

# The Freeman

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## LETTER FROM ENGLAND.

YORKSHIRE, ENGLAND, MAY 5, 1873.

To the Editor of the Provincial Wesleyan.

REV. SIR.—One of the most difficult

problems of the day is England's how to

diminish intemperance in the use of intoxicating

drinks. The licensing bill of the

Government has done something in this

direction, but even this something has earned

the wrath and spirits of the Church of

England and the publishers and spirit

merchants have taken sides in the election

of members of Parliament, and ousted some

of the supporters of the Gladstone Govern-

ment. But the Church seems to feel that

she has done wrong in taking this step, and

in addition to what I stated in a former

communication, I now refer to the action

of the deservedly popular Bishop of Ripon.

At his Visitation in various towns the

Bishop has proposed to his clergy and lay-

men the question for discussion, "What can

the Church of England do to promote the

cause of temperance and to check the

progress of the great vice intemperance.

One thing seems to have been taken for

granted, namely that the poor man not only

could not get his beer, wine, and spirits,

it is curious to note the opinions and

on such occasions from those who neither

want to be teetotalers themselves nor their

parishioners to become such.

One clergyman thought that it was wrong

of the working man to purchase beer on the

Sunday, and urged that he should supply

himself with a large bottle of beer on the

Saturday, and turn it topsy turvy as by

doing the beer would drink as fresh and

lively, as if new drawn from the publican's

barrel on the Sunday. The proposal was

however greeted with laughter, and the

next speaker did not think the topsy turvy

system would answer the end desired. One

of the laymen thought that education

would in a few years diminish drunkenness

greatly, but Bishop Ryan, the Vicar of

Bradford, dissented from that opinion. Another

clergyman entertained a strong objection

to teetotalism, because of the fact that

it sometimes kept back persons from the

Holy Communion, and this fact seemed to

throw overboard any encouragement to the

continued advocacy of entire abstinence

views. At the Leeds Visitation, one clergy-

man, the Rev. E. Jackson very earnestly

and ably spoke in favour of the order of

Good Templars, which was making great

progress, every week 50 to 60 lodges being

founded. He said the result of a canvass in

Liverpool had been, and in Leeds would

be, a decided majority of working-

men in favor of the closing of public

houses on Sunday. Last Sunday a public

house in Leeds was watched, and though

it was opened only after divine service

hours, yet it was thronged, and from eight

until nine o'clock ninety-nine persons enter-

ed the house.

Bishop Frazer, of Manchester, on a second

visit and address at Ashbury's Railway

Carriage and Iron Works in that city, re-

ferred to a remarkable circumstance that

had come to his knowledge. It was in con-

nection with a match, chains, jow-

els, and shawls of the ladies, and made

their escape before any police could arrive

at the scene. The *John Bull* Church newspaper

with regret that the proposed alterations in

the Prayer Book recommended by the

Revision Committee of the most sweeping

character, making it too thoroughly Pro-

testant.

Monsieur Tucht, Romanist Bishop of

Basle has been banished from that state for

Jesuitic defiance of law.

The Sustentation Committee of the Irish

Presbyterian Church, has already succeeded in

raising £25,000 a year towards the sup-

port of the ministry, and are now able to

pay each minister £20 more than when the

Government paid that Church the yearly

were hermetically closed and endorsed. "Inviolably Sacred." "To be destroyed." A question arose about opening it, and they soon decided it was their duty as executors

to do so, when the parcel was found to con- tain two documents,—one a dispensation from the Pope of Rome, permitting the de- ceased to retain his position as a clergyman in the Church of England, though actually a priest of the Church of Rome, the other a list of such clergy in his diocese or near it, who are likewise possessed of such dis- pensations, and upon whom he might there- fore rely for friendly co-operation and sympathy.

The Ritualists have taken great offence at the Archbishop of Canterbury taking his dinner with the Queen on a Friday dur- ing the season of Lent.

The Rev. Frederick Wesley Farrar, D. D., son of the late Rev. A. C. Farrar, and nephew of the Rev. John Farrar, Head- master of Wesleyan College, Leeds, both Wes- leyan ministers, presided the special service before the University of Cambridge at St. Mary's Church, on Sunday last. The church was crowded. Mr. Farrar who is Head Master of Marlborough College and Chaplain to the Queen, in an eloquent ser- mon combated the atheistical tendencies of the present day, making some direct allu- sions to the presence of atheism among men of high intelligence and educational attain- ments.

A zealous Somersetshire clergyman, the Rev. E. H. Cosins, referring to the reduc- tion of the Income Tax by a penny in the pound, says, "How honorable it would be to our people and what an evidence of their godly principle and faith, if multitudes of them would make an offering of the remitted penny in the pound for mission work. The sum remitted is £24 million sovereigns.

Ritualists are not to be had without pay- ing for it. Rev. Mr. Chope, of St. Augusti- ne's, says that every man is in duty bound to pay one-tenth of his income to the pa- tron of his church, and that the sum of money thus raised shall be spent by the clergy without any lay interference.

The United Methodist Free Church Mis- sionary meeting was held in Exeter Hall, London, on Monday, and had been looked forward to with great interest, the speakers being the Rev. Luke Wiseman, the Presi- dent of the Wesleyan Methodist Confer- ence; Rev. Charles Newman, Missionary from Eastern Africa; Rev. S. Macfarlane, Mis- sionary from New Zealand; and the Rev. J. S. Withington. The Free Church has missions in Australia, New Zealand, China, Eastern and Western Africa, and the Rev. Sir Charles Freer had visited the Missionary station at Rile opposite Zanzibar, the mis- sionary, Rev. Thomas Wakefield interpret- ing his address to the small native con- gregation assembled to hear it. The Society employs 40 missionaries, having churches with membership of 3,573, and an income of £17,000.

The library of Sir Richard Tait, Bart., has been sold in Paris for £5,000. It in- cluded a beautiful quarto M. S. (Home) of the fifteenth century, profusely illustrated in vellum, which fetched £190.

The London School Educational Board has adopted Dr. Lieberich's proposed school seats and desks for the whole of their schools, and the supply required will amount to twenty-three miles of desks. It is calculated in a recently published work that 90 millions of people speak the English, 50 millions the German, 53 mil- lions the Spanish, and 45 millions the French language.

The British and Foreign Bible Society have printed the Gospel of St. John in the Japanese language.

One of the Ultramarine newspapers at Rome is making a loud outcry about several places having been opened in that city for Protestant religious instruction and the reading of the Holy Scriptures, and is especially angry at finding these places fre- quented by many Italian citizens and sol- diers. It styles these reading rooms places of ruin.

The Evangelical Alliance Conference held at Brighton last week has been much more successful than many of the past meet- ings. The first part of "The English Bible," published by Messrs. Cassell, Peter & Galpin, contains a paper by Professor Moulton, of Richmond Wesleyan College, London, on the history of the English Bible. It is about to use the new system of arbitration to help her out of her inter- national difficulty with Turin. A court of arbitration is about to meet in Florence for the purpose of settling the differences exist- ing between the two countries.

The Shah of Persia is expected to visit London in the third week in June, and to be entertained by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London at a grand banquet.

Mr. George Smith of the British Museum who was sent to the East by the proprietor of the *Daily Telegraph* to make explora- tions and shawls of the ladies, and made their escape before any police could arrive at the scene. The *John Bull* Church newspaper with regret that the proposed alterations in the Prayer Book recommended by the Revision Committee of the most sweeping character, making it too thoroughly Pro-

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port of the ministry, and are now able to

pay each minister £20 more than when the

Divinity Bursary or Scholarship of £75 in the University of Aberdeen, but the Uni- versity Court, led by the Rev. Dr. Pirie, of the Scotch Establishment decided that none but members of that Establishment were entitled to the honors and emoluments con- nected with the Theological Faculty at that University.

