beaming so tenderly o'er earth's dreary waste,

Makes it all bright,

And deserts blossom, where thy glad wings haste.

Thy sun-lright ray!

Cheaming so gloriously, divinely bright,

Chases away

Chases away
The sombre shadows of our nature's night.
Who'd sing thee true?
Not one, though Gabriels harp and skill were given.
Who'd paint to view
The glowing wonders of this boon of Heaven? No voice replies,— No hand is equal to the task of might,— No seraph tries
To pour thy radiant beauties on the sight!

Our rock of faith ! Our joy in grief, our light in darkest hour ; What thy word saith,
We trust, in spite of man's or demon's power.
Our charter thou! To heaven-built kingdoms, fadeless crowns of jo To thy wide-spread our energies employ. Let thy march speed!
Till all earth's weary, burdened sons rejoice,

To hearken to thy heaven-inspired voice.

EXTRACT

FROM A LECTURE ON ST. PAUL, READ BEFORE ANNUAL MEETING OF GRAFTON ST. SABBATH SCHOOL.

In the record of the Acts of the Apostles, how quickly we single out Paul as the central figure. Though he was not called to be an apostle until some years after the twelve were chosen, how soon he rose to be the chief among them. He was one raised up by God to do a great work in the world, and everything, in his early life and education, was calculated to fit him for the purpose for which he was intended.

Tarsus being his birth place exercised considerable influence over his life. As one writer says—"Paul is a Jew, a Roman and a Greek. An apostle to all nations, he is himself of all nations: Born outside Judea, he is still a Jew of pure blood. Pharisee and Benjamite as he is, he is a Roman by right of birth. A Roman and Jew by birthright, he is a Greek by the intellectual atmosphere of his nativity. The three elements were well balanced. Had he been born at Athens or Alexandria his mind would have been, humanly speaking, unduly Grecian. Born at Jerusalem, his mind would have had to Gentile apprehension a narrow, dry, rabbinical aspect. But Tarsus gave him unconsciously a three-sided nationality toward the triune civilization in which he was to

preparatory step. He was learned in the | written in the Lamb's book of Life. Greek wisdom and philosophy, versed in Roman law, and instructed in the religion and institutions of the Jews, and thus he was enabled to meet, on an equal footing, men of these three most important nationalities of the day. His acquaintance with the Hebrew writings qualified him, when on his missionary work, to meet with convincing arguments, all objections of the Jews, to Christ's claim to the Messiahship. Even his connection with the council which condemned Stephen, would be of benefit to him, for thus he would I did not love Job. I think, now, I can doubtless become acquainted with many account for it. Whenever I showed any of the arguments they would bring to bear against the doctrines of Christ, and would be prepared in his preaching, to confute them. His persecution of the Christians led to his conversion, and his transformation into Paul the Apostle.

The education of Peter, James, John, and the other disciples, leaving out of the question their association with the Lord, the great Educator, would, in accordance with their humble position, naturally be limited. They certainly did a great work, but it was left for Paul to extend and complete that work; and for that purpose, in the schools of Tarsus, and the synagogues at Jerusalem, God was preparing and fitting him.

What a life work was that of Paul! Christianity brought into all the then known world; and down through eighteen hundred years, the influence of his labors have been felt, and will be felt while the world remains, Matthew, Mark, Luke and John, recorded the wonderful story of Christ's redemption of man, and re vealed the plan of salvation. Paul, in his inspired epistles, has laid down rules, and given counsel to guide and keep men in the right direction.

In Paul's epistles we seem to have a combination of the different styles, which characterized the writings of the other principle disciples. We find the enthusiasm and energy of Peter, the plain practical teaching of James, the tender sympathising affection of John, the beloved and loving disciple: and added to this, we find striking originality, beautiful imagery, and depth of wisdom. People of all ages, in all the varied situations of life have, in the epistles of Paul, been able to find words suited to them in all their perplexities. In prosperity or adversity, in positions of honour or of inferiority, in spiritual rejoicings or laden with doubts and misgivings, at all times, we may recaive counsel and comfort from St. Paul Some may wonder how letters, addresssuited to us now; but we must remember that the rules and directions touch the higher life of man, they concern the spiritual welfare of the race, and we believe, "that in all ages, every human heart is human."

In reviewing the life of St. Paul, what a checkered page is before us. He had presented to his view, what seemed to him a career of worldly success, he chose rather to suffer affliction with the people of God; and to him, certainly the cup of affliction was full. In the eleventh of Corinthians he thus speaks of his sufferings: "Of the Jews five times received I forty stripes save one. Thrice was I beaten with rods, once was I stoned, thrice I suffered shipwreck, a night and a day I have been in the deep. In journeyings often, in perils of water, in perils of robbers, in perils by mine own countrymen, in perils by the heathen, in perils in the city, in perils in the wilderness, in peruls of the sea, in peruls among false brethren. In weariness and painfulness, in watchings often, in hunger and thirst, in fastings often, in cold and nakedness ' Yet he could triumphantly exclaim: " But none of these things move me, neither count I my life dear unto myself, so that I might finish my course with joy, and the ministry which I have received of the Lord Jesus, to testify the gospel of the grace of God,"

Paul's death, also, was the consummation of a grand life: when he was brought before Nero the second time, sure that he could expect no mercy, how sure and confident is his dying testimony to Timothy: "For now I am ready to be offered, and the time of my departure is at hand. I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith: Henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness, which the Lord the righteous Judge, shall give to me at that day; and not to me only, but unto all them also that love his appearing."

If Paul in his ambition desired fame and honour, if it was a trial to him to give up the hope of earthly distinction, if he expected his name to be obliterated from the records of the great; how differently God controlled events. Had he remained as Saul the learned Pharisee, though a distinguished man, his name would probably, in the lapse of time have been forgotten; whereas it will now be remem bered and blessed to the end of time, and Every stage in Paul's education was a known throughout eternity; for it is

JOB AGAIN.

We have always regarded Job as the patient man of God. We have only wondered how so rich a man-in fact, how any man-could be so patient under such trials. I think I have heard this good man preached about more than any other character in the Bible, Christ only excepted. In my childhood sign of temper, some one would remind me of Job. When a marble or ball was lost, "Job" was whispered to me; and if I smashed a finger or stumped a toe, and tears came to my little eyes, or I were heard to say "O!" they were sure to tell me that Job did not cry. The first doubt my mind ever took in, relative to God's word, was, if there really ever was any Job, and if he were made of the same stuff of which little boys

I find, in viewing Job's history, that the Lord gave him into the hand of Satan, and said, "Behold, all that he hath is in thy power." Soon a messenger came to Job, saying, The Sabeans have taken off all thy oxen and thy asses, and destroyed all thy servants but me; and then another, saying, The fire of God has fallen and consumed your sheep and your servants, all but me; then another, saying, The Chaldeans have carried away all your camels, and your servants are destroyed. Last, one came and said, Thy sons and thy daughters were eating in their eldest brother's house, and there came a wind, and the house fell, and thy sons are all dead; I only am left to tell it. Then we read, "In all this Job sinned not, nor charged God foolishly."

Here the question arises to our mind, Were Job's property and his children really destroyed? or, Did those messengers carry to him false reports? I am inclined to believe that the messages were

That Job believed they were destroyed I have no doubt-yea, and that he continued in this belief throughout his afflictions. Yet I am compelled to believe they were unharmed. After reada time so different from this, people just farther mention of these reports till I have done their murde ous work!

emerging from heathenism, can be so well come to the eighth chapter. Here Bildad says (Job viii. 4), " If thy children have sinned against him, and he have cast them away for their transgression." This is all the reference to the loss of Job's property and children we have been able to find in the Book of God. I have always been taught that they were destroyed, and could I find any Scripture to that effect, I should certainly believe it now; but I find none. The servants who came to him, bringing the reports, were under the influence of Satan, and made him believe; but that the reports were not true, I think the Scripture clear enough.

> I find in Job. i. 2, 3, that he had seven sons and three daughters. The number of his sheep was seven thousand; camels, three thousand; oxen, five hundred yoke; and that he had five hundred she-asses. In the last chapter of Job, 12th and 13th verses, I find that Job had fourteen thousand sheep, six thousand camels, one thousand yoke of oxen, and one thousand she-asses. He had also seven sons and three daughters. Hence we say that Job's property and his sons were not destroyed, but that it was only a makebelieve of the devil.

JOHN W. BELL. Near Springfield, Tenn., Mar. 4, 1878.

REMARKS ON THE FOREGOING.

The views of our correspondent have the merit of originality. He says, in addition, that the last chapter of Job bears the same date as the first-cir 1520. He forgot that our translators put in the margin, "Moses is thought to have wrote the Book of Job whilst among the Midianites, before Christ cir 1520." Dr. Hales thinks Job "lived about 184 years before the time of Abraham." Abraham was born, according to Usher, B. C. 1996. The calamity which came upon Job's children, servants, and property, seems to have been as real as that which came upon his body. There is a curious addition made to the ninth verse of the second chapter in the Septuagint (the. Greek translation of the Old Testament: 'And when much time had passed, his wife said to him, How long wilt thou hold out, saying, Behold I wait yet a little while, expecting the hope of my Waken that wondrous tenderness in thine, deliverance? for, behold, thy memori- If all thy better self to life is stirred al is abolished from the earth, even thy pains of my womb which I bore in vain with sorrows; and thou thyself sitteth down to spend the nights in the open air among the corruption of worms, and I am a wanderer and a servant from place to place and house to house, wait ing for the setting of the sun, that I may rest from my labors and my pangs which now beset me: but say some word against the Lord and die." indeed remarkable that while the property of Job was doubled after his affliction, his children were of the same number; but they were clearly not the same spoken of in Job i.; cf. viii. 4. The narrative implies miraculous interposition, and the miracle is the more obvious by the precise number of children given him after his restoration to prosperity. The Septuagint has a curious variation and addition at the close of the book, which some of our readers

may be curious to see. Here it is: 13. And there were born to him seven sons and three daughte s. 14. And he called the first, Day, and the second, Casia, and the third, Amalthæ's horn. 15. And there were not found in comparison with the daughters of Job, fairer women than they in all the world; and their father gave them an inberitance among their brethren. 16. And Job lived tion Committee is, that it is almost cerafter his affliction a hundred and seventy tain the new college will be founded in years: and all the years he lived were two hundred and forty; and Job saw his sons and his son's sons, the fourth generation. 17. And Job died, an old man and full of days; and it is written that he will rise again with those whom the Lord raises

This man is described in the Syriac book as living in the land of Ausis, on the borders of Idumea and Arabia; and his name before was Jobab; and having their opinion that owing to a certain taken an Arabian wife, he begot a son whose name was Ennon. And he himself was the son of his father Zare, one of the sons of Esau, and of his mother Bosgriha, so that he was the fifth from Abraam. in the surrounding countries. This pre-And these were the kings who reigned in Edom, which country he also ruled over; first, Balac, the son of Beor, and the name of his city was Dennaba; but after Balac, Jobab, who is called Job; and after him Asom, who was governor out of the country of Thæman: and after him Adad, the son of Barad, who destroyed Madiam in the plain of Moab; and the name of his city was Gethaim. And his friends who first came to him were Eliphaz, of the children of Esau, king of the Thæmanites, Baldad, sovereign of the Sauchæans, Sophar king of the Minæans.—Nashville Ad.

A New York Catholic paper, writing of he death of Pope Pius IX., an old gentleman who did not die until eighty-six years of age, says:-"They have killed ed to people living so many years ago, in ing the first chapter of Job, I find no and twenty-two days of imprisonment

I PRAY FOR THEE. BY 8, M. D. [Republished by request.]

When thou art very weak and weary, dear, When it is dark and all seems dreary here, And suddenly a light almost divine Upon thy doubting eyes and heart doth shine, And thou the way to go dost plainly see, Know, dearest heart, that then I pray for thee. Far off in little chamber I am saying These words, all softly, and God hears me

praying:
Dear Lord I do not know With him whom I love so. But thou canst tell. O give him light to see! O with him ever be

When with a weight of sorrow and of fears Crushed to the earth thou weepest bitter tears. Lo! gently round thee arms of tenderest love Raise thee from depths of woe, and far above Thou hear'st a sweet voice saying "Trust in

Know dearest heart, that then I pray for thee. Then with full heart of love to God I'm saying These words, all softly, and he hears me

praying:
O Lord, perhaps to-day, Down in the dust,

He thinks not thou didst say "Heart, in me trust!" Oh save him, Lord, in love; Oh lift him up above, Out of the dust!

