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Published under the direction of the General Conference of the Methodist Church of Canada.

\$2 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE Postage Prepaid.

VOL XXXII.

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1880.

No. 19

Fecisti nos ad Te, et inquietum est Cer nostrum, donec requiescat in To.

-ST. AUGUSTINE When I a merry little child. Slept on my mother's breast, I a-ked no sweeter resting place,

But that was not my rest. When I. a maiden, full of hope, Sought laurel for my crest, Its fair green leaves enwreathed my brow, But laurel was not rest.

A woman, in her summer strength, With face toward the west,
I found my hands with gifts o'erflow,
But not amongst them rest.

I weary grew-fast fell my tears, For sad and fruitless quest, From every voice the answer came, I cannot give thee rest.

At last-since I have looked through tears, The truth of truths I see:
"My God—the heart which Thou hast made,
Can rest alone in Thee."

PHIDIAS.

Only a genius recognizes a true genius. Thus Pericles discovered in Phidias a genius of the highest order—an architect, sculptor, painter, engraver, founder in bronze, gold and silver smith, carver in ivory, equally perfect in all these arts. Having chosen him in the first instance as his friend and confidential adviser. Pericles appointed him also general superintendent over the numberless artists and mechanics employed by the state, from architects and sculptors down to the carpenters and weavers. Phidias furnished them with plans, designs, or suggestions, as the case might be, for their respective works. Pericles house was the rendezvous of the great artists and thinkers of Greece. Here were presented and discussed the plans and de- of history; while the name and fame signs of those great works that were to of the still mere illustrious Pericles adorn the city. Any difference of opin-ion were generally settled by an appeal to Pericles and Phidias, whose decis ions were final. On the other hand, highest glory of Athens. He was Phidias's studio was visited by Pericles among the people what Zeus was among the evident subsidence of waters in the to the level of that same rock. The excution of his works and to make suggestions as were deemed necessary for enhancing their beauty and symmetry. Nor is this all. The handsome hend Phidias and his art.—National young men and women of Athens sat willingly for him as models for his artistic creations. Only this co-operation of the highest and the best among the people of Helles rendered it possible for the plastic arts to reach a degree of perfection never equaled before or

It appears, then, as if Zeus himself, in all his gloty and majesty as pictured by the Greek imagination, had been sitting for Phidias as a model. A legend says that the Olympic god had appeared to him in a dream in exactly the form in which the artist produced his statue. The same was said of Onatas. after having executed his celebrated statue of Ceres for Phigalia, and of Parrhasios, after having finished a painting of Herculus. We find similar legends recorded of Raphael and other artists of the Christian art-period. The meaning of these legends is simply this: the glorification of the creative genius of great artists. Macrebius, however, reports that when Phidias was asked from what pattern he framed so divine a figure, he replied that it was from the archetype which he found in the following lines of Homer:

"He spoke, and awful bends his sable brows; Shakes his ambrosial locks and gives the nod,
The stamp of fate, and sanction of the god;
High heav'n with trembling the dread signal took And all Olympus to the center shock."

[Homer's Iliad, Book I, lines 687-687—Popes's

"Revolving in his mind the ideal of Father Zeus as described in those lines Phidiaas," as Cicero said, "gave free reign to his art and hand," and like that your joy may be full " Ask of Raphael, later on, in his thoughts and God who giveth liberally and upbraideth labors pursued a definite ideal as well as a definite idea.

For nearly eight hundred years this statue was the wonder and admiration Caligula, the personification of mean- social meeting in the country. The asgether with other works of Greek art, Saviour." For a time the reflection who dwells in the; and do great of A. D. 475.—National Repository for more than I could bear.—Bishop Mar- because of his manipotence, which

THE AGE OF PHIDIAS.

