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8 Roems, Kitchen, Pantry, Store Room, Cellar and
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and Harness Rooms, Horse and Cow Stable—Pit
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pleasant and healthy locality.

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Fork, per lb by quarter .06 to .07 | Back, per lib by quarter | .06 to .07 |
Chickens, per pair	.35 to .45
Geese, each	.40 to .60
Ducks, per pair	.60 to .80
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Hides, per lib	.05 1-2
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HALIFAX, N.S., MAY 3, 1879.

No. 18

FROM THE MISSION ROOMS.

VICTORIA.

After five years faithful service as teacher and an active laborer for Christ, we much regret the removal of Mr. Sinclair from this distant mission. He and his excellent wife have the esteem and commendation of many who have passed through Victoria. They will be long remembered as patterns of Christian devotedness, and love to the Saviour, his ordinances and people.

Arrangements are in progress to supply this station with an ordained missionary.

From Mr. R. J. Sinclair, dated Victoria, Feb'y. 11, 1879.

I send you this note to inform you, according to request, of the work in this place, and also to make known relieved.

As Mr. Steinhauer has been on the sick list all winter, he has been unable to visit us. Mr. Walton, with much inconvenience, fatigue and exposure to himself, holds service with us once a month. In the meantime I conduct two services on the Sabbath, one in the morning in English, and a short service in the evening to about a dozen Crees, through an interpreter.

The day school is rather more satisfactory than at any time since I came here. The average is 23, but these attend regularly. The Sunday School numbers about thirty-five. We hold a prayer-meeting on every Friday evening, and another meeting on Wednesday nights, at which all the young folks and several of the older ones engage in a spelling match, in which they take great interest, and we also have some readings recitations and singing. I began this meeting in order, if possible, to counteract their natural bent for frolicking and dar cing by leading their minds in a more healthy channel. I trust I have succeeded to some extent. All our meetings are well attended, but vital god liness is at a very low ebb. Our chief hope centres in the rising generation. In my work here I am greatly assisted by a Mr. Taite, who was formerly in the H. B. Co. service, but who has left and settled here this summer. He formerly joined the church here under the Rev. Mr. McDougall, and has since led a consistent life. He is now taking an active part in all our meetings, and acts as interpreter in my Cree class. He also teaches a class in our Sunday School.

In all my labors here I receive from him great help in his true Christian sympathy and hearty co-operation.

And now a word as to our wants, as they should be known to you at an early date in order that we can get what things we are in need of into Red River in time to catch freights from this place. We are without Testaments, a half a dozen that came up four years ago being very much the worse for wear. Then also, a supply of First, Second and third Readers, and if the Map of the World can be supplied it would be a great boon. Slates are also very much neededthey should be very strong-the best that could be obtained. The slates to be had here are very flimsy ones, and they break very easily. They are also so costly that many of the children make bare his arm in the salvation of the Holy Spirit through some miscan't obtain them. Slate pencils this people. should not be overlooked, chalk, pens, ink powders and paper.

I wrote you in my last concerning Sunday School books. I wrote the Rev. Wm. Tindall, with whom I was well acquainted in Canada, asking him our Sunday School. If he can do anything he will inform yeu. I will make arrangements here by which these books can be brought up from Winniof June. I send you this information in order that my successor here may not be cramped for want of the above

requisites. I trust that the ardor of the Christian heroes in the Methodist Church will not be damped by the circumstances by which two of our ministers have been removed from their field of

but that it forms a connecting link comfortable as possible, I laid down to REVIVAL IN THE RHONDDA between the other missions, and occu- sleep; but my clothes were so damp. pies a position from which two small that all the fire I could make would but growing bands of Indians may be not keep me from freezing. After operated on. The Saddle Lake Indians shivering through several hours, I are within a day's drive. They are started again, feeling for the road with communication to the Western Mail good Indians, and have begun to farm, my feet, but soon lost it, and had to there are enough of children among tie up my horse to a tree overhanging them to secure the Dominion Grant if the river, and wait until daybreak. a school were opened. The White Mud | Retracing my steps for a mile I got on Indians are within twelve miles, and I the road, and reached Victoria wearthink there are about ten families of jied and sick. Preached twice on Sunthem. Hitherto your missionary in day, started for home in a snow storm this place suffered from the disadvan- and bitter cold wind-roads very tage of not being able to secure the heavy-ran half the day and camped, services of an interpreter. This diffi- but having hired a man to come with culty has now disappeared, as Mr. me, and camp over night, I was able Tate will be willing to render what to rest; snowed all night. Up by dayservice he can. With a minister here light; parted with my companion; who would take hold of Mr. Tate, I snow so deep, my progress very slow have no doubt but what he would de- took off my wrappings and ran to Fort velop into a most efficient and earnest | Saskatchewan, tv. enty-five miles, by agent of the church. I know his mind noon, and reached home the same in South Wales some forty years ago. our meetings. is seriously exercised over his call to night. The whole distance is 150 miles the work on behalf of the Indians, and I must have run 90 miles; but Overtures have already been made to for several days I was scarcely able our wants-the only way to get them him by the agent of the Church of to move after reaching home. England.

has been most pleasant and our hearts | alone, and if Victoria must be supplied have been rejoiced by both temporal the expense of a travelling companion and spiritual blessings.

From the Rev. C. M. Tate, dated Nunaimo, B. C., March 14, 1879.

During the past quarter the greater part of my time was spent at Chilliwhack and the surrounding neighborhood. I found it difficult at times to so that cances could not travel.

and sloughs freeze, but not sufficiently died in the triumphs of faith, and hard to carry a horse, and in breaking they were saved through Methodism. suffer the missionary's absence.

February, and spent a week among meetings amongst the people. His the Indians at Burrard Inlet, and New Westminster, preaching every night, besides other meetings.

On my arrival at Nanaimo, I sent Bro. Cushan to take charge of my work at Chilliwhack until after District meeting. This will give me an opportunity to resuscitate the dilapidated condition of the mission premises here, and also to visit the Indians on the coast.

The annual heathen dance which lasts about three months has just come to a close, and I trust we shall have some religious movement shortly.

At present I have two appointments on Sabbath, with four preaching ser-

it would be a blessing to them if a Praying that ere long the Lord may

Frow Rev. J. Walton, dated Edmonton, Saskatchewan, March 7, 1879.

We have had the severest winter that I ever experienced since coming to interest himself for the benefit of to the North West. Since the commencement of December the cold has been very severe at times, with frequent snow storms. On account of the inability of Brother Steinhauer, I peg, if they are to hand by the middle have had to visit Victoria every four weeks. Though it is dangerous in the extreme to travel here alone in the winter, yet, knowing the scarcity of once this winter, and came nearly perishing with cold on one trip. The and ran all day (about forty miles); labor. I trust that you will be able to night came on, the track was drifted provide for victoria at an early day, lover, and at last I had to stop and look upon this mission as a very important one, not so much so in itself of wood, and trying to make things as in writing the address.

At Nice a hall for preaching has their thirst. They were found in good been opened, under the direction of condition, having suffered very little from Mons Louis Guibal.

I am thoroughly convinced that in Personally our stay in this country this country we ought not to travel ought to be paid for; had I been less active, I must have perished on that trip; but with the price of provisions and high wages: it is impossible for the missionary to bear the heavy expense of taking a guide to help him.

We have not been without tokens of God's blessing upon our labors, both here and at Victoria. Three months reach all my appointments as an ox- ago, while preaching there, a man traordinary fall of snow had made the | who had formerly been in charge of roads impassible, while at the same the Hudson Bay Company's Fort at time the river was blocked with ice Victoria, and who has lately settled down there, was brought to a saving My farthest appointments are Hope knowledge of the truth. He told me and Sumas Lake, the former being that whatever spiritual good he had thirty miles north while the latter is received in his life, it was from the about twenty miles south of my home. | ministrations of Methodist missionar-

through the sharp ice cuts their legs, | The last time I visited Victoria this makes it difficult to travel, as the there were four heads of families who horses do not care to go through the took part in the love-feast, and were ice. I made one attempt to cross Sumas | very penitent while receiving the Sac-Lake with horse and sleigh, but broke rament of the Lord's Supper for the through and might have lost my horse first time. God is visiting them in had it not been shallow water. When mercy, and the dearth of the Gospel it is impossible to reach all the ap- has, I think, made them prize it more pointments the leaders conduct the highly. Since our visit with the regular services, so the people do not chairman, in December, Brother Sinclair has preached to them once every I left Bhillawhack the first week in Sunday, and is conducting prayerlabors are appreciated by them, and

he is doing good and receiving good. Our congregation at Edmonton have been very good all winter, averaging fifty; and of late there has been a gra cious influence accompanying the Word each Sabbath evening. A few have come to the mission house confessing their sins, and asking how they may be saved. I have commenced a week-night meeting for enquirers, which was attended by eight last Tuesday evening. We have many young men here from the Eastern Provinces. and on enquiring, I find they have praying mothers. For these young men my soul goes out in intense long ing; and often as I see them weep, vices besides one class and one prayer knew the Holy Spirit is at work, and that their mothers are pleading for I am also keeping school two or them at the throne of grace. Oh ye three hours daily. There are quite a praying mothers, never cease your number of children in the village, and pleadings on behalf of your absent sons. Who knows, but while you are permanent school could be established. praying, the seed you sowed in their hearts years ago is being watered by sionary in a far-off land, and which by the blessing of God, will spring up and bring forth fruit unto eternal life! This I do know, I have not met with one young man so careless and hardened as not to be touched when spoken to lovingly of his mother; and we have many such wanderers from home in this country. "Oh may the Spirit's powerful call quicken and convert them all.

DOWBLE POST CARDS. - The United States Post Master General is about to issue double postal cards, and letter sheet envelopes. The Lewiston Journal describes them thus:—The double post funds. I have attempted it more than card is in size similar to the present one cent card. It bears at both upper corners a one cent stamp and lines drawn from snow was deep, and my horse could not get beyond a walk, so I got out lower corner, to be written upon. The writer of the card uses the right hand side and the receiver uses the left hand side for his reply. The double letter envelope

VALLEY.

THE CHRISTIAN MISSION.

We extract the following from a to hear the Gespel. of March 4:- The upper portion of the McAll continued to be well attended Rhondda Valley—that is, the portion but the rooms are too small. All the between the Ystrad railway station pastors and Evangelists unite in a and Blaenrhondda—is in a ferment in common testimony for Christ, and the consequence of a remarkable religious Y. M. C. A. conducts the singing, keeps revival which has taken place in all the doors, distributes invitations, and the chapel district. The public-houses invites passers-by to enter. are almost totally abandoned, and religious enthusiasm which character- teach. izes these meetings is most extraordinary, reminding one of the great revivals which we have heard described Some people are inclined, no doubt, to hever attended one of the meetings ... | Christ. The religious revival in the Rhondda cultivated intellect are seen among together for the first time. them as demonstrative as the rest. The revival was brought about

through the instrumentality of a young English lady named Miss Kate Shep-that there are meetings and several hunjournals, is between seventeen and eightion." were distributed through the France. valley, announcing that she would the building in which the police court | lar service. is held, is crammed, and hundreds are congregation. It is said that on Sun- that of the curés." day afternoon thousands of men and the valley, singing Welsh and English | meeting in Paris) is very active. hymns, while in another part of the

### JOTTINGS ABOUT FRANCE.

three Catholic heads of families have In accepting it he found crowds to welentreated that evangelical worship come him, and great enthusiasm preshould be established in their place of vailed. residence, at their expense. Now 200 Catholics listen with deep emotion to ments abound on every side. the preaching of the Gospel.

ous auditory. Fifty Bibles were sold and give the bread of life to thousands, the next .day.

At Marseilles, two places for preach ing have been opened, one only a fortnight ago; both places were well filled. Mr. R. Saillens seems to have won Efforts to rescue the men imprisoned in their affection; the people listen eat the mine succeeded at 9 o'clock this gerly. A number from the first station morning. the relief gang reseved all the come over to the second whenever there is a meeting, and return in a band of sixty or eighty, singing hymns along the streets. There are some real con- laborers have been, constantly at work versions. Madame Trial, the Bible- night and day, and finally succeeded in woman, says this must rejoice the making a channel through fifty feet of hearts of the friends who began some block coal. The imprisoned men had evangelistic meetings here a few years built a fire and sastained them selves on ago. She is beginning to see fruit from her work.

There is a good work going on upon the coast of the Mediterranean, in Var under the direction of Mons. F. Vales, of Cannes. Hundreds are coming out

At Lyons the meeting opened by Mr.

In Aisne, interesting meetings for nearly the whole of the population are evangelization are held by M. Cadot seen nightly crowding into the chapels in various villages, and there is a spirit to attend prayer meetings. And the of inquiry as to what Protestants

Conversions are taking place in the Ardèche, and the evangelist writes:— "An abundant harvest is preparing, by our fathers as having taken place and the Spirit's power is being felt in

In the Drome some women met tomake merry over these enthusiastic gether, though the pastor opposes religious gatherings, but it can safely them. One of them reads the word of be said that those so inclined have God; and souls are thirsting for

In the Yonne there are symptoms of Valley manifests itself among all de- a happy change. At Châtelcensior nominations. Indeed the question of eighty-five persons have signed the

sect appears to have been lost sight of following declaration:—"The under altogether. Hundreds of people, many signed, believing that the so-called of them notorious profligates, have en- "Catholic Apostolic and Roman relirolled themselves as members of the gion' is not the religion of Christ prochurches. Men who, a few weeks ago, fessed by the first Christians, declare were frequently seen reeling about the from this day they abandon it, and ad-Rhondda Roads, are now seen nightly here to the evangelical religion called offering up prayers in the presence of Protestant." Amongst the number the hundreds who crowd the chapels. there are many young men from seven-Nor is this enthusiasm confined to what | teen to twenty years of age. At is termed the lower orders, but men of | Christmas they took the Lord's Supper

A similar movement is taking place in another town of the Nièvre.

perd, whose age, according to the Welsh | dreds come with eagerness to hear the preaching. There is a movement here In the winter season the lake, rivers ies, and several of his children had teen. She came to the valley unknown. towards Protestantism. There is the Posters, headed "The Army of Salva- same in nine other departments of

At Solliespoint in the Var 800 come preach at Shiloh on a certain evening. out to hear the word every evening. She did preach, and from that moment | and even from long distances, and it is the enthusiasm has been increasing necessary to begin long before the daily. Shiloh which, by the way, is hour fixed. They cry out for a regu-

In the Allier the miners come to the unable to gain admission each time she preaching; they have had forty-four holds her meeting. She stands on the good meetings, and some never miss. platform, occupied on Mondays by the One miner said, "I find your Gospel stipendiary magistrate, to address each much more easy to understand than

Our dear brother Hirsch (brought women walked in procession through to the Lord at M. Armand Delille's

Mons. Dardier, with Mons. Réveilvalley, near Ystrad station, standing laud, have been holding meeting in the on the embankment by the side of the theatre at Thiers and other places. road, Miss Shepperdaddressed a throng The latter came out very distinctly on of 3000 people, who manifested a re- the necessity of receiving the Gospel markable religious feeling. The Tre- of Jesus Christ: nothing else would herbers public hall is nightly cram- meet the soul's wants. At Billom, med at the religious services held there. where M. Réveilaud spoke, he said, At Noddfa Chapel, Treorkey, is said to "Like you I was born a Catholic; like have been witnessed an extraordinary many of you, I have been a libre penscene. This is the largest chapel in seur, but, like the prodigal son, after the valley, and it was crowded. Mor- having sought happiness far from the iah, Jerusalem, Nebo, Bethlehem cha- father's house without finding it, I pels, and others, also were the scenes have come home, and have received the of immense excitement. Nothing like kiss of reconciliation. It has filled my it was witnessed in the district before | soul with ineffable joy, and he only and nothing else is spoken about knows it who has been gladly welthroughout the valleys .- The Christ comed back." Numbers surrounded him to press his hand.

M. Hirsch has received an invitation from the Mayor of one village to begin a meeting for preaching, promising In Charente, West of France, forty- that all the inhabitants should attend.

M. Dardier writes that encourage-

Oh! that English speaking Chris-At Argentan, in Orne, Mr. G. Fisch, tians, knowing French, would visit spoke in the theatre before a numer- some of those lovely parts of France, who are seeking it, with none to direct them to the Saviour. G. P.

> WILKESBARRE, PENN., April 28 .men, who were taken out of the mine alive and well, but suffering much from exhaustion and want of food. They were imprisoned over four days. The relief the meat of a mule, which was caught with them, in the fall. A stream of water running through the mine quenched

'LIFE IN SOUTH AFRICA."