When all the answering beauty of the soul Is throbbing, thrilling, with the rapturous Of nature, as an odorous summer night

The tremulous stars thy senses all delight, Thou feelest higher joys than these can be, Know, dearest heart, that then I pray for thee. For at my twilight window I am saying These words, all softly, and God hears praying:
Dear Father, as to-night

He sees the sky With glorious beauty light, To thee on high Who this rare radiance wrought Raise his adoring thought,-Above the sky.

When tenderly beside some stricken child Thou standest and dost speak of Jesus mild. Dost whisper of his patience and his death, seems to thee as if some quickening breath Of God's rich power in thine own words

Know, dearest heart, that then I pray for thee. With all the knowledge-power of love I'm These words, all softly, and God hears me

Be with him, Lord, to-day And him inspire: As lovingly a way, A path far higher. He shows to blinded heart To his thoughts warmth impart; His words inspire.

And if e'en now eyes better loved than mine By other's look, or touch, or geatle word, If one is dearer now than I can be,

Between my sobbing and my tears I'm saying These words, all softly, and God hears me

praying:
Dear Lord, if it is best, Make him more glad! Give to him joy and rest; I may be sad-I can most lonely be-Dear Lord, if only he Is made more glad.

Nor think that I in arrogance would claim The credit of these gifts. In Jesus' name I'm praying for thee always—and my prayer Is answered—that I too may have my share In thy great nobleness, and thus may be Doing some work because I pray for thee.

Thus always in my loneliness I'm saying Such words, all softly, and God hears me

Dear Lord, both he and I Are far from strong; To each of us be nigh; The way is long. Perhaps he needs not me-Jesus, we both need thee: Make us more strong!

Special Conference Committees were in session almost all last week. The President who sat on all of them, must have been very fagged. I hear that the upshot of the meeting of the Theological Instituthe Midland Counties.—Lon Methodist.

OBITUARY

DEATHS ON THE APOHAQUI CIR-

In the early part of last fall those who professed to be weather wise gave it as peculiarity in the state of the atmosphere the coming winter would -be marked by a general tendency to dis ase diction has been fully realized in regard to this locality. It has never been our lot to witness so many scenes of hortality as have fallenlunder our notice during the few months of our connection with this circuit.

Among the more aged may be noticed

MR. MCMILLEN of the Head of Mill Stream who after eighty-eight years of toil in this vale of tears quietly fell asieep trusting in Christ | Hush, mourners! though ye could, awake him

looking for a better resurrection. Mrs. Sharp of Carsonville, after many The "better country," to a land like this? years of the most exemplary connection with the Methodist Church in that place, entered the dark valley in triumph leaving behind a blessed testimony that she had gone to be with God.

MRS. CRAWFORD, of Mount Pleasant though cut down in the midst of her days felt that for her to die would be gain,

HENRY BULYEA, just blooming into manhood was removed from time in a most unexpected manner by the falling of a tree, in the garden of Joseph Frazie, one of the flowers was nipped by the winds unkindly blast and it soon faded away.

CORNELIUS PARLEE, advanced in life. was called to mourn the loss of his son to whom he looked for comfort and support. Two vacant seats in the family circle of JOHN WRIGHT remind him of the fleeting nature of all earthly joys.

Death has raised two additional Monuments in the Church Yard, at the Head of Mill Stream, by the removal of two members of the family of George Hays. These with many others have fallen victims to that fearful disease diphtheria,

To swell the number we have within the last few days committed to the tomb three members of the family of PETER CARR WRIGHT, and what adds to the calamity both himself and his wife and the rest of his family were all prostrate with the disease so that they were prevented from following their loved ones to the grave. and at the present time the recovery of some other members of the family is very doubtful.

Reports from other localities remind us that we are not the only community that has been called to endure the chastening hand of the Almighty. And thus the various forms of human woe that affect our fallen nature declare to us very forcibly that we live in a world disordered by sin, and it will be well if National calamities and domestic sorrows lead men to recognize the band of God in the movements of his providence and be the means of turning them to him that smites them.

It is well for us amid the pressure of life's difficulties to look away from the dark side of the picture, and fix an eve of faith on that beautiful world where there is no sorrow nor crying, that when we depart this life we may reach that happy

Where sighing grief shall weep no more And sin shall never enter there. W. TWEEDIE. Apohaqui, April 4th, 1878.

MRS. ELLEN J. DAVISON.

Died at Bay Verte, Feby. 2nd, 1878. Ellen J., the beloved wife of Mr. Richard Davison, in the 34th year of her age. When about ten years old the deceased gave evidence of adoption into the family divine and of the renewing of the Holy Ghost. From that period to life's latest moment she gave undoubted proof of the implanted life. Although her life was the reverse of ostentatious, yet no good enterprise lacked her aid so long as the decaying tabernacle would allow. It seemed her aim to be no idler in the vinevard of the Master. As a teacher in the Sabbath school she was painstaking and zealousas organist in the church she was efficient and devout-as a member of the church she was consistent and of good report—as a member of the community she was greatly beloved. But her work is done-and while it was yet noon her sun went down. Her illness though protracted was cheerfully endured. When death came he was den ded of his terrors, and she met him without alarm. She sleeps as a wise virgin, waiting to hear, "Behold the Bridegroom cometh." Bless. ed is the memory of the just.

J. S. A.

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WILLIAM G. TUTTLE.

Died at Wentworth, March 26th, at the age of 52, beloved and respected by all who knew him, Mr. Wm. G. Tattle. His end was peace. Such are the tidings, telling, again of death (whose cold acy hand none can withstand), breaking in upon love's strong ties, snapping them as easily as the ice storm is snapping the hage boughs of poplar and willow close by the window where we are penning these lines, and leaving broken hearts to mourn over the loss of a kind husband and affectionate father. For six months tender hands have watched him and rendered constant attentions, but nothing can break death's grasp away.

Night dews fall not more gently to the Nor weary worn out winds expire so soft."

It seemed but a gentle sleep so quietly the spirit took its flight. We sorrow not as those without hope, in the midst of wilderness wanderings the Lord vouch. safed his guidance, and amidst much glory and fervent faith, he passed peacefully away to the better land.

"The Christian sleeps—in Jesus—blessed thought!

Would ye recall him from the home of bliss, To weep as we are weeping. No, brother! slumber now, and take thy rest,

In the low sleeping place which Christ hath blessed, Till the great Easter morning light the skies." W. G. L.

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. 2nd. 1878. Mr. Richard of her age. the degeased nto the family of the Holy life's latest proof of the er life was the no good enteras the decayv. It seemed e vineyard of n the Sabbath and zealousshe was effiember of the and of good e community But her work yet noon her sathough proured. When of his terrors, alarm. She iting to hear, meth." Bless.

J. S. A.

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INTERNATIONAL BIBLE LESSONS.

B. C. 590. LESSON III. JEREMIAH IN PRISON: or, Comfort in Trouble. Jer. 33, 1-9 April 21st.

KINGDOM OF JUDAH.

EXPLANATORY.

message by direct inspiration from on witnessed the best of its citizens carried high. The king in the palace must send to the prophet in prison, to learn the will of the Lord. Jeremiah. The prophet of the decline and fall of the Jewish kingdom. He was born at the priestly city of Anathnoth, three miles north-east of Jerusalem, and arose to prominence towards the close of the reign of Josiah, whose death he commemorated in an ode of sorrow. It was his lot to live in the darkest period of Judah's history, to foresee and to witness the wave of Chaldean conquest; to behold Jerusalem twice besieged, captured and pillaged, and finally utterly destroyed. He delivered God's message to kings who would not hear, and people who would not heed; and suf. fered persecution from the nobility, the priesthood, and even from his own order, the prophets. After the destruction of Jerusalem he remained in the land until the murder of Gedaliah, the governor under Nebuchadnezzar, caused the flight of the Jewish remnant to Egypt, into which country Jeremiah was taken. It is generally believed, though not certainly known, that he was put to death in advanced age, in Egypt, by his own countrymen. The second time. This was about a year before the final destruction of the city, during the reign of Zedekiah. Shut up. Faithful testimony for God had brought Jeremiah to a prison. So have God's servants suffered, from the age of John the Baptist to that of John Bunyan, who wrote, after his trial, "So was I had home to my prison." Court of the prison. An open inclosure, in the center of the prison building, where Jeremiah was kept in confinement, though suffered to receive the visits of his friends. One may be happy, though even in a prison, if there he can hear the voice of the Lord. Samuel Rutherford, in Aberdeen jail, dated his letters, "Christ's palace, Aberdeen."

2, 3. THE LORD, THE MAKER. More correctly, "the doer." That is, he who will himself perform that which he promises. The Lord is his name. "Jehovah," the solemn and unutterable name of the Lord, held so sacred among the ancient Israelites that it was never written correctly, other vowels being substituted for the right ones, and spoken so seldom that its true pronunciation has been entirely lost for two thousand years. Call unto me. Summoned by such an invitation, who should hesitate to approach the throne? There were in ancient Rome officers called Ædiles, appointed to hear the petitions of the people; in token of which they kept their doors always open. So God's portal of prayer is ever swung wide for his children. I will answer thee. "Promises are given not to supersede, but to quicken and encourage prayer." -Henry. Mighty things. Or, "hidden things," future events, unknown and almost incredible, concerning the restoration and prosperity of Judah.

4, 5. Houses. The houses without the their engines of war: those within the wall and near it were employed by the defenders as fortifications. Mount. Inclined planes leading up the walls, and on which the besiegers placed towers. Sword. The same word in 2 Chron. 34, 6, is translated, "mattock," or hammers used in demolition of buildings. They come. This verse seems parenthetical, to indicate the hopeless condition of Jerusalem. Chaldeans. A people from the region around Babylon, who under Nebuchadnezzar, subverted the old Assyrian empire, and conquered all the territory from Egypt to the Euphrates. They appeared first in the history of Judah sending an embassy of friendship to Hezekiah, but afterward became enemies, besieged and plundered Jerusalem during the reign of Jehoiakim, B. C. 706, and finally destroyed it B. C. 589. Ther empire was overthrown by Cyrus and the Persians B. C. 536. I have slain. The sword of Nebuchadnezzar was the sword of God, for unconsciously he was executing the divine sentence against Judah. Whose wickedness. Those who were slain in the siege or afterward put to death by the conquerors, were, for the most part, the opposers of righteousness. Those who were carried into captivity were the purer portion of the people, in whom rest-

of Israel. HEALTH AND CURE. Nothing is too hard for God. Judah, diseased, and in a bettle to a friend suffering from th the throes of dissolution, is promised res- same complaint who found similar results toration and vigor. Out of the ashes of from its use.

Jerusalem the prophet saw arising a new nation; God-fearing and holy, who should MGL10dist replenish the devastated land and repair the shattered fortunes of Israel. Peace. SECOND QUARTER: STUDIES ABOUT THE Where the human eye saw the thronging tents and the frowning forts and the embattled hosts of the foe, the prophet beheld flocks feeding on the hillsides, and people dwelling at peace.

7. CAPTIVITY OF JUDAH. The land had been often overswept by invaders, VERSE 1. THE WORD OF THE LORD. A and already, eighteen years before, had captive to Chaldea; and in less than a year afterward the remnant of Judah was removed, leaving the country waste and almost uninhabited. The prophet sees, as already at hand, the events fifty years in the distance, when, by the decree of Cyrus, the exile came to an end. Captivity Israel. The ten tribes had been conquered, and transported afar into Assyria, by Shalmaneser, over a hundred years before. In the return Israel lost its separate nationality, and became merged with the tribe of Judah. Build them. As a people, though not as an independent power. Yet the spiritual honors of the new Israel were far higher than of the old. 8. CLEANSE THEM. A promise, not only of prosperity, but also of purification. The fires of captivity so effectually burned out Judah's sins that its old tendency to idol-worship was for ever eradicated, and all its energies were turned toward the law of God. Pardon. Present purity does not atone for the guilt of past sins. We need pardon; and God, who is rich in mercy, promises to bestow it upon all who will sue humbly for his grace. All. "What God does is well done;" if he forgives at all, he will forgive and cleanse

all, and leave not a trace of sin." 9. A NAME OF JOY. A city and a people in which God should take delight. An honor before all the nations. As in the past Judah had disgraced the name of its God, so in the future it should be an honor to him; and as its judgment had taken place before all the nations, so its glory should be equally public. Fear and tremble. By the special blessing enjoyed by the Jews, the Gentile nations around should realize that they were God's peculiar people, under his protection, and should fear to do them wrong. So are God's true children honored and respect-

ed by the world in every age. GOLDEN TEXT: Call unto me, and I will answer thee, and show thee great and mighty things, which thou knowest

Jer. 33, 3. DOCTRINAL SUGGESTION: Forgiveness of sins.