Indeed, the period of Grecian history in which Phidias lived is a remarkable one. National independence and civil liberty were now in the full possession of the Greeks. They had become concitizenship. As it is now the case in the United States, so it was in Greece; -every citizen had the right and the opportunity to be and to become and to for what he had a special aptitude; unhampered by oppressive laws and unannoyed by useless police regulations. Hence the fine arts flourished and were brought to unparalleled perfection. Mind and thought were free, their freedom having for the first time been asserted and maintained by the incomparable philosopher Anaxagoras. In poetry, Homer's grand epic, the Iliad, had become the common property of the Greek mind and furnished the foundation for its education, while sculptors and painters were embodying his gorgeous imagery in splendid visible forms. Lyric song was brought to perfection by Pindar, and the drama by Æschylus and Sophocles, while a perfect histrionic art furnished ideal forms to the plastic arts, and the latter again in their perfection influenced the former. In short, whatever tended to increase the greatness and fame of Athens, enhance intellectual culture, intensity æsthetic enjoyment, beautify life, and adorn society, was concentrated in that marble-glittering city. In addition to all this, a number of statesmen-Miltiades. Aristides. Themistocles, and Cimon-graced their country, whose names shine with luster on the pages purage him in the ex- the gods, and his contemporaries called him the "Olympian." It is upon this man we have to direct our attention for a while before we are able to compre-Repository for May.

FAITH IN PRAYER.

Alexander the Great had a famous but indigent philosopher in his court. This adept in science was once particularly straightened in his circumstances. To whom should he apply, but to his patron; the conqueror of the world. He no sooner made his request must have been far shorter than has ually. than it was granted. Alexander gave been supposed,—While the question him a commission to receive of his treasury whatever he wanted. He immediately demanded, in his sovereign's knowing how long it is to remain on name, ten thousand pounds. The treasurer, surprised at sc large a demand, refused to comply; but waited upon the king and told him of the request, adding withal how unreasonable he thought the petition, and how exorbitant the sum. Alexander heard him with patience, but as soon as he had ended his remonstrance, he replied, Let the money be instantly paid; I am delighted with this philosopher's way of thinking, he has done me a singular honour; by the largeness of his request he shows me the high idea he has conceived both of my superior wealth and my royal munificence.' We cannot honour God more than by believing what He says, and act under that faith in all our requests at His throne. "All things whatsoever ye shall ask in prayer believing, ye shall receive." "My God shall supply all your need according to his riches in glory by Christ Jesus." "Hitherto ve have asked nothing; ask and receive,

A THRILLING THOUGHT.

Soon after I had united with the of the ancient world. By a state de. Church I had an experience I am sure cree its preservation was intrusted to I can never forget. I was in the sadthe lineal descendants of Phidias. Even | dle on the Lord's day, on my way to a ness, malice and vice, was deterred pects of the autumnal scenery are as from transferring it to his palace at distinct in my memory as if it had Rome for the purpose of taking off its been only yesterday; the warm sun head and placing his own in marble on lay upon the mottled foliage, and there its shoulders. When partially injured seemed the hush of a hallowed peace by lightning and despoiled some of upon the face of nature. All at once miration to the Emperor Julian and the thought came to me: "I am in and one which we will not dilute by his contemporary artists (A. D. 361- the Church, and it is in my power now, any comment of ours: "Do little 362.) Thedosius II., it is said, caused by my unholy living, to bring a blot on things as if they were great, because of it to be transferred to Byzantium, to- the Church, and to dishonour the the majesty of the Lord Jesus Christ, where they all perished in the great fire seemed insupportable; it was almost things as if they were little and easy,

THE ICE PERIOD.