A METHODIST MINISTER'S ZULE EXPE-

RIENCE. Under the title of "Life in South Affica," a highly entertaining lecture returned from a twelve months' miswhile having regard to the present ab-European nations are advancing northward, there is a constant slow pressure of the Kaffir southward. Great changes have taken place in very recent times, and who were the aborigines cannot be definitely stated. The Europeans are practically masters of the country, the whites, Dutch or English, having dis. possessed the owners of the soil; those whom they displaced having overcome the Hottentots, who in their day eject el the Bushmen. The various Kaffir tribes inhabit the tract of country between the Drakesensburg mountain and the coast. Of the five Kaffir tribes the Zulu is the chief type. The Zulus have their headquarters to the north of Natal, where may be found the best specimens of this splendid race. Balonging to the dark-skinned race, they are not so jetty black as the Negro. intelligent expression, and altogether they afford as fine specimens of the human race as perhaps are to be found anywhere. As a people they are free from care, undisturbed by the great causes for anxiety in civilized lands; and their food is easily got either by hunting the abundant game or by sharing the crops of prore industrious cultivators. Clothing is of the most trifling description, and generally conspicuous hut, it costs no more trouble than that of collecting a few wattle poles, shaping them into a huge beehive and thatching them with grass. Speaking of the absence in the Zulu of all care for to-morrow, the lecturer said that one cause is the absolute power of the chiefs, which in the logical mind of the Kaffir produces an instructive fatalism. He knows that his chief may require his life at any moment, and therefore which may have no existence for him : and the same time that his loyalty chiefs. As an instance of this Mr. Sawtell mentioned that Dingaan a few years age ordered his soldiers to catch

GENERAL READING. in the capture was regarded as nothing extraordinary. The lecturer went on to describe the Zulu as the most intellectual of all savages, mentioning his delight in controversy and the special faculty he has for the Socratic form of argument, asking questions we he compels his opponent to pronounce his own defeat. Adverting to social customs, was given in the Corn Exchange Stour- he said that the Zula is of very hospitbridge, England, by the Rev. J. R. able disposition. The Bechuana, liv-Sawtell, of the Stourbridge Weslevan | ing in a hungry land, salutes signifi-Circuit. Mr. Sawtell has only recently | cantly, "What are you eating?" and the answer is, " Nothing," for it is sionary work amongst the tribes of hidden away when the stranger ar-Southern Africa, and was therefore rives. With the Zulu food is abundant; well qualified to amuse and instruct his hence he never eats alone, snuffs alone, audience with his eventful experiences; or smokes alone. His fondness for chil dren is remarkable, though his supersorbing topic of the war in Zululand stitous notions lead to a rather unpleahis personal reminiscences of life in sant mode of treating a "little stranthat country were of a peculiar interest | ger," on its arrival in the world Shortand value. The story was recounted ly after birth it is inoculated by the with the aid of well managed dissolv. " medicine man," and thoroughly ing views, showing the places and smoked over a wood fire, and then scenes of interest touched upon, and by daubed over with fat and red clay : afthe terse but vigorous and graphic des. | ter which its little finger is cut off, if criptions which the series illustrated, | the child is a member of a high family, the lecturer was able to hold the atten and it is named. The young men tion of his numerous hearers without practice running, leaping and dancing. flagging to the close. Mr. Sawtell at speed being reckoned a great accomthe outset took his audience with him | plishment ; while their powers of enon the voyage to the Cape of Good durance are so great that a runner will Hope touching at St. Helena on the travel 50 or 60 miles a day. The lecpassage. Before landing at Cape Town | turer described the young women as he showed a map of the country, on generally good looking, but observed which he traced the routes pursued by that they become changed in old age the great explorers, and he gave an to very hags, under the hard treatment outline of the geography of the south- of married life. Their dresses are ern portion of Africa. Table Mountain | made of softened skins, generally dved was then passed, and Cape Town, with | with red ochre, with a profusion of or its easy going shopkeepers, was des nament. At this point Mr. Sawtell cribed, after which the lecturer took a dealt with the custom of the Zulus of Cape travelling wagon with its team of establishing military villages, and oxen, and proceeded across the Kooreo | showed the arrangements of a military Plain to Natal, en passant looking into kraal, with its circle of habitations. a Dutch Boer's farm, and scampering The whole arrangement is to further over the diamond and gold fields, the the object of the Zulu nation in constory of the discovery of which was stituting itself one vast standing briefly told. Natal the lecturer said, army. To this end all its efforts are was 1,200 miles from Cape Town, and directed, and he pointed out how the its first settlers were the Dutch Boers, men are forbidden to marry until nearwho in their eagerness to remove from | ly 40 years of age, and even then only British authority, crossed the Draken by the pleasure of their chiefs. Exberg mountain and saw the beautiful plaining the economy of the domestic well watered country at their feet. Im- cattle pen (a sacred spot to a Kaffir) agining it to be the Promised Land, and remarking that wealth is measured they immediately attempted to take by cows, he showed how this, coupled possession, but found the native Zulu | with the fact that wives are purchased. tribes more warlike than any they had | polygamy being the keystone of Kaffir yet met with. Dingaan, the Zuluchief, society, constitutes a fruitful source of treacherously and cruelly murdered trouble with the colonists. A young several hundred families of the Dutch, man offers a certain number of cattle, and a war ensued which ended in the say half a dozen, for a girl he fancies. assassination of Dingaan by his broth. and her father having a higher offer from er Panda, the ally of the Dutch. They some old Blue-beard, the suitor desassisted him to gain supreme power in pairs of out-bidding the patriarch, and Zu'u'and. The country coming under accordingly finds a way out of the diffithe British in 1843, a large number of culty by making a raid upon the cattle the Dutch emigrated again to the of a convenient form. This form of northward, and founded what was woman slavery has now for some years known as the Transvaal Republic. Two | been sanctioned at Natal, by the Govyears ago the country, in extent equal ernment requiring that all marriages to France, was annexed to our empire. | shall be registered with a fee, and fix-Having glanced at the colonists, the | ing the number of cows as the legal lecturer proceeded to notice the more price to be paid by the bridegroom. interesting features of native life and The lecturer said that missionaries character. He said that while the have strongly protested against this, and he condemned such class legislation, believing that in thus tampering with heathen customs we have sown the wind and are reaping the whirlwind. He passed on to picture one of the weird war-dances of the Zulus, which he had witnessed, and after speaking of other dances, sketched a portrait of the Witch Doctor, or Prophet, who And he dreamed that night that an Angel came. next to the chief is the most important person in a tribe, and whose principal business it is to "make rain." A portrait of the Zulu blacksmith, gave an opportunity for introducing the native weapon-the assegai-which Mr. Cawtell said is a necessary of life to the Kaffir. The assegal was much altered by the terrible Tcharka, a great Zulu chief who lived but for war, and was a man of wonderful intellect, dauntless courage and great organizing power. They have finely-modelled forms, are of In the first part of the lecture, Mr. tall stature, with high foreheads, and Sawtell mentioned that this chief. hearing the career of the first Napolcon during the time of the Emperor, said he would be the Napoleon of South Africa, and consequently devastated the whole country with his army. He said the present chief, Cetewayo, follows the warlike tactics of Tcharka. The soldiers are armed with a very large shield and a single assegai; and when in action, after advancing in a compact body on the enemy, as soon by its absence; and as for a sleeping as the first shower of spears fall they crouch beneath the shields, and then spring in with their short spears. The only piece of armor carried by the Zulus is their shield, which is made of ox-hide. By difference in colour the shields denote the department of the army to which the owner belongs, young men carrying black ones, the veterans white. The shields, which stand as high as the soldiers, are given out by the King for bravery. The black never troubles himself about a future stields, or young men, are always placed in the van, with the white shields behind them to see they do prompts him to constant self-sacrifice their duty. After a battle the officers to obey the despotic orders of his are questioned as to the conduct of luding to this little act, he says:their men, and those that bave shown notable courage receive immediate promotion, while those suspected of cowa lion and bring it to him alive. The ardice are as quickly slain. Tcharka warriors attacked and overpowered by once ordered a whole regiment of white their number a lion, which they brought to Dingaan without a wound; shields to be slain, commanding the boys to take the place and position of and the fact that several lives were lost the slain. There are thirty-three regi-

be as readily distinguished as those of the crack regiment, answering to our Household troops, being distinguished by entire absence of clothing. Those who are conscious of not having been successful in fight may think themselves fortunate if they are not pointed out as bad soldiers and at once executed. The Zulus under Cetewayo muster 50,000 fighting men, who are so well disciplined that they never fall out The lecturer next described their mode of attack, which is to advance in a crescent or horse-shoe, pouring in a shower of spears or shot, and when within 200 yards they make a rush, and yelling, dash in with their short assegai to stab. Remarking that the King bad insisted on each soldier providing himself with a breechloader, Mr. Sawtell expressed the opinion that it was surely carrying the principles of free trade too far for our merchants to be allowed to supply ammunition and guns with which our brave troops were slaughtered. He went on to say that the Kaffirs in the colony are allied to the Zulus, and number 300,000 to only 20,000 whites. The fears that in case of a reverse to our arms the Natal Zulus would rise, have as yet not been realized, as there is, owing to missionary influence (said the lecturer) a large loyal native population in Natal Small thanks, however, to the Government, for by legalizing polygamy and sanctioning heathen customs the difficulties in the way of elevating the people are immensely increased. The lecand explained the causes which led to it, considering that the struggle was inevitable in the face of Cetewayo's standamongst the savages, he was of opinion descriptions of the lake Scenery explored by Livingstone, Stanley and

### FAMILY READING

THE BOOK-KEEPER'S DREAM.

had weatily worn to its close And the night had come down with its needed As a Book-keeper wended his way from the store.

Glad that the toilsome hours were o'er.

The night was cheerless, and dismal and damp,

As the flickering flame of the dim street lamp, Went out in the wild rough gust that beat, With furious speed through the gloomy street.

Tired and cold, with pain throbbing head, He sank to repose in his lonely bel; Still through his brain, as the Book-keeper slept, Visions of Debtor and Creditor crept.

The great Balance sheet he had finished that day, And Profit and Loss in the usual way Showed how much money the merchant had made Or lost in the preceding twelve month's trade.

With the Ledger of Life; and against his name Were charges until there was no more room to spare And nothing whatever was credited there : There were life, and its blessings, as intellect

health; There were charges of time, opportunities, wealth Of talents for good, of friendships the best, Of neurishments, joys, affections and rest.

And hundreds of others, and one as each great, All with interest accrued from the time of their date Till, dispairing of ever being able to pay, The Book-keeper shrank from the Angel away.

But the Augel declared that the account must be

paid,
And protested it could not longer be delayed. The Book-keeper sighed, and began to deplore How meagre the treasure he'd laid up in store. He'd cheerfully render all he had acquired

And his note on demand for the balance required. Then quickly the Angel took paper and wrote The following as an acceptable note:

On demand, without grace, from the close of to-day

For value received, I promise to pay To Him who has kept, and everywhere Has guarded his soul with infinite care. Whose blessings outnumber the drops of the ocean, While living, the sum of my heart's best devotion. In witness whereof, to be seen by all men,

I affix the great seal of my soul's Amen. The Book-keeper added his name to the note, While the Angel across the great ledger-page wrote,

In letters as crimson as human gore, Settled in full," and was seen no more

### KAFFIRS AND ZULUS.

This morning's post (March 1, 1879) bring us another letter from South Africa, from our young Kaffir student, Charlie Maquba Sitwana.

Two dear children had written to him from England some few months since, enclosing a gift in stamps; al-

"I was very much pleased to receive my little friends' letter, and they have been very kind in sending me stamps, which I was much needing, and now I am writing to them with very great pleasure, and also I do not know them, but now I know them by their kindness. We stay now in Adam's Station. My hope is very, talk, and now is our best very great in the promise of our Lord, learning their language."

ments in the Zulu army, and they can that we shall go to the best school in Africa, LOVEDALE, very good Zulu colour own army. The 33rd Regiment is lege, where they learn many, many kind of things. Now I am going to tell you what things is trouble very much, the people are fighting against the English, and persecute or kill some people! Also we have no rain come down, very dry, nothing is growing out in the fields, and so we have famine. I have seen my dear parents only once. because it is very far distant to walk by foot. but I do anxious has been protected from the sun. They very hard to walk, so many high hills and wide rivers, except you must have some of the ranks. They march at the horses for travelling, and sometimes peodouble, and can keep up fifty miles a He travel by waggons. Since I returned day carrying their own provisions, from them, I have not heard anything about them, and I am very sorry indeed My brother joins me to send our best love

About a week or ten days after writing the above, the brothers received a letter which conveyed not only the tidings that they were to have the desire of their heart granted in reference to going to Lovedale, but also the funds to defray the expenses of the journey. By this time they are probably on their way, if they have not already reached their destination.

But the above letter proves that Charlie has made very satisfactory progress during his stay at the American Mission School at Illovo. The fearful strife now raging in Zululand, suggests many a sad reflection. Alas! how readily England has rushed into war, and into an expenditure of millions in order to slay the Zulus, and how slow have English Christians been to evangelize them! They are now perishing in thousands, by our "Gat. ling guns" and "arms of precision." If earnest Christian efforts for their conversion had been carried on for the turer dilated on the subject of the war, last twenty years, might not Cetewayo and his host have long ere this abandoned their sanguinary and cruel customs, and become neighbors endurable ing army of 50,000 men. He defended by a civilized colony? Missions have Sir Bartle Frere, for whom he enter- existed in Zululand, as is proved by the tained the most profound respect, and fact that the very centre of the awful he asserted that though Sir Bartle Isandula maasacre was a mission house; might have erred in bringing about the but they have produced no apparent war a little sooner than it might have effect, whether from their own msuffibeen, he could not join in the cry for ciency or from the fact that under his recall. As to promoting civilization | Cetewayo's rule conversion was death, we cannot say. It is a sad fact that to that the right way was to plant schools make any profession of conversion is and spread education and missionaries certain death to a Zulu, not only in English sergeant and eleven of his men amongst them, in order to secure lasting Zululand, but throughout the whole benefits. The lecture ended with some vast Matabele country. The chiefs hold ed up the gully, where they suddenly that a Zulu converted is a Zulu spoiled, and the sooner he is got rid of the better. The only chance for Christian Zulus is to settle in the colony of Natinearly thirty of their opponents. When al. The present war is a terrible evil, the last Englishman had fallen, the old but it may be and probably will be chief of the tribe, one of the most renown.

who brings good out of evil, for the furtherance of the Gospel, in securing religious toleration for countless thousand the furtherance of the Gospel, in securing men?" "The bravest we have ever met," answered the mountaineers with sands of the finest native race of the one voice. "Then," cried the old man, dark continent. The missions in taking the precious thread from his own Cetewayo's country were French, Ger- wrist and fastening it to that of the dead man, and Swedish. The Gordon Memo- sergeant, "bind the green thread around rial mission is near the borders, but on them all, and not around one wrist only, the Natal side.

our dear friends, Mr. and Mrs. Aitche. how we have decorated them he will son, of Ikwesi Lamaci, and Mr. and grudge such heroes to Shaitaun (Satan) Mrs. Clarke, of Ixopo, Natal, when we and give them a place beside his throne.' received the following letter from M1. Fothergill, of Darlingten :-

PIERREMONT CRESCENT, DARLINGTON. Feb'y. 22d, 1879.

" DEAR MR. G. GUINNESS .- You will be interested to know that we have just received a letter from Mrs. Clarke, from the new home at ROCK FOUNTAIN, IXOPO, NATAL.

They were long delayed at the coast from the drought, and the war preparations having so enormously increased the cost of travelling. They have, however, surmounted every difficulty, and reached their new home in safety. They took advantage of a temporary fall in prices of transport, and set out on Christmas Day. They arrived at their destination 6th January. They found the hut, which Mr. Clarke had built some time before, in busy preparing the soil and putting in seed for future crops, mealies, &c. He next proposes to build another hut, for a anxiety to learn. The war that has broken arms, make us attentively anxious; but we trust in the Lord, and hope that all will yet be well with our loved ones, whose | law.

You will be interested in two or three extracts from Mr. Clarke's letter. Having expressed their intention to build a proper kitchen and pantry, and to live in them till they can add the remainder of a proper house, she goes on :

people and the glory of God. who can

keep them there, if it is His will, as safe

as here at home.

'When once more a fireplace is ours, I shall be so thankful; for really, cooking in a shed with one side open, the wind blowing through the top and sides, and the rain running through on the floor, is anything but exhilarating. Twice when my bread was ready to go into the bakepot, a thunderstorm burst over us, and the rain put out the fire; but by dint of Bertie's blowing, and the boys' digging a sluice around the fire, the bread turned out successfully.'

Mrs. Clarke goes on : 'Some of the people seem pleasant

enough, but as we have no interpreter yet our conversations with them have been limited. Kaffir of some kind we must talk, and now is our best opportunity of

Having mentioned a prospect of having an interpreter from the training school ar Illovo, she proceeds:

· Some of our callers here are most in quisitive, wanting me to undo my hair for their inspection (of course i don't) touching the sunburnt skin of Bertie's arms, wondering at the small, light hairs on them, and shouting and almost run. ning away if he lifts his sleeve above the elbow to show them the white skin which ask the most curious questions, and seem to peer into our faces as though they would look through us. Many of them express their wish to learn; and soon we hope to be settled enough to open school. At present we have only the one small but, so must wait till we get a second building up.'