## VALEDICTORY MISSIONARY SERVICE.

A very interesting valedictory service was held in the Metropolitan Church, last Wednes- day forenoon, to bid farewell to the Rev. George Cochran, and the Rev. Davidson Mc- Donald, who are going as the first missionaries of the Canadian Wesleyan Society to the Church, among whom were many of our min- isters from surrounding circuits. The service was opened by the President, who, after the singing of a hymn, called upon the Rev. W. Scott, Secretary of Conference, to read a por- tion of Scripture, after which the Rev. Dr. Green led the congregation in prayer. The President made a few remarks alluding to the growth of this mission to Japan in the midst of its progress, and to the interest and lib- erality which it had evoked generally. He then called upon the Rev. Dr. Wood, the Senior Missionary Secretary, to give some further ac- count of the origin of this enterprise.

Dr. Wood said: we are all firm believers in the doctrine of Divine Providence; God super- intending our individual destiny—our fami- lies—and above all the Church, bought with the precious blood of Christ." With the poeti- cal sentiment of Pope we have no sympathy—"He sees with equal eyes, as Lord of all, A hero perish, or a sparrow fall; For to the Saviour of all men, especially of those that believe," there is an immeasurable dis- tance between the soul of a man and the falling of a sparrow. He drew attention to several movements connected with our church his- tory within the last twenty-five years, which indicated divine guidance: such as the incor- poration of Wesleyan Methodism in the lower Canada with the Canadian Conference, and the hope of speedy missionary revival of the Wesleyan Methodism in the entire Provinces organized into one united church; the appointment of several members of this Conference to the Parent Society; Indian mis- sions at Lac La Poudre, Norway House, and Oxford House; missions now identified with our own Conference and Society, and very naturally and justly so, for they had long been supported by the lands of the Canadian Church, in the days of its infancy; the Rev. Mr. Galloway, who took occasion to remark, "that in the absence of any special and super- natural revelations, the Lord laid it upon the hearts of some of his servants to originate enterprises having solely for their object the salvation of souls and His own glory, as Carey's impression about India; Coke's with refer- ence to Newfoundland, the West Indies, and the Caymans; and this was really the case in their projected Mission to Japan. It was his mind a subject at once of humiliation and gra- titude, that their brethren of the Presbyterian Church in Nova Scotia had a Mission to some of the South Sea Islands, and those of Ontario had one to China; in this foreign work, they had proceeded us, and set us an exam- ple for imitation. The design of a Mission to Japan, cannot be said to be new, for it has existed at least thirteen years. As a very lively missionary meeting held in Richmond Street Church in this city, Mr. John Wood, aid spontaneously offered support if the Society would open a Mission in Japan; he is a far wealthier man now than he was then, and has repeated his offer in an enlarged form of five years. He went on to say that although the proposition received some attention at the time it was made, the magnitude of the Society's work, having just begun the Mission to British Columbia, prevented any further measures be- ing adopted for its accomplishment. How many years longer it would have taken for this "idea to germinate," no one can tell, had not the mind of our estimable President become strongly convinced that, in addition to our exten- sive and varied present missionary opera- tions, and the growing interest of the Society, the Conference and committee ought to under- take a strictly Foreign Mission; to the Presi- dent we are mainly indebted for the revival of this project, and the wide spread and practical sympathy which has been shown by our people. The doctor referred to the difference which marked the history, both of the Mission to British Columbia, and that to Red River, as compared with the Mission to Japan. As to the first named, there were no special offerings to meet the great expense of sending four mis- sionaries, two having families, to that dis- tant colony; yet, no undertaking was enter- ed into with greater eagerness and unanim- ity. The same may be said of the Red River mission; true, a noble response was made to an appeal for a church after the mission was opened, and started by the President at the Annual Conference Missionary Committee Meeting held that year in Guelph; but in the case of our present movement, there are free-will offerings amounting to several thousands of dol- lars for this special service, coming from vari- ous and unexpected sources, before the men are appointed to go as the messengers of our Church "to the regions beyond." This, with other plain indications of duty, leave the com- mittee without doubt as to their providential path. In speaking about the various sources from whence the donations came, he men- tioned the promise of Sir A. T. Galt for \$200 for the first Foreign Mission, and among other gifts one for \$100 from a godly sister living in an obscure circuit, and received while the Committee were in session deliberating upon this very work. His concluding remarks em- braced the essentially spiritual objects of the Mission—the great need of the forty millions of Japanese for the light and truth of the Gos- pel—and the confidence we had in prophecy— "I will send forth a multitude of nations, and they shall worship me in the covenant of God—and in the liberality of truth in chemical and mechanical sciences, the elements and forces producing certain results plainly, will, it repeated to you, the same combinations and the same power, be equally successful, and so we have confidence

in the uplifted Saviour; the cross will trans- form these benighted millions, as it has trans- formed us; and though the day of life with some of us is now short, others will see the in- gatherings in which we believe.

[We copy the above from the Christian Guardian of 14th inst. We are sorry that we have no room for the full report of the interest- ing statements of the brethren Cochran and McDonald, who are about to go forth as Mis- sionaries to Japan; and of the excellent speeches which were delivered by the Rev. J. M. King (Presbyterian Minister), John Mc- Donald Esq., and the Rev. Dr. Punshon.]

## CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP.

In the admirable memorial of "Squire Brooke," of Huddersfield, by the Rev. J. H. Lord, we find the following remarks on the "class-meeting":—"The riches of his grace To Zion's gates are given; He fills them with the chosen store, He gives them life for evermore.

There is small hope of the stability of Christian converts, who from whatever motive, hold aloof from their fellow-Christians, and attempt to travel the heavenly road alone. "Two are better than one because they have a good re- ward for their labour, for if they fall, the one will lift up his fellow; but were it that, the one should give up the other, he hath not another to help him up."

Christian fellowship is a necessity of the new nature, and one of the best helps and safeguards of the spiritual life. Breaking through con- ventional restraints, all Christians should seek the companionship of saints, who are the ex- cellent of the earth. Christianity is not de- signed to obliterate social distinctions. It gives no sanction to communistic theories. But faith in Christ is a bond of union between all true be- lievers. Christians are a loving brotherhood, and are all members of the one Family of God. Nay, Christians sustain to each other a still more intimate relationship; they are members of one body, and are all one in Christ, who is their living Head. None can say to the other, I have no need of thee. Each is essential to the other. Poor and illiterate Christians may derive instruction and refinement from their cultured brethren, and Christians of culture and intellect and polished manners may learn pre- cious lessons and derive rich spiritual profit from communion with brethren "of low de- gree."

The gods in all ages have recognized the value and necessity of fellowship. David, though a king, said, "I am a companion of all them that fear Thee, and of all them that keep thy precepts." In the days of Hezekiah, when the king had largely apostatized, "they that feared the Lord spoke often one to another," and their fellowship was favored with divine approbation. The early Christian- ity lived as one family. As churches were organized in apostolic times, their members were commanded "to consider one another to pre- voke unto love and to good works," "not for- saking the assembling of themselves together"—"but exhorting one another, and so much the more, as they see the day approaching.

When God honored John Wesley's ministry by numerous converts, he was prompt to recog- nize the importance and necessity of Christian fellowship, and by the good providence of God, was led to organize the institution of the class-meeting, which is simply a systematic provision for the enjoyment of Christian fellow- ship. In this respect the Methodist people have anticipated the Great other by many years. The class-meeting, which we speak of, is a Christian Church. Week by week, at a given place, and at an appointed hour, few or more, animated by the same desire, "to flee from the wrath to come" and to strengthen their spiritual life, assemble under the guidance of "the leader," whose matured experience, and cultivated gifts, have marked him out as fitted, by the grace of God, to address to each member such counsels as the experience reflect- ed upon his heart, and the instruction, exhortation, and prayer, the ignorant are taught, the timid are encouraged, the tempted and sorrowful are comforted and strengthened, and the lukewarm and faithless are admonished.

Tens of thousands, scattered the world over, bear glad testimony to the value of this means of grace. Multitudes, who otherwise would find it difficult to secure the fellowship which their soul needs and craves, and who, possibly, for want of it, would grow disheartened, yearning to lament, and "fall away," find spiritual strength and nurture in the weekly class meet- ing, and "grow in grace and in the knowledge of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ."