STEADFAST-UNMOVABLE. The New York Times says Professor We like reliable men. They are like Paige, of Illinois, in a lecture, declared springs of water whose sources are deep. that the belief is rapidly growing that Tue Bible says they are "like wells of the great ice period which has ground water." Palestine was full of springs scious of the dignity and worth of their the rocks into soil has been ascribed to which flowed in rainy seasons, but when the rains ceased and the land became a time too remote in the planet's histhirsty, they ceased. But there were tory. The almost universally accepted wells of water, perennial springs, never opinion had been that the great ice caps gushing in time of flood, and never faildevelop into what there was in him, or had been formed by a climate extremeing in time of drought. There are characters just like these springs. Some ly cold through changed cosmic relahave spasms of activity when everybody tions. It was known that the eccenis active, and then subside when the rest tricity of the earth's path around the grow dull. There are others who are sun was subject at long periods to consteadfast. What they are, they are always. They do not depend on the siderable change, resulting in removal, impulse about them for their impulse, at times, of the planet some 15,000,000 and so they do not vary with the temmiles further than it now is from the per of their surroundings. We say of sun. The earth's extraordinary aphesuch men we "know where to find sun. The earth's extraordinary aphe. lion, added to such alterations as are attributable to the procession of the equinox, was thought to have produced the great ice eras of the past. From such postulates it has been held by divers savants that man has inhabited the globe about 2 000,000 years, an opinion from which Paige dissents as not in harmony with the drift of con. not in harmony with the drift of con-temporaneous thought. During win-ter, in the northern hemisphere, we are a wave of the sea, but, like a wave of 25 000,000 miles nearer the sun than not hard to inspire a very penurious during the summer, which tends to equalize our climate, rendering our win-ter much milder and summer less inman with a spasm of liberality. After a fervio appeal for some object of charity, he often surprises us by the largetense than they would be were the conditions reversed. In the southern hemness of his gift. But this spasm of benevolent enthusiasm will be atoned for isphere the opposite is true. There people, being nearer the sun in summer and farther off in winter, have cold by months of intensified stinginess. They who apply to him in the interval will-realize the truth that everything winters and hot summers. At the south finds its level. Men are often urged up pole the ice is vastly in excess of the ice at the north pole, and attracts there fore the meters of the count, unsuging the equilibrium of the earth's center,

bly not far from 150 centuries ago.

UNHALLOWED RESIGNATION.

and say that the work is none of ours

are suffering the will of the Lord, be-

the penalty with shattered nerves, and

we are not strong and vigorous as our

neighbour, who has lived moderately

all his days. Because the neck and

arms of our tender infants are soft, and

white, and dimpled, we let them go

bare and unprotected; then, when

some day we leave the little one out un-

the family circle might be kept un-

This is a noble sentiment of Pascal.

broken for many a year.

works through the."

Some of us really imagine that we

concern to individuals.

moving the equator southward, and slow. It is the difference between drawing the waters of the north pole throwing a wave over a rock thirty feet the Sun of righteousness. These are the evident subsidence of waters in the to the level of that same rock. northern, and comparative absence of work of the gospel is not accomplished dry land in the southern hemisphere. by persuading men to perform certain If the ice ages can be traced to such Christian acts, but by planting in their causes, a glacial period is approaching souls the principles from which these the southern hemisphere, and will, it acts shall continually flow. It is not to secure a particular sum of money for to occupy while on earth, are detained is estimated, reach its maximum about 5 500 years hence. The last ice era to inspire them with a benevolent spirit in the northern hemisphere was probawhich shall respond to every call. You can get money from bad men, as well Paige maintains that, if these views be correct, the ice period will recur in as good men, by fervid appeals. You can pump water from a stagnant pool. about 16,000 years in the northern hemisphere. Granting the hypothesis, the But it is the living fountain we want, time of man's existence on the globe which flows of itself, and flows contin-

The same is true in other things. It is of great importance scientifically, the is easy to move a people in the interest human family has greater interest in of education, so far as to persuade them to build a school-house and estab. the planet; but even this is of small lish a school, but it is not so easy to create in them a permanent appreciation of learning. It is easy to organize a political campaign, and carry an election on some grand principal, but it is not so easy to bring up a whole people It is well to have faith and trust. It to the level of that principle. A cenis well to be resigned to trials that cantury ago the French people were pernot be avoided; but it is not well to suaded to adopt a republican form of hide our talents is a napkin, to take government, but it has taken a hundred our fill of ease and pleasures, and bow years to bring this same people to a down to the gods of pride and fashion, condition where such institutions could then shrink back from the consequences be maintained. In a large number of our States prohibitory laws have been enacted, but in very few has the temperance sentiment been mature enough

cause the flower-barrel is empty, and to enforce and maintain such laws. our coats is out at the elbows, when a A genuine revival must touch the little more self-denial, a little less foldsprings of character, and a true coning of the hands to rest, would raise us version must turn the fountain of a out of the slongh of poverty, and set us man's life. The new purpose must peron our feet, crowned with the gift of a meate his whole being. It must be goodly heritage. We eat rich, unwholemore than a purpose to do certain some food, keep late hours, transgress things, to go to church, to read the all the laws of health, and when we pay Bible, and to pray; more than purpose to respond to some call of charity, or broken constitutions, we wonder why do some deed of kindness. All this is very easy and very common. There are few men who do not have seasons of such repentance as this. But there needs to be a deep purpose of divine service in the soul, which shall branch out all these special duties as the occasion shall open the way.

der the snow, we murmur that our This unchanging attachment to the Father bath bees unkind. In too Christ will produce an unflagging acmany cases, with a little more flannel. tivity in his service. The service will not be stinted, as forced service always ters, 27,798 members, and 528 churches, is, but continuous and bountiful, as the valued at \$1,352,355. outflow of a man's character is disposed to be. We look for a steady stream from a steady fountain.