With regard to the prospect of war, sh

So long as the English are successful no danger is apprehended in Natal Should, however, the Zulus only gain temporary victory, the Natal Kaffi s would probably rise, and one place would then be about as dangerous as another. Here we are further from whites and protection, but we are also further from the Zulus under Cetewayo and the seat of warshould it have broken out. We passed on our way here different places which have been hastily fortified as retreats for the white population in case of a rising. One is a court house with a wall around it, with holes for rifles. One a Wesleyan chapel, round which a sod wall is to be built. As for us, surely God will protect us and suffer no evil to befall us, or any plague to come nigh our dwelling.'

Little did Mrs. Clarke, think while writing the above, how soon a terrible British defeat was to be experienced. We can only hope and trust and devoutly pray that the worst of the apprehended results will not be realized, but that a gracious Providence will give to the helpess settlers a measure of protection which their rulers are powerless to give."-The Regions Beyond.

#### A CHARGE INTO THE JAWS OF DEATH.

The respect paid to courage by the warlike tribes of the Anglo-Indian border is strikingly illustrated by an episode of Na. pier's famous campaign in Scinde. A detachment had been sent against one of the bravest of the native tribes, almost every warrior of which bore proof of his valor in the green thread tied around his waist, a badge more highly-prized by the "hill-men" than the Cross of the Legion of Honor by a French soldier. In the course of skirmishing that ensued, an mistaking the order given them advancfound themselves surrounded by over one hundred of the enemy. The gallant handful charged without a moment's hesitation, and were slain to a man, after killing overruled in the providence of Him ed warriors of Northern India, turned to who brings good out of evil, for the his men and said: "How say ye, my sons! but around both. Unbelievers though We had been feeling anxious about en; and it may be that when God sees

# THE WIDOWS OF INDIA.

It is an appalling fact that there are in India to day eighty thousand widows between the ages of six and sixteen! From the custom of early marriages in India arise the worst features of Hindoo widow. hood; for many a child becomes a widow before she has reached the age of seven years. It may be that the child has never lived with her husband, and yet custom forbids her ever marrying again. From the hour of her widowhood her life becomes one of misery. She has no sympathy from friends, not even from members of her own family. She is bereft of all her ornaments; her hair is cut off. She is clothed in the commonest apparal, and acts in the capacity of a menial for all the household Her jewels, which she valued so much in the days of her pride, are no longer on good condition. Mr, Clarke has been very her person. She can never wear them again, never wear a nice dress, or cat other than a given quantity of poor food. She seldom mingles, or is allowed to mingle school-house and place of worship, and in the company of her more fortunate sisthey will then at once commence teaching | ters. Her presence is considered a conthe natives, many of whom express great tamination, We cannot depict her misery. Her condition is almost hopeless. A out and the signal disaster to British | childless widow, herself perhaps a child drinks to its dregs the bitterest cup of a soulless heathenism, whose only fate is

sole object is the good of those benighted Therewas a time when many such preferred death to life, and the widow abandoned her home and earthly connections and committed herself to the flames upon the dead body of her husband. This practice was abolished by the government years ago, although there are occasional instances of it even in these days. Her life is thus spared, but the sentence upon her brow has only been commuted. A recent act of the British Government has rendered the re-marriage of widows lawful, and she is now no longer doomed to perpetual widowhood, yet custom and prejudice prevent this act from rapidly aking effect, but it will make its power felt in softening the lot of the Hindu

How different the teachings of Christis anity: "Ye shall not affict the widows." Let thy widows trust in me."

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BIBLE

B. C. 712. L CALL: 55.31 11

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INTERNATIONAL BIBLE LESSONS.

SECOND QUARTER:—STUDIES IN THE OLD TESTAMENT.

B. C. 712. Lesson vi. The Saviour's CALL; or, The Free Salvation. Isa. 55. 1 11. May 11.

EXPLANATORY AND PRACTICAL. Verse 1. Ho. An interjection designed of the physical appetites, it is used to re- the mercy of God." present the yearning of the higher nature which only God can satisfy. 1. "There is an inner man, who has his inner thirst for the water of life." Come ye. 2. "Those who would drink at God's fountains must act for themselves and come." To the waters. Water is every where employed in Scripture to represent God's grace, which, like water, is, 1. Free: 2. Abundant; 3. Refreshing; 4. Satisfying; 5. Essential to life. Hath no money. In Oriental countries water is frequently scarce, and sold by carriers in the streets; but the fountains of God's grace are free to all. Buy and eat. The prophet thus represents salvation as a feast as well as a fountain. Wine. Wine is everywhere mentioned in Scripture as among the strong reason for believing that the ings. The snow. Which in winter forms commonest articles of drink. There is ancients belonged rather to the class of soil which it covers. Returneth not thither. syrups or preserved grape juice than wines proper, as they were sweet and searcely, if at all, fermented. Milk. The heverage most esteemed in Oriental lands is milk, which, however, is never used until it has become sour, a change which takes place very soon in warm climates where no artificial methods of cooling are employed. Without money. 3. "None are so poor that they cannot obtain sal-

freely." 2. Spend money. Literally, "weigh money," as anciently the precious metals were not coined, but cut up into small pieces, and weighed rather than counted in commercial transactions. That which is not bread. Literally, "the no-bread," a strong expression to indicate the unsatisfying character of the objects for which men spend their strength and life, 5. " How many are trying to feed upon the "no bread," while their hearts are still hungry. 6. "Happiness and peace cannot be won by toil nor bought by gold." Hearken diligently. 7. "Those who would be blessed by God must heed God's messengers." Eat ye. "Eat ye the good." 8. "Those who feed at God's tables never depart hungry." Fatness. The fat meat was considered the finest, and as such was his appetite, and made him peevisa and chosen for sacrifice at God's altar. 3, 4. Come unto me. Coming to God in-

pay for it at its true value. 4. " Men may

volves-1. Will; 2. Action; 3. Surrender; 4. Submission; 5. Union and sympathy with God. Soul shall live. 9. "There may be a physical life, but there can be no spiritual life apart from God." Everlasting covenant. A covenant is an agreement between two contracting parties. God's promises are so termed, because they require man's acceptance of their conditions. 10. "The covenants of men are for a time, but those of God are everlasting. Mercies of David. The promise of David (2 Sam. 7) was that the throne of his family should be established for ever. This was fulfilled only in Christ, having been ailing on account of impuri-"great David's greater Son," whom the ties therein. It cleansed his blood, butil prophet foreshadows in this chapter. I him up so that he increased in flesh and have given him. David had been dead for strength in a very short time. And ever centuries, so that the reference here can ince he has been well and hearty. I may be to no other than the Messiah, who, as also say that two swallows (and not very David's descendent and representative, is arge ones either) of your No. 1 Syrup befrequently called by his name. For a fore mentioned cured me in about fifteen witness. That is, to bear testimony to minutes of a very bad cramp and pain in the truth, for which purpose Christ de the stomach, such as I never experienced she truth, for which purpose outlies at level experienced clared that he came. John 18, 37. A before or since. I can state further that leader and commander. 11. , The heart I have seen your Acadian Liniment apof man needs a leader and a master, who plied to cattle for the cure of claw distemfinds in Christ."

whom he has been speaking in the pre- of 5 or 6 bottles of the Liniment aforesaid ceding. A nation. Those who in after a cure was effected in about ten days. I ages should believe on Christ, his "chosen helped apply the medicine myself and nation and peculiar people." Thou know- know this to be a fact. I am quite sure est not. That had not been before regarded as his own people. A prediction of in this country could have done so much the Gentile triumphs of the Gospel. in a similar case as this Liniment did. I [Teacher, point out to the class that we have also used your Nerve Ointment with are foreshadowed here, and have an interest in this prophecy.] Because of the on cows. There is nothing I ever tried or Lord thy God. 12. "The possession of heard tell of that will cure them so quick." God and the true religion gives prominence to a people, and causes other nations to covet its privileges. He hath glorified thee. By the resurrection, the ascension, and the progress of the Gospel God has glorified his Son.

now turns to the people and exhorts them OFFICE 54 CRANVILLE St. 6, 7. Seek ye the Lord. The prophet to possess their high privileges. 13. " If God is to be found he must be sought." Jan 1 yesr.

While he may be found. 14 " Then there are times when God is not to be found! 15. " If the season of opportunity is limited, men should be wise to employ it aright." While he is near. 16. " There are times in every experience when God is especially near the seeking soul; and when the Spirit strives with unusual pow er." Wicked forsake. 17. " As the Ways of the wicked are afar from God, men must turn from them if they would draw nigh to him." His thoughts. Purposes, aims and pains. 18. "The heart must to arrest att-ntion. Thirsteth. As thirst be made right as well as the life." Will is one of the keenest and most imperative have mercy. 19. "Man's only hope is in

8, 9. My thoughts. This verse may be interpreted in either of two ways: I. That as the plans and ways of God are not those of wicked men, but infinitely higher and better, they must turn from their paths to his. 2. That God's plans of pardon are not according to the thoughts of men, for while men are unforgiving, he forgives willingly and freely. Heavens .. earth. As the heavenly spaces are vaster than earthly distances, so the attributes of God and his purposes are larger than the purly thoughts of men.

. Rain cometh down. As God sends down the rain and the snow, for a be reficient purpose, to water and enrich the earth, so he gives the word of his promise to bestow upon men spiritual blesswines so highly commended among the a protection against severe frosts to the That is, not until it has accomplished the object for which the Lord sent it forth. Seed to the sower. 20. "As God's physical government proceeds from love to man, so his moral and spiritual rule begin with the same motive and aim for the same end. Void. That is powerless and without result. God is as mighty in his word as he is in Lis work.

GOLDENTEXT: If any man thirst, let vation, and none so rich as to be able to him come unto me, and drink. John 7, 37. DOCTRINAL SUGGESTION: The condi-

set a price on privileges, but God gives tions of pardon. The next lesson is Micah 4, 1.8.



JOYFUL NEWS

FOR THE AFFLICTED. PORT GEORGE, Annapolis Co., N.S.,

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

affected, In March last I gave the little fellow two bottles of your No. 2 Bitters as a Spring medicine to purify his blood, he can claim loyal obedience; and such it per (so called) in the most astonishing 5. Thou shalt call. The prophet in this ance had a pair of oxen severely crippled verse addresses directly the Messiah, of by this terrible complaint, but by the use

ISAAC B. SPINNEY. Sworn to at Wilmot, before me, the un-

dersigned, June 13th, 1878. SAMUEL A. CHESLEY, M. A. Atterney-at-Law, &c.,

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

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Vegetine is made exclusively from the juices of carefuly-selected barks, roots and herbs, and so strongly concentrated that it will effectually eradicate from the system every taint of Scrofula, Scrofulous Hamor, Tamors, Cancer, Cancerous Humor, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Syphilitic Diseases, Cancer, Cancerous Humor, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Syphilitic Diseases, Cancer, Faintness at the Stomach, and all diseases that arise from impure blood. Sciatica, Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout and Spinal Complaints, Can only be effectually cured through the blood.

For Ulcers and Eruptive Diseases of the Skin, Pustules, Pimples, Blotches, Poils, Tetter, Scalchead and Ringworm, Vegetine has never failed to effect a permanent cure.

For Pains In the Back, Kidney Complaints, Dropsy, Female Weakness, Leucorrhecea, arising from internal ulceration, and uterine diseases and General Debility, Vegitine acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs, allays inflammation, cures ulceration and regulates the bowels.

For Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, Heart, Heart, Postration of the Nervous System, ho medicine has evergiven such perfect satisfaction as the Vegetine. It purifies the blood, cleanses all of the organs, and possesses a controlling power over the nervous system.

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

In fact, Vegetine is the best remedy yet dissured the second of the organs, and is the only of the organs.

own families.

In fact, VEGETINE is the best remedy yet dis-In fact, VEGETINE is the obstremedy yet discovered for the above diseases, and is the only reliable BLOOD PURIFIER yet placed be-

WHAT IS VEGETINE? It is a compound extracted from barks, roots and herbs. It is Nature's remedy. It is perfectly harmless from any bad effect upon the system. It is nearishing and strengthening. It acts directly upon the blood. It quiets the nervous system. It is nearishing and strengthening. It acts directly upon the blood. It quiets the nervous system. It gives you pood sweet sleep at night. It is a preaf panacea for our aged fathers and mothers, for it gives them strength, quiets their nerves and gives them strengths a root fit is never and served the great the great the proved to many an aged person. It is the great Blood Parili r. It is a soothing r medy for our children. It has reieved and cured thousands. It is very pleasant to take; every child lekes it, It relies a and cures all die as a originating from impure blood. Try the Vegetits. Cive it a fair trief for your companit; then you will say to your friend, neighbor and sequantance, "Try it; it has cured rie."

Valuable Information.

suffered to inter CV H. TYCKFR,
Pas. Agt Mach. C. R.R.,
O Washington Street, Boston

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An English Veterinary Suigeon and Chemist now travelling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make 'ens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose one teaspoonful to one pint food.

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AT ANY WORLD'S EXPOSITION. 8 of for
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TH E

# WESLEYAN

SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1879.

Dalhousie College closed successfully last week, for the Winter period. It is to have a summer period to admit of a continuance of study for those who choose. A series of very stirring speeches were made at the closing exercises-sensible all, with the exception of a paragraph in a students valedictory which called upon the audience to close the denominational colleges. He might as well have asked them to amalgamate the stars of Ursa

Carleton County, N.B., took, last week a decisive vote on the new Temperance Act, adopting it by an immense majority. Charlottetown had the same question up. It was discussed in the pulpits, Episcopal, Roman Catholic and Methodist, on Sunday, 20th April, and agitated well in public meetings. Mr. Lathern's sermon appears with one or two others in the Examinera vigorous and timely discourse. The election fully sustained this advocacy, giving a majority for the Scott Act of

A new society-temperance, we suppse it may be designated—has arisen in New York. It has four pledges; the first binds to total abstinence; the second not to drink during business hours; the third not to treat at public bars; the fourth limits the signer to beer and wine, and these only during meals. This latter pledge would be convenient for folks who spend three hours a day at the table. There are colors adopted to suit each pledge. But how far can these temperance men co-operate for a common object? It is a curious organi-

But for a favouring Providence and the noble promptitude of Halitax Firemen we might have had a fearful record of conflagration to make this week. On Thursday of last week sparks caught on the south root of Brunswick St. Church, and the fire had already eaten in through the woodwork when the engines reached the ground. The wind blew a heavy gale bath in town. Fine repose this for a from the North-east at the time. By great delicate constitution! Here he reenergy, the fire was extinguished in time joiced in a salary of ninety dollars, the to prevent mischief. Had the fire caught in the opposite side of the roof, or the water supply failed from any cause, Halifax would have been swept doubtless to the extent of a great disaster. Every thing was in favor or it.

Newtoundiand, as will be seen by Mr. Milligan's letter, is in a position to be congratulated, to a good extent. The Seal Fishery-that great harvest of the people-has been very successful, while othere remains the drawback of a depression in the oil markets. Taking, however, the low prices ruling throughout the world for breadstuffs, all of which Newfoundland must import, they have a compensation which leaves the Island on the whole in a much easier condition financially than the Provinces from which thus far it has held aloof as regards Confederation. We rejoice with those brave, generous men who risk so much to make money, and who, having once fairly earned it, are always open-handed to give a proportion of it for good objects

Do our eyes deceive us? A Preacher's Plan in a Presbyterian paper, authenticated by a Presbyterian Doctor in Divinity! The Witness of last week quotes from Dr. McCosh-" It should be remembered that it takes ten years to make a minister, three or four at a preparatory school, three or four in college, and three in a Theolological Seminary." This was long a weak place in the Presbyterian machinery, namely, that students for the ministry were not employed directly, as vacations permitted, for the benefit of the church. Now, there is an organization of these torces, added to which the ministers without charges are incorporated, in a Home Mission Circuit. That is what we would call it. With twelve ministers, and six licentiates - such we assume them to bethe missions of these Provinces are supplied by a regular system. But let our young Methodist brethren look on and wonder. What would they think of travelling part of a circuit covering two counties in New Brunswick, for one or two months and then removing for a term to travel in another part of the circuit in the southern part of Nova Scotia? Or, would they joy in making a circuit of Halifax County one month, Cumberland County the next month, and Pictou County the month following? Our Presbyterian breth. ren have seized upon a mighty advantage, depend upon it! Their eighteen men may be expected to multiply, and their circuit work to take in more than the outlying posts of preaching. We welcome this Itinerant baby and hope it may thrive to the glory of God.

#### A BRILLIANT AND SUC CESSFUL LIFE.

Thomas M. Eddy was the son of a Western Methodist preacher, himself one of the strong, bright men of the times. While yet a lad, Thomas became famous for great powers of de-It is a legacy which ministers generally leave to their sons, that of natural love of talk, and pugnacity. In due time, when religion had well moulded Thomas' habits, his gifts began to take the direction of usefulness. He entered the ministry. He summed up his first years' labors in words which should both stimulate and humble any young Methodist preacher of this day-"I have preached three hundred times. There have been more than three hundred conversions on the Circuit. My receipts for salary have amounted to sixty dollars." Thomas fell in love. Bless God for the domestic amenities of a minister's life! The Church of Rome never uttered a more inhuman mandate, never so effectually closed a door of mercy, as when it said to its priests,-" You shall not marry!" Eddy's life was often a reflection of his home, of the peace and courage which his admirable wife helped to infuse into his heart.