The next lesson is Jer. 35, 12-19. Four fifths of the Baptists in the world are to be found in the United States. That is natural enough for they have

A DROWNING MAN WILL CATCH

tion. - Methodist, London.

four fifths more water than any other na-

AT A STRAW. If he catch it, it will do him no good. Thousands of people, who have neglected colds and coughs until they have become dangero us, will rush to almost every nos. trum for relief. This is why so many experiments are tried by the sufferers. Go to your Druggist, buy a bottle of Wis-TAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, and use it with confidence. It will benefit at ence and ultimately cure. It is no straw, walls were destroyed by the besiegers to | it is a cable well-tried; hold on to it and furnish materials and make room for be saved. 50 cents and \$1 a bottle. Sold by all druggists.

> Mr. Fellows is daily in receipt of letters of inquiry, from various parts, respecting his Syrup of Hypophosphites. One recently received, leads to the belief that the public mistake his meaning in reference to its effect in imparting superior energy to the mind. Where the intellect has been impaired by overwork or by kindred causes, the use of the Syrup, together with proper precautions in the use of food, clothing, exercise and rest, will restore full power to the brain and nerves. Superiority of genius consists in great capacity of brain for assimilating material from every quarter, and of developing in proportion, but as by far the greater number are not well endowed by nature, consequently lacking this capacity, it would be quite impossible to find cranium space for material necessary to constitute the briliant genius. Hence, although the Syrup will assist in restoring the mind which is lost, it cannot change a natural born idiot into an intelligent man.

AMERICAN APPRECIATION OF CANA-DIAN REMEDIES .- A wholesale iron merchant of Boston, Mr. Wm. P. Tyler, of the firm of Arthur G. Tompkins & Co., lately got his ankle sprained and knowing ed the hopes for the future regeneration the value of GRAHAM'S PAIN ERADICA-TOR in such cases sent for a supply, which he writes soon cured him. He gave

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It would be a means of grace, as well as a source of valuable information to our people; and ought to be in every Methodist family.—Rev. C. Stewart, D. D. Prof, of Theology, Mt. Allison.

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SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1878.

EDITORIAL LETTER.

Boston, March 26, 1878. "Mr. Meredith conducts a Bibleclass on Wednesday evenings, of a thousand persons." This, from a Boston Methodist, confirmed what we had previously heard of Mr. Meredith as a remarkable biblical expositor and teacher. Sitting in the gallery of Grace Church, on Sunday evening, we had leisure to look about us before the service began. Here, five years ago, we heard Chapman deliver one of his scholarly discourses on the Bible. This time we were to listen to Meredith on Paul. "Where does the wonderful Bible class meet?" we asked. "In the basement of this church," was the answer. "How many are here now, with every pew full to the door ?" "Well I should imagine about ten or twelve hundred people." Our informant was astonished to learn that, by liberal calculation, there were less than six hundred persons in the congregation. There is much deception as regards numbers in a crowded church. When a favourite speaker gains popularity. his friends are always liberal in counting his hearers. Thus, we came to reduce Mr. Meredith's Bible-class by, at least, fifty per cent.—a heavy discount, but figures do make sad work with the imagination. Still, Mr. Meredith's fame remains intact, for, to bring even hundreds together during successive weeks for the study of ancient historic narrative, requires more than culture or enthusiasm. Mr. Meredith is both a scholar and an enthusiast, but he is also, as all who hear him must soon admit, a close and very accurate student. He is about forty-five, of dark complexion, tall, sanguine, and draws immensely on his nervous energy, of which he possesses great store. With the exception of John B. Gough, we have heard no man more demonstrative at intervals, and whose intervals are more frequent, than in the instance of Meredith. He had been well over this ground-of the life and times of the rare man of Tarsus-that any one could see. For class teaching he had qualified himself to declare distances, localities, characters, climate, governments, rulers, and all else, with freedom and accuracy. There was a gracefulness of manner and elocution, too, with uncommon touches here and there of word-painting, which indicated that this preacher had genius as well as culture, beyond anything we had been led to anticipate. Boston loses nothing with years, so far as its evangelical pulpits are concerned. It has all the fire of the fathers, with a great deal more than their learning.

Rarely have we heard three or four principal points in a sermon presented to better advantage than during Mr. Meredith's discourse. As, for instance, when he lingered over Paul's conversion, and demanded that the sceptic should either explain how the persecutor became a penitent, or that he should stamp the Bible as a tremendous false. hood. Really there seemed no positive alternative, as his logic laid this subject before the mind. Abandoning the Bible, all could easily be settled. But, to do this, it is not enough that the sceptic shall quietly waive the old book asile; he must make war upon it as the most gigantic fraud that ever was concocted by designing men-men who, nevertheless, seem never to have been influenced by any worse motive than to make the world better! But, accepting the Bible, this phenomenon must be

The day is not far distant when the law will step in to alter such churches as Grace in Boston. Its entrances are the best adapted to bury a multitude in one hopeless crush at the first panic, of any we have seen for some time. May a cry of alarm, false or real, never be heard within its sacred walls, till the trustees and the architect shake hands across a wide, free entrance.

(N. B.-It it but right to add that more entrances to this church than the consistency.

dangerous one we have referred to. The law had already stepped in and provided against the worst contingen-

Before we pass from this subject, it may as well be intimated that Boston church officials are growing in a direction which might well set an example for our Provincialists. It is a common experience for the stranger to meet at every church door, not men paid for the purpose, and whose emoluments might give their actions an air of selfishness but men of means and culture, who, with kindliest word and hand, take a visitor to the very best place in the church. There is a gospel of the pew as well as of the pulpit, and of the doorstep as well. We wish our leading men would more frequently become ministers of welcome to passing multi-

The Hall of the Bromfield St. Methodist Book Concern was well filled with Preachers on Monday at 10 a. m. Mr. Studley, now of Tremont St. was in the chair. Notables were there not a few. Dr. Pierce, the soul of pleasantness, eading his "Zion's Herald" into the very first ranks of journalism; ex-President Cumings, venerable and beautiful in his humility; Dr. Mark Trafton, comely of presence, and doubtless "the chiel amang ye, takin' notes," his "Letter from a dead man," even now passing into form by the printers' hands; Dr. McKeown, Revs. T. B. Smith. Fred. Woods, William Full and others of our provincialists among the number. It has a strong appearance, this Boston Preachers' Meeting, capable of great things. This morning there was merely a little playfulness and cross firing, for the season was verging on Conference and removals, with all the uncertainties involved—a time when men stop and draw breath. He is a fortunate stranger who escapes here without a speech. Dr. McKeown and others inveigled an innocent stranger to this awful precipice this moraing; but, we imagine, they will scarcely do it again. They were invited to come "owre the borders," and study an institution once known to the American people, now limited to the Methodist Church of Canada-a republicthe purest type of a republic on the face of the earth to-day—a church in which 1500 preachers work by the unselfish system of representation—a church extending from Labrador to the Pacific, having no Bishop or Presiding Elders, no designation higher than that of Methodist preacher. It was an awful presumption! But, such mischiefs are sometimes bred among even ministers on the bilious "blue-Monday." They laughed, and let us off! But any one could see there was a lingering sadness behind it all from a consciousness that there is curious suggestion in one awful financial fact which cannot be laughed cut of countenance-the M. E. Church of the United States pays \$650,000 for Presiding Elders alone, and—about the same amount for missionaries! They are a

The new Pope is disposed to reach bis ends by ways less direct, or at least by words less blunt and dogmatic, than his predecessor. He is seeking diplomatic relations with the British Government, though that may be to smooth the way to erect a grand Romish hierarchy contemplated for Scotland. (Will the ghost of John Knox abide it?) The new Pope, moreover, seems willing to abandon altogether temporal power. These are great concessions: but how are we to interpret them?

ministers can dispense with Presiding

Elders, why not 50,000? Why not?

A new appointing power has appeared in Methodism. On the 25th of March the New York Herald published, in advance, the stations of the New York and New York East Conferences. When the actual appointments came out for publication it was found that the Herald was correct in many instances. The secret of this would seem to be, that most of the congregatious of those Conferences invite their ministers, so that it is known for some months who are The way into this church is more direct to be sent to certain places. But where in the spiritual than the architectural is the Episcopal jurisdiction in such a case. In a representative system like our own the Herald's announcement subsequent enquiry showed there were | would not have suggested any idea of in-

Will our Brethren on Circuits whose WESLEYAN lists have been neglected, please note ?

An unusually large number of subscribers have been continued on the solicitation of Ministers. Others have been kept on hoping—as we had always found it safe to count upon the circuits where these live that the present ministers would shortly send up a good report. The number of unpaid subscribers is altogether so much in excess of previous years that a thorough revision of the lists is inevitable. With all our disposition to favour subscribers, we cannot consent to involve the publishing office in such loss as must follow if Ministers do not definitely report. The year, as we have reason to know, is a trying one; but we cannot avoid the conviction that some brethren could easily avoid a consequence which is now pretty sure to come. A few circuits will have subscribers cut off by the dozen, or by the score, excepting where positive information is

There is one word which, as we stand on the verge of General Conference, and may be pleading more in the inerests of some one else than the present occupant of this office, we feel free to say :- The majority of our Ministers are nobly in sympathy with our publishing interests, and have proved it by heartily cooperating with the Book Steward and Editor; but there are a few whose indifference to these interests it will be very difficult to reconcile with what is generally regarded as loyalty to Methodism, an appreciation of the advantages of our literature, or the ordinary faithfulness of the Christian ministry. Our predecessors, we believe, nad the same experience, though they may never have had the courage to

THE REV. JOB SHENTON has received and accepted an invitation to the Superintendency of St. John's, Newfoundland. Should the Transfer Committee concur, here is one step toward practical union.

MBETING

GENERAL BOOK COMMITTEE,

EASTERN SECTION.

The members of this Committee will meet at the Book Room, Halifax, on THURSDAY morning, 18th inst., at 10 a. m.

(By telegraph we learn that the representatives from Charlottetown will cross on Wednesday, so that the Committee is called

The Executive Committee will meet at half-past two p. m. WEDNESDAY, 17th.

WAR MATTERS.

It would seem that the positions of the European nation, in the event of war, are now so clearly defined that Russia is disposed to take breath before another movement. Clearly, Austria and Germany are with England. This shuts Russia up to the policy of a tremendous conflict or a quiet negotiation for the settlement of wrongs. Bismarck is making strong overtures for a Congress, which, it is quite likely Russia will grant. We may yet be saved the awful history of an European

ROMISH AGGRESSIONS.

If any reader wishes to understand what Romanism really is about,-its designs, its tireless purpose, he should read Arthur's "Popes, Kings and Peo-As a masterly exposition of that noble, band, doubtless, but if 1500 imperial, undying aim at universal conquest, which has signalized the Popes quite as much in latter as in earlier times, Mr. Arthur's work has no equal. We are so often lulled into repose by an apparent change of policy upon the part of the Romish Church, that our blindness deserves to be treated somewhat rudely. Mr. Arthur removes these scales of ignorance from the eyes of the most sceptical.

Even New York begins to see danger in this direction. We find this paragraph in New York correspondence of the Pittsburg Advocate :-

The Anti Papal League is the aggressive title of a new movement organized in this city, with, I am told, a number of the best known and most respected clergymen and laymen of the United States on its rolls. Our uncompromising old friend. George P. Edgar, always militant, in war and peace, is driving it, as general agent. The object is to withstand the insiduous and alarming aggressions of the papal power, in our educational, reformatory and political institutions. The principal means are, the organization of auxiliary leagues in all places, for the agitation and enlightenment of the public mind on this subject, and for the embodiment of public sentiment in united action wherever called for. Lectures, preaching, conventions, and above all, the publication of facts, tracts and books, and the urgent circulation of many powerful arguments of various kinds now in print, and many of them too little known, are the leading modes of activity proposed for this organized anti-papal power. A central anti-papal book and tract depository, with branch or auxiliary depositories in all other cities, would seem naturally to be the future of the first prominent demonstration. Their rooms are at 132 Nassau

To the articles now passing through these columns on the Supernumeary Fund, we need not ask that careful attention be given by all who are interested in our church schemes. As bearing upon what must be a principal subject of discussion at the coming Annual Conference, they embrace all necessary information, collated with excellent tact and leading to direct and convincing conclusions. Our brethren will sincerely thank our correspondent for his very able articles.

VAUGHAN'S SENTENCE.

This wretched criminal has met the just sentence of the law for a double crime of almost unparalleled atrocity. We are not always in favor of publishing details which can only create horror and disgust among refined readers but the address of Justice Wetmore in delivering sentence upon Vaughan is at once a cry of warning and a funeral lamentation. We give extracts: -

MR. JUSTICE WETMORE S ADDRESS.