> An anecdote is told of Rowland Hill. that after preaching a sermon to prove that it was impossible for any man to fall away from grace, he leaned over the pulpit

HEED THE SPIRIT.

Were a young heart, just beginning the Christian race, or a soul, girding itself anew for the life of faith to enquire of me, "What shall I do to keep my peace with God, to retain the near sweet sense of spiritual things?" I should answer, as one of the most important lessons my experience has taught. Be careful to obey at once, and with a reverend spirit, all those sacred inward impulses that call to prayer and communion with heavenly things. Luy aside the charming book; steal away from the enticing friend; resist the harmless-looking temptation, and go to the closet and kneel down to talk with Jesus. Tell him all there is in your heart. Do this as often as you have any feeling that reminds you of prayer; and also make a closet of good words, or evil deeds. This is, indeed, the sea, it will come down again. It is a rare and sensitive virtue.

OUTRUNNING THE BRETHREN. Some of the planets finish their rotations in much less time than others. The nearer they are to the sun, the more speedily they recover. Mercury, for instance, is not quite eighty-eight days in accomplishing his year, while Saturn takes up considerably more gospel is so soon matured for glory, by their nearren, and (like John at the tomb of our Lord) to reach the sepulcher, finish their course, and ascend to their Master's joy at a very early period; while other saints, who do not ripen so fast, from their crown until they are full of years, and good works. Each of these is gathered as a shock of corn in its season. O believer! if thy God summon thee away betimes, his Spirit will perfect that which concerneth thee: nor will Providence apply the sickle until grace has made thee white for the harvest. Or, if he lengthens thy thread having much for thee to do, and much to suffer, he will show himself the God of thy old age, and not forsake thee when thou art gray-headed; for he hath invariably declared, "Even to your old age I am he; and even to hoar hairs will I carry you." Isa, xlvi. 4.

Miscellaneous Methodist Items.

The British Wesleyan Thanksgiving Fund, up to April 1, had reached a total

VICTORIA AND TASMANIA METHODIST CONFERENCE.—This Conference was held in Southern Australia Jan. 21-30. Rev. Mr. Hodgson, of Geelong, was elected President, and Rev. Geo. Daniel, Secretary. Dr. Dare and Revs. J. Hutchinson. R. Hart, G. T. Howard, and J. B. Porteus were returned supernumerary for one year. The report of Wesley College indicated marked prosperity, and Dr. Waugh was re-appointed President. Rev. J. Watsford was re-elected Missionary Secretary. A resolution was adopted, directing that temperance sermons should be preached in all the Conference Churches on the second Sunday in December.

From India comes a collection of \$300 toward General Conference expenses.

The various branches of the Methodist Church in England and Wales provide for the spiritual wants of 3.138,000, or about one-eighth of the population.

The M. E. Church of Canada was or ganized in 1791 by the Rev. Mr. Losee, of the New York connection, in the Kingston district. In 1828 the Society became independent of the United States. It now boasts three Conferences, 300 minis-

An "Evangelistic tour around the world" is about to be undertaken by Rev. J. S. Inskip and wife and three or four others. They intend to leave New York June 26th. They will first hold a series of meetings in Great Britain, and then proceed to the continent. The party is composed of "higher life" people (so called), and they are quite heartily enand said, "I should not recommend any dorsed by the New York Conference of of you to try it."

RITCEY'S COVE, April 22nd, 1380.