The young preacher had his mis On one occasion he submitted himself to a barber, to be made presentable for Conference. The rude backwood's hair dresser left him such a spectacle that for weeks he was obliged to conceal himself! He missed the fellowship for this time of his brethren, and of at least one sister who was confidently waiting to hear his welcome voice. He was removed to a circuit which he regarded as much easier than fell to the lot of preachers appointments, at each of which was to be regular preaching through the week, besides two sermons every Sabenvy of his brethren throughout the District. He gave, out of this income, ten dollars for missions and five dollars to the Bible cause.

Eddy was one of the rare instances of a successful Methodist minister without musical gifts. In those days' especially, as in many localities at present, a good voice and a fair store of revival hymns, were a prime qualification in a preacher. But Eddy's powers of song may be inferred from his own story, told sometimes with relish. He had retired to the garret one Sunday morning when a boy to practice music, but was soon interrupted by the voice of his father calling to him, in tones of surprise and reproof-" Thomas, my son, have you no more respect for the holy Sabbath than to be up there sawing boards this morning?" Thomas never succeeded as a singer, though the luxury of song he could always enjoy to an exquisite degrec.

Thomas Eddy was but ten fullyears in the ministry when he became known throughout the United States as a brilliant speaker. At this time (1852), after delivering a speech in behalf of the Tract Society, before the East Maine Conference, during a hurried eastern trip, the audience gave a collection of \$550, and sufficient besides to make himself a life-member of the Society. Next day he spoke on missions, when his hearers made him and his wife life-members of that Society. Invitations now poured in upon him for church dedications and public addresses. He was tempted to enter secular work, at larger salary-the very common lot of all strong preachers-but kept well to the path of conscience. He had rare colleagues betimes, of whom he has left bright memoranda. One of these, a strangely eccentric Irish local preacher, looking outone day upon scenery indescribeab ly grand, said to Eddy, "It is a great thing to be the Almighty."

In 1854 he travelled as Agent of the American Bible Society, contributing greatly to the success of that institution and adding to his own fame as an orator. Next year he re-entered the regular work, and became Presiding Elder. In 1856, owing to the death

sembled to elect a successor. Bishop Morris met Eddy coming, in answer to a telegram he had sent the day before, and astonished him with the expression-"Tommy, go home and pack up. We have elected you Editor of the "Northwestern." Here his wonderful versatility made itself known and felt. In the order of creation, God makes, of ten men, nine to be servants. Of a thousand good speakers, he makes only one capable of communicating his thoughts on paper, so that one gift shall balance the other. There is but one man in ten thousand who combines the character of a master with the genius of oratory and the charm of an elegant scribe. If to all these be added a business habit and skill, the proportion among humanity may be put down at one to every fifty or one hundred thousand. These gifts were all concentrated in Dr. Thomas Eddy. He was a man of a million.

Twelve years Dr. Eddy served as Editor. In 1869 he took charge of a congregation in Baltimore- During this pastorate he erected a structure known as Mount Vernon Church, at a cost of half a million dollars—a gem of architecture. With John McDonald, Esq., of Toronto, and Dr. Williams, we stood in front of this church on a moonlight night in May, 1877, after listening to Dr. Fowler from its pulpit. The sermon, grand as it was, was forgotten as we gazed at this marvel of architecture, chasteness and symmetry. It is Eddy,s best monument, next to his blessed and success-

Dr. Eddy died at the comparatively early age of fifty-one. In death as in active life, he glorified his Master-Seldom have we been so much affected ordinarily. There were four country as over the closing chapter of the Life which Dr. Sims has written to portray his intimate friend. The book throughout is a stimulus to Christian faith. It embalms a character more cultured and complete than that of Cookman, and that is saying a great deal.

#### DOES IT PAY TO BE RELI-GIOUS.

This is the time of reckoning in most of our churches. comes the circuit balance-sheet. Every available dollar is called in, and it is well if expenditures can be met when all is done. Missionary subscriptions have to be rounded off, deficits in the "Funds" attended to,—in short, the business of the year closed up generally. It is the season of special taxation in ecclesiastical affairs, and-unless matters have greatly altered since the days of our pastorate—the occasion of no little complaining in our streets. This, with only a few, however—the care-cumbered few, and especially the over-parsimonious among Christians. It is possible that a special temptation may come in upon the people of God this year-upon the very best of them -to hesitate, to give the left hand a slight inkling of what the right hand is doing. We are disposed to help in meeting this danger; to afford some aid in making up the Christian's balance-sheet.

We begin, in a business way, with the Cost. "Religion is scarcely a cheap luxury. If I have a spare dollar, the collectors are keen to discover it. They are not diffident, either, in making a demand for it. It is wonderful how quickly a tax-gatherer of the Lord—especially a woman—can reach the main facts in respect to any little profits of my business, or that trifling legacy that was left to my family. And they have such unpleasantly direct ways of reaching my conscience -of insisting upon consistency in one's religious life! What with minister's salary, special collections, teameetings, parsonage support, missionary debts, and various other calls, there seems no cessation to the demands of religion upon the pocket."

All this is true. It is the law of the 'Kingdom." It corresponds with God's methods everywhere—there is a principle of giving and receiving in the universe at large. Moisture as. cends to the clouds and descends in rain and dew. The Gulf Stream that receives from Florida, gives to Nova

Advocate," the Book Committee as- be an exception to all the handiwork there is a transmutation, nevertheless of God, if they were not summoned to give, to give freely and perpetually. The current sprang from a holy and divine purpose, and it will flow on till the final restoration of all things.

> But there is a grand CREDIT column in the Christian's account with Religion. A gentleman came to us not long ago with a bill to be paid for a noble, devoted son in the ministry. His memory brought back the record of years in expenditure for the lad's books, education, &c. An ejaculation, half surprise, half regret, escaped him for the moment. We whispered just a word, but enchanters' wand never wrought such change as did that one word in the fathers heart. "What if you were paying for a bad boy; to redeem him from jail, for instance?" 'Sure enough," he replied, as he walked away, a proud man-"sure enough, what do I care for a few dollars!' The mercies of God to our families, through the restraints and constraints of religion, can never be reckoned. How many children has it saved from ruin? How many guided into paths of usefulness and real comfort to the home? Your church taxes for a year would be but a small proportion of the cost which might have resulted to you and yours, had vice and dissipation entered the door instead of the benign, saving grace of the Lord Jesus Christ. Besides, this very money which goes, perhaps reluctantly, to the support of religious objects, whence came it? What taught you both industry and economy-what elevated, in your estimation, the blessings of money and property to their true, divine value, until they stood out before your vision as the means of obtaining for yourself and others comfort and respect in life? What, but religion? We retire at night to rest, without a moment's misgiving as regards our social security :-- no assassin's hand ever threatened us, no robber molests our property. The babe is safe in its cradle, the golden-haired, blue-eyed boys and girls play securely on the highway. To what potent agency are we indebted for all this? To the power and educating influences of religion, certainly, more than to standing armies or constabulary forces. a heretic by the Inquisition in Portu-

> This is a day of profession. Properly and necessarily, it is that. Especially among evangelical Christians, there are class-rooms, fellowship-meetings, vocal with testimony of what God has done and is doing in the soul. Talk as men may of feeling, denounce as they please, our moods and experiences in the divine life, it still remains a fact that finding the lost sheep, or the lost piece of money, is sure to bring joy. Songs, and best robes, and he wrote his "History of the World." fatted calves, will be called in while sinners continue to return to the Father's house. And what value are we to attach to a religion that transforms a place of Christian gathering into the vestibule of heaven? If Pagans can be liberal in darkness, surely Christians ought to be more so in light. If Mormonism can build churches and employ missionaries—a system of sensualism, what ought we to expect of a religion that is "first pure, then peaceable."

We invite the church to the luxury of giving-to this feast where it is "more blessed to give than to receive." It will be a marvel should our Quarterly Meetings send every preacher to Conference with a clear account for the year ending May 31st 1879. But it would be only a most consistent Christian result, if, in the abounding poverty of the country, the Lord's treasury were well filled up by hands prompted through the memories of the tender mercies of the Lord!

# ALCHEMY IN LITERATURE.

The beautiful myths and dreams of the dark ages, formulated in such wild fictions as the story of Aladdin's wonderful lamp, and the search for the philosopher's stone, are but the prophetic foreshadowings of sober truth | cells of common prisons. Last, but not and fact. Like the deep and subtle analogies of nature, these legendary myths are among the instinctive analogies of the human mind. If the old alchemists failed in their attempts to Revelation comes down to us as a trea-

that is real, but it is effected in a higher sphere, and is continually working out infinitely nobler results than these enthusiasts ever dreamed of. Nowhere is this diviner alchemy more patent than in the realm of literature. The very "iniquity of fortune," against which some of the greatest minds have had to contend, has been so alchemized and transmuted as to yield the 'sweet uses of adversity." It has had the effect, as Horace remarks, "of eliciting talents which in prosperous circumstances would have lain dormant." Poverty, imprisonment and exile, have given to the world some of the grandest productions of genius.

THUCYDIDES wrote his great work. the "History of the Peloponnesian War," during the twenty years of his exile, to which he was doomed by the Athenians for having failed to protect Amphipolis on the Strymon.

CICERO composed his immortal works on Philosophy, Oratory, Ethics, etc., while banished four hundred miles from Rome. Had it not been for his misfortunes in allying himself to Pompey against Cæsar, whose inordinate ambition threatened the liberties of Rome, we might never have possessed these productions of his transcendent genius.

DANTE wrote the Divine Comedy during his miserable wanderings from city to city, incorporating into its 100 cantos, in which he treats on Hell, Purgatory and Paradise, his own alternate hopes and despondency.

FLAVIUS BOETHIUS, who was banished by Theodoris to Pavia, and there confined to prison, sent out from his solitude his "Consolations of Philoso-

SIR JOHN FORTISCUE, lord chief justice of England in the reign of Henry VI. and afterward chancellor, was in exile when he wrote his famous work on the laws of England.

CERVANTES, according to tradition, wrote his immortal "Don Quixote" in a prison at Argamasilla, into which he was thrust while employed by the grand prior of the order of St. John in La Mancha, in collecting rents due to his monastery.

GEORGE BUCHANAN was assailed as gal, and imprisoned in a monastery, where he executed his brilliant Latin version of the Psalms. It is said of him: "He is a remarkable instance of the love and pursuit of knowledge in the most unfavorable circumstances, amidst poverty and disease, religious persecution and civil discord."

SIR WALTER RALEIGH was imprisoned in the Tower of London for thirteen years, during which lengthened period Three years afterwards he was be-

LORD CLARENDON was an exile in France when he wrote his "History of the Rebellion."

JOHN LOCKE was a refugee in Holland, where he had fled with his noble master, the earl of Shaftesbury, when he wrote his " Essay Concerning Human Understanding."

LORD BOLINGBROKE Wrote his most masterly works during the seven years that he remained in exile near Orleans, where he had fled from the anger of Walpole who had impeached him at the bar of the House of Lords of high crimes and misdemeanors.

John Bunyan, the immortal dreamer, was one of the first victims of the persecution that arose at the Restoration, and lay in Bedford gaol for twelve and a half years, charged with 'devilishly and perniciously" absenting himself from church, and for being "a common upholder of several unlawful meetings and conventicles." But Bedford gaol became the birthplace of the finest allegory that ever was written—" The Pilgrim's Pro-

Mention might be made, too, of DE FOE, of VOLTAIRE, of GROTIUS, and of many others, all of whom have contributed, with varying merit, to our classic literature, from the gloomy least, the SEER of PATMOS was more than compensated for his cruel banishment; by the bright visions that peopled and blessed his isolation. His of the Editor of the "Northwestern Scotia and Labrador. Christians would transmute the baser metals into gold, sure, more precious far than gold,

transmuted fro that befell him by a diviner al the world has costliest gemter, so with very wounds into pearls: be formed in sand, or son tering the she its sensitive l to east out covers it with last rounded ished into bea first a wound ant with the pain is now a the princely misfortunes could wait fo vindicate the tney were wi cost the adver fit of after a least we can mory and their genius

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SIR JOHN FORTISCUE, lord chief justice of England in the reign of Henry VI. and afterward chancellor, was in exile when he wrote his famous work on the laws of England.

CERVANTES, according to tradition, wrote his immortal "Don Quixote" in a prison at Argamasilla, into which he was thrust while employed by the grand prior of the order of St. John in La Mancha, in collecting rents due to his monastery.

GEORGE BUCHANAN was assailed as a heretic by the Inquisition in Portual, and imprisoned in a monastery, where he executed his brilliant Latin version of the Psalms. It is said of him: "He is a remarkable instance of the love and pursuit of knowledge in the most unfavorable circumstances, amidst poverty and disease, religious persecution and civil discord."

SIR WALTER RALEIGH was imprisoned in the Tower of London for thirteen years, during which lengthened period he wrote his "History of the World." Three years afterwards he was be-

LORD CLARENDON was an exile in France when he wrote his "History of the Rebellion."

JOHN LOCKE was a refugee in Holand, where he had fled with his noble naster, the earl of Shaftesbury, when e wrote his " Essay Concerning Humn Understanding."

LORD BOLINGBROKE Wrote his most nasterly works during the seven years hat he remained in exile near Orleans, there he had fled from the anger of Valpole who had impeached him at he bar of the House of Lords of high rimes and misdemeanors.

JOHN BUNYAN, the immortal dreamr, was one of the first victims of the ersecution that arose at the Restoraon, and lay in Bedford gaol for velve and a half years, charged with devilishly and perniciously" absentg himself from church, and for beg "a common upholder of several nlawful meetings and conventicles." ut Bedford gaol became the birthace of the finest allegory that ever as written-" The Pilgrim's Pro-

Mention might be made, too, of DE DE, of VOLTAIRE, of GROTIUS, and of any others, all of whom have conbuted, with varying merit, to our assic literature, from the gloomy ls of common prisons. Last, but not ist, the SEER of PATMOS was more an compensated for his cruel banishent; by the bright visions that peod and blessed his isolation. His velation comes down to us as a treare, more precious far than gold,

transmuted from the dire misfortunes that befell him. And thus it is that by a diviner alchemy, the literature of the world has been enriched with its costliest gems. As with the pearl oyster, so with the mind of genius, its very wounds have been transformed into pearls. The pearl is supposed to be formed in this way: A grain of sand, or some foreign substance, entering the shell of the oyster, wounds its sensitive body, and having no power to cast out the cause of its pain, it covers it with a secretion, which is at last rounded into a sphere, and polished into beauty. And so what was at first a wound, has become a gem radiant with the most lovely tints, and the pain is now a pearl. All honour to the princely men that could bear their misfortunes with such fortitude, and could wait for the revenges of time to vindicate their true worth. And since they were willing to coin at so great a cost the adversities of life for the benefit of after ages and generations, the least we can do is to cherish their memory and prize the productions of their genius.

Major Pinto, the leader of the Portuguese African expedition, announces by paragraphs: telegraph from Pretoria that he has virtually crossed Africa from the west coast. It is thought that his route must to some extent coincide with that of Livingstone. As he has saved his records, charts, maps, note-books, drawings, etc., he will probably be able to furnish a very important addition to our knowledge of African geography. He speaks of having discoved the Cubango, probably referring to the river which under various names was supposed to be the upper course of the Congo.

The week has given indications of serious trouble in different European countries. The Pope is looking for war. He has asked surrounding powers whether they would protect him in the event of an attack from old infirm man, by simply going to Rome to die, has awakened immense enthusiasm liams. which may terminate in a revolution. Russia is manifestly in a state bordering on anarchy. Matters now are only regulated by a strong military despotism. Murders of officials are so frequent that alarm is spreading in the circles of royalty and the aristocracy. England and France are closely watching affairs in show its effects. Forty per cent of the Egypt, where national rule has become a whole body is albumen, and alcohol has the

Dr. Jas. A. Hamilton, whose death near New York is elsewhere recorded, a native of Lower Horton, was an Episcopalian, though he recently was elected deacon of a Congregationalist church He was exceedingly generous, of which some of our Sunday Schools in Nova Scotia have had practical testimony. Dr. Hamilton had received a medical degree, but chose a teacher's profession. He preached occasionally, to the edification of his hearers.

MINISTERIAL.—We exceedingly regret to learn that Rev. John Prince, of Sussex. N.B., has been ill for some weeks. It will be the duty of the Church to remember this devoted brother at the Mercy Seat. Rev. T. W. Atkinson, of Newfound. lane, is mourning the loss of a little boy, who died quite suddenly. Rev. Godfrey Shore has been invited to take charge of the Aylesford Circuit.