"The purpose for which you are again brought before the Court is of the most dreadful character. You, a young man of some 28 years of age, scarcely in the prime of manhood, blessed with health and strength, and with the prospect of an ordinary length of life, you are now about having sentence of death pronounced upon you. The period beond which you shall not be permitted to live is now about to be fixed by your fellow man.

The sentence I shall pronounce is the judgment of the law. I have no option or discretion to exercise. The law says, whosoever is convicted of murder, shall suffer death as a felon-and if there ever was one case more than another imperatively requiring that the stern enactments of the law should be carried out, that case seems to be yours. Notwithstanding the untiring ingenuity of your Counsel, who did all that counsel could do for you, the case most clearly presented against you, on your trial by evidence pointing to conclusions that no reasonable man can doubt, is of almost unheard of atrocity. A poor, unoffending, helpless old woman ripe for the grave, has been sent into eternity, to appear before her maker without a moment's preparation. No object of gain or revenge appears to have actuated you. Nothing but your uncontrollable lusts seem to have led you to the commission of this fearful crime.

Ministers will gladly attend you and with their prayers and holy teaching, earnestly endeavor to bring you to that truly penitent state of mind without which it is impossible that your sins can be forgiven. It is too late for you now to shun the error of your ways. So far as you are concerned the die is cast; your doom is sealed. There is no thing left for you but to seek your Maker's pardon, if you would avoid an eternity of woe. But your dreadful position may serve as a warning to others who have not the fear of God before their eyes. It was not one step from the path of rectitude that brought you to the dreadful abyss into which you have fallen. It was step by step in the wavs of wickedness that has caused your ruin. Had that first step not have been taken, there never could have been a second step, and you, instead of being a condemned felon about to terminate his existence on the gallows, would probably have been a useful member of society in the position in which God had been pleased to place you. May your sad fate be a warning to us all.

"It would be wrong, nay it would be absolutely criminal in me to hold out the shadow of hope for mercy on this side of the grave. The sentence I shall pronounce most unquestionably will be executed. Let me therefore earnestly beseech you not to waste one moment of the little time allotted you in this world. Let every second of it be devoted to supplication to your Maker for pardon. Seek the assistance of holy men to aid you. By earnest prayer and supplication you can obtain pardon and peace from your offended Maker. The arms of a merciful Saviour are ever open to a truly penitent sinner."

Here the Judge, standing up, and every man in the vast audience following his example, said in tones thrilling

"Your sentence is that you. William Vaughan, be taken hence to the place from whence you came, the common gaol of the City and County of Saint John, and from thence, on Saturday, the twenty-second day of June next, to the place of execution, there to be hanged by the neck until you are DEAD -and may a merciful God through the atoning merits of our crucified Saviour

have mercy upon your soul." At the conclusion of the Judge's sentence, during the delivery of which the utmost silence had been preserved, the prisoner, who had throughout preserved the utmost coolness, grasped the front railing of the dock and bowing to the Judge, said in a strong, firm voice, "I with the other that Moses is not to enter am willing to die." He then left his there, groups of angels sustain the ma

place with as firm a step as he had stepped into it, and was escorted back to the gaol.

The court was immediately after. wards adjourned sine die.

The Morning News adds a few words to the solemn report, which may furnish all the information a natural curiosity may demand in respect to this doomed

This most atrocious murder was com mitted on the thirteenth of February last, and the circumstances connected with it, as far as have been revealed by the witnesses, will long be remembered by the public. Seldom, in the history of this city, has the press been called upon to chronicle such a dreadful crime.

The news as conveyed to the public by the morning papers of the fourteenth of February was received with horror. The energy with which the police authorities made search for the murderer, merits the highest praise.

Vaughan had from Saturday—the day he received his sentence-just eleven weeks to live. During that time he will be visited frequently by spiritual advisers. His wife and relations will be allowed to visit him. He expressed a wish to a News representative to see all his relations before his death. He was married by the Rev. Mr. Parsons on June 6th, 1872 to Rebecca. J. Hughes. He has no children.

On Saturday a rumor was current that Vaughan had made a public confession; this, however, is incorrect. The confession he has made is private. and will not be made public until it is

WASHINGTON LETTER.

ART AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL. A LIPE SCHOOL ESTABLISHED. SOME AMERICAN ARTISTS JEALOUS OF THEIR FOREIGN BRETHREN. THE SUPERIOR EXCEL-LENCE OF FOREIGN PICTURES. GER-OME'S " DEATH CAESAR." THE " DEATH OF MOSES" BY CABINEL. AN ATTEMP TO PAINT DEITY. CHURCH'S GREAT WATERSCAPE. A PICTURE WITH A HIST TORY,&c., &c.

Since the establishment of the Corcoran Art Gallery in Washington, the capitol of the United States has become quite an art centre. No city in the country, perhaps, can show as many painters who, either as professionals or amateurs, wield the brush and dabble in colors. A life school of art has been established in the city, and I am told that fine physical specimens of both sexes are standing as mo-

There is some expression of disapproval among American artists, of what they call a disposition on the part of the trustees of the Corcoran gallery to encourage foreign artists, and to ignore native American talent. There is doubtless some truth in the impeachment, but the trustees, whose duty it is to select and purchase the pictures, deserve more praise than reproach for the discrimination. True art belongs to no section: the Kosmos in its patriae, and to enoble, idealize, and perpetuate, its patriotism. The gallery contains a few pictures, by American artists, of real merit, but the worthiest pieces, it cannot be denied, are foreign subjects by foreign artists.

Among the most imposing pictures both in size, subject, and treatment, is "Ceasar Dead" by the great French artist Gerome; it is said to be only a study of what he subsequently reproduced in a larger picture, where the assassins are represented as fleeing from their ghastly work. Here only is seen, on the blood spattered marble of the senate floor, the gashed corse of Ceasar, muffled in his mantle, retaining even in the helplessness of death the imperial dignity of the first of Roman emperors. The picture shows a thorough knowledge of color, form, and perspection, and, like other pictures by the same artist, is expressive of intense dramatic feeling.

Among the pictures is one remarkable for its historic associations as well as for its excellence as a work of art; it is the 'Adoration of the Shepherds," by Mengs, and it was bought from the collection of Joseph Bonaparte, who purchased it in Madrid during the brief time his great brother was able to hold him on the Spanish throne. The artist has reproduced the conception of Corregio in his Holy Night, by making the light of his picture emanate from the infant Jesus.

The "Death of Moses," a picture of 10 by 13 feet, is one of the early ambitious essays of Alexander Cobanel, a French artist who has since become famous. The painting, though meritorious in some of its details, is, upon the whole, unsatisfactory, if not shocking, for the artist has attempted something too high for mortal reach—a portraiture of Deity. It was the purpose of Cabanel to represent the death of Moses as described in the 34th chapter of Deuteronomy. The Almighty is represented enthroned in air, pointing with one hand to the promised land, but indicating

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jestic form of the Jewish leader, who lifts | NEWS FROM THE CIRCUITS. to God a face expressive of reverence, resignation, and trust.

One of the largest pictures in the gallery is the "Drought in Egypt" by Porteals, a Belgian artist. The subject is taken from the 43rd and 44th verses of the 78th Psalm: " How he wrought his signs in Egypt, and his wonders in the fields of Zoar, and hath turned their rivers into blood and their floods that they could not drink." Aside from the power portraved in the expression of such intense suffering, the finely drawn groups and single figures furnish abundant examples to the student of sacred historical subjects.

A picture that has been very much admired and copied represents a French lady in the costume of the time of Louis XI., walking in a forest attended only by her dog. For harmony of color, and rare grace of form this painting by P. C. Compte is ansurpassed.

"Niagara Falls," by Church, is one of the most remarkable productions of America's greatest landscape painter; it may already decided for Christ. be said that it represents all the stupendous scene, not omitting sound and motion for these are powerfully suggested in the relentless sweep, swirl and plunge. of the massy waters. It is such a realistic study of the awful cataract that the beholder half hesitates to approach too near the canvas. Mr. Church, who seems to delight in water scenery, has another picture in the gallery, "A View of a River in Grenada," which is perfect as a composition, and the foreground of tropical foliage, as well as the background in which the snow-crowned Andes appear. are worked up with the delicate detail and power which distinguish all the paintings of the emment artist.

The Corcoran Gallery is receiving every week valuable additions to its already rich and varied collection of paintings, bronzes, statuary, busts, and bas-reliefs from the antique.

CORRESPONDENCE

RIVER JOHN.

MR. EDITOR.—In reading the WESLEY-AN I have been pleased to learn through its columns of the noble spirit that pervades the hearts and minds of the people in the several Districts of our Confernce and that God has been blessing the labors of his servants abundantly.by giving them souls for their hire, and as a manifestation of the good received, the people in many place have been making liberal donations, giving of their substance and by their presence making glad the heart of their pastor, and cheering him in his arduous duties.

Although River John has not been heard from through the columns of your most excellent paper, yet the people have not been refax in manifesting semething of that noble spirit that has characterized so many. On the 29th of January, notwithstanding the extreme cold the Rev. D. B. Scott and family were taken by surprise, as his friends from different parts of the circuit began to gather and innocently take possession of the parsonage, and very soon the tables began to groan beneath their load of cakes, pies, &c., which the ladies so much delight in furnishing, and fter ample justice had been done to the good things, the remainder of the evening was spent very pleasantly, with our own organist at the organ discoursing sweet music interspersed with short speeches and readings from several gentlemen, all uniting to make the occasion a pleasant one, cheering the heart of minister and family, first by their presence and secondly by their liberality, leaving a denation of \$87.00. But this was not all, the day following we were surprised on receiving from Mr. Scott an invitation to the parsonage, to find there, although the day was extremely cold quite a number of friends from another part of the circuit, having possession and enjoying themselves as friends only can, leaving as their donation \$21.00, making a total of \$108. I think there is good resulting from these gatherings, not only financially but spiritually. Our ministers have many things to discourage and to try them. Let us sympathize with them in their tries and encourage them by our friendship and prayers, and then we may expect God's blessing to rest

upon our churches. During this winter on some parts of the circuit there has been much good done. Sinners have been converted and professers have been quickened. But oh for the baptism of the Holy Ghost on the church. Recently some of our enterprising ladies suggested the idea of getting up a concert, the proceeds to be appropriated to the parsonage, and no sooner suggested than acted upon, and realized the handsome sum of \$60.00, nor do they intend to stop until they have made the parsonage complete. Ladies are a great power inbuilding and furnishing mission houses. Hoping you will pardon me for this somewhat lengthy letter, I remain yours fra-

We find this paragraph in a report, given by the Telegraph, of opening services in connection with Rev. Wm. Mitchell's Church, St. John. We had hoped that Bro. Sprague was getting well into health once more, and regret that the hope would seem in any way dispelled.

"The programme indicated that the Rev. Howard Sprague would deliver the next address, but Mr. Mitchell intimated that he had received a note from Mr. S. in which that gentleman told of the pleasure with which he had looked forward to meeting with them, and congratulating them in person upon entering their new building, but he deeply regretted that the state of his health was such that he was reluctantly compelled to deny himself the great gratification.

WARREN CIRCUIT.—God is pouring out his Spirit on this circuit. At Shinimicas. where we are at present engaged in holding special services, the most cheering results are being realized. Many have

C. W. SWALLOW.

PORTLAND METHODIST CHURCH.-The committee of the Portland Methodist Church after receiving and considering many architect's plans, have adopted the design of Mr. John Welch, the architect of the Centenary and the Germain street Methodist churches. Mr. Welch's design consists of a nave and aisles, with open timbered roofs. The nave extends the whole length of the lot, advancing one bay forward of the aisles in front, and finishing with a very bold and attractive Bell-cot gable, one hundred feet in height. The two large front entrances on each side of the nave are very happily arranged so as to meet the usual difficulties of a basement church and with only two outside steps. There are also rear entrances and porch from side street. The main church will seat, inclusive of end galler y 750 persons, with a large basement and every convenience. The work will proceed immediately, with the view of completing the basement, ready for occupation in July next.