It may be questioned whether any human institution has yielded richer results of spiritual profit than the class-meeting; and how, at a time when other Churches, impelled by necessity, are feeling their way to the estab- lishment of something similar, any bearing the name of Methodist can speak lightly of this ordinance, or seek to lower it in the estimation of the Methodist people, in passing strange, and almost compels the assertion, "an enemy hath done this."

Improve the class-meeting by all means; let the leaders appointed be intelligent and earnest Christians, who have experimental acquaintance with the deep things of God; and who, forgetting the things that are behind, reach forth to those that are before. Let leaders inform their minds and warm their hearts by the diligent and devout study of the Word of God, and by the free use of religious literature, and out of a "well digged" spring bring forth things new and old. Let leaders be Christians who have power with God, and whose prayers are prevalent, who take personal and deep interest in the spiritual welfare of their class, and study through the week to make the class-meeting a means of instruction, and grace, and salvation. Let the members of the class be in earnest about the salvation of their souls, not attending now and then, just to secure recog- nition of their membership; but regularly meeting with warm desire for spiritual good. Let members prepare for the class-meeting by self-examination and secret prayer; and instead of a few common-place utterances, which mean anything or nothing, tell with childlike simplicity the actual experience and condition of their souls, all sympathizing with each other, and all interceding for each other; then the

class-meeting will be baptized with its anoint- ing power, and will everywhere become what it is in the olden time, and what even now in many places it is—a means of grace and salvation, a place of Christian fellowship, longed for and delighted in.

## A STRIKING CONVERSION.

I had the privilege of dedicating a beautiful country church in my State, in a neighborhood surrounded almost entirely with infidels. The preacher directed my attention to a tall, many- visaged man in the congregation, and said he would give me his history when the service was over. He was, it seems, a violent, pas- sionate, close-fisted man. Not a solitary far- thing could he get out of him for the salu- tion of souls, or for the elevation of humanity. He went to the altar a few months ago, said the minister and gave his heart to Jesus. The infidels in the community said, "Was it little while—touch his pocket, and you will see where his religion is?" "Presently," continued his friend, "I came to him with my subscrip- tion paper, and spoke of the difficulties and embarrassments under which we labored in the neighborhood for the want of a church. "Well," said the man, "let us build a house." "What will you give?" inquired the preacher. "Fifty dollars," was the prompt reply, and the minister passed through the community with the subscription-paper, at the head of which was this amount, in the gentleman's own hand writing, which surprised everybody. A few days afterward the most trying circum- stance of his life occurred. His dear wife ex- claimed, "don't go." His reply was, "I must go; my duty calls me there; I am perfectly cool and collected. I shall become excited, but I will not say a word or do a thing out of the way." He passed through the fiery ordeal without the least taint of anger upon his countenance. He carried him to the house, and sent for a physician and the minis- ter. He calmly asked for the Bible, and read in a clear voice a chapter in John's gospel. After shutting the Bible he closed his hands upon his breast, "and such a prayer," said my ministerial brother, "I never heard from mortal lips, for his wife, his children, for his pastor, for the church, and for his infidel friends." In a moment or two after saying Amen he closed his eyes, and sweetly fell asleep in Jesus. The infidels said, "There is something in religion." A few weeks since I met with that good pastor again. I inquired what about his infidel neighbors, and he replied, "All of them but one are happily con- verted to God."—*Bishop Boehman.*

## POPULAR PREACHERS.

Popular preachers are generally considered fair targets for the shafts of every disparag- ing remark. The preacher who is simply successful in his work excites comparatively little un- friendly criticism. But the preacher who makes a sensation, and is guilty of attracting a crowd may "look out for squalls" of opposition and destruction. Some indeed go so far as to talk as if popularity was a sign of weakness, and an unspecial token of solid work. Preach- ers who never have been guilty of making any special sensation may sometimes be heard sneering at popular applause, in a way that seems to imply that they could preach like the only they had a mind. It is a great comfort, to poets, preachers, and a good many other, to be able to believe that there being un- appreciated and undervalued arises from the stupidity and lack of intelligence that is not from any deficiency of brain or other gifts on their part. On the whole we are strongly inclined to think that dullness is no sign of intellectual strength; and that those preachers who secure a permanent popularity must have some elements of mental power which will carry them to it.

But the value of popularity depends alto- gether upon the character of those upon whose good opinion it rests. To be highly ex- ceemed by the intelligent and good, is no com- mon blessing. To be the idol of ignorant, shallow lovers of any sensational amusement is a very doubtful recommendation. There is also a large class of persons who have no independent judgment of their own, and with whom the last good sermon they have heard is the most eloquent they have ever heard in all their lives, for whose opinion one cannot have any very profound regard. There can be no question that a very certain degree of popular favor—the affection and confidence of the people—is almost essential to success; but it is a mistake to suppose that anything ap- proaching the sensational style of popularity is necessary to ministerial usefulness. On the contrary there is strong ground for believing that this kind of popularity is neither desired by the preacher nor the people, and cannot safely be taken in any case as a sign of superior excellence; and that an effort to win it is generally a great and ruinous mistake.

This conviction has been sensibly strenght- ened in us, by reading a communication in the last number of the N. Y. *Christian Advocate*. This writer thinks that the ordinary church goers do not love serious argument or deep thought, sufficiently to provoke these in the preacher and that the endorsements that suit- ably minister to the entertainment and mental recreation of the class, are not generally of the highest order. He says: "The average mind, discouraged by the vast amount of knowledge, not to be reached in one life, has no appetite for slow and solid acquirement. The spirit of the time undervalues any knowledge which is not a security immediately convertible into cash. The average church-goer is thus no stimulant to study. The market of his mind is dull for staples and active for fancies. What he will or he daunt? Less trained, less oc- cupied, talking much of woman's disadvantages,

yet not using those she has; it poor, burdened with Martha's cares; it rich, suffering from lack of exercise, and wrong ideas of life, she comes to church, but finds it hard to listen, but most that is worth the hearing she will not understand."

And from the necessary adaptation of the preacher to the audience, he thinks there is no serious danger of deterioration, even to men of superior natural gifts. Some may be in their natural element adjusting their sails to the breezes of popular favor; but there are a few others of whom it is said suggestively, "What if the predestined servant becomes the smatterer? What if he who was to raise others is lowered by others? What if the crowd becomes his conscience, its pleasure his ideal, its increase his bias, its decrease his despair?" If to gain it he has to neglect severe study, broad intel- ligence, dignity of thought, weighty topics, thorough treatment, and become a caterer in the stead of a teacher, a follower instead of a leader, an anxious watcher of the fickle weather-cock of popular likes instead of a calm student of unchanging law and an unflinching herald of the truth of God, is not his popularity too dearly bought?

There is undoubtedly strong temptations to men of popular gifts, to aim at securing popular applause, as a desirable thing, and yet a minister makes a terrible mistake, that must seriously injure him in his manhood and usefulness, when he makes popular applause the main objects of his pulpit efforts. "It hap- pens," says the writer from whom we have been quoting, "that much comes to the popular man; money presents, excursions with ex- pensive parties, and a host of other things. He is accustomed to the gratifying tactitism, to the minute wranglings, and to the exaggerated textual discussions of the average pulpit; there is something fresh and even surprising in such preaching. Its energy has plenty of play, but little asperity. Its diths are moderated, not by elaborate and pedantic qualifications, but by a natural good sense and delicacy of moral and intellectual touch which shrink from the pro-ounding of what is repulsive or extreme.