By a communication from Cape Breton. we understand that Rev. W. L. Cunningham. Probationer, stationed by the Nova Scotia Conference at Sydney North, has recently made application to the Presbytery of Sydney, for reception as a candidate for the Presbyterian ministry. He was accepted, we understand, and has thus changed his ecclesiastical relation. If the change were made on purely conscientious grounds, we could well respect a transfer to so good a brotherhood; but of this matter we are not at present quite satisfied. However, we may rest assured that the subject will be intelligently in

vestigated and acted upon. T. M. Lewis, Esq.,—if not a minister. doing the work, and holding the respect of one-our devoted and gifted local preacher in Yarmouth, has been lying dangerously ill. He took liberties with some trouble in one of his knees, going out too soon, when erysipelas supervened. causing a very critical condition of the

Will our people, and particularly the official brethren, on country circuits bear in mind that this is an exceptionally hard year for the preachers? They should act under this conviction for the coming weeks that remain of this ecclesiastical year It is altogether too late for special sympathy and have been deeply interesting and prowhen the last Quarterly meeting assembles, to find that subscriptions have tallen off, and the preacher's family are heavily (Tatmagouche). Several professed con-member of the old Council of twelve. Mr. in arrears. This is the time to bring up | version.

year of signal mercies from the hand of ter. God, be closed with something more than a Doxology and Benediction.

A friend writes from Sackville, N. B .-We had a rare treat by hearing a lecture from D. Allison, I think one of his best efforts. I am sorry so tew heard him.

A " professor of ventilation" down east, being put into a room at a hotel with another guest, asked the latter to raise a window at night, as the air was so close. "I can't raise it," said the guest, after working at the window for awhile. Then knock a pane of glass out," said the pro. fessor, which was done. After awhile the professor got up and knocked out another pane; then he was able to sleep. But in the morning he discovered that he had only broken into a book-case.

The Berlin. Ontario News, in two successive issues last week, contained these

A Church court of the Methodist Church, consisting of the Rev. Mr. Ryckman, President of the London Conference, Messrs. J. Gray, John A. Williams, G. R. Sanderson, J. Preston, Dr. Rice and about fifteen others, meet at Woodstock to-day to begin an investigation into the conduct of the Rev. W R Parker, pastor of the Riddel street Methodist church in that town. This investigation is owing to a petition of the congregation praying for his removal from the Woodstock church.

The investigation yesterday before the Church Committee at Woodstock into the trouble between Rev. Mr. Parker and the congregation of the Riddell street Methodist Church, of that place, was strictly private. So far as can be learned there was no specific charge, but a thorough enquiry into the whole matter was made, resulting in the resignation of Mr. Parker from all connection with the Woodstock church.

We know nothing of the case referred the Republicans. Garibaldi, though an to. The same paper thus notices a sermon on temperance by Rev. John A. Wil-

> The Rev. Mr. Williams had a very large congregation last evening to hear his views on the Temperance question, quite a number having come from Waterloo to swell the company The subject was treated in his usual plain, practical and pointed style. He did what is seldom done in the pulpit, that is, make experiments. He had the white of an egg in a goblet and poured in some alcohol to same effect on the body. The subject was treated from its mental, moral and physical aspects, and numerous and graphical instances and illustrations given to enforce the various points brought out. He spoke for nearly two hours keeping the congregation deeply interested to the close .-

In an extract from the Charlottetown Examiner, last week, closing with a Home Mission hymn, a typographical error in a single letter-last line of second stanza, changing a verb to a noun, from gain to main,-somewhat confused the sense. For correction the complete stanza is reprint-

Speed, then, the message taking To ice-bound Labrador: The North West silence breaking-Along Lake Huron's shore: By rolling flood and fountains Of famed Saskatchewan; Beyond the Rocky Mountains, The bright Pacific gain.

# CORRESPØNDENCE.

WALLACE, CUMBERLAND, April 24th, 1879. REV. A. W. NICOLSON. -

Dear Bro.. A word from this old circuit, the home of so many brethren in the minof the readers of the WESLEYAN.

of our families have been called to suffer heavy and painful affliction. Death has been unusually busy among us. Several of the oldest members of the church, atter many years of patient waiting, have

gone to join the church triumphant. A large number of children have tallen victims to that terrible disease diphtheria. We are thankful that at the present time

As far as business is concerned, every thing has been very dull and quiet. We have felt the pressure of the times, but we are beginning to look forward with hope to brighter days.

We have not much to record respecting spiritual matters. Several, on the first Sabbath of the new year, were led by God's grace to take upon themselves the vows of the Christian profession. Our social services have been well attended. fitable. Last week we concluded a week of special services at the Head of the Bay

the lists. Every dollar will help. It is On the evening of the 5th of March, May, 1834, and was consequently but 45 wonderful how much can be done if but a quite a number of the friends gathered at years of age at the time of his death. He hearty, united effort be made. And no the parsonage. After partaking of a benevolent interest should be neglected sumptuous tea, and enjoying themselves for this purpose, either. The funds all, exceedingly well in various ways, they the Missionary Fund of course, should be presented us with a substantial token of kept well up. It is true money is scarce, their regard in the form of forty dollars, and afterwards in New York. Upon the esbut the Divine Master will approve of our We were deeply grateful to all present. action all the more, if from our poverty but especially so to Mr. and Mrs. G. J. we make others rich in comfort. Let this Wells, who were the movers in the mat-

> Our congregation in the village is constantly diminishing, not only through death, but by the removal of whole families from our midst to other localities. We are about to lose one of our principal families, and one of our most prominent men, Bro. W. B. Huestis, who expects to leave shortly for Acadian Mines. But the day following it was falsed, and at that date all the material necessary to finish it strengthen others.

cuit makes it almost impossible to maintain all the interests of our work. To rerest upon the church, the friends have concluded to hold a series of socials during the coming months. We hope they will be successful.

Jos. HALE.

#### FLORENCEVILLE CIRCUIT.

DEAR BRO.,-In connection with our work on this circuit we have reason for encouragement. Our church at Florence ville has been replastered, pewed and painted. Its internal appearance now exceeds in attractiveness most of our upriver churches. February 23rd, Rev. Jas. Crisp ably conducted its reopening services. On the following Sabbath our new church at Williamstown was dedicated. The chairman, Rev. Robert Duncan, having been unavoidably detained, his place of \$1,250,000 is its fair and legal proportion. was well supplied by Rev. E. C. Turner. who preached morning, afternoon and evening to large and appreciative audi ences. The church is 32 by 46, and is ceiled and pewed with black ash. Its ex- Hill. He was in a very low condition vesterterior and interior application is very generally admired. Since its dedication special services have been held in it with Brunswick and Canada Railway Company, as blessed results. The old class has been strengthened and a new one of about 30 persons organized. The new church and the revival have given our cause a better position in that place than it ever had.

J. J. COLTER.

# PROVINCIAL NEWS

NOVA SCOTIA.

able last week. Tea was served at seven o'clock, then came a sale of fancy articles by the ladies. Rev. Mr. Huestis took the chair about 8 o'lock, and commenced a very good programme. Some fine music was given by the new organist, Mr. Bennett. Miss Laura Morrow gave a solo, and the choir contributed a quartette. Readings were given by Mr. Robert Sedgwick, Mr. Temple and Mr. John Hills, and recitations by Mr. Rowland Mellish and Mr. Howard, of Quebec. All the pieces were listened to with interest, and the entertainment was brought to a close with the National Anthem

The Queen of the Mic-Mac tribe of Indians died on Monday, in Nova Scotia, at the advanced age of 105 years.

Dr. James Henry Hamilton, late of Brooklyn, N.Y., has died in his thirty-eighth year, after a very brief illness. Dr. Hamilton was a Nova Scotian, a native of Grand Pre, in Kings County. He was emphatically a selfeducated man, having by his own almost unaided efforts attained a very high degree of scholarship in a singularly wide range of study. As an educator he has occupied an eminent position, not only in his own province, but also in Massachusetts and New York. His text book on composition and rhetoric is a standard work in the United States, and an important educational work on which he was engaged at the time of his death remains unfinished.

The steamer Earl Dufferin arrived at Parrs boro, last week from St. John. She has been elegantly refitted for the Minas Basin route, and after Monday, the 28th, she will stry, may not be uninteresting to many ply regularly between Parrsboro, Wolfville and Windsor, touching at Kingsport and Hantsport. She brought with her a dredge The connexional term just closing has and scows for dredging the harbor, somewrought many changes among us. Many thing which has long been needed.

A final search was made last week for the missing man, Donadl Nicholson, but without success. Nearly one hundred men were out, and the whole ground between Pugwash and the Gulf Shore has been traversed. An investigation is now being held at Pugwash before the Magistrates of that village and vicinity, with a view to ascertain the cause of his disappearance.

We are happy to state that a Bill passed both Houses of our Legislature, authorizing the Government to guarantee the interest on we have but few, if any, cases of it among debentures for a sufficient amount to complete the Western Counties Railway from Yarmouth to Digby. The vote in the assembly was unanimous, and in the Council nearly so. We are informed that the Co. are already negotiating for the money .- Yarmouth Herald. Rev. G. O. Huestis delivered a decidedly

interesting lecture last evening in the Methodist Vestry. Subject—"Our Young Women."-Truro Sun.

One of our popular young ladies, Miss frances McCully, was to-day married in the Methodist Church by the Rev Mr. Rogers, to Mr. G. M. Jarvis of Moncton. We wish them much happiness .- Truro Sun.

Mr. Frederick Allison, departed this life on Tuesday afternoon after a most painful illness of several months. Mr. Allison was the only surviving son of the late Hon. Jos. Allison, of this city, the business partner of late Hon. Enos Collins, and for many years a Allison was born in Halifax on the 1st of by the Rev. S. J. Hunter.

matriculated at Kings College in 1848, and graduated in 1852, receiving the degree of M.A., in 1865. After graduating in 1852, he went to Edinburg, and commenced the study of medicine, which he soon afterwards abandoned, and engaged in trade, first in Cuba, tablishment of the Meteorological Service, he was appointed Agent at this Station, and gave the most assiduous and enthusiastic attention to the duties of that office, up almost till the time of his death.

The Methodists have been entering largely into building operations at Middle Musquidoboit. On Monday, April 1st, the respected pastor of the Methodist Church there called his officials together with the result of deciding to build a new barn, and otherwise to renovate the mission premises. At that date the timber was growing in the woods. On Monday last the building was framed, and on the day following it was raised, and at that what tends to weaken us, tends to was promised. Its size was 24 by 30. A new fence has been erected around the Mission House, and enough ground enclosed to en-The removal of so many from the cir. able the pastor to enjoy the benefit of a garden, and, with the addition of a little paint, the premises will present quite a new appearance. The whole thing, when finished, will move several small encumbrances that be free of debt. The expenditure will probably be about \$200.-Herald.

NEW BRUNSWICK & P. E. ISLAND

Early in June the ladies of the Germain Street Methodist Church contemplate holding a bazaar in aid of the building tund of the

Advices from Gagetown report that the river is clear of ice up to that point, and above there it is unsafe to cross owing to the numerous holes that are constantly appearing Mr. L. Dingee came down in a row boat from Gagetown, yesterday, as far as Oak Point, then drove to Blissville where he took the cars for St. John. The Devil's Back, below Oak Point, where the ice accumulates and is always late in leaving, is free, and the expectations are that a week will see navigation opened to Fredericton.

The P. E. I. Government claim that they are legally entitled to a portion of the award under the Washington Treaty and secured by the Dominion of Canada, and that the sum

ILLNESS OF A VENERABLE CLERGYMAN.-The venerable and Reverend Canon Harrison, so long known as the energetic and devoted rector of St. Luke's church, has been ill for some time, at his residence at Beech day, no hope of his recovery being entertained.-St. John Tel.

N. B. AND CANADA RAILWAY.—The New before stated, have had shipped at England 1.200 tons of steel rails, being intended as a commencement for re-laying the track of that road. It is intended to lay the present importation from McAdam Junction extending

#### GENERAL ITEMS.

The whole question of insolvency came before the House of Commons last Tuesday. The bill to amend the Insolvent Act, reported by the committee to whom Sociable. There was a crowded house at the subject had been referred, was taken the Brunswick St. Methodist Church Sociup, and supported by Mr. Colby. After some debate, Bechard representing Iberville. Quebec, moved a resolution for the unconditional repeal of the Act, and this resolution was carried, 99 to 75. Mr. Bechard followed up his success by moving at once for the second reading of his bill to repeal the Insolvent Act, and this motion was carried 117 to 60.

The editor of the Canada Presbyterian, writing on the 25th ult., is of opinion that Dr. Talmage will be acquitted by the ecclesiastical court that is trying his case. The editor held that while there was enough in the doctor's conduct " to expose him to serious criticism, the evidence that could be produced would not warrant Presbyterial action." He explains that as regards the charge of "lying and deceit," the one connected with the telegrams to his nephew and the "bogus subscriptions" to the Tabernacle, was practically abandoned through the refusal of the parties who could testify, to appear before the tribunal. It would seem, therefore, in reference to the charge that the verdict can not be " not guilty," but should rather be "not proven.

The fund instituted by the Lord Mayor of London for the relief of the sufferers by the Ezegedin disaster amounts to £7,-

For his poem, "The Defence of Lucknow," and its prelude, addressed to the Princess Alice, making altogether 127 lines, Mr. Alfred Tennyson, Poet Laureate, received £300.

The House of Lords has affirmed the decision of the Court below that certain trustee shareholders of the City of Glasgow Bank are liable without limit. This decisions sweeps away their entire means, amounting to about half a million dollars.

A new Ailan steamer now building, it is said, will be the largest steem vessel in the world. She is to be 4000 tons gross, and is to carry cattle and other heavy merchandise between Liverpool and Canada and the River Platte.

The New York State Legislature has appointed a joint committee to welcome General Grant home, andto extend to him the hospitality of the State on his peturn from his foreign wanderings. Of course, the move has been made with a view of pro moting the General's re-nomination for the

Think of a thousand deaths from smallpox in Moncreal this year. Yet that is the number for this year, if the rate of ncrease in the rate of mortality from that loathsome disease, observable during the last two years in Montreal, be maintained.

TORONTO, Aprit 27, The members of the different lodges of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, to the number of about 500, celebrated their sixtieth anniversary by attending in a body divine eer. vice in the Queen Street Methodist Church this afternoon. An excellent sermon, appropriate to the oceasion, was preached

VENNOR ON MAY AND SYMME repressible Vennor is again to the font, Under date of the 14th ult., he writes at follows :- " A rainy period and somewhat warmer weather is now approaching, but this will again be followed on the closing days of April or beginning of May by another spell of very backward weather. I expect sno v-falls will be recorded in many parts during the fore part of May, which will be cold and we throughout. Many think that owing to the extensive snow falls of the past winter we are likely to have a dry and hot summer season. I conclude the very opposite will be nearer to the actual state of things. The summer, at any rate up to the middle of July, will give abundance of rain, and with a temperature below the average. August, reptember, and October will be the fairest months, but of this portion of the year and the winter following I shall have further remarks to make in a bulletin I propose publishing about midsummer. The summer season in Great Britain this year I think will correspond with that with us. and will on the whole, be cool and wet, and not hot, as predicted by a Scotch meteorologist.

The warm weather is coming, but that Baptist missionary in West Virginia is slow this spring reporting the immer-sion of that same old Methodist classleader, and so we get the start by printing this:

" Last week the Rev. Forest F. Eumeron, pastor of Asylum Avenue Baptist-Church, Hartford, resigned his pastorate on account of a change in his views respecting communion and baptism, on the grounds first, that he held that all believers should be invited to the Lord's Supper; and second, that any form or mode of baptism practiced by the Church of Christ and which fulfills the spirit and beliefs of the ordinances is good and valid baptism .- Richmond Christian Advocate.

We clip the following from the Christian Observer and commend it to those who are weak in the faith:

INFANTS AND BAPTISM A Methodist makes short work of a common argument against infant baptism: 1. "Believe and be baptized."

Infants cannot believe, and must not, as a consequence, be baptized. 2." He that will not work neither shall he eat.

Of course infants cannot work, and must not, therefore, eat. 3. He that believeth not shall be damned."

Infants cannot believe, and therefore must be damned.

4. "Except ye repent ye shall all like vise perish Infants cannot repent, therefore they

must perish. The conclusion to which such reasoning leads, brings with itself a fearful and weighty anathema-it is as presumptuous as it is evil.

THE SEXES .- A recent comparison of the latest census returns and the most trustworthy estimates show that the numerical proprotions of the sexes are as fellows :

United States America at large Scotland Ireland. 1050 to England and Wales France Prussia. 1030 to Europe [at large]. Africa [estimated] Asia estimated Australasia estimated

In a grand aggregate, therefore, of 12, 000 men, there is a surplus of about 161 women. It is curious to note the difference in civilized and uncivilized coun-

The King of Siam has determined to institute a system of general education through his dominions. Au American is to be Superintendent.

The Rev. Hyatt Smith, having been scolded by rigid Baptist Ministers for administering baptism by sprinkling to a converted sick man, defended his action in a sermon saying he will do anything anywhere that will tend to make a soul hap-

A great Catholic demonstration and display of sacred relics took place lately in honor of the Virgin Mary, as a protest against the alleged sacriligious teachings of a Protestant minister.