CHARLES ST. SABBATH SCHOOL.-Last evening the officers and teachers of the above school entertained the scholars at their sixth annual tea in Charles Street Church; J. W. DeBlois acting Superintendent, and Rev. James Sharp presided. Through the kindness of the teac hers and friends, the tables were supplied with an abundance of good things. After the tea had been disposed of, visitors and parents were admitted to the musical and literary performance-music by teachers and scholars, readings and recitation filled up another hour, after which some eighty prizes were distributed to the scholars by the Supt. J. W. Smith Esq. The Supt. has been absent in Europe for nearly three months, and he made his reappearance among the children for the first time last evening. They were engaged in singing whea he endeavored to slip in at a side door without disturbing them, but their eyes were too sharp for him,-music and everything else were forgotten, whilst they greeted his return amongst them by a hearty clapping of hands. Mrs. Barry presided at the organ with her usual ability, and judging from the creditable singing of ten little girls, she must have spent considerable time and labor in training them. Short addresses were given by Mr. Betcher, of Coburg Road School, Rev. James Sharp, and the Supt. This school now numbers 429 scholars, with an average attendance of 309. During the year they have contributed \$100 to their suffering fellow sunday school scholars of St. John; \$100 to the Missionary Society, | died, medical aid proving of no avail. The and a liberal amount towards the expenses of the school. While the Supt. was in England he selected and sent out a very acquaintances. He had for many years been handsome library of 500 vols., to defray proprietor of the "Enfield Pottery Works." the remaining expense of which, we anticipate the teachers will be calling upon their friends soon, and judging from their past success we imagine they will not call in vain.—Reporter.

ORATORY.—On Wednesday evening, Rev. D. D. Currie delivered his lecture on Eloquence and Orators, in the Methodist Church. The attendance, considering the inclemency of the weather, exceeded our expectations, and what was lacking in quantity was made up in quality. W. J. Robinson, Esq., occupied the chair.

As a lecturer the Rev. gentleman excels, and those who had the pleasure of listening to the able and eloquent address of the evening pronounce it second to none. The lecturer portrayed in a forcible and pleasing manner the different styles of oratorical utterances, reading at times fine passages from English prose and English, Scotch, Irish and American orators, illustrating his points from Talmage, Beecher, Webster, Howe, O'Connel, Williams, Simpson and other orators, including Demosthenes-whom, however, the learned lecturer had never heard, and with whom he was unacquainted-were in turn introduced to the audience. The oratorical powers of Webster were ably analyzed and eloquently described, and the allusion to O'Connell, the Prince of orators, brought down the Irish portion of the audience. The lecturer showed that in order to succeed as an orator, the speaker must appear natural, and that reat efforts were the result of great thought and study. Too many young men come from the colleges bearing the impress and imitating the style and example of their masters. He preferred to see a minister appear before his congregation in his natural style, though some be from Jones & Young's steam mills at Half-M. N. O. | who considered that modesty had been born | way River.

with them and would die when they died might have their feelings disturbed. The lecturer had the full sympathy of

At the close a vote of thanks w s passed, and after singing "God Save the Queen" the audience dispersed, every one being well pleased.—Times.

BURLINGTON.—God has again blessed us upon this circuit. Our services in the Kempt Church was attended with limited success. A variety of circumstances preventing spiritual operations in our work here, but nevertheless we had our hearts gladdened by seven coming forward for prayer, some of these have experienced the power of God to forgive sin, and all are meeting in class. After our meeting in Kempt we went down upon the lower part of the circuit, and commenced meetings at Pembroke; and here God poured the brigt at Bermuda on the 4th ult. out his blessings upon us in a very gracious manner. Twenty six came farward for prayers, fourteen of these are heads of families. Never did we ever see more power spiritually. God converted souls at the altar as we prayed with them, and they that were burdened rose to rejoice in the consciousness of their sins forgiven. These have all been formed into classes. (7. F. DAY.

Burlington, Hants Co.

The practice of homeopathy, pure and simple, according to the doctrines of Habnemann, seems to be gradually fading out, or loosing itself in a sort of eclecticism. The New York Tribune says that recent warm debate among the assembled doctors of the New York County Homeopathic Medical Society, revealed the fact that at least half of them do not desire to be confined to the practice of pure homeopathy. It seems also that the number of physicians in Great Britain who practice pure homeopathy is comparatively small. In England as well as in this country, the tendency has been to increase the potency of doses, until they nearly or quite equal that of the regular school of physicians. A recent legal decision in New York, compelling physicians to practice according to the doctrines they profess, has been the moving cause of the debate above referred to. The truth seems to be that both the regular and the homeopathic schools of medicine have been benefitted by the discussion of the points of difference between them. The latter have learned from their rivals, how to administer medicines more palatably, and have adopted some new remedies discovered by enthusiastic homeopathists; while the givers of small sugar pills have earned that their theory is weak at cerbrethren older in the practice of the heal-

NEWS IN BRIEF.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The Rev. Charles J. Shreve, one of the oldest clergymen of the Church of England. in this Province, died in Halifax on the 5th inst. He was widely known and esteemed. A day or two since a truckman living in the Northern suburbs of this city, lost a horse, a cow, a dog, two pups and two pigs. All died within a few hours of each other and appear to have been poisoned. The only way their death could be accounted for was that some "swill" obtained outside, of which all the animals had eaten, must have contained some poisonous matter.

Mr. Henry Prescott, of Enfield, accompanied by his wife, came to the city on Wednesday week, and took lodgings at one of the hotels, intending to remain in town a few days. He retired, that night, in his usual health, but early Thursday morning he was seized with a fit of apoplexy, from which he deceased, a native of England, was 74 years of age, and highly respected by his numerous

The recent heavy rains caused freshets in many parts of the country. In Queen's County considerable damage was done. At Sable River Mr. Lothrop Freeman, was under his mill clearing away some slabs, when the pile suddenly gave way and he was carried down the stream and drowned. His two sons REV. MR. CURRIE ON ELOQUENCE AND | nearly lost their lives in endeavoring to save

> The Pictou "Standard" gloats over a huge parsnip-"length 16 inches; girth, 14 inches; weight, 2 pounds"-which a subscriber has laid on the table editorial.

The mate of the barque Finzel. which arrived here from Liverpool, G. B., broke one of his legs while at sea, by slipping on the wet deck during a gale.

Hon. William O. Heffernan, member of the Legislative Council, died in this city last week, where he had been residing during the winter. Mr. Heffernan represented Guysborough in the Assembly from 1859 to 1867, and was then appointed to the Council.

On Saturday last at Morristown, while Mr. Donald McDonald (miller) and his son Angus -a fine young man, about 21 years of agewere repairing a lever in connection with the water-gate of their saw mill, the temporary scaffolding on which they stood gave way precipitating both of them down upon the water wheel, which happened at that moment to turn by the accidental opening of the water-gate, the men in their fall having pressed the lifting lever. The son was instantly killed or drowned under the wheel; but the father, although passing under the wheel and receiving terrible cuts and bruises, was extricated alive by some of his family. Dr. McIntosh of this town was immediately called to attend the wounded man, and it is hoped that under his skilful treatment he may recover. An inquest was held on the body of young McDonald, and a verdict rendered in

accordance with the facts above stated. Lumbermen are busy; it is calculated that 11,000,000 feet of deals will reach Parrsboro by rail next summer, 3,000,000 of which will

The "Yarmouth Herald" says a young son of Mr. Trefry, Arcadia, on Christmas Day found, attached to an alder bush, a large chrysalis, which he carried home and put in a warm place. A few days ago there emerged from the shell one of the most splendid outterflies we ever beheld. It measured five inches across the wings, and the colors were of the most brilliant and beautiful description. It was brought to town on Tuesday by Mr. Trefry, and was quite lively

Mr. James B. Duffus, of Halifax, who now in Europe, has been appointed hononary commissioner for the Maritime Provinces to the Paris Exhibition.

Capt. Lockhart. of the brigt. Magenta, of Windsor, which arrived at St. Thomas on the 27th ult. from Bermuda, reports that Hans Johnsen, a Swede, aged 23 years, fell off the bow of the vessel shortly after leaving Bermuda, and, despite every effort to save him, was drowned. Johnsen shipped as A. B. in

On last Wednesday night the old schoolhouse at Hubbard's Cove, which has been used for sometime past by the Division for temperance meetings, was found to be on fire, and before any assistance could be rendered the building, with its contents, was destroyed No fire had been in the place for twenty-four hours previously; and it is generally believed to have been set on fire.

The barque Rio de la Plata, of Pictou, Capt. McLeod, from this port, arrived at Liverpool, G. B., on the 7th inst, making the passage in 16 days.

The work on Coal Harbor Dyke, Halifax, will very soon be resumed, with a view to speedy completion. The matter has been placed under the Supervision of Mr. Crandall who has charge of the Marine Slip, Dartmouth, and as soon as that gentleman has completed his labors in Cape Breton-a week or two hence-he will begin active operations at Cole Harbor.

NEW BRUNSWICK & P. E. ISLAND.

A company, with a capital of \$25,000, is being formed in Charlottetown, P. E. I., to make starch from potatoes.

Ed. Leger, Barachois, cut himself in the foot while cutting poles; he did not take any special care of it, as it was not at all serious, and about a week after he was seized with lock-jaw. Drs. Harrison and Leger were immediately called for but too late to render assistance. He suffered beyond description, and died on Saturday last.

Mrs. Wm. Davis, of Woodside, has a quilt with 2,450 squares, and Mrs. Solomon Mc-Almon, of the same place, one with 1,200

Messrs. Johnson Cleveland, and Alex. Tingley, of Point de Bute, with their families, left for the West on Tuesday week. The party numbers eleven persons. They propose to locate at Oregon.

Mr. Peter Dean, of St. John, has purchased from Josiah Wood, Sackville, two pairs of large steers, which weigh about 7,500 pounds. Mr. Dean intends bringing them to St. John for Easter.

One Poirier, near Grand Digue Chapel, Shediac, had his house and outbuildings, contain points, and needs to be buttressed by the adoption of some of the ways of their brethren older in the practice of the heal. unknown.

> The Bay Chaleur was never known to be o clear of ice at this season.

Owners of water mills are already preparing for the spring sawing, and expect to commence a month earlier than usual this season. Messrs. Burns & Adams, of Bathurst, ex-

May. The boilers and machinery are now being put in. The smelt fishing proved a failure in Bathurst this winter, the result of the bag-net

pect to have their new mill ready for work in

fishing in other places. The temperance movement is very successful at Cambellton, Bathurst, and adjoining districts, and much good has, so far, re-

The congregation of St. Andrew's Church, Cambellton (Presbyterian), are talking of getting up a manse. This is a step in the right direction. Hitherto they have been dependent on the kindness of Mr Ferguson, of Athol House, for the use of a dwelling as a manse, the minister paying the rent out of his own pocket. Rev. J. C. Herdman, the present incumbent, is deservedly popular in

the North Shore. Work of laying of stone at the new Penitentiary, Dorchester, will probably be commenced soon. Large quantities of wood are being transported to the ground preparatory to burning brick and lime for the building. The contractors seem to be unfortunate in procuring necessary stone within reasonable distance, and it is in contemplation to open a quarry on the Albert County shore, and tran-

sport the stone by woodboats to Dorchester.

About a week since a County Rifle 'Club was formed at Woodstock, by riflemen from various parts of Carleton Co., who had been called together for that purpose. The officers are-Lt.-Col. Raymond, President: Col. R. Ketchum, Vice-President: Simon Mc-Leod, Secretary-Treasurer.

The Bangor "Whig" of Saturday contained the fellowing :- "The friends of Chas. W. Culeman, of Fredericton, are anxious to ascertain his whereabouts. It was thought that he was in this city, but a letter forwarded to the post office here has failed to reach

Sugar-making at Elgin and other places has been seriously interfered with by the storm; not only is the weather extremely unfavourable for the run of sap, but the weight of snow and ice which adhered to the trees has broken down the limbs and in many cases destroyed them.

A boy named Daly was nearly killed by being caught in a belt in the mill of the Peticodiac Manufacturing Co. He was very badly bruised, but hopes are entertained of his

It is expected that the Legislature will prorogue about the middle of next week.

A Bill to incorporate the Orange body in Prince Edward Island is before the Legisla ture of that Province.

UPPER PROVINCES.

The "Scholastic News" is a neat 12 page monthly just started in Montreal, in the interest of education as its name denotes. The London Conference of the Methodist Church of Canada will meet this year in St. Thomas, on the first Wednesday in June. expected to be present.

The "North York Reformer" says :-Quite a crowd of the inhabitants of Aurora gathered at the station to witness the departure of the Chinese nurse who accompanied the Rev. Dr. Fraser to this country to take charge of his young children. The Dr. says the lady's opinion of Canada and Canadians is not by any means a flattering one. She maintains a supreme contempt for everything she sees, as being insignificant in comparison with her own county. She manifests, how-ever, a decided preference for American over English railways, and seemed to take matters very cooly, considering that she was surrounded by strangers, not one word of whose conversation she could understand.