Above all will most persons be surprised to hear of such graceful qualities and a spirit so refined by culture in a Methodist preacher. The present writer has had little experience of Wesleyan preaching, having formed his ideas of it long ago by hearing Dr. Newton and Dr. Beaumont. There is little of the Methodist style in Mr. Wiseman's preaching, but it is fully embodied in those remarkable preachers. Great tones and glow they had, and a burning hold on the realities which they preached, but their minds were comparatively unbalanced, their spirit was comparatively rude, their style comparatively wayward, diffuse, and uncontrolled. Instead of the great roar of the old Methodist Beaneages, the present President of the Conference has a voice which, it is not small, is still a voice slightly nasal, but soft and yet penetrating—capable of many melting tones, but as a rule, one that interests rather than thrills or startles. The giants of Methodism had probably more power over the masses, while Mr. Wiseman would probably do more than they to conciliate to hear in a vain endeavor to attract men by elegant phraseology, or amusing speculations. Ministers may draw a crowd by pandering to the popular love for spicy and sensational ser- mons; but they will, in all probability, leave them as for the most part, as they found them. The clear, forcible presentation of the truths relating to sin and salvation, from hearts burn- ing with loving zeal for God, has always been the best human instrumentality for leading men from sin to Christ—from the power of Satan unto God.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE ENGLISH CONFERENCE.

The *Liverpool Daily Post* of April 22, con- tains an interesting sketch of the Rev. L. H. Wiseman, M. A.

When one sees for the first time a man in high position, one's instinct is to notice whether there are signs in him of qualities which befit that position or of qualities which may have won it for him. The Presidency of the Wesleyan Conference would be esteemed, if primitive ideas of religion prevailed, one of the highest ecclesiastical offices in Christendom; and, as a rule, those who have held it have been visibly worthy of their place. The Rev. Luke Wiseman, who at present presides over the great Wesleyan body, and who is now on his way to Liverpool, adorns his station by the evident possession of gifts which at once entitle him to it, and enable him to perform its duties with grace and good effect. Poorly as it may be imposing, but with none of the roughness and grossness which condemn many portly men to be passed over as Philistine non-entities; easy, mellifluous, and sufficiently plain; phatic of speech, careful yet natural in phrase- ology—one would guess Mr. Wiseman to be a man of rarely perturbed temper, a good flow of spirit, an ample depth of sincere but unac- cented devotion, a mind strong but under the control of a judgment easily flexible by sound reasoning upon solid premises, and an intellect agile, perceptive, and well balanced. Such a man must be well fitted to be head of a religious community in which freedom of private judgment is in practice combined with an ecclesiastical authority hardly less complete and unquestioned than that of the most abso- lute hierarchy.

In the Wesleyan ministry it is understood that every man rises without favor according to his deserts, or at least according to the im- pression which he produces on those above and below him; and it is easy to imagine that a minister such as this present President would, at a comparatively early period of his career, be welcomed in all the work and deliberation of the Wesleyan Church. He would first be approved on the evidence of latent power which his temperament must always have ad- vanced. He would rapidly become popular by gentleness all the more valued because never springing from weakness; and before long he would become indispensable by the confidence he inspired in the sagacity of his perceptions, the calmness of his conclusions, and the energy of his positions. Nothing is more inter- esting than to trace in a high functionary the



The temperance people of New York are deeply disappointed with Governor Dix's action on the Local Prohibition Act passed by the State Legislature.

Mr. J. M. LeBaron, Madison Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, in sending for a supply of Graham's Pain Eradicator, says: "A friend in Canada sent me two bottles of your Pain Eradicator, which has relieved me of the Asthma that I believe it will make a permanent cure."

**THE DARTMOUTH ELECTION.**—The first municipal election in the town of Dartmouth took place on Tuesday last. The only contest was for Councilors in Ward 1, the candidates being James W. Johnston, Joseph Allan and James Woodman. The first named were elected, each receiving 46 votes, against 42 for Mr. Woodman. The following gentlemen have the honor of forming the first Corporation of Dartmouth: W. S. Symonds, Mayor; James W. Johnston, Joseph Allan, John Forbes, William T. Murray, Thomas A. Hyde, Francis T. Munford, Councilors.—*Chronicle.*

**THE INSURANCE RATES.**—Ald. Neal said at the meeting of the town's house that the efficiency of our water supply and fire department, as shown at the late fire at the International Hotel, had led the insurance companies to reduce their rates. This is a most gratifying fact, honorable to our various fire companies and to the insurance companies.—*Chronicle.*

**NEW BRUNSWICK RAILWAY.**—The *Fredericton Express* says that the New Brunswick Co. have expressed their willingness to bridge the St. John River and build a road to the lines or meet the Woodstock River Railroad. Private advice from Fort Fairfield, represent the hope that that section as enthusiastic over the project, and that the construction of the American portion of the line is certain. Over two hundred men are at work upon the Woodstock branch of the New Brunswick Railway.

Portland papers publish an account of a singular tragedy that occurred at Warren, Me., a few days ago. A family residing in that town was awakened by an unknown woman who lived near by, who said she had been shot by a well-known physician. No wounds being found upon her person she was considered to be in a delirious condition, but when, however, the doctor was found dead in her house, killed by a pistol shot. Popular sentiment in that vicinity represents the belief that the woman committed the deed.

St. John papers report the destruction, by fire, on Wednesday, of Mr. Knight's saw mill at Musquash. The loss to total. There was an insurance of \$4,000 in the North British and Mercantile, of which \$2,000 was paid. The Iron Works manufacturer of Chelley Bros., in Portland, near St. John, was also burned on Wednesday night. The loss is heavy.

The Antigonish *Oracle* is informed that a tri-weekly mail from New Glasgow to Miramichi, Barney's River, Ponds, Lismore, Koojart, Mordant, Annapolis, Miramichi, and North Kent, to Antigonish, has been decided upon, and will be put into operation as soon as possible.

A bill has passed the Dominion House of Commons granting a year as compensation to New Brunswick for loss of export duty on American lumber, which is to be abolished with the view of securing for Canada the coasting trade privileges provided by the Washington Treaty.

A lad named O'Donnell, whose parents reside in Dartmouth, was accidentally drowned from the Marine Railway wharf on Wednesday evening.

**GOVERNOR OF ONTARIO.**—Mr. Carling is to be appointed Governor of Ontario, in the place of Mr. Howland.

Owing to the loss of the *Atlantic*, and the temporary disabling of the two other steamers, the White Star Line failed several times recently to comply with the contract for carrying the Saturday European mails from New York, and the Inman Company upon hearing this applied to the Post Office Department for the privilege of performing this mail contract as formerly. Postmaster General Creswell has notified the agent of the White Star Line to appear in Washington and show cause why their contract should not be revoked on account of the inadequacy of their present service.

A short time ago a Mr. O'Neill, at Vernon River, P. E. Island, was robbed of a cash box containing money, notes and other valuable documents. A person of the name of McPherson was tried and found guilty of the robbery. During the trial the address of the man who carried the money to the bank was ascertained, and he was arrested, and described the spot where he had hid the cash box. Search was made last week and it was found. The man's name, deeds and other papers were all safe.

**MELANCHOLY TALE OF THE SEA.**—The brig, *Kidder*, which arrived here from Baltimore to-day, reports on the 15th inst., on Big George's Bank, bearing W. N. W., saw a schooner at anchor, with her crew, mast and mainmast standing, the hull of the vessel being about twenty feet under water. Went close alongside, but was unable to get on board. The schooner was a small vessel, and the crew were seen in the cabin. The vessel had pennant flying from the mainmast, and was answered by the *Kidder* in a hoarse voice. She is supposed to have been an American fishing schooner.

**THE CUNARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY** keep in Liverpool, four thousand men under pay. They own forty-five steamships of vast cost, and do business on every hand and sea. The company retires its superannuated or disabled men and officers on permanent pensions, and numbers its servants by hundreds and thousands.—*Express.*

The Bostonians are consoling themselves with the belief that the great fire instead of having been a loss to the taxable value of the city has really been a benefit. It is stated that this year's valuation of land alone in the North End is larger than the valuation of the land and all the buildings upon it before the fire, while an opportunity has also been afforded to widen and straighten the streets.