AN INLAND AFRICAN SEA .- M. Ferdinand de Lesseps, after personally inspecting the territory, reports to the French Academy of Sciences that Captain Boudaire's plan to create the proposed inland African sea by cutting a channel from the river Melah, which flows into the Bay of Gabes, is entirely practicable. Some cliffs to be cut through, which were supposed to be hard rock, were discovered to be nothing but aggintinized sand. The inland sea would not interfere with existing oases, as they are above the proposed water level. The tide, it appears, penetrates a distance of five miles up the river Melah, which is contrary to pre-conceived ideas. Capt Boudaire is at present engaged in leveling and sounding. Mr. de Lesseps says that local traditions in Tunis agree as to the former existence of an inland sea where tne Chotts now are situated.

AMERICAN MULES FOR SOUTH AMERI-CA —Over 300 of the 400 mules purchased in Kentucky by Agents of the British Government for the troops engaged in the Zulu war, arrived at New York last week, and were shipped on board the Dominion Line steamer "Ontario." The steamer will take 500 mules altogether. The average cost of the mules is \$160. American mules has been found superior to those of Spain or South America, and were for that reason preferred. A large consignment is being collected in Buenos Ayres, however, for the same purpose. The "Ontario" after sailing from New York, does not expect to stop at any point before reaching Cape Town, South Africa where she will take in coal and provisions. It is expected to reach Cape Town in the latter part of May, and Port Natal about 1st of June.

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#### by the legislate it only shifts t conse laws impl exceptional one but that there for which the S a means of sup which may be traffic of some of applied to intoxic been proven that gitimate demand needful demand State would be encourage the s ence has proven always traught to the state and gulations and re them or make w State sale to the ists not in the traffic, and a traf proves is ever a must be evil in evil traffic, it mu morally wrong b other words it m absolute right. not relatively wi under each and amount of laws countenance by consent can giv All sin is oppose but in the case responsible for society and the S of the whole. liquor is alone act, but the ma of many who a for the existence it is true be the ing to the definit legislature that cerned b fore," tenanced is "conand, therefore, This responsibil the fact is a nonsents to all crim mitted in its mid consenting to an and stablish it; evilthen the com wrong, and every to the iniquity i is the position o permanence rests sent. This most stands by the stands by the per Christianity. 1) say that the liqu hands of the liqu tims? Nay, nay sent of Christia protection of Ch and themen that net sustain it a d this 'yerime'of cra ians consent to i greans of victims, or the efforts of never. The Chri tween this traffic and every inacti society who raise vote directly again all the crime flow words, is an acc consenting to an the individual an him to the level consents. The murder is a mur law, so says divin not only to say y not to say no, 11 old saying is, " Against theiving arresting and pu if society did n thieves then it by to thieving and crime. Society p individual, you ca bor's money or g but it consents to says you may rob character and so boy from his moth from the virgin's city says, liquor and everything y der certain regula of money. It ma viduals are not or

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#### WESLEYAN' AL MANAC

MAY, 1879.

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

Day of Week.	SUN		MOON.			de l'x
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24 Saturday	4 28	7 25	7 4	2 48	10 32	9 14
25 SUNDAY	1 27	7 26	8 15	3 39	11 3	10 21
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7 Tuesday	4 26	7 28	10 32	5 15	11 58	11 45
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THE TIDES .- the common of the Moon's Southing gives the time of high water at Parrsboro, Cornwallis, Horton, Hantsport, Windsor, Newport and

Truro.

High water at Pictou and Jape Tormentine, 2 ars and II minutes LATER than at Halifax. At Annapolis, St. John, N.B., and Portland, Maine, 3 hours and 25 minutes LATER, and at 81. John's, Newfoundand 20 minutes EARLIER than at Halliax. At Char-lottetown, 2 hours 54 minutes LATER. At Westport, ottetown, 2 hours 54 minutes LATER. At Westpo hours 54 minutes LATER. At Yamasauth, 2 hot 25 minutes LATER.

FOR THE LENGTH OF THE DAY .- Add 12 hours to

FOR THE LENGTH OF THE NIGHT.—Sub-tract the fine of the sun's setting from 12 hours, and to tee remaindercold the time of rising next morning.

former issue of Mrs. Scientina's poem, we Popery, all at once." give in their corresped form the first two

#### MEMORIES OF THE PAST.

BY MRS. J. SHENTON.

There are memories many and olden, that come to Voices that are whispering to me, from the that have taken flight,

Forms that are fletting by me in the shades of the , evening hour, Tones that come back like music, that woos with its witching power.

The shadows of twilight deepen, as my spirit leaps ocean's wide main While the magic wand of memory retouches the old

stenes again, And away o'er the wide waste of waters the home

on the hill-side I see,
While the mountains above in their grandeur look
tenderly down upon me.

#### HOW CAN THE PASTOR SPIRIT UALIZE THE MUSIC?

Devout preaching should be seconded by devout singing. But too often a spiritual tone in the sermon is negative ed in effect by a worldly tone in the songs. Thus the question arises which we have asked at the bead of this article. One very important measure to be

adopted by the pastor is to appreciate of a slave in a French galley, who was the singing, and this cannot be unless he also appreciates the singers. He should acquaint himself with the efforts they are making to do their part well. Even if he never expects to make any suggestions as to the conduct of this part of the service beyond the selection of the hymns, and the assignment of a place for music in the order of worship, yet he needs to understand the labors and trials of chorister and choir, that he may have a fellow feeling with them, and thereby appreciate them and thus put them in the way of appreciating his work in the pulpit. In the line of the suggestion above,

we add that the pastor can help to spiritualize the singing by giving attention to it in the service. When the choir sings, if the pastor does not sing himself, he should listen. The moments of song service are not to be appropriated to a variety of clerical "small chores," such as studying up "fifthly" in the cermon, reading and digesting the notices, whispering and arranging the parts in worship with a brother minister who happens to be in the pulpit with him, etc. If any person in the house needs the spiritual uplifting of song he who is to lead the congregation in worship needs such aid, and if the minister acts upon the undefined theory that when the choir or people sing he has no concern in the service, he by so much breaks the unity of the whole order, and tends to separ-

and devoutness to the songs. Another suggestion is, that the pastor pray for the choir; not pray at them. but for them. When the officers and members of the church are remembered, the Sabbath school teachers, and many other classes, why should he not not the habit of sensible people to make pray for those who have so important a sufficient allowance for this rationale in

ate the music from the prayers and the

sermon; but by entering heartily into

the songs he lends his effective influence

toward making the whole service one,

thus giving buoyancy to the sermon

Added to all these suggestions is another: The pastor may give instruction in regard to the place singing should hold in the service. Without any semblance of dictation or scolding he may make it plain to the dullest that the song service should be as devout

main to the superintendent as truly as to the pastor.

The London Methodist Recorder deals frenchantly with the assertion that John Wesley lived and died a High Church man. It says: "Wesley's course from 1738, and the principles upon which he acted, are utterly at variance with High Churchism. Was he a High Churchman when in 1739 he organized separated religious societies; when in 1740 he built meeting-houses and settled them upon trustees for his own use; when in 1741 he cailed out lay preachers; when in 1744 he established annual conferences; when in 1784 he constituted the legal conference as it has subsisted ever 'since; when he or ained presbyters for America, for

Scotland, and at last even for England? How high was Wesley? Take one crucial point. The key of the High Church position is the dogma of aposto ical succession. This he describes in 1775 as "a fable, which no man ever did or can prove." Again, from the year 1745 onwards he held firmly to the equality of bishops and presbyters, recognizing nothing more than a difference of official rank between them. Everything that a bishop could do a presbyter could do. On this principle Wesley ordained presbyters, and believed that he thus conveyed every right which he himself possessed, including ordination. All this is to cut u, High Churchism by the roots. Of what use is it to quote words and predelictions of another cast? These are simple survivals of a former stage, which Wesley did not and could not cast off all at once. St. Peter did not A few feebal errors briving expt into a unlearn his Judaism, or Luther his

> Phillip Henry, it is said "he and his and helpful presence no sketch of wife constantly prayed together morning Mr. Gough at home would be comof closet worship, and abounded in it. husband's oratory, even after a life-It was the caution and advice which he | time of familiar association with it, secret duty; keep that up, whatever secret of his power. "He has no methyou do; the soul cannot prosper in the ods,", she says; "it is like the striking neglect of it." Besides these, he was of a match." Mr. Gough himself says uniform, steady, and constant in family | there are two distinct currents of worship, from the time he was first thought streaming unceasingly through called to the charge of a family to his his mind as he speaks-appropriation 'If the worship of God be not in the matter bearing on the subject of temwhich was put upon the doors of houses | thirty years present in his memory, it | around. in which the plague appeared, 'Lord, is the embarrassment of the choice have mercy ou us, for there is a plague, cur se in it."

THE GALLEY SLAVE'S FAITH.—In his inaugural address as rector of St. Andrews, Mr. Froude related the following incident: "Many years ago, when I first studied the history of the Reformation in Scotland, I read a story bending wearily over his oar. The day was breaking; and rising out of the gray waters a line of cliffs was visible, and the white houses of a town, and a church tower. The rower was a man unused to such services, worn with toil and watching, and likely, it was thought. to die. A companion touched him, pointed to the shore, and asked him if he knew it. 'Yes' he answered, 'I know it well. I see the steeple of that place where God first opened my mouth in public to his glory; and I know that how weak soever I now appear, I shall not depart out of this life till my tongue glorify his name in the same place." Gentlemen, that town was St. Andrew's: that galley slave was John Knox; and we know that he did come back, and did glorify God in this place, and in others, to some purpose.

It is, perhaps, not known to all our readers that John Knox was for two years a French prisoner and was confined to the galleys.

GLOOMY THOUGHTS AND GLOOMY WEATHER.-Dull, depressing, dingy days produce dispiriting reflections and gloomy thoughts, and small wonder when we remember that the mind is not only a motive, but a receptive organ, and that all the impressions it receives from without reach it through the media of senses which are directly dependent on the conditions of light and atmosphere for their action, and therefore immediately influenced by the surrounding conditions. It is a common-sense inference that if the impressions from without reach the mind through imperfectly acting organs of sense, and those impressions are in themselves set in a minor æsthetic key of color. sound and general qualities, the mind must be what is called "moody." It is part in worship as the leading of the dullness and subjective weakness. Some persons are more dependent on external circumstances and conditions for their energies-or the stimulus that converts potential into kinetic force than others: but all feel the influence of the world without, and to this influence the sick and the weak are especially responsive. Hence the varying temperaments of mind chang. ing with the weather, the outlook and the wind - Lancet.

PLE, LONDON.

The nulsion of the apostle of Temperance to this country is not yet over. On Monday evening he delivered from Dr. Parker's pulpit one of the most effective orations I have ever heard him give. The capacious and beautiful church was filled by an audience disposed to tears and now to laughter, by the magic of Mr. Gough's entrancing oratory, and the powerful close to that lecture was followed by such cheers as it falls to the lot of few speakers to

A writer in an English papersays : -Fortbirty-five years he has been, except during the summer months, incessantly travelling. The distance he has journeved would mave sufficed to carry him a dozen times around the terraqueous globe. He has delivered nearly eight thousand speeches; he has been heard by more human beings than any preacherlving. Spurgeon began to preach nearly ten years later than Gough and as spoken not more than half as often; Henry Ward Beecher was not heard of until six years after Gough had become the recognized king of teetetilism, and in demand as a lecturer from a thousand platforms every winter. It is impossible to converse long with Mr. Gough without his passing to greenble piece of work. the subject of temperance. For thirty five years this theme has formed the staple of his discourses. There is not an actor on any stage who can approach him in versatility. In illustrating his lectures he would play with equal ease the rollicking Irishman, the unbending Scotch deacon, the frivolous coxcomb, the shoulder-heaving frenchman, the brutal husband, the broken-hearted in every stage.

Secret Devotion. -- In the life of Mrs. Gough, without whose strong ces. Thus it is that the orator constantly launches into untried illustrations, which always result harmoniously, thanks to an innate seuse of fitness which never yet let him be betrayed into Sir Boyle-Rocheism.

## THE YOUNG FOLKS.

### START RIGHT.

"Take nothing for granted," is a golden rule for all travelers. That is we must see things for ourselves, and find out all about your journey. We must not depend upon the opinions of others as to hours and trains.

I remember two boys, some years ago, in Philadelphia, who grew tired of going to school and minding their parents. | ma, to rock in her mother's lap, and So they made up their minds to run

They packed up their clothes, each one for himself, in a red silk handkerchief, and put their bundles over their shoulders, on a stick in true pilgrim style, and sallied forth from the back gate of their father's house, very early on the morning of July 4th. They chose his day because they thought it was a ood day on which to assert the ir independence. They thought they would be like the American colonies and would strike for freedom. So they went out go Wes. Philadelphia depot to take the train for Washington. It was in the war times, and they would go and see President Lincoln. They wanted him to give them commissions in the army as drummer boys. They thought he would invite them to dinner at the White House, and would very likely take them out for a drive in his own car-

So when they arrived at the railway depot they saw a train headed south for Baltimore, and they got on the rear platform. They had no tickets, and as they wanted to save what little money they had, they thought they would steal a ride to Washington. But the contrain had started, hanging on to the steps on the rear platform. He landed them at the next place he came to, and instead of the train to Washington. else." They were going north instead of south; they had entered the wrong train by the wrong gate and were started all

So those boys who wanted to be so in- sprang from the window to her sister's hereafter."

The above suggestions apply in the MR. GOUGH IN THE CITY TEM- dependent upon the fourth of July, and side. "Mary, what makes you so ican colouies, had the pleasure of spending their money in going home by the steamboat on the Delaware river back again to Philadelphia. And that very night at 8 'oclock, just fourteen hours after they passed out of their father's at once. If you had ever asked me if I back gate they passed in again, and went to bed. And their father, who was yes; but I hope now. I only wish to a very kind and wise man, let them have abundant time, for the next three days to do what is right." each one in his own room, to medita'e upon the great lesson of getting started right whenever youngo on a journey.

And to this day those boys, who are now grown-up men, are very careful when they want to go to Washington to be sure and not take the train for are ten years old, Mary?"

For it is not enough to want to get started right; we must first find out When I have finished my story, you for ourselves that we are right; before we go on our way,

Y u know the old motto says, "Be sure you're right, then go ahead.'

our Lord says in another place, "Strive to enter in at the strait gate"-the right gate. - Rev. Mr. Newton.

#### ABOVE HIS BUSINESS.

"I wouldn't do that," said one clerk to another, whom he saw doing a disa-

"It must be done and why shouldn't I do it," was the excellent reply.

In a few minutes the wouldn't-do-it clerk, ashamed of his remark, was as- At ten o'clock the rain stopped, but the sisting the clerk who was not above his | clouds still looked dark and lowering,

legal profession known as "Writers to | said he would take me a pleasant drive the Signet." A young gentleman was for it was going to be clear; then for apprenticed to one of these writers. wife, the plantations negro, the toper | The youth thought himself a very fine | person, much above ordinary apprenti-

One evening the master desired him to carry a bundle of papers to a lawyer and evening." He made a conscience plete, is an eathusiastic admirer of her whose residence was not very far off. The packet was received in silence, and about and singing. Soon we stopped in a few minutes the master saw a por- at a pretty collage, in front of which frequently gave his children and and warms with interest on the subject | ter run in the outer office. In a few | some little, girls were playing. friends, "Be sure you look to your whenever questioned concerning the minutes the youth walked out, followed by the porter carrying the parcels.

Seizing his hat the master tollowel, and overtook the porter, relieved him of the packet and walked in the rear of the apprentice. The lawyer's house being reached and the door bell rung, dying day. He was accustomed to say, and rejection. With all the mass of the apprentice cried out, "Here, fellow give me the parcel!' and slipped a sixhouse, write upon it the inscription perance accumulated during five and pence in his hand without looking my children without a home. I have

> "Here it is for you!" exclaimed a which to use; and a great embarrass- voice which caused the youth to turn ment it is. Besides this, there is also around. His confusion as he beheld ever present a desire to bring forth the master made him speechless. Nev- O, sir, God sent the rain in answer to something new on the well worn theme. er after that was he above his business. my prayers, for many were suffering as

### I'LL TRY.

"I know a child-and who she is I'll tell you by and by,-

When mamma says, 'Do this,' or 'that.' She says, 'What for?' and 'Why?' She'd be a better could by far, If she would say, " ['ll try.'

We are all tond of our Lilian: we never call her little Fretty or little Crossy, for she is gentle and happy. But she has one fault that will make her miserable when she is older, if she does not break herself of it. She does not like to study or sew, or to do anything useful. She likes to dress and undress her doll and take it to walk, to daub with paint the pictures in her story books, to go to see grandmam. be told of what she did when she was her age. But when her mother says, "Do this," or "that," Lilian says, "What for?" and "Why?"

But yesterday Aunt Grace, who knows so many delightful games and is seldom too busy to amuse Lilian, came across the verse "I'll Try," and she exclaimed, "The writer must have had our Lilian in his mind!" and then she read it aloud, and then she sang it to a lively tune. And this morning for the first time, Lilian, of her own accord brought her lesson book to her mother.

She was so slow learning her letters and then spelling words of one syllable that we had to tell her again and again how eagar deaf mutes are to learn the deaf and dumb al habet so as to be able to talk with their fingers, and how patiently the blind learn to read by means of raised letters. But now we have no fear that she will not be a good scholar, for she has taken at last for her motto, "I'll Try."