Capt. Vaneleaf, of Jersey City, has been presented with a valuable binocular glass by he Minister of Marine, for rescuing the crew of the Nova Scotia brigantine Sabine, luring a terrific gale.

The Civil Service has decided to resist the appeal of Ottawa city to the Privy Council against the judges decision that the Civil Servants' incomes were not liable to taxation.

The "Courier du Canada" is responsible for the rumour that Pope Leo XIII. has chosen a successor for Mgr. Conroy, in his position of Apostolic Delegate to Canada. Mgr. Conroy is at Omaha and will be in Montreal in about a fortnight.

Frederick W. A. Osborn, of Montreel, Manager of the Dominion Type Foundry, was arrested for embezzling the funds belonging to the company.

The Bank of Hochelaga was robbed of \$10,000 by American thieves, who did the usual trick of talking to the cashier and teller while their confederates did the stealing. The ice bridge at Isle of Orleans, Quebec, s very much decayed, and will shortly break

ip, when there will be clear water to sea. Nitro-glycerine was successfully used to

break up ice in the shallows of the river St. Lawrence, opposite Montreal. It appears probable that the departure of

the Governor-General from Canada will take place at an early day, as an auctioneer has received instructions to hold himself ready to conduct a sale at auction of his effects at Rideau Hall, including horses, carriages, &c. early in May.

There has been considerable excitement among cattle dealers during the past week in purchasing prime stock for immediate shipnent to England. Reports by cable state that late cargoes have arrived safely, not a single animal having been lost on the voyage, and good paying prices were invariably realized. Next Monday 200 head of cattle and six hundred sheep will be shipped to London and Liverpool. As soon as navigation opens it is the intention to make three shipments per week from Toronto. Ontario exporters believe that before long the trade will have so increased that daily shipments will be required to keep the English army and navy supplied with Canadian beef and

Thirty-six failures occurred in Montreal during February, with two million dollars liabilities.

The Canadian section at Paris has made nore progress than almost any other, and French authorities say that its exhibition of woods, as displayed in the show cases, will be a remarkable feature of the show.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Six more of the Mollie Maguires are under sentence of death in Pennsylvania. When hung, they will make more than a score of these noted murderers upon whom Pennsylvania justice has visited the extreme penalty of the law.

The N. Y. "Herald" says that Methodism in the United States is in danger of disintegration and decay. The causes given for this state of things are the lack of a bond of union among the churches, the cumbrous governing machinery, and the frequent changing of

In the Australian Parliament a bill has been brought in by a member to award a bonus of \$20,000 to any person inventing a machine for reaping, cleaning, and bagging wheat on the ground. The object is to keep ahead of America in the grain market by keeping ahead in the invention of laboursaving machinery.

Edward Disbrow, the gaoler of the Topeka, Kansas, prison had a lively fight a few days ago with lynchers. Perceiving their object when they arrived at the door of the gaol, he opened fire with a revolver, changing as fast as one was emptied for another. In this manner he held his ground and drove off the entire crowd.

The printing machine of the Lowell Print Works stopped last night, throwing three hundred hands out of employment. At the end of next week the entire establishment will shut down for a month, owing to the large supply of goods on hand and the dull

A memorial has been forwarded to the Queen by the Church Association begging her to use her influence to discontinue auricular confession in the Church of England.

The London "Times" of March 16th says: -The Dominion line steamer "Dominion landed 150 head of fine Canadian cattle and 432 sheep at Liverpool in splendid condition. They were sent on to London. It is expected that the trade in Canadian live stock will assume very important dimensions this season. as the number of animals at present ready for shipment to this country is quadruple that of last year.

A Constantinople special rays that a report comes from a good source, that the Khedive of Egypt has announced that he will declare his independence, should Turkey form any alliance against England.

A Sydney, N. S. W., letter of Feb. 28, reports the three years' drouth in Australia ended. Rains are general over the country, and a more buoyant feeling prevails in commercial circles. The loss in 1876 was over two million pounds sterling. It is expected the losses of the past year were two or three times larger.

The British Minister, Mr. Thornton, officially expressed to the Secretary of State the high sense the Queen's Government entertained of the honor done to the Government of Canada, through Her Majesty's representative, by courtesy shown to the Governor-General of Canada, Lord Dufferin, by the President, on the occasion of His Lordship's recent visit to Washington.

A commission of enquiry into the public affairs of Jamaica, sitting under the Presidency of the Chief Justice of Jamaica, reveals general mismanagement of the finances. There were some \$250,000 a year expended in one department which kept no books of account. The only departments which gave About two hundred and eighty ministers are | satisfactory accounts were the general post office and the prison.

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WESLEYAN' ALMANAC APRIL, 1878.

New Moon, 2 day, 5h, 0m, Afternoon. First Quarter, 10 day, 10h, 40m, Mornisg. Full Moon, 17 day, 1h, 43m, Morning. Last Quarter, 24 day, 4h, 19m, Morning.

Date.	Day of Week.	SUN		MOON.			S X
		Rise	a Seta	Rises	South	s Sets	HTTG
1	Monday	5 44	6 23	5 0	11 8	5 16	7 28 7 59
2	Tuesday	5 43	6 25	5 16	11 47		8 26
3	Wednesdy		6 26	5.38	A 29	7 20 8 26	8 55
4	Thursday	5 39	6 27		1 59	9 33	9 23
5	Friday	5 37	6 28		2:50	10 40	9 53
6		5 35	6 29	7 0	3 43	11 43	10 25
7	SUNDAY	5 34	6 31	7 43	4 39	m'rn	11 41
Š	Monday	5 32	6 32	8 36		0 42	11 0
9		5 30	6 33	9 41	5 36	1 31	m'rn
ō	Wednesdy	5 28	6 34	10 53	6 33	2 14	0 34
ĭ		5 26	6 36	A 10	7 28	2 46	1 45
2	Friday	5 25	6 37	1 26	8 20		
3	Saturday	5 23	6 38	2 45	9 11	3 14	3 19 4 43
4	SUNDAY	5 21	6 39	4 4	10 2	3 37	
5	Monday	5 19	6 40	5 26	10 55	4 0	
6		5 18	6 42	6 46	11 48	4 24	6 37
7	Wednesdy	5 16	6 43	8 8	m'rn	4 50	7 20
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9	Friday	5 13	6 45	10 40	1 42	5 56	8 47
0	Saturday	5 11	6 47	11 43	2 42	6 44	. 9 30
1	SUNDAY	5 9	6 48	mo'r	3 41	7 39	10 13
2	Monday	5 8	6 49	0 35	4 39	8 43	10 58
3	Tuesday	5 6	6 50	1 16	5 31	9 46	11 44
4	Wednesdy	5 5	6 51	1 45	6 20	10 55	A 38
5	Thursday	5 3	6 53	2 11	7 6	A 1	1 41
6	Friday	5 2	6 54	2 30	7 47	1 4	3 1
7	Saturday	5 0	6 55	2 49	8 27	2 5	4 20
B	SUNDAY	4 59	6 56	3 7	9 6	3 5	5 11
9	Monday	4 57	6 57	3 23	9 46	4 9	6 9
Õ	Tuesday	4 56	6 59	3 42	10 27	5 12	6 45

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

High water at Pictou and Jape Tormentine, 2 hrs and 11 minutes LATER than at Halifax. At Annapolis, St. John, N.B., and Portland, Maine, 3 hours and 25 minutes LATER, and at St. John's, Newfoundland 20 minutes EARLIER than at Halifax. At Char-1shed 20 minutes Basilian than at Italian 1. Olari of the court of the minutes LATER.

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

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

Mr. BOYD ON "EXTRA LUGGAGE." Moncton Times, March 27th.

John Boyd, Esq , reached Moncton yesterday at noon by the St. John Express train, and was met at the Station by a number of our leading townsmen. In the afternoon, in company with P. McSweeney, Esq., he visited the principal points of interest in the town, and accompanied by Mr. Luttrell, visited the Intercolonial Railway workshops. The lecture in the evening, announced for 8 o'clock, was awaited by our citizens with great expectations, and as early as a quarter after seven the Methodist Church, which seats 900 to 1000 persons comfortably, was nearly filled. For some time before 8 o'clock the church was crowded, both in the body of the building and the galleries and benches were carried out for service in the aisles. Mr. Boyd has seldom appeared before a more appreciative and intelligent audience, although in his life-time he has addressed hundreds of different audiences in all parts of the Maritime Provinces. Mr. Luttrell occupied the chair, and on the platform were Rev. Messrs. Currie, Todd and Brown, and among the audience the other clergyman and all the leading

residents of the town. The lecture comprised the finest moral essays; a fund of interesting information. which but few persons could have collected: and the raciest anecdotes and witticisms and imitations of the Scotch, Irish, Yankee, the German, Jew and other accents. Most of the most telling facts and many of his richest anecdotes had come within his personal knowledge, while the lecture throughout was a practical sermon fitted for everyday life, not merely for some distant clime, but intended 1 for application in Canada-New Brunswick-St. John-Moncton. It taught the great gain and advantage of industry, of honesty, integrity, courage, cheerfulness-in Church and State-in trade and everyday life-in days of prosperity and times of trouble. The lecturer showed how people were carrying "Extra Luggage" in all the walks of life-in the shops, in the home, in the prayer-meeting, in the brain, in the body. He applied the lash unsparingly to fraudulent traders, to religious hypocrites, to "impenitent thieves," and to shams and humbugs of various kinds. He dealt with the general laws of trade, as affecting England and her customers; with particular violations of true commercial principles, from which Canada is suffering, especially the prevalent unlimited credit system; with the growth of the Express system in America, and numerous other practical subjects on which a flood of light was cast. His appeal to New Brunswick to have faith in their country was a splendid stimulus to those of faltering courage; and not among the least effective passages of the lecture were the references to home and domestic comfort, which showed Mr. Boyd in the light of a lover of his own fireside. The lecturers command of his audience was complete. There was the most perfect stillness during the more serious and eloquent passages, and there was uprorarious laugh. ter when the lecturer (as he did repeatedly) detailed a choice witticism or gave an imitation of some genuine "character." Not a person in the audience stirred for two hours, when Mr. Boyd closed with some very eloquent and appropriate sentences, the audience having been amused,

audience, by the way, many from a con aiderable distance, including two car loads from Harvey, Hopewell and Hillsboro who came through by special train to hear the lecture and returned at its close. Perhaps we should add that Monctonians felt complimented by the handsome reference to the merits of the Peter's Combination Lock and to Mr. Alfred E. Peter s the in-

At the close Rev. Mr. Todd moved and Rev. Mr. Brown seconded a vote of thanks which the audience tendered by rising in a body to their feet. Mr. Boyd acknowledged the compliment in a few words, and the large audience sang "God Save the Queen" and slowly dispersed.

Mr. Boyd left for St. John in the six o'clock train this morning.

SERMONIC CRITICISM.

DIFFERENT PREACHERS AND DIFFERENT METHODS-DES. HALL AND TALMAGE CONTRASTED.

Dr. John Hall's style is expository. He paraphrases and explains Scripture. He is far removed as possible from the clergyman who would take an event of the day as his text, or from the prominent metropolitan clergyman who preached three-quarters of his sermon and then suddenly recollected that he had forgotten to take a text. Dr. Hall's text is so interwoven in his sermon that he cannot forget it. It is no mere "point of departure," nor a gate to a garden on which he swings backward and forward for an hour, instead of passing through and plucking fruit and flower. By a careful analysis of the context and text, the different truths the words contain are brought to light. He aims to find out what was in the mind of the sacred writer when he penned the words. Ideas suggested by mere coincidence are passed by. The thoughts presented are distinct, definite. Dr. Hall has no sympathy with those who imagine that inspired truth lacks definiteness, cannot be grasped, as can scientific or other truths. He believes the inspired writer had a definite thought in his mind, and that it is the duty of the preacher to seek to find out what that definite thought of the writer was and make the congregation understand it.

Dr. Talmage aims at fastening points" in the minds of his hearers. In his eagerness to make a point, he will account of little value rules of interpretation, rhetoric, grammar, fitness of things. He is sure his point is right. It matters not whether the road that led him to it was a logical one or not. Hence, Talmage often offends the logical mind by the process by which he reaches a truth, but he is almost sure to gain assent for the truth. Hall is profoundly logical, ever grammatical, and is a rhetorician of no mean ability. He lacks the point, the snap, the vigor which the average hearer commends in Talmage. Talmage seldom exhausts his hearers or his subjects. Hall not unfrequently does both. Hall moves with a heavier artillery, and will storm positions against which Talmage's shots would strike in vain. Hall frames a background in the intellect by the statement of principles or of doctrines, which are always rooted in his texts or contexts, and the practical points come out in their logical connection. They are the sequence of what has been said. You have crossed upon the bridge of the " wherefores" and "therefores," and are ready for the practical points. The crack of the whip is always at the end of the lash. But not so with Talmage. He has the art, good or bad, of the Rocky Mountain stager, who could make his whip crack anywhere from the handle to "snapper."