**THE WRECK OF THE ATLANTIC.**—The divers continue their work at the wreck. Three bodies—two males and one female—were recovered on Wednesday. One of the divers saw the body of a man wedged in among the timbers of the vessel in such a manner that it could not be got out without breaking the limbs. It is the body of a stout man, with a mustache, wearing watch and chain, with gold fobber buttons and studs, and is believed to be that of C. M. Fisher, of Vermont, for the recovery of which a reward of \$500 is offered. An effort will be made to get him out.

**NEW BRUNSWICK SCHOOL ACT.**—The following is Mr. Costigan's proposition on the New Brunswick School Act: "That doubts have arisen as to the sufficiency of section 93 of the British North America Act of 1871, to confer the rights, privileges and advantages which the Catholic minority of New Brunswick enjoyed as to their schools under the school system in operation when the said Act came in force. The House of Commons of Canada on the 20th of May, 1872, did resolve 'That this House regrets that the School Act recently passed in the New Brunswick Legislature is unsatisfactory to a portion of the inhabitants of that province, and hopes that it may be so modified during the next session of the Legislature of New Brunswick as to remove any just grounds of discontent that now exist; and this House deems it expedient that the opinion of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council should be obtained as to the right of the New Brunswick Legislature to make such changes in the school law as deprive the Roman Catholics of the privileges they enjoyed at the time of the Union, in respect of religious education in Common Schools, with the view of ascertaining whether the case of the Roman Catholics of the Province is such as to require the Legislature of New Brunswick to enact remedial laws for the purpose of the provisions respecting education in the said Act; that the law officers of the Crown in England having given, in conformity with the said resolution, given in their opinion, that the Canadian Government is not authorized to interfere with the matter, it is the opinion of this House that the parties aggrieved should have an opportunity of bringing the matter judicially before the Privy Council, and that in the meantime it is the duty of the Government to advise His Excellency the Governor General to disallow the New Brunswick Legislature to legalize assessments made under the Common School Act of New Brunswick, and of amendment of the said Common School Act.'"

SPRING HILL COAL MINES.—A special meeting of the Directors of the Spring Hill Mining Co. was held at Amherst on Monday, when J. S. Hickman, Esq., was elected to a Directorship in place of an old Director who had resigned. The Directors are now: Hon. A. Macfarlane, President; J. S. Hickman, Esq., and Messrs. Magee, Starr, and Hall, of St. John. E. N. Sharpe, Esq., the Secretary, was also appointed Treasurer, and John Cooper, Esq., of Pugwash, Accountant.

At a meeting of the Company, afterwards held, the bye laws were amended so as to make the central office of the company at St. John. All the Directors visited the mines on Tuesday, in company with Mr. Byers, Consulting Engineer and Manager, and Mr. W. Hall, of the Albion Mines, Petrol, Resident Engineer and Manager, and having examined the works, made arrangements to carry on active operations on an extensive scale, and settled several matters of detail.

A new slope, near the one being worked, and a large one half a mile nearer the railway, are being opened. From 40 to 50 thousand tons, to cost from \$400 to \$600 each, are to be erected at the works as rapidly as possible, the fame of the first being now ready for raising. Three steam engines are to be worked at the mines within three months; also a portable air saw mill, to be used for cutting lumber for the buildings and other purposes about the mine.—*Amherst Gazette.*

**THE BUILDING TERMINUS.**—The Ottawa correspondence of the St. John "Freeman" contains the following notice of a discussion in the House of Commons on the Intercolonial Railway terminus: "Mr. Tolin moved for copies of all correspondence relative to the extension of the railway through the dockyard into the city of Halifax. He spoke of the delays which have taken place; the many disappointments inflicted on the people; the importance and indeed the necessity of some extension of the road to business centres, &c. Mr. Langevin assured him that the correspondence would show that there was no unnecessary delay on the part of the Dominion Government. Mr. Anglin said he had received some letters from Halifax on the subject, and he thought it right to direct the attention of the Minister to the fact that many persons in Halifax thought that a line almost as good as that through the dockyard could be laid outside the dock yard wall along Water street to the heart of the business part of the city. A terminus near the Common would scarcely be more convenient for business purposes than the present terminus at Richmond. Mr. Tolin said that the route through Water street was, next to that through the dock yard, the best; but it would be more expensive, as the street must be widened at the cost of some \$100,000 to \$150,000. Mr. Anglin said that this additional expenditure at what must for years be the Atlantic terminus of our whole railway system would be mere trifles if it be found absolutely necessary."

**BY TELEGRAPH.**  
LONDON, May 21.—In the French Assembly the Conservative combination was defeated on a test question of the election of fourth Vice President of the Chamber; and it is now expected that the majority of thirty on the pending interpellation.

The Dutch Ministry has resigned. The Pope is again reported to be in a critical condition, and the Cardinals have assembled to provide against any emergency. The Carlists captured the town of Lanabaha, in the Catalunian, and killed there six hundred men after the surrender of the town.

It is reported that the Spanish Government will propose that a President of the Republic be elected by plebiscite. The Carlists were about to introduce a loan in the London market is false.

LONDON, May 22, Evg.—A special despatch to the Times, from Geneva, says Father Hyacinthe, in his sermons in that city, attacks the confessional and celibacy; he also urges the election of priests by the people, and the use of the Bible and Liturgy in the national language.

A letter from John Bright is published to-day, in which, referring to the address of the House of Commons in relation to the Republic, he says: "I am rejoiced to see that the Republic is supported by the people of Great Britain, and may be used with equal reason in support of Republicanism in America."

The Khedive of Egypt arrived in Constantinople yesterday.

The Shah of Persia reached St. Petersburg yesterday; he met with a brilliant reception at the Railway Station.

The London *Times* publishes detailed statements of the malady of the Pope in which it says he is worse than has been officially stated.

The Paris *Times* confirms the report that the Bonapartists have joined with the Monarchists. General Vilhèle has issued a proclamation at Barcelona, calling all males between the ages of fourteen and sixteen years into the Republic's columns, and threatening the infliction of heavy penalties upon all municipalities which thwart its operations.

It is reported that a conspiracy to kill President Thiers has been discovered. The conductor of the plot is said to be a mad man.

NEW YORK, May 23, p. m.—The Secretary of the Navy, Johnson, will personally examine the survivors of the "Polaris." On their arrival, that he may decide whether a Government vessel should be sent after the "Polaris."

Washington, June 16, was visited by a terrific whirlwind yesterday. Its path was about half a mile wide; houses, barns, trees, crops, and human beings were caught up and whirled through the air like toys and then dashed to the ground, causing great destruction. Half stones fell nine inches in diameter. Several persons were killed and injured, and many farm houses destroyed.

LONDON, May 23, 5 p. m.—The rate of discount for three months bills in open market is 1 per cent below the bank of England rate.

NEW YORK, May 24.—Fort Abraham Lincoln was attacked by 100 Sioux on May 17th. The Sioux were repulsed.

The Modoc war practically ended on the 22nd, when Hot Creek Camp, comprising about one-half of Captain Jack's followers surrendered unconditionally to General Davis at Fort Churchill Pancho.

The remainder of the Indians are still retreating, and a vigorous pursuit is kept. It is said to be probable that the prisoners will be treated as murderers and be hanged. The loss of life and property in Iowa by the late war is much greater than at first reported. Sixty more persons died since morning, and of the lives of many others are departed. An enormous amount of property has been destroyed, and only one house being left standing in the town of Lancaster.

A terrible tornado passed North of Prairie City, Ill., on Thursday evening, killing and wounding several persons and a large number of horses and cattle, and blowing down houses, barns, &c.

The statement that petitions are in circulation among the merchants of this city for the removal of the British Consul, are entirely without foundation. The previous statement, without foundation, upon which the Consul are false and malicious, and emanate from irresponsible sources.