# THE WISHER.

"Why can't the rain stop, and the sun come out again? I do wish it would, for I want to go to see Hattie ductor found them out an hour after the Gray"-so said a little girl, who stood pouting by the window, in a pleasant house- "Nothing but rain-always raining whenever I wish to do anylo and beheld! it was Trenton, E. J. thing pleasant. I wish the clouds They were on the train to New York would pass over, and fall somewhere

"Kitty, Kitty," called a pleasant voice from the next room; "come here | Saviour wished to teach the same lesand let me tell you a story."

"O do, sister" said Kitty, and she

cheerful day after day-you never seem disappointed when you are hindered from doing anything?. Are you never sorry? Don't you ever wish to have it " Wait, Kitty; not too many questions ever had wished, I could then have said

be more like our Saviour, and always " & ell, Mary, I can't help it. Do

tell me when you ever wished. Where you as large as I am?"

"Yes, Kitty, I was just as oll as you are, when I wished as you do now. "Do all little girls stop when they

"They are old enough Kitty; but it is not years that give a contented spirit, can tell me what it is. When I was ten, I had been promised a sail on the bay with four little girls. Old John, the sailor, had a boat, and as he was "Enter ye in at the straight;" or, as very careful and steady, our parents would sometimes let him take us a short distance from shore. But the next morning, as soon as I awoke, I heard the rain pattering against the window panes. O how disappointed I was; and instead of feeling grateful to a kind Heavenly Father for keeping me safe through the storm, I grumbled that he should let it rain, when I wish. ed to go sailing. At breakfast I pout. ed, and has no smile for dear mothernothing pleased me the whole me sing and mether said I must stay at home. In Scotland there is a branch of the | When father came home to dinner he the first time, I condescended to smile, and hurrying through my dinner, I was oon ready for the carriage and ponv. which soon made its appearance. Off went the horse, as happy as I then was, carrying us through pleasant lanes and woods, where the birds were flying

"Where is your father, girls?"

At that moment the door opened, and a man entered. "Well, John,' said my father, 'What

"In the house, sir, replied the eldest.

do you think of the shower?' "I have just been thanking God for t," said the man. "Without it I should have been a ruined man, and planted large crops of corn and potatoes, from, which I hope to realize enough to pay for my little farm; but the drouth bad nearly burned it all up. was. I shall now be able to pay you all on the place this autumn, sir."

After a few more words we drove on. "Did my little girl hear what Mr. Smyth said?" asked my father. "I too, have cause to be thankful for the shower, for without the payment by Mr. Smyth I could not have met the expenses of this year, and we might have been obliged to leave our pretty

home." "Of course I felt very sorry for my vain wishes, and hoped that I never should be so naughty again. Soon we came in sight of the beautiful sea, that I loved to watch.

"What means the hurrying to and fro? asked my father of a man that

"Old John's boat upset when three miles out, and though he did all he could, two of the children were drowned," replied the man. "Sad and stricken when two houses

in our village that night, for each had

lost a lovely child. "Mary,darling,I can thank God again and more than ever, for the shower,' said my father: 'for had it not rained tais morning you would have been in the boat, and we might never have had a little daughter, for old John could only save two.

"O how guilty I felt that I pouted and had been so wicked! Where should I have been if I had had my wishes granted—and how thankful I felt that God in his mercy had spared my life! And when I prayed that night, I asked his forgiveness for my sin, and for help and faith to trust everything in his hands for the future'

"Well, but sister, I am not going in a boat, and cannot therefore be hurt." "I know that Kitty; but you may be thankful for this very shower. Just look at the trees and flowers, that were almost dead-they now hold up their heads as if to praise God for the rain.

While they were talking, their mother came in from a neighbor. "Kitty," said she, "poor little Hattie Gray is very sick with the scarlet fever. I am so thankful you did not go there to-day; you have never had it, and might have taken it."

" Now, little sister," said Mary; 'you see that the rain did good even to you. You may not always know so soon why you are prevented from doing what you wish, but trust God that it is all for the best. Our blessed son when he said, 'What I do, thou knowest not now; but thou shalt know

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"Where is your father, girls?" "In the house, sir, replied the eldest. At that moment the door opened, and a man entered.

"Well, John,' said my father, 'What do you think of the shower?'

"I have just been thanking God for said the man. "Without it I should have been a ruined man, and my children without a home. 'I have planted large crops of corn and pota. toes, from which I hope to realize enough to pay for my little farm; but the drouth had nearly burned it all up. O, sir, God sent the rain in answer to my prayers, for many were suffering as I was. I shall now be able to pay you all on the place this autumn, sir." After a few more words we drove on.

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"What means the hurrying to and fro? asked my father of a man that was passing.

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"Sad and stricken when two houses in our village that night, for each had lost a lovely child.

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and might have taken it." " Now, little sister," said Mary; "you see that the rain did good even to you. You may not always know so soon why you are prevented from doing what you wish, but trust God that it is all for the best., Our blessed Saviour wished to teach the same lesson when he said, 'What I do, thou knowest not now; but thou sha!t know

hereafter.

TEMPERANCE.

CONSENTING TO CRIME.

answer. That the traffic is legalized

by the legislature does not shift the

fact as to its rightness or wrongness,

it only shifts the responsibility. Li-

exceptional one, and should be guarded,

for which the State is bound to provide

a means of supply. This implication

which may be true in the case of the

traffic of some commodities, cannot be

been proven that there is no natural, le-

gitimate demand. If there was a natural.

needful demand then the duty of the

State would be, not to restrict but, to

encourage the sale. Universal experi-

ence has proven that the liquor traffic is

always fraught with innumerable evils

to the state and that no amount of re-

State sate to the citizens. The evil ex-

ists not in the liquor per se, but in the

traffic, and a traffic which all experience

proves is ever accompanied with evil,

must be evil in itsself. It must be an

evil traffic, it must be wrong, not only

not relatively wrong is eternally wrong

under each and every circumstances, no

amount of laws and regulations, no

countenance by Christians no silent

consent can give it a vestige of right.

All sin is opposed to the absolute right

but in the case of individuals each is

responsible for his own act, not so in

society and the State the action is that

of the whole. The man who buys

liquor is alone responsible for his own

act, but the man that sells is only one

of many who are equally responsible

for the existence of the traffic; he may,

it is true be the principal, but accord-

ing to the definition of Blackstone the

legislature that licenced him is "con-

cerned b fore," and society that coun-

tenanced is "concerned after the fact,"

and, therefore, both are accesories.

This responsibility cannot be shifted,

the fact is a non-protesting public con-

sents to all crimes that may be com-

mitted in its midst. The moral effect of

to the iniquity is morally guilty. This

is the position of the liquor traffic: its

stands by the consent, yea more, it

stands by the permission of our common

Christianity. Does any person mean to

say that the liquor traffic exists at the

hands of the liquor dealer and his vis-

tims? Nay, nay. Take away the con-

sent of Christian Churches and the

protection of Christian Governments,

and themen that live by the traffic could

ians consent to its standing? Can the

greans of victims, the prayers of women.

or the efforts of reformed cnes? No,

never. The Christian public stands be-

the individual an accessory but reduces

him to the level of things to which he

consents. The man that consents to

murder is a murderer, so says natural

old saying is, "silence gives consent."

Against theiring society protests by

arresting and punishing the thief, but

crime. Society protests and says to the

individual, you cannot steal your neigh.

ty not only of the crime but must be on MENEELY & COMPANY a level with the crime itself. How the praying men and women of this land would shudder at consenting to murder, or other acts of violence! Yet through Blackstone says: "An accessory is the medium of this traffic they consent | Mountings, Catalogues free. No agencies. one who is some way cencerned therein. to the devouring of thousands of Caneither before or after the fact committada's sons by this "evil beast." Ye ed. The general rule of the ancient law Canadian Christians who possess the is, that accessories shall suffer the same power to suppress this evil and do it punishment as their principals." Is not, remember ye are watchman, and the liquor traffic a virtue or a vice? is God will require it at your hands. it productive of righteousness or sin? Let an enlightened Christian conscience

#### LITTLE BY LITTLE

The Rev. T. de Witt Talmage, Brooklyn, always true to the cause of temperance, in cense laws imply that the traffic is an a recent sermon upon the influence of little things, referred to tobacco and intembut that there is a legitimate demand

perance. He is reported as saying : "Again, it is so in the formation of bad habits. Take the habit of lying. A man begins with what is called a white lie, and after a while there is no limit to his false. hood. So in the habit of using tobacce. applied to intoxicating liquors. as it has There is no danger of my being personal in my remarks, for you all use it. I quit that habit because it made my hand tremble. I too easily lost my patience, and I thought I had no right to do anything that would make my hand tremble or make me lose my patience. But we all know how hard it was to get the habit, how sick it made us at the start. You to the state and that no amount of regulations and restrictions can prevent other minister has thrown away, and you them or make what is dangerous to the have gone on till you are a slave to a habit which is ruinous to a man of nervous temperament. How gradually you come on toward it! There are hundreds of men in this house to-day who would confess that the habit is injurious to them, but somehow they cannot stop. How my brother, did you get this bondage on you morally wrong but absolutely wrong in In one day? In one hour? 'No. By little other words it must be opposed to the and little.' So with the habit of intemabsolute right. What is absolutely and perance. The first day a man don't go and wallow in the ditch. If he is well off he begins with sparkling champagne or lively Clicquot or three X's. Now in the midnight, while trying to kill snakes on his delirious pillow, he cries out to the doctor to give him rum. O young man! stand off from the beginning of evil. Though you should charge me with a Herbineism, I will risk it, and say: Stop before you start. You say: 'I mingle with evil associates, and yet I am not contaminated.' But if you stand anywhere near them you will get splashed with mire and pollution and moral dirt. This panther of evil habits has a velvet coat and slick skin, and comes softly through the night to a man's temptation, and squats before the soul. But if you have felt the clutch of his claw and the sharp cut of his teeth, God pity you. Remember we may not only go down gradually ourselves but take others with us little by little."

HONOR FROM EUROPE. It is conceded on all sides that Ds. Ayer's Pills are shove comparison with other medicines. Unitconsenting to anything is to encourage | ing the best elements known to the chemist. and stablish it; and if that thing be they are particularly effective against the evilthen the community commits a moral numerous stomachic disorders for which assimilated FOOD, grateful to the most delicated storage of the wrong, and every person who consents | they are recommended as a cure. These pills are so mild, yet searching, that they are often prescribed by doctors who otherpermanence rests upon the public con- wise do not fayor patent medicines. Insent. This most iniquitous of all evils | deed, with the truits of Dr. Ayer's genius in the shape of Pills, Sarsaparilia, Ague cure and Cherry Pectoral, one might with impunity travel through the swamps of tropical America, or follow Stanley on his travels through the interior of Africa .-Amsterdam Nieuws van den Day.

MISSIONARIES IN FOREIGN LANDS find the Pain Killer a powerful auxilliary in introducing, the Gospel to the heathen; net sustain it a day. Who can remove this "crime of crimes" while we Christwith it they heal their sick, and so gain the confidence of the poor people,—this done, they then tell them of the wonders of our precious Gospel, and are believed. Missionars have introduced this article in every country of the earth.

tween this traffic and its overthrow, There is no remedy known to science and every inactive, silent member of that will so speedily and so effectually society who raises not his voice and his cure or relieve lumbago, chronic or acute vote directly against it, is consenting to rheumatism, swolen or stiff joints as Johnall the crime flowing from it, in other son's Anodyne Liniment used internally words, is an accessory to evil. But and externally. consenting to an evil not only makes

In answer to numerous inquiries we have to say that Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders are a pure article. We know them to be so. They are as much law, so says divine law. To consent is superior to all others as a good thing is not only to say yes, but it may also be superior to a worthless one.

not to say no, in other words, as the From the easy expectoration, increased respiratory power of the Lungs, and the removal of irritation, manifest from cessation if society did not arrest and punish of Cough and other alarming symptoms, thieves then it by silence would consent | after using Fellows' Compound Syrup of to thieving and thus participate in the Hypophosphites, it is clear that the formation of tuberculous matter is not only stopped, but that already deposited is being carried away.

bor's money or goods, or take his life. but it consents to the liquor traffic and says you may rob men of their honor. DIPHTHERIA has for a long time been very prevalent, and very fatal. Its fatalcharacter and souls, you may steal the ity seems to be greatly owing to neglectboy from his mother's bosom and purity ing what is supposed to be an ordinary from the virgin's heart. By consent the city says, liquor traffic, you can do all cold or sore throat until it has progressed and everything you possibly can do unto its stages, and then when medical aid der certain regulations for a certain sum is procured it has too often been found to of money. It may be that many indibe too late. From the fatality attending viduals are not on a level with the liquor this disease every family should keep a traffic, but certain it is if society were remedy on hand and use it on first appearnot on a plane with it, the traffic could ance of sore throat, A preparation called not exist. As soon as an individual DIPTHEBINE has been placed before the ceas s to be on a level with it, he ceases public. It is the discovery of an English to countenance it, but protests against physician, and has been regarded where it—the same is true of society. Has it has been used, to be an infallible remethe society that protests against the dy for that disease. It is placed within theif and murderer in the popular sense of the term, the power to protest against the reach of all, put up in bottles with the liquor traffic as a thief and murderfull directions, and sold by Druggists and er? Yes, most certainly yes. Then if dealers in medicines at the low price of 25 it possesses the power and do not exer cise it, society must by consent be guil- cents a bottle.

BELL FOUNDERS WEST TROY, N. Y.

fitty years established. Church Bells and Chimes Academy, Factory Bells, &c., Improved Patent July 1 1878-1y



This standard article is compounded with the greatest care.

Its effects are as wonderful and as satisfactory as ever.

It restores gray or faded hair to its youthful color.

It removes all eruptions, itching and dandruff. It gives the head a cooling, soothing sensation of great comfort, and the scalp by its use becomes white and clean.

By its tonic properties it restores the capillary glands to their normal vigor, preventing baldness, and making the hair grow thick and strong. As a dressing, nothing has been

found so effectual or desirable. A. A. Hayes, M.D., State Assayer of Massachusetts, says, "The constituents are pure, and carefully selected for excellent quality; and I consider it the BEST PREPARATION for its intended purposes."

Price, One Dollar.

#### Buckingham's Dye FOR THE WHISKERS.

This elegant preparation may be relied on to change the color of the beard from gray or any other undesirable shade, to brown or black, at discretion. It is easily applied, being in one preparation, and quickly and effectually produces a permanent color, which will neither rub nor wash off.

Manufactured by R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N.H.

Sold by all Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines.

# Brown & Webb, Agents. Halifax. SAVE THE NATION

For it is sadly too true that thousands of CH L-DREN are STARVED TO DEATH every year by improper or insufficient POOD.

REMEMBER Is all and a great deal more than we have claimed and irratable stomach, and especially a the ZNFANT and GROWENG CHELD. adapted for

Irv alids, Nursing Mothers and those suffering from Indigestion will find



zes.
Constant users will find our No. 4 size (always the most economical size to buy) now much larger han formerly, thus materially lessening the ex

WOOLRICH, Dispensing and Family Chemist Upper Water Street. Depot for Ridges Food Pick Me up Bitters, &c., with a well assorted Stock of Pure Drugs. Halifax, N.S., May 17th 1878.



excriced application. & Y. It is the best known emety for I are ann I Wealt Mankasseum atom, email Wealth Mankasseum atom, emaile Weakhess, Sciatica, Lauderea, Diseased iddneys, Spinal Complaints and nit his for which orons plasters are used. Ask your Bruggist for mson's Capcine Plaster and sic that you get d on receipt of price by SEABURY & Jones. Plant Entropy, New York.

JUST PUBLISHED.

#### BAPTISMA: A new book on Baptism.

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

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

Decidedly the most original book on baptista which has appeared in recent years."-lialitax Wesleyan.

"Searching and trenchant."-Toronto Guardian "A becoming spirit with cogent and powerful rgumentation. - Presbyterian Witness. "Scholarly style, closely reasoned argument and eloquent diction." - Editor of Canadian Methodist

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

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

JOB PRINTING neatly and promptly exe cuted at this Office.



which constitute liealth, Blood, Muscle and Nerve and Brain Substance, whilst Life itself is directly dependent upon some of them.

By its union with the blood and its effect up in the muscles, re-establishing the one and toning the other, it is capable of effecting the following

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

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

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

An endless chain of good effects is formed by

Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites. and we are safe in saying, from a long experience

n medicine, its virtues are not possessed by any other combination, as the following will demonstrate. IT IS ACCEPTABLE to pa'ate and stomach.

SUFFICIENTLY POTENT to insure decided benefit, yet harmless, howsoever long its use may be continued. This characteristic is possessed by no other remedy. IT ASSISTS DIGESTION and assimilation.

IT VITALIZES THE BLOOD, supplying such ngredients as may be required.