God uses totally different men in His work, one the compliment of the other, and nowhere is this more manifest than in the magnificent temple on Fifth Avenue, New York, and the huge, crowded Tabernacle in Brooklyn.

ELEVATING THE STANDARD OF THE

MINISTRY. Dr. Storrs has recently made an earnest address in favour of the requirement of a collegiate education to

importance than even a collegiate eduestion. With these a Dwight L. Moody moves the world as no hundred other clergymen are able to do. Apropos to the above from Dr. Storrs, we clip the following from our reporter's notes of a they do them not." "How much of recent sermon by Dr. Fulton: "The | it did you take?" is the question that uneducated ministry will not get any remains after all the pleasant compliabuse from me. They have a hard enough time to get along. . . . There are men in the pulpit who could not get a living out of the ministry, and half-starve in the ministry, and yet get more than they deserve."

Doubtless the standard should be

A correspondent writes: "I recently listened to a sermon that was full of beautiful imagery and incident, both of which afforded enjoyment and instruction: but the 'movement,' or 'action,' as the authorities call it, was interrupted. The sermon began nowhere, and ended nowhere; and yet I do not doubt that every soul in the audience was interested from beginning to end, and greatly instructed. It violated all my preconceived notions of sermonizing. Yet I was compelled to admit that it attained the true end of preaching-it instructed and persuaded. I went away pondering whether, after all, impetus and rush to an end are ab solutely essential to eloquence."

An eloquent sermon, in defense of the plenary inspiration of the Scriptures, was recently preached by a representative clergyman in New York. The text selected, Gen. xx: 1, "And God spake all these words," would have justified the preacher in asserting that God spoke all the words contained in the Ten Commandments. They have to creed there professed, form of disno reference whatever to the rest of the | cipline there established, and the con-Scriptures, no more than they have to sequent moral practice there vindicathe Declaration of Independence, the ted. And I believe that among them Koran, or the Shi-King. is to be found the best form and body

A correspondent, giving a description of divinity that has ever existed in the of a sermon which he heard preached, says, "The subject did not spring out tion of Christianity to the present day. of the text. The text-did not permeate the sermon; yet did the preacher, from | are you not a bigot?' without hesitation time to time, recall attention to the I would answer No, I am not; for, by text. He did not seem to care to reach | the grace of God, I am a Methodist! hearts, but to hang on to the skirts of Amen." Written in the Album of Rev. the words selected as the point of de- Robert Newstead a month before his parture for his sermon."

A preacher is not to be suspected of sensationalism because he draws a crowd. There went out to hear John. Jerusalem, and all Judea, and all the regions round about Jordan." Then what crowds attended the ministry of Christ!

"Sensation is better than stagnation," says Talmage. That depends on what we mean by sensation. A stagnation of the blood is bad, but is better than the unhealthy rush given by fever or the stimulating drug.

Vinet says: "Bourdaloue, the great French preacher, chose a text only to show how skilfully he could disembarass himself of it."-Metropolitan Pulpit.

HOW MUCH DID YOU TAKE.

"Have n't we had a fine sermon ?" said a lady to another in my hearing, while passing out with the congregation at the close of a Sunday service. "Yes" replied the other, I think, "] think we have-how much did you take?" The sermon was really a good one, upon "charity," which "suffereth lona and is kind, envieth not, vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up, seeketh not her own, is not easily provoked, thinketh no evil." The dictum of the sermon was almost unexceptionable. The lady who so warmly praised it was fashionably dressed, accustomed to live quite at her ease, and, so far as we could learn, not particularly given to sacrificing her substance or convenience for the benefit of anybody else. and was very often heard making very uncharitable remarks about others; yet she was captivated by the sermon; it was a fine one, she thought; she had been interested and entertained. While we remained within hearing she had not framed a reply to the question, "How much did you take of it?" This is the test question as to the true appreciation of a sermon. What avails entering the ministry. Many leading it that we praise the sermon while nevclergyman are endorsing the remarks er taking it to heart and the home for of Dr. Storrs on this point. There is practice? How often is the sermon much to be said pre and con. Elevate eulogized, and the preacher compliinstructed and inspirited by an uncom- the standard y at means; but there mented, with no manner of profit to

monly able lecture. There were in the are other requirements of even greater the hearer? So it was in Ezekiel's day, and so it will continue to be: "Lo, thou art unto them as a very lovely song of one that hath a pleasant voice and can play well on an instrument: for they hear thy words, but

> ADAM CLARKE'S CONFESSION OF FAITH.

FURNISHED FOR THE WESLEYAN BY J. A., F., HORTON.)

" In Perpetuam Rei Memoriam."

1 have lived more than threescore and ten: I have travelled a good deal both by sea and land; I have conversed with and seen many people in and from different countries; I have studied the principal religious systems in the world; I have read much, thought much, and reasoned much; and the result is, that I am persuaded of the simple and unadulterated truth of no book but the Bible; and of the true excellence of no system of religion but that contained in the Holy Scriptures, and especially Christianity which is referred to in the Old Testament and fully revealed in the New. And while I think well of, and wish well to all religious sects and parties, and especially to all who love the Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity; yet from a long and thorough knowledge of the subject, I am led most conscientiously to conclude that Christianity itself, as existing among those called Wesleyan Methodists, is the purest, the safest, that which is most for God's glory, and the benefit of mankind; and that both as

To him who would say 'Dr. Clarke, death (1832) and quoted in Rev. Matthew Richey's Discourse occasioned by the Death of Rev. Adam Clarke, LL.D.,

Church of Christ, from the promulga-

CANADIAN METHODIST MAGAZINE for April. Rev. S. Rose, Toronto, Publisher. Profusely illustrated. Price \$2.00 a year. Single numbers 20 cents.

&c. Delivered at Halifax, N.S., 1833,

The article which will attract the greatest attention is that on "The Gates of Quebec and the Dufferin Improvements." It has eleven engravings of the old gates and other improvements suggested by Lord Dufferin. "Over the Alleghanies," is accompanied by several full page and other smaller engravings from the Aldine the first art journal in America, of their romantic scenery. Lumbering in Canada and Life in a Lumber Shanty are graphically illustrated by both pen and pencil. There is also an interesting illustrated article on the Indian Mission at Fort Simpson, near Alaska, near the Pacific Coast. Wm. Kirby, Esq., author of "The Chien D'Or," contributes a striking Poem, 'The Dead Sea Roses." "Buyem of thegrower," is a story of London life, of blended humor and pathos. Rev. James Graham trenchantly reviews Canon Farrar's sermon on Eternal Punishment. Extracts are also given from Prof. Goldwin Smith's "Substitues for Religion." The editor discusses the Peace of Constantinople and Peace Prospects with the aid of an excellent map of the Bosphorus and Dardanelles and surrounding country. An Easter Anthem with music and several hymns are also given. There are in all five illustrated articles in this number.

I understand that already an enterprising contemporary, an illustrated paper has a portrait ready for publication of the minister whom, a wise man has assumed them, will be President of the next Wesleyan Conference. Unless, however, I am much mistaken, that picture will not be needed next July or August. The enterprizing publisher may keep it another year, and then, perhaps it may be of use.

An American paper is responsible for the following remarks about well-known persons. The relative wealth and income of the three most opulent men livingthe Duke of Westminster, Rothschild, and Mackey, the Bonanza King—has been reduced to figures as follows :-

Capital £16,000,000 £40,000,000 £55,000.000 800,000 2,000,000 2,750,000 170,000 5,000 200

Let me here remark that the serious in disposition of the Rev. William Arthur, M.A., for two years or more, which de prived him of the use of his voice, has through God's mercy been so far removed that Mr. Arthur has recently been on a visit to the Methodist Churches in Italy, and he has just returned; and at the last meeting of the Missionary Committee he gave a glowing and encouraging report of the spread of the work of God in Italy. He is preparing a report for publication. Whilst the people in Rome were mourn-ing over and burying their first king and their last sovereign pontiff, Methodist preachers were consulting how best to reach the mass of the people with the open Bible and the living ministry, and in this grand work the Northern Methodist Church in America and our own English Methodists are working harmoniously, lovingly, earnestly, unitedly, to evangelize Italy, and God is greatly crowning their labours. We are very thankful to God for restoring Mr. Arthur's health, and delighted with the good news he has brought of Italian Methodism.—Rev. G. A. Stevenson in Nashville Christian Advocate.

At a recent meeting in which there was much religious interest, an old man gave expression to his joy by shouting, and continued it until it began to interrupt the services. Brother H. said to Brother W., "Go and stop that old man's noise" He went to him and spoke a few words, and the shouting man at once became quiet. Brother H. asked Brother W. What did you say to the old mag that quieted him so promptly?" Brother W. replied, "I asked him for a contribution for Foreign Missions."

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

AFTER.

Light after darknesss, Gain after loss. Strength after suffering,

Sweet after bitter. Song after sigh, Home after wandering, Praise after cry.

Sheaves after sowing. Sun after rain. Sight after mystery, Peace after pain Joy after sorrow,

Rest after weariness, Sweet rest at last Near after distance, Glean after gloom,

Love after loneliness,

Life after tomb.

Calm after blast,

ONE CENT ON THE DOLLAR.

The Boston Commercial Bulletin says :- As an illustration of the spirit of the times was the following little family scene, when a bright four-yearold little lady was imitating her elders by playing "making calls:"

'Now mamma, you be Mitheth Dones, an' I'll be Mitheth Smith, an' tum an' make you a tall."

Mamma-" Very well, Mrs. Smith, I'm glad to see you: how do you do? and how are the children?"

Totty-"I'm twite well. I tank you: but the children has all dot the hoop-

Mamma-" I'm sorry to hear it. How many children have you. Mrs.

Totty-"O, I has ten, an' dey is a great tyal to me wif my housekeepin'." Mamma-"They must be indeed. But how does your husband Mr. Smith

Totty-"He's very well, tank you; but he's had bad bithness, and he hath Mamma-"I'm sorry to hear that your husband has failed; but you

have n't lost every thing, Mrs. Smith, for I see you make your calls in your own carriage." Totty-"O, yes! I teep my carriage. We has paid one cent on a dollar, and

doze right on." The above is a fact.

WANTING TO BE AN ANGEL.

"I want to be an angel," Bobby was singing at the top of his voice, except when he was teasing the cat, spilling his milk, contradicting Bridget, or make ing mud pies; "I want to be an angel, and with the angels stand."

"That is all well and good when the time comes," cried Bridget at last, quite out of temper; "but before you can get to be an angel, Bobby, you must first want to be a good boy. Good children are the stuff angels are made of; mind that, sir. Put it this way: 'I want to be a good boy, and with the good boys stand; then folks can know how much you mean it."

Bobby did not like Bridget's view of the case; so he made up a lip, and walked off.

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TIRLS, CONFIDE IN MOTHER.

The moment a girl has a secret from her mother, or has a friend of whom her mother does not know, she is in danger. A secret is not a good thing for a girl to have. The fewer secrets that lie in the hearts of women at any age, the better. It is almost a test of purity. She who has none of her own is best and happiest.

In girlhood hide nothing from your mother; do nothing that, if discovered by your father, would make you blush. When you are married, never, never, never conceal anything from your husband. Never allow yourself to write a letter that he may not know all about or to receive one that you are not willing for him to read. Have no mysteries whatever. Tell those who are about you where you go and what you dothose who have the right to know, I mean of course.

A little secretiveness has set many a scandal afloat, and much as is said about women who tell too much, they are much better off than the woman who tells too little. A man may be reticent, and lie under no suspicion; not so a woman.

The girl who frankly says to her mother, "I have been here; I met so and so; such and such remarks were made and this or that was done," will be certain to receiving good advice and sympathy. If all was right, no fault will be found. If the mother knows from her greater experience, that something was improper or unsuitable, she will if she is a good mother, kindly advise against its repetition.

It is when mothers discover that their girls are hiding things from them that thay rebuke or scold. Innocent faults are always pardoned by a kind

You may not know, girls just what is right, just what is wrong yet. You can't be blamed for making little mistakes; but you will never do any thing very wrong if from the first you have no secrets from your mother .- Christian at Work.

THE CANARY THAT TALKED TOO MUCH.

the capary in it, was brought into the library and hung upon a hook beside

Out popped a mouse from a hole behind the book-case.