PARIS, May 20.—The Thiers Government was defeated in the Chamber of Deputies on Thursday by a small majority. Intense excitement followed. The Ministers tendered their resignations, which were accepted by Thiers, to appoint a new President caused a tumult in the Assembly, the Left moving that the resignation should not be accepted. The latter motion was lost by a vote of 368 to 338, and Marshal McMahon was chosen President by 390 votes, the Left abstaining from the ballot. McMahon accepted, and it was announced that the Ministers would retain their offices temporarily. The people were greatly excited, but no disturbances occurred.

LIVERPOOL DISTRICT.  
The annual meeting is appointed for York-st. Wednesday morning, 18th of June, at 9 o'clock. Stewards are requested to be in attendance, same hour following day.

OTTAWA, May 26.—Hon. Geo. Alexander, of Woodstock, is to be called to the Senate to replace Mr. Burman.

As soon as Lady Dufferin is able, the viceregal household goes to Quebec for the summer. Col. Bernard left for Europe on Saturday. Sir John and Lady will not follow him till after Sir George Cartier is buried.

All the volunteer corps in the Dominion will be invited to send detachments to the funeral. Rumor current that Mr. Masson, M. P. for Terrebonne, is to be taken into Cabinet as successor to Cartier, as Minister of Militia. He is a most pronounced French Canadian Conservative.

The Queen's birthday was celebrated with the usual display throughout Ontario. Steamers *Madway* and *Missouri* collided on the St. Lawrence yesterday, causing considerable damage, but no loss of life.

A building fell in Montreal on Saturday, almost killing two men.

The Shamrock LaCrosse Club, of Montreal, won the championship of the world at Toronto on Saturday, in three straight games. Attorney General Clark, of Manitoba, has announced his intention to run for Provencler, made vacant by the death of Sir G. E. Cartier. He will probably be opposed by the notorious Rié.

Owing to the absence of the Editor, who is attending to duties at Sackville, receipts for WREYMAN will not appear till next week. Correspondents will also accept this as a reason for any seeming neglect in filing their orders.

RETAIL BUYERS wishing to make their selections from one of the largest, cheapest, and most reliable stocks in the trade, will find it to their advantage to visit MESSRS. SMITH BROS. establishment, No. 150 GRANVILLE STREET, May 28.—14

THE PROVINCIAL BUILDING SOCIETY AND SAVINGS FUND, ST. JOHN, N. B.—We have much pleasure and confidence in again calling the attention of any of our readers who are looking for an opportunity to profitably and safely invest money, which they may be wisely saving just now for a possible time in the future, to this Society, whose advertisement appears in another column. The principles upon which the business of the Society is conducted are safe; and the directors is one in which confidence may well be placed.

We, therefore, commend the Society as affording one of the best mediums for making prudent investments, large or small, which can be made in these Provinces.

Each \$50 invested as a paid-up share, will realize to the holder thereof \$60.80 at the close of the fourth year in the form of payment of interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum compounded half-yearly.

ANOTHER CASE OF BRONCHITIS CURED. BRIDGEWATER, N. S., MARCH 2, 1869. MR. JAMES I. FELLOWS.

Dear Sir.—While in Windsor on a visit in December last, I fell in with an old friend—Capt. H. Coffill—and finding him looking so hearty and robust, was led to inquire what had produced the great change, for when I last saw him, two years previous, he was a mere skeleton. He informed me that your very valuable Syrup of Hypophosphites had effected a perfect cure. He persuaded me to try the Syrup for Bronchitis, from which I had suffered much during several years. I purchased one dozen of this Syrup, and have used only three bottles, and my health is now better than it has been for years. Not requiring the balance of the dozen, I sold it to different parties, and now there is a general demand for it from all parts.

Respectfully yours, W. J. NELSON. Capt. H. Coffill was cured of Consumption in 1869, by Fellow's Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites; his letter was published some time ago.

We want an active intelligent agent in each province in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island. Business pleasant, terms liberal, constant employment; send for further particulars.

THOMPSON & CO., may 14—2m WOODSTOCK, N. B.

DISTRICT MEETINGS. FREDERICTON DISTRICT.  
The Annual Meeting of the Fredericton District will be held in Woodstock, commencing at 10 o'clock, a. m., on Wednesday, 18th June. Circuit Stewards are requested to be present on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock, and to remain during the financial business of the session. H. McCREA, Chairman.

SACKVILLE DISTRICT.  
The Annual Meeting of the Sackville District will (D. V.) be held in Hopewell, commencing on Wednesday, June 18th, at 9 a. m. The Brethren are requested to be punctual in their attendance. Names will come up in order at 10 o'clock, a. m., on the 19th June, when the Brethren, the Circuit Stewards, and ex-officio members of the District Board are requested to be present. By order, JOS. ANGLIN, Fin. Sec'y.

HALIFAX DISTRICT.  
The annual meeting of the Halifax District will be held in Avondale, commencing Tuesday, June 17th, 1873. The Superintendent of Avondale Circuit will announce in the season, when Brethren should be in Windsor to proceed by the tide.

JAMES G. HENNING, Chairman. ST. JOHN DISTRICT.  
The annual meeting for the St. John District will be held (D. V.) in the Wesleyan Church, Charlton, on Wednesday, June 18th, at 10 o'clock, a. m. Circuit documents, &c., to be presented at the opening session. The Circuit Stewards of the District, as members of this Committee, are respectfully requested to be in attendance on Thursday at 10 o'clock, when the subject of Finance will be taken into consideration. HENRY FORK, JR., Chairman.

ST. JOHN, N. B., May 16, 1873. TRURO DISTRICT.  
The Truro District will meet (D. V.) at Oxford, in the River Philip circuit, on Wednesday, June 18, 1873, at half-past 2 o'clock, p. m. Circuit Stewards will please be in attendance on Thursday, 19th, at 10 o'clock, a. m. W. C. BROWN, Fin. Sec'y.

ANAPOLIS DISTRICT.  
THE ANNUAL MEETING of the ministers of the Annapolis District, will take place in Digby, on Wednesday, the 16th of June, at 9 o'clock, a. m. Circuit Stewards are respectfully notified to attend on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock, a. m. JAS. ENGLAND, Chairman.

LIVERPOOL DISTRICT.  
The annual meeting is appointed for York-st. Wednesday morning, 18th of June, at 9 o'clock. Stewards are requested to be in attendance, same hour following day.

S. W. SRAUGE, Chairman.

THE MOUNT ALLISON EDUCATIONAL ANNIVERSARY.

According to previous announcement the exercises of this Anniversary began on Thursday morning last. Thursday and Friday were occupied in the examination of the College Classes. This examination was both oral and written. We were enabled to be present in the College Lecture Room only on Friday afternoon, when Prof. Smith examined the Junior Class in Greek. (Prof. Stewart's) Prof. Smith the Senior in Logic, and Prof. Stewart the same class in the Evidences of Christianity. This half-day's examination was a very good one and by the current testimony of those who were present the other three half days, we were warranted in saying that a successful year had been accomplished by the Professors and Students generally in the Mount Allison College.

Friday evening was occupied by the Senior Theological Class in the delivery of orations or essays, which they had prepared under the supervision of the Theological Department in the College. The report of the year's operations, presented by the President—was a very encouraging one; showing that nearly forty students had been connected with the College classes during the year, and that they had been almost without exception invariably diligent in study and orderly in conduct.

The President was authorized by the Board, upon the concurrent recommendation of the Faculty and Examining Committee, to admit the members of the Senior Class—six in number, to the Bachelor's Degree.

The Anniversary Sabbath was indeed a high day. In the forenoon the venerable President of the Conference discoursed in the Village Church on the choice of Moses. In the evening the Rev. Professor Burwash delivered a most appropriate and exceedingly eloquent and impressive Anniversary Sermon in the institution Chapel from Ezek. 3, 14-19. We hope that he will be induced to furnish us with a copy of the discourse for publication in the Provincial WREYMAN.

To-day (Monday), the examinations in both branches of the Academy are in progress, but further reference to these and the remaining exercises must be postponed till next week.

We are very glad to see that the attendance of visitors from abroad is larger, larger than we ever saw before, from distant parts of both Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; and they all seem much gratified so far with their visit. To-day's trains will doubtless bring many more to attend the more public exercises this evening and to-morrow forenoon.