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

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

And unless afflicted with some disease involving ABSOLUTE ORGANIC LOSS, it will sustein the sys-tem until it reaches the age allotted to man by a

beneficient Creator. NO PERSON will be disappointed in the effect f FELLOWS' HYPOPHGSPHITES, who rigidly

FELLOWS' HYPOPHOSPHITES. INCEPTION.

The experiments which perfected this preparaon occupied many months, and were instituted with a view to curing that insidious disease,

TUBERCULAR CONSUMPTION.

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

While they caused the formation of fat a erated heat, they did not improve the blood. The tonic effect upon the nerves and muscles was, ciumscribed, and, owing to their diluted state, in volving large doses, they were also too expensive. The desiderata sought by Mr. Fellows, were: A convenient, palatable remedy;

Unalterable by time; Harmloss, though used continuously, yet might discontinued at any time without any ill effect Which would induce an appetite;

Strengthen digestion;

Promote assimilation: Create healthy blood;

Strengthen the nerves and muscles: Enable the suije t to successfully combat disease; And suffi iently ceonomical for all.

All this has been indi-putably attained. The uc ess of the work is complete; and Felbaws = ypophosphites stands foremost amongst the remain edies for chronic organic disea es, possessing properties to which no other medicines has ever

ABSTRACT EFFECTS.

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

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

At no period of life is watchful care over the Good discount to Churches, Ministers; Lodges, &c functions of the brain more requisite tdan during &c. Circulars with information free the acquisition of knowledge by the youth: plodding, persevering study requires a store of vigorous nervous force, or the child may sink under the

Stern accessity may compel the student to strain his powers beyond the dictates of prudence, and the early promise of excellence may be blighted thereby.

To such we recommend Fellows' Hypophosphites is will not only restore the sinking patient, but it will enable the toiling student to preserve his mental and nervous standard with jut detriment. Note-Be suspicious of persons who recomme

any other article as "just as good" though baing a similar name, and of those who offer to cheaper priced article. Note, - It is only the Independent, well-posted and unseifish Physicians who can afford to pic-

scribe this remedy. Experience has proved this The highest class medical men in every large cits, where it is known, recommend it. Price \$1.50 per Bottle, \$7.50 for

Perry Davis & Son & Lawrence 377 St. Paul Street, Montreal, P.Q.

Six Bottles.

# WOODBURY BROS.

Dr. H. WOODBURY, Graduate of Philadelphia Dental College

OFFICE OVER CONNELLYS COOK STORF.

Entrance No. 97 Granville St

#### GOSPEL HYMNS No.3. By Sankey, McGranahan & Stebbing.

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

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

Words only paper Mailed post at these prices. METH ODST BOOK ROOM. Halifax.

CORNER GRANVILLE AN SACK VILLE STREETS.

NOVA SCOTIA Steam Machine Paper Bag Manufactory

THE CHEAPEST IN THE MARKET SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

ALSO HOOK BINDING. In all its Branches.

. & T. PHILLIPS

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY. 1878-9 1878-9 WINTER ARRANGEMENT

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

At 1.30 p.m. (Express) for Rivere du Loup, Quebes Montreal, and the west.

At-5.30 p.m. (Express) for St. John and interme-WILL ARRIVE :-At 8.20 p.m. (Express) from St. John, Pictou, and

At 9.15 a.m. (Express) from St. John and interme-At 1.30 p.m. (Express) from Riviere du Loup, Quebcc Montreal, and intermediate stations.

intermediate stations.

C. J. BRYDGES, Moncton, N.B., Nov. 13th., 1878. hov 23

## CUSTOM TAILORING!

H. G. LAURILLIARD HALIFAX N. S.,

gency for New York Fashions April 1876

MCSHANE BELL FOUNDRY. Manufacture those celebrated Bells for CHUECHES ACADEMIES, etc. Price List and Circulars sent free Henry McShane &C o..

JAS.& W. PITTS.

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Ship and Insurance Brokers,

WATER STREET,

ST. JOHN'S NEWFOUNDLAND

FIRST PRIZE ORGANS. C. E. FREEMAN is now selling and will here-after sell, the above celebrated Instruments

at the lowest figures, to match the times. I will also supply any other Organs required ON REASONABLE TERMS as my motto is SMALL PROFITS

AND QUICK SALTS.

GOOD AGENTS WANTED. C. E. FREEMAM, Amherst, N. S., General Agent

Provincial Building Society

St. John, N.B. SSETS 31st December, 1877 \$25,288 97 RESERVED FUND to Rest

5,090 90 same date Deposits Large or Small taken and interest at 6 per cent allowed, withdrawal on 30 days notice Monthly Investing Shares yield 6 per cent com

ounded monthly.

Paid up Shares give 7 per cent compounded half yearly. Capital Stock has thus far paid from 8 to 10

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

THOMAS MI IN, A. A. STOCKTON. Ecerotary President.
July 20th Treasurer.

CONCERNING NEWFOUNDLAND

F any of our readers Visit St. JOHN'S, NEW-

FOUNDLAND, and need to Buy Watches, Clocks, or Fancy Goods, advise them to patronize EARLE, Jeweller, 216

Oct. 19, 78, 1yr

Mr. Edison, after working out his problem with reference to the application of the electric light to the ordinary uses ef life, to his own satisfaction, has obtained a patent for his invention, and the process by which he proposes to accomplish his purpose is now made public. The New York Herald gives the following description of the mode by which Mr. Edison expects to apply the electric light to domestic uses :-

The letters patent issued to Edison embrace two distinct points of the utmost importance in electrict illumination. These are first, a means of regulating automatically the electric current passing through an incandescent conductor, so as to prevent the temperature of the latter from rising to a melting or fus. ing point. Second, by causing the heat generated by the incandescence of the conductor to expand the air or fluid filling the chamber of the lamp and thus moves a diaphragm or other yielding material, which operates so as to limit the passages of the current through the conductor to a degree no more or less than will be sufficient to produce a given amount of light by the incandescence of the conductor. It will be readily seen that these two results are essential to a successful and economical employment of electricity for ordinary illumination. The first is obtained by the expansion of the conductor itself through the heat generated by the resistance it offers to the passage of the current, which causes it to lengthen and operate a lever that in turn completes a circuit which produces a diminution of the electric current and consequently a momentary reduction of the energy operating to produce incandescence. But as this diminution is so rapidly completed and followed by a renewal of the energetic flow, the eye cannot percive the changes that take place, and there is pratically no decrease of light. The second object is attained by a very ingenious system of diaphragms, which are as sensitive to the influence of atmospheric or fluid expansion by heat as those of the telephone are to the impact of the feeblest air waves. Contacts can be made so exact by almost micrometric adjustments of the contact point, that the slightest variation of temperature will close the circuits or open them as the case may be. It is clear, therefore, that of a given measure of electricity conducted | Margaret Lynn, all of St. John. to the first of a series of lights placed on one circuit only so much as will be absolutely necessary to produce the desired effect of incandescence can be expended. The surplus must go on by the main conductor until the series is supplied. So long as the supply of electricity necessary to secure a uniform effect on a given number of lights is maintained at the battery or electro-dynamic generator, so long will these lights give an illumination equal to that degree for which they are constructed. As by adjustments the measure of electricity to each lamp can be regulated exactly, so we can have a brilliant or low light as we desire. These are the main features of the Edison electric light.

CURIOUS COINCIDENCE IN AGE.-Dr. Irenæus Prime, in the New York "Observer," mentions the following coincidence in ages: At a funeral of a distinguished citizen of New York a large number of the clergy were present by special invitation. The late Rev. Dr. Spring, pastor of the Brick Church, was one who bore a part in the service. As we were leaving the house to enter the carriage in waiting, he took my arm, for his eyes were dim and his steps uncertain. I assisted him into the carriage, and Dr. DeWitt took a seat by his side. Dr. Vermilye entered also, and I was shutting the door when one of them bade me come in. I said, " No, my place is with the younger brethren." This was speedily overruled, and I was seated with these fathers of the church. As the procession moved Dr. Vermilye said to me: "You declined our company because of your youth; pray how old art thou?" "I am fifty-one; and you?" Dr. V. responded, "Sixty-one." We turned to Dr. DeWitt and begged to know his age, and he said, "I am seventyone." It was now the patriarch's turn to speak; we looked our desires to Dr. Spring, and he answered, "If I live until Febru ary next I shall be eighty-one." Perhaps a more extraordinary coincidence in ages was never ascertained; four men finding themselves in the same carriage, with a decade between the years of their birth; now all them beyond the half century, and ascending by tens to fourscore.

### TENDERS.

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

Plans and specifications can be seen, and forms of tender procured by intending contractors, at this Depastment here, at the Agency of this Department, Halifax, and at the Office of the Collector of Customs, Arichat. C.B.

for of Customs, Arichat, CB.

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

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

# RECEIPTS for "WESLEYAN"

FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 30, 1879

INSTRUCTIONS AS TO REMITTING MONEYS:-

-When sending money for subscribers, say whether old or new, and if new, write out their Post Office address plainly.

2 .- See that your remittances are duly acknowledged. A delay of one or two weeks may be caused by the business of this office. After that inquire if they do not appea.r.

-Post Office Orders are always safe, and not very costly. Next to these; is the security of registering setters. Money sent otherwise is at the risk of the

Rev. E. Evans Miss M. Crocker

Rev. F. H. W. Pickles

Rev D D Currie Alfred S. Chapman 2; Fred G. Hunter 2

Rev R A Temple T Hodgson 2; Geo. Black 2; John Baker 2 W. A. McDonald 2; John Church 2; 10

Rev Joseph Gaetz Isaac Young 2; E H Phinney 1; R Palmer 2 Elias Phinney 2

Rev T D Hart Milledge Tuttle 2; Thos Foshner 2 Rev J Strothard

Chas. Bockwell 2; Silas Patterson 2

Rev J B Heal 3 00 W H Baker 2; J B Howson 1 James S Snow .60; P Kuhn 2; Rev James Hart 1; George R Anderson 2; M's Mc Cal-lum 2; Thos. W Wood 2; Mrs J B Crosby 1

#### MARRIED.

At New Haven, P.E.I., on the 10th inst., by the Rev H. P. Cowperthwaite, Mr. William Balls to Miss Jane, daughter of Charles Colwill,

At the Methodist Church, South Richmond, on the 22nd, by the Rev Wm. Harrison, Mr. Allieon Hall to Miss Ida Florence McKeen, both of Richmond, Carleton Co.

On the 24th April, by Rev. A. Alcorn, at the residence of the bride's father, Hugh Lambert to Jane Wilson, both of Spring Hill Mines.

At the Methodist Church, Andover, on the 17th inst., by the Rev. James Crisp. Miss Knapton, of England, to Rev. Samuel Thompson, of the Methodist Protestant Church, of Canaan, Wayne County, Penn,, U.S.

At the Methodist Church, Truro, N. S., on the 23rd April, by Rev. J. A. Rogers, Mr. George M. Jarvi, Chief Train Despatcher, Intercolonial Railway, Moncton, to Frances, daughter of J. B. McCully, Esq., of Truro.

At Williamstown, Carleton Co., April 16th, by Rev. J. J. Colter, Robert McCrea, M.D., formerly of Wickham, Queen's Co., to Sarah, second daughter of Mr. Thomas Lindsay.

By the same, April 23rd, near Centreville, parish of Wilmot, Mr. John D. Smith to Ida C. Hamilton.

At the Methodist Parsonage, Carleton, on April 15th, by the Rev. R. W. Weddall, Mr. Samuel McLean to Miss Margaret A. Smith, both of Blissville, Sunbury Co., N.B. At the same place, by the same, on the evening of April 24th, Mr. John Cunningham to Miss

On the 19th March, at Wallace, by Rev. Josep, Hale, Mr. Harmon Horton to Miss Lydia Millar both of Wallace.

On the 17th April, at Spring Hill Mines, by Rev. Joseph Hale, George, eldest son of William Hall, Manager of Spring Hill Mines, to Miss Mary Macdonald.

### DIED.

At the Methodist Parsonage, Fogo, Nfld., on Feb. 26th, very suddenly, John Samuel, the beloved son of Rev. T. W. Atkinson, aged nine months and ten days.

# E. BOREHAM,

Boots, Shoes, Rubbers &c.

The subscriber thankful for past favors, asks a entinuance of the same, and on entering upon a

begs to acquaint his customers with his plans.

which are as follows, viz .:-1st.-We will endeavor to buy only from the best houses for cash, thereby giving the best possible value for the money.

2nd .- Our instructions are to misrepresent | Hay, per ton

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

4th.—Our aim as near as possible is to carry on our business on a cash basis, as we believe this to

5th.-To good customers to whom it is inconvenient to pay cash on delivery, we will render monthly accounts. Payment of the same, within one week from the rendering of the bill (provided the amount is \$4.00 and upwards) entitles the customer to 5 per cent discoun

6th.-We do not wish (with very few exceptions)

7th.-We refund money if goods do not suit (provided the goods are not soiled.)

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

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

232 Argyle Street 3 Doors North Celonial Market.

### MAIL CONTRACT.

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

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

1st July next.

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

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

# JOB PRINTING

REPORTS PAMPHLETS

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

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

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

DOLLARS a day to Agents canvassing for the FIRESIDE VISITOR. Terms and Outfi Address, P. )

# New Spring Goods.

WE ARE SHOWING THE CONTENTS OF 406 PACKAGES

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS Which are now ready for the inspection of City

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

MEETING OF THE

Eastern Section of the

HYMN BOOK COMMITTEE will be held in the Methodist Church Truro N.S. ON TUESDAY, Ma y 6th,

> C. STEWART, Convener.

Sackville, N.B., April 22nd, 1879.

2 p.m.

# NOTICE.

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

Application for their services, &c., may be made to the undersigned.

C. STEWART. Sackville, April 22nd, 1879.

#### New Brunswick and P. E. Island Conference.

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

On Wednesday, May 7th, at 2.30 p.m. And in FREDERICTON on Tuesday, the 13th, C. H. PAISLEY, Sec. Board Examiners

### MARKET PRICES.

HALIFAX

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

Butter, No. 1 Table	.15 to .16
Do No. 2	.10 to .13
Do Cooking	.vo to .10
Cheese, factory, per lb	.09 to .10
" dairy	.07 to .08
Eggs, by bbl. per doz.	.18 to .20
Do Fresh	.20 to .22
	.9 to .10
Lard, per lb. Tallew, per lb	.07 to .08
Do Rough	.04 1-2
Lamb, per lb by quar.	
Mutton do do	.0 to .07
Pork, per lb by carcase	
Beet, per lb by quarter	
Chickens, per pair	.35 to .45
Geese, each	.40 to .60
Ducks, per pair	.60 to .80
Turkey, per 1b	.10 to .12
Hams, per lb.	.11 to .12
Hides, per 1b	to .05 1-2
Calfskins, per lb	.07 to .08
Pelts, per lb	.50 to .55
Potatoes, per bushel	.45 to .50
Turnips do	.25 to .30
Carrots, per barrel	1.25
Beets do	1.50
Parsnips, do	1.25 to 1.50
Onions, American, p 11	
Do Nova Scotian	2 1 2 to .03
	1.00 to 1.75
Do dried, per lb	.04 to .05
Beans, dried, per bus	1.50 to 1.75
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M O

Who is there that The mountains Bulwarks which One hath fashion Earth around: p O'er hill, and he Of awe, no gust Of love? I pity To them existence To me all nature House. The mil Of the purling bro All unlike, each to Never failing sou The blade of gras Observer, merits
Has cost me hour
Search, o find its
Butterfly which

Questions which Only in eternity. Little things prod What of greater t Myriad stars which And what of ocea Spray-wet beech Watching the fur Lashed into frenz Yet, when soothe Me lullabyes, tend The cradle songs Slumbering babes Feared them.

And as the trave

Absence, hastens Steps, so I, impati

Favorite theme.

Aimless flittings

"Twas always a Look out upon the And mark their v Seasons rolled. Many coloured Transported, I b For wings that I Once there, com Beams; when wea Head upon some Knew not, cared no Their giant forms Them hung her s And felt how good How great. A schoolgirl oft in Have I climbed the Andes, and from h Builds her eyrie, h Clouds rolling far In that vast olitud O'er filled with tha Then too, a child, Of one long since Familiar with each Have journeyed of Moriah's crest, or s On Sinai's top the In dreams, I've lar Cabined in that str I've read about My song grows te Yet would linger ! Watch the glory st Wander mid the le Listening the while They tinkling roll,

For Calvary bare

"The Path of the The path of the J By the rising of t

His glory-light

So softly-Yet it

Increasing; till pe

The d A few faint streak The rise of early They tip yon mur And make the att

They chase away

With

And soon the far In one bright blaz His light and life Infusing life into Drooping flowers

Above the thunde Where only God He gathers streng He breathes out The purpling peal The grassy slopes The tiniest flower

Maor has risen:

His path is wond

Far above you me

The lo His path is alway The truth, can't h Let blackest clou Encase-o'er-arch Their ragged edg

They His true path is t Obstructions ris Gird the whole Send up the mist (Eclipsed perhaps

And when his cot As sweetly as ca Blushing with d To think of toil, Undone; and sin! Glorie

O Calvary thy So full of Jesu Thy height's a Till when on 2 And city of ou The world asse May all be fou