"Why, what are you doing here, canary?" she said. "I thought your place was the bay-window in the dining-room."

"So it is -- so it is!" beginning with a twitter, answered the canary; "but they said I talked too much !-ending

"Talked!" repeated the mouse, sitting up on her hind le 's and looking earnestly at him. "I the rught you only sang !"

"Well, singing and talking mean about the same thing in bird 'language,' said the canary. "But good 'ness g-r-rracious!" he went on, swingin 1g rapidly to and fro in his little swing a t the top of his cage, "'twas that they ta Iked too much-my mistress and the cloctor's wife, and the doctor's sister-not me. I said scarcely a word, and yet I am called a chatter-box, and punished-be fore company, too!" I feel mad enough to pull out my vellowest feathers, or ups et my bath tub. Now, you seem like a sensible little thing, mouse, and I'll tell you about it-what they said and what I said-and you shall judge if I deserved to be banished.

"The doctor's wife and the doctor's sister called.

"It's a lovely day !' said they.

"'A lovely, lovely, lovely day!' sang I. 'The sun shines bright—the sky is blue—the grass is green—yes, lovely, lovely, lovely-and I'm happy

happy, and glad, glad, glad!' "They went right on talking though I sang my very best, without paying the slightest attention to me; and when I stopped I caught the words, 'So sweet' from my mistress, and then I sang again: 'Sweet, sweet, sweet, sweet, sweet is the clover, sweet is the rose-sweet the song of the bird-sweet the bird-sweet the clover-sweet the rose-the rose-the clover-the birdyes, yes, yes—sweet, sweet, sweet!" and bruises.—Christian Era.

And as I paused to take breath, I heard some one say, What a noise that bird makes! How loudly he sings! How loudly he sings !' repeated I, 'how loudly he sings !- the bird, the bird. the beautiful bird-sweet, sweet, sweet, sweet But suddenly my song ended, for my mistress got up, unhooked my cage, saying, 'Canary, you're a chatterbox; you talk too much,' and brought me in here.

"And really, mouse, as you must see. I didn't say more than a dozen or so words. What do you think about it.

"Well," said the mouse, stroking her whiskers and speaking slowly, you did n't say much, but it strikes me you talked a great deal."

"Oh! said the canary, putting his head on one side and looking thoughtfully at her out of his right, bright black, round eye. But just then the mouse heard an approaching footstep, and, without even saving "good-bye." she hurried away to the hole behind the book case. - Margaret Eytinge, in St

FENCED IN.

"Don't believe in joinin' churches, anyway," said Farmer Rye, as he stood leaning on the bars of the meadow lot, talking to his niece Ruthie, who had just come from the woods with her arms and hands full of ferns and mosses and clematis wreaths."

She had found time at last to speak a word to "Uncle Charlie," whom she dearly loved. There had been earnest prayers b fore that, you may be sure, that the kindly, upright, honest man might not trust to his purity of life, but find salvation in Christ's finished atonement. And she had said just

"Then, uncle dear, why dont you stand out on the Lord's side, and come into his army?"

Uncle Charley tipped up his old hat from behind, as he was wont to do when annoved, and leaning his crossed arms on the fence-rail, looked quite away from the girls earnest face, as he continued .-

"'Pears to me, if a body's got any re-Annette's canary-bird's cage, with ligion, they ought to be able to stick to it without bein' tethered up like a wild

> Ruthie said nothing at first; then, with a golden maple branch, pointed over to the corner of the wide lawn in front of the house, which had been newly redeemed from the wilderness

Outside there were briars and sticks, and bogs and marshy spots, and wandering footpaths and thorny bushes.

Inside was the level stretch of redeemed green sward, with the graded paths that touched at curves and angles; or clumps of evergreens and beds of roses blooming yet, though autumn had come.

"Uncle Charlie, what a difference that fence made, didn't it? I think that poor little strip of land must be so glad. Now it feels as though it belonged to somebody, and somebody cares for it, so it's just blooming out it's gratitude because it has been redeemed, isn't it?"

Uncle Charlie looked down at the earnest little face a moment, and said _"Trot along, dear; most tea-time," and Ruthie came home heavy-hearted.

But a great joy was coming to her with the next communion season, when, in his quaint way, Uncle Charlie said, Ruthie, I'm goin' to be 'fenced in' an'd belong to somebody." And when the cup of blessing came it touched his rever ent lips, while little Ruthie was softly giving thanks the while.-Lynn Beers, in "The Sower."

C. E. KY LE, of Uxbridge, writes, Oct. 3rd, 1870, and says:-"I certify to the excellent qualities of ALLEN'S LUNG Balsam as a ramedy for all disease of the throat and luvgs. I know it to be all it is recommended to be."

Indispensible.—There are some simple remedies indispensible in every family. Among these, the experience of years assures us, should be recorded Perry Davis' Pain-Killer. For both internal and external application we have found it of great value; especially can we recommend it for colds, rheumatism, or fresh wounds

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TRAINS Will leave Halifax as follows:-

At 8.25 a.m. and 5.30 for St. John and intermediate points. At 1.30 p.m. for Quebec and intermediate

At 8.25 a.m. and 1.30 p.m., for Pictou and

intermediate points. TRAINS WILL ARRIVE. At 9.15 a.m. and 8.20 p.m., from St. John and intermediate stations.

At 1.30 p. m. from Quebec and points At 1.30 and 8.20 p.m. from Pictou and intermediate stations.

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The Larger Edition has been well received, and is used in Prayer and Social Meetings on our prinspecial request, been included in the S. S.

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Story of The Apostles Anything written by the Author of "Peep of Day" will find readers in Christian Households. An aggregate of 1,250,000 Volumes of the different works by this Author have been sold in Eng-4 00 | land alone. - [Observer.]

Sequel to Peep of Day do.

Persons suffering from this distressing maledy will find Hance's Epileptic Pills to be the only remedy ever discovered for curing it. The following certificate should be read by all the afflicted; it is in every respect true.

A MOST REMAR KABLE CURE.

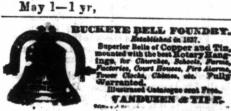
Tonganavie, Leavenworth Co., Kam., April 2, 1876.

SETH S. HANCE.—Dear Str.—The Epileptic Pills that I received from you last September have accomplished all that you recommended them to do. My son is hearty, stout, and robust; he is as hearty as any child in Kansas—indeed he is in the manner a new boy, being red and rosy. Before he commenced taking your Pills he was a very pale and delicate looking child, and had Epileptic Fits for about four years, and seeing your Pills advertised in the Christian Instructor, I sent to you and got two boxes of them, and he has not had a fit since he commenced taking them; he has been exposed to all changes of weather in going to school and on the farm, and he has not had a Fit nor a sympton of one since he commenced taking your Pills. He learns well at school, and his mind is clear and quick. I feel that you are not sufficiently paid for the service and benefit you have been to us in restoring our child to health. I will cheerfully recommend your Pills to every one I hear of that is afflicted with Epilepsy. Please send me some of your circulars, so that I can send them to any that I hear of that is afflicted in that way.

Respectfully, etc., LEWIS THORNBRUGH.

Sent to any part of the country by mail, free of postage, on receipt of a remittance. Price, one box, \$3; two, \$5; twelve, \$27, Address SETH S. HANCE, 108 Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md.

of postage, on receipt of a remittance. Price, one box, \$3; two, \$5; twelve, \$27. Address SETH S. HANCE, 108 Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md. Please mention where you saw this advertisement.



Oct. 13 1877.

CONSUMPTION.

Extracts from a letter from C. H. S. Cronkhite CANTERBURY STATION, YORK Co., N.B.,

October 10th, 1876, Mr. J. H. ROBINSON-

Dear Sir:—In reply to your letter of enquiry, I would say that your Phosphorized Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Lacto-Phosphate of Lime, is the best preparation of the kind I have ever seen I was ordered by my physician to take it, and commenced about the last of August, and since that time I have felt like a different man, and also

look differently, and all for the better, as my doctor can testify. I was unable to walk any distance without much fatigue. I can now take my gun and travel all day, and feel first-rate at night and eat as much day, and feel first-rate at night and cat as much as any lumberman. Have not bled any since I took your preparation, and can inflate my lungs without feeling any soreness, and I think I can inflate them up to full measurement same as before I was sick. I have also gained in flesh; my weight in the summer was 173 lbs., and now it is early 190 lbs., which is pretty well up to my

The foregoing is a correct statement, which I am now prepared to swear to, and I hereby authorize you to give it publicity in my name. I am, dear sir, your's truly,

(Signed) C. H. S. CRONKHITE.

WE, the Undersigned, hereby consent to have our names published as witnesses to the effects of 'Robinson's Phosphorized Emulsion' on the per-son of Mr. Cronkhite, and do assert that the fore-ALEX. BENNETT, J.P. WILLIAN MAIN, REV. THOMAS HARTIN.

Robinson's Phosphorized Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Lacto-Phosphate of Lime is PREPARED ONLY BY

J. H. ROBINSON, Chemist, St. John, N. B., and for Sale by Druggists and General Dealers. 30 Price \$1. Six for \$5

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A UTHORIZED Discount on American Invoices until lumber actice, 2 per cent.
J. JOHNSON, Commissioner of Custom 11 Aug-1.y

1 a day athome. Agents wanted. Outs; and terms free. TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine

Provincial Building Society Offices-102 Prince William Street St. John, N.B.

Received on Deposit at Six per cent interest withdrawable at short notice. SHARES of \$50 each, maturing in four years with interest at seven per cent. compounded half yearly, may be taken at any time.

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A. A. STOCKTON. Secretary May 25.

PIANOS Magnificent Bran New, 600 dollars Rosewood Pianos, only 175 dol. Must be sold. Fine Rosewood Upright Pianos, little used, cost 800 dollars only 125, Parlor Opera 2 stops, 45 dollars; 9 stops, 65; 12 stops; only 75 dol. Other great bargains. "Mr. Beatty sells first-class Pianos and Organs lower than any other establishment.—" Herald." You ask why? I answer. Hard times. Our employees must have work. Sales over 1,000,000 dollars annually. War commenced by the monopolists. Bettless of the state of the st menced by the monopolists. Battle raging. Particulars free. Address DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J., U. S. A.

4 50 CORNER GRANVILLE AND SACK-VILLE STREETS.

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THE CHEAPEST IN THE MARKET SEND FOR PRICE LIST. ALSO

BOOK BINDING. In all its Branches.

On the 30th ult., at the residence of B. S. Black, brother of the bride, St. John, by the Rev. Benjamin Chappell, B A., G. T. Bowser, of Sackville, and Miss R. V. Black, daughter of the late J. S. Black, Esq., of the same place.

At Lower Horton, on the 25th ult., by Rev. J. S. Coffin, Mr. Jos. Patterson, and Miss Amanda Fuller, each of Lower Horton.

On the 3rd inst., at the residence of the bride's father, Williamstown. C.C., by the Rev. J. J. Colter, Emily J., eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Lindsay, to Henry T. Scoley, Esq., of Centreville.

DIED

Ann Jane Reece, of Young's Cove, Queen's Co, N.B., departed this life March 12th., in the 48th year of her age. She has been a consistent mem-ber of the Methodist Church for many years. She leaves a daughter an many friends to mourn

April 3rd., at Caledonia, Queen's Co., N.S., James F More, Esq., J.P. He was long and respectably connected with the magistracy of the county, and the author of its "History."

At Petite Riviere, Feb. 19th., James Allen Mosher, aged 24 years. He died trusting in Jesus. At Granville Ferry, April 1st., Mrs. Joseph Remson, aged 41 years. In early life Sister Rem-son experienced religion and connected herself with the Methooist Church, of which she continu-ed a worthy member till death severed that connection. For several years she was the subject of affliction. She died trusting in the Lord Jesus, and rejoicing in hope of a blessed immortality.

At Coverdale, March 27th, J. Nelson Chapman, in the 72nd year of his age. Deceased has been for fifty years an active member of the Methodist Church, in this place.

Examination of Candidates. NOVA SCOTIA CONFERENCE

The Examinations will be held on the last Wednesday in April, commencing at 9 a.m., as follows :-District Halifax Truro Cumberland Truro mherst Sydney
Guysborough
Middleton Guysboro' & C. B.

RECEIPTS for "WESLEYAN,

C. JOST, Sec.

Annapolis

FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 9th. INSTRUCTIONS AS TO REMITTING MONEYS:-

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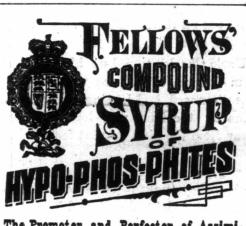
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