MARRIAGES.  
At St. James' Church, Dartmouth, on the 20th inst., by the Rev. Alexander Falconer, the Rev. J. Chase, M. A., of Ouellet, to Harriet, eldest daughter of Charles Robson, of Halifax.

DEATHS.  
At Avondale, on the 11th ult., of Pulmonary Consumption, Emma, daughter of the late John A. Mosher.  
At Avondale, on the 20th inst., Hugh M., infant son of John A. Harvie.  
At South Har, Sydney, C. B., on the 6th inst., of Erysipelas, Beattie, daughter of Joseph and Margaret Saiter, aged 22 years.  
At Canada, King's County, May 20th, suddenly, of Hoax, Francis Amelia, aged 30 years, wife of Thomas Mitchell, and daughter of Thomas Holland, of Wilmot, Annapolis County, leaving four children.

FIRST SPRING IMPORTATION OF ROOM PAPER. NINETY THOUSAND ROLLS! 90,000!! IN EVERY VARIETY AND PRICE. Hall, Dining, and Drawing Room Papers

Also a number of small rolls remaining from last season, which will sell for LESS THAN COST.

EIGHTEEN THOUSAND Paper Window Blinds. A large variety of VERY CHOICE PATTERNS. Wholesale and Retail, AT R. T. MUIR & CO'S. 139 GRANVILLE STREET.

Being the largest importers of above class of goods in the Lower Provinces, we are enabled to offer them to our customers at prices that defy competition.

R. T. MUIR & CO. mh26 139 GRANVILLE STREET. SPECIAL NOTICE!

NEW SEASON TEAS DIRECT FROM CHINA. E. W. Sutcliffe

Large, Varied, and well Selected Stock of TEAS, at REDUCED PRICES! to make room for the New Season Teas

Daily exported direct from China. Purchasers will save money by sending their orders to E. W. SUTCLIFFE, Corner Barrington and Buckingham Sts. Halifax. N. B.—The only special Tea and Coffee establishment in the Province. ap 23

INVESTMENT BONDS.

Northern Pacific Railroad Co.

now has in full operation, with regular daily trains, 321 miles of road. A distance of nearly 200 miles more is constructed. The Montreal Section, intermediate to its completion, entered upon a satisfactory business, including local traffic and the large carrying-trade of the North-western British settlements and the Hudson's Bay Company.

The recently completed section of nearly five miles, on the Pacific coast, at once commands a profitable business between Pajaro's Sound and the Columbia river, therefore does by coastwise steamers. On the road of Spring, with more than 300 miles of road in regular operation, the Company will control the extensive and productive trade of the Upper Missouri, much of Montana and the Northwest. The earnings of the Road for 1873 will be large.

Arrangements for pushing construction vigorously by the coming year are progressing satisfactorily. Of the nearly ten million acres of land accruing to the Company in connection with the position of road now virtually constructed, some two million acres, of excellent average quality, are in market, and their sale and settlement progressing. The average price thus far realized is \$5.66 per acre, which is at the rate of more than \$100,000 per mile of road for the whole grant.

The Company has already begun the process of redeeming and cancelling its First Mortgage Gold Bonds, as they are now being retired at 110 in payment and exchange for the Company's lands.

With these accomplished results and most favorable prospects, the Company is now selling its First Mortgage \$30 Bonds for the purpose of completing its line of road. We recommend them as a well-secured and unusually profitable investment. They are the obligation of a strong corporation; they are a First Mortgage on the Road; they are a first lien on its net earnings. In addition to this, they are sufficiently secured by the Company's lands, a first lien on principal and interest, a land grant of 12,800 acres per mile of road through the States, \$2,600 through the Territories.

At the rate at which these Bonds are sold, they will yield the semi-annual interest of 6 per cent. annual Gold checks for the Principal and interest on the Registered Bonds are mailed to the Post Office address of the owner.

Country orders in these branches will receive in exchange on most favorable terms. For sale by JAY COOKE & CO. FINANCIAL AGENTS, P. R. C. also by W. MYERS GRAY, 139 Hollis Street, Halifax, N. B. and C. W. WETMORE, 102 Prince W. Street, St. John, N. B. General Agent for the Maritime Provinces. Terms, prices, maps and full particulars can be had on application to the General Agent, Jan 8

THE Provincial BUILDING SOCIETY AND Savings Fund, In Shares of \$50 each.

MONTHLY investing shares receive interest at the rate of 6 per cent computed monthly, at stated intervals.

PAID UP SHARES receive interest at 7 per cent, computed half-yearly at maturity. All shares mature in four years. Shares may be taken up at any time.

MONEY in large or small sums is received on deposit, withdrawable at short notice. This Society presents a thoroughly safe and profitable medium for the investment of capital, and is a thoroughly safe substitute for the Savings Bank.

All its Transactions are based on Real Estate. Prospectuses may be had at the Society's office 106 Prince Wm. Street, St. John, N. B. THOMAS MAIN, Secretary. Society's Office, March 15th, 1872.

MACHINE BOLTS, NUTS, Washers, Log Screws, &c. THE Starr Manufacturing Co'y.

Have introduced into their Establishment MACHINERY and appliances of the most approved description, and are now prepared to fill orders to any extent for the above, suitable for all purposes for which they may be required, at Halifax, Machine Shop, Carriage makers, Bridge Builders, &c., and can furnish them at much lower rates than they can be made by the consumers themselves.

Orders should be addressed to John Forbes, Manager, at the Works, Dartmouth, or may be left at the Office of the Company, 75 Bedford Row, Halifax. apr 1—3 m.

150 GRANVILLE STREET. 150 COMPLETION OF Spring Stock.

We beg to announce to the Trade generally, both Wholesale and Retail, that our importations for this season are NOW COMPLETED!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. In this Department we have thoroughly Stocked, and are showing some Cheap Lots under Market rates.

SMITH BROS. In this Department we complete keeping a much larger and varied Stock than in the old Province, and trust by the most strict attention to business and economical prices, to merit a largely increased share of public patronage.

N. B.—All Goods will be sold at the very lowest market rates. SMITH BROS. Anderson, Billing & Co's. STOCK OF British and Foreign DRY GOODS, JUST COMPLETED, IN THE LARGEST AND MOST VARIED

They have yet had the pleasure of offering, and in store, and are now prepared to fill orders to any extent for the above, suitable for all purposes for which they may be required, at Halifax, Machine Shop, Carriage makers, Bridge Builders, &c., and can furnish them at much lower rates than they can be made by the consumers themselves.

Orders should be addressed to John Forbes, Manager, at the Works, Dartmouth, or may be left at the Office of the Company, 75 Bedford Row, Halifax. apr 1—3 m.

OPENING DISPLAY OF

SPRING GOODS!

JORDAN & CO'S. 218 & 222 ARGYLE STREET.

Which will defy competition in price and quality, as all have been personally selected from FIRST CLASS HOUSES in the English and French Markets. Our stock will be found complete in all the leading novelties of the season.

House-Furnishing Goods! CURTAINS! CURTAINS! CURTAINS! SHAWLS! SHAWLS! SHAWLS!

Rich Black Silks. P. S.—With our long experience, also, prompt attention to business, assuring our customers and friends of every satisfaction. JORDAN & CO.

MACDONALD & CO. BRASS-FOUNDERS AND COPPER-SMITHS, PLUMBERS AND STEAM FITTERS, Nos. 166 to 172 Barrington Street, Halifax

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS ENGINEER'S BRASS FITTINGS, for Steam, Water, and Gas, and the heaviest classes of Brass and Copper-Work, for Steamships, Railways, Tanneries, Lighthouses, VESSELS FASTENINGS, Binnacles, Side Lights, &c. CHURCH AND SHIP'S BELLS, from 10 to 300 lbs. PLUMBING FIXTURES for Dwellings and Ships.

Residence and Public Buildings fitted with Plumbing Fixtures and steam-heating apparatus. Country orders in these branches will receive the personal attention of one of the firm, who thoroughly understands the requirements of the climate.

ELECTRO-PLATING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES, IN GOLD, SILVER, NICKEL, COPPER, Etc. THE Starr Manufacturing Co'y.

HAVING fitted up a department in the most thorough manner with extensive apparatus of the best description, in charge of a gentleman of superior qualifications for Plating the celebrated American States, and also prepared to execute all descriptions of work in this line, such as TANKS, BATTERY of all kinds, SPOONS, FORKS, KNIVES, CUP BASKETS, also CARBIDE, SIEVE, and HOUSE TRIMMINGS, PLAIN AND WOOD, Water Closet and Pump Fixtures, Faucets, Sewer Sinks, Brass and Iron Mountings, Bells, Dog Collars, Keys, &c. Parts of Sewing Machines and Steam Engines, of any article liable to rust may be Silver or Nickel Plated, and this made less troublesome and also much improved in appearance.

The art of beautifying by electro-deposition of non-oxidizable metals a great variety of articles of every day use, has already obtained most extensive application, and residents of the Dominion of Canada may now have their work replated or articles newly plated without sending them abroad and in a manner equal to any work in the line done elsewhere.

Work forwarded to the Factory, Dartmouth, or left at the Office, 72 Bedford Row, Halifax, will be promptly executed. apr 1—3 m

THE PEOPLE'S Steam Washer! (PATENTED MAY, 1873)

The Cheapest, most Convenient, and Serviceable Washer in Existence. It is so simple that it cannot get out of order, and any one can Work it.

It does its work in about an hour, and needs no attention; saves greatly in fuel, soap, time, hard labour, and wear of clothing; can be made by any Tinsmith and at cheap rates.

The People's Steam Washer In the only one that can be made to fit any cooking-stove. Boiler, can be cleaned and dried in a few parts after using, and can be used admirably as a steamer for cooking food. It has no wheels, pipes, tubes, or other machinery. It works by making the steam circulate rapidly through the clothing. Persons already owning Cooking-Stove Boilers may have a Steam Washer made at less expense. This size of Boiler inside at the top. If a round Boiler, send size across the top. I will send Washer and Boiler complete for \$5.50.

I invite correspondence from Agents in New Brunswick, to whom this Washer will become a source of wealth, as it leaves a good margin for profit, and it sells wherever water.

LOOK AT THE FOLLOWING RECORD! Six weeks have sold the Patent right for every County in Nova Scotia proper. About 60 samples have been sent to order, and no failures reported. I challenge the history of modern inventions for success equal to this. Mr. Wm. North, of Cornwallis, N. S., got a sample, tried it in several families, and immediately bought the right for six Counties, and has already sold it for \$3.50. See Dr. Stewart, Sackville, N. B.; Rev. A

The Family.

TELL IT TO JESUS.

Go tell it to Jesus each joy and each weal. Go tell Him each trial, each wailing, and each...

Go tell it to Jesus, whatever it be; He is ready to help, if we trust but His love...

THE WHISKEY TREATMENT.

Here's your whiskey punch, Sammie; it is just splendid! And Carrie Lee gave her brother two or three little pats and hugs before putting her hand under his head to steady him up...

But Sammie didn't stir. He only looked at the glass with a very sober face. Directly he said, "I think it is too bad. Here they've been making me drink whiskey every day for two or three weeks, and I never knew it. It is real mean."

"Why, no it isn't. The doctor says you need it, to build you up, and he knows. Come Sam, be a good boy and take your medicine."

"Well," said Carrie, half crying, "I'll call mamma. I guess you'll have to take it from her. But I'm sorry I've been and let your eyes rest upon the two little red spots coming in Sam's white face."

"You said you were going to take it, and you have!" "You said you would never let me take it, and you have!"

"Now, you see when Sam was taken sick, he begged the doctor never to give him any kind of liquor, and the doctor had said, 'No, no, child, of course I shan't give you anything of the kind.'"

up something before I'm a doctor; you see if I don't."

"If you will, Dr. Sam, I'll take you into partnership with me. If I only could I'd never give the miserable stuff."

"But suppose," said Sammie, "I'd kept on till I loved it so I could't ever give it up, doctor? You'd better have let me die."

"You see it is like the fellow's dancing, not very graceful, but good and strong."

"That you and I will never give it to other people when they are sick."

"I know of no stimulant that takes its place in some cases," said, gravely, "I'm waiting for your discovery, Dr. Sam."

"Then Sam's mother came in, and the doctor resumed his usual manner, and said, as he unbuckled the strap of his little black trunk, 'Well, madam, we've a young rebel here, and I am going to give him the very bitterest bitter there is in the Materia Medica. Here you, sir, take this!'"

"That you and I will never give it to other people when they are sick."

"I know of no stimulant that takes its place in some cases," said, gravely, "I'm waiting for your discovery, Dr. Sam."

To be plain, Mr. Hurry, it appears to me that you are treating yourself with the same petty injustice with which Tom Marabash treated me."

"I am told that the Western merchants when they are coming to New York customarily apply the same clipping process. They have not got quite far enough to take the Sabbath out and out for business; but they manage to take a train that will land them in the city at nine or ten o'clock Sabbath morning."

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they will fall in with your plans. On the other hand, if you let them do everything in their own time, they will never know when to do it, and you will never know when it is done."

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Designed to Educate Young Men for Business.

Students are carefully instructed and thoroughly drilled in PRACTICAL BOOKKEEPING, by such men as PENMANSHIP, BANKING, RAILROADING, STEAMBOATING, COMMERCIAL LAW, COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENCE, &c.

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A Purely Mutual Company! No Stockholders to grow rich at the expense of the Insured. Not a Mutual Company! It has been successful operation to the satisfaction of its members for 24 years.

Rev. James J. Hill, St. John, N. B. Rev. Duncan D. Currie, do. Rev. Alexander M. Seely, do. Rev. John H. Meigs, St. John. Rev. Charles E. Williams, do. Rev. Wm. Skinner, Judge of Probates, do. Rev. Wm. Turnbull, do.

Life of Man Bitters!

Roots and Plants of Nova Scotia CURE Drops in its worst form; Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Swelling of the Limbs and Face, Asthma of whatever kind, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Spitting of Blood, Bronchitis, Sick Headache, Diseases of the Blood, Female Discharges, Running Sores, Rheumatism, Erysipelas.

Invigorating Syrup, WHICH REGULATES THE BOWELS AND PURIFIES THE BLOOD.

The following certificates describe a few of the astonishing cures which have been made by the use of these remedies-- WILMOT, PORT GEORGE, March 20, 1871.

MR. CALLEB GATES, Dear Sir-- This is to certify that I have been troubled with the dyspepsia for about three years, and have taken almost every kind of medicine within my reach that has been prescribed for the disease but could find no relief.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY. 1873 Summer Arrangement 1873. COMMENCING ON Monday, 26th May, 1873.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY. 1873 Summer Arrangement 1873. COMMENCING ON Monday, 26th May, 1873.

Provincial Wesleyan Almanac

First Quarter, 3rd day, 26th May, morning. Full Moon, 14th day, 29th May, afternoon.

Table with columns: Day, SUN., MOON., H. TIDE. Rows for various days of the month.

The Trades--The column of the Moon's Southing gives the time of high water at Parrsboro, Cornwallis, Horton, Hanport, Windsor, Newport and Truro.

High water at Pictou and Cape Tormentine, 4 hours and 11 minutes later than at Halifax.

HERRY A. BELDON, Merchant Tailor, AND GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTER

131 Harrington street, (Opposite Grand Parade), HALIFAX.

FOR SALE AT THE Prince Albert MOULDING FACTORY.

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George P. Rowell & Co. For a Circular, or enclose 25 cents for their One Hundred Page Pamphlet, containing Lists of 5,000 newspapers and estimations showing the cost of advertising, also many useful hints to advertisers, and some account of the experiences of men who are known as Successful Advertisers.

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