Three years ago Bro. Rogers, then Superintendent of the Lunenburg Circuit, wrote of the circuit that scarce a death had happened on it during his first nine menths of labor. The Ritcey's Cove Circuit contains about a third of the number of people then on the Lunenburg Circuit. and during our first nine months of labor on it twenty-three funerals have been attended. Quite a number of deaths hap pened among our young people and children by the diphtheria scourge, but still a fair proportion have been adults most of them in life's prime. Among our members we record the following :

MR. DANIEL GERHARDT,

of LaHave Ferry, a comparatively young man, cut down by consumption. Quiet and unobtrusive in life, there was hope in his death. We trust that the Saviour in whom he believed some few years since revealed himself to him in death.

MRS. LUCY WILKIE.

of LaHave Ferry, aged 74 years, was the next to go home to God. She was faithful in her life, not allowing any thing to come between her and her God. As long as health permitted she was in her place in all the services of the sanctuary: and when sickness came, and her sufferings were extreme, she knew where to look and upon whom to lean for comfort. In her intense suffering, caused by cancer, she often prayed that her Heavenly Pather would release her from the flesh, vet never murmured at Him. She loved Him 1 ife, and in death He was not unmindful of ber.

MR. AUSTIN CORKUM.

of Feltzen South, aged 35 years, was also called upon by the great Ruler of all things to pass out of this life into the next. His life had not been faithfully spent in God's service. He was converted some years ago, but in the course of time became careless, and lost the sense of acceptance with God. His little girl was smitten with diphtheria, and that he felt was God's call to him to repent. He gave himself up to seek God, his prayer was heard, and now living or dying, said he, I will serve the Lord. His little girl died saying, "My rest is in Heaven." Then his little boy followed, saying, " Now the door is open, enter while you may"; and he followed shortly after, having taken the disease while nursing his child. He died in great peace, saying, "What is that bright light yonder? 'Tis all light ! There is glory all around!"

The last death of which I would write is the greatest loss to the church militant of them all.

MR. THOMAS RITCEY,

of Tuesday, April 13th. He was a Prince in our Israel, and always to the front in battle. As a Trustee and Steward he was faithful and diligent. He loved the Church of his choice with strong devotion. Her interests were always dear to him. If others became cold and careless in atmeetings, he mourned and was the more regular himself; and in his seat on the Sabbath day you might depend upon seeing him listening to the preached word. We shall miss him from the councils of the church. He was no idle spectator in her business meetings, but was active in speech and action to meet any difficulties which might arise. Of his religious life there can be no doubt. He was first impressed with religious convictions under the ministry of Mr. Webb, but had lost his first love. Subsequently, under the ministry of Rev. Joseph Hart, he found again his pardoning Lord; from that date he has been walking with and labouring for God. He mourned over Mr. Hart's death sincerely, but perhaps they now rejoice together. Of our brother's death we have had ample warning. For the past two years a cough has said to him and to his friends, "Consumption is doing its work here!" He met the warning voice very bravely, and though there were many things he would have lived for, yet he willingly looked at his possible end. He examined his own heart; he looked to the rock on which he was trusting, and he said, "'Tis abright." Looking onward and seeing the approach of death, he said. "I am not afraid." He believed to the end in the doctrine of conversion, and of assurance he knew the adoption of a son into the family of God, and waited patiently in that knowledge unto the end. His interest in the affairs of the church continued unabated unto the end. He felt sad at any lack of prosperity, and rejoiced in any signs of good which was hers. He was a reader of the WESLEYAN for years, and perhaps that is one reasou why his loyalty to Methodism knew no

family retired to rest feeling that he would perhaps live another summer with them. It was not to be so. At midnight the summons came. His wife awoke to find him sitting in his bed and coughing. He could just ask for something to cough in and say, I am bleeding. Then gently falling back upon his pillow, without a murmur, or even a struggle, he passed over the river. His sons hurried to his bedside, but he was gone.

O. that without a lingering groan, I may the welcome word receive; My body with my charge lay down, And cease at once to work and live.

We say of him to-day, as we look for him and miss him from our midst, "The memory of the just is blessed."

GRORGE HENDERSON, ESQ., J. P.

Bro. Henderson was born January 181 6 His parents were both God-fearing and deeply pious. They were devotedly attached to Methodism. In their early youth, in Ireland, they became partakers of the grace of our Lord and Saviour, and through the high noon of years of strength and usefulness they stood by our growing church in the Annapolis Valley; and down to hoary hairs their early preference and deep love for our church never for a moment waned. The dear mother, who still survives her son, had the high honor and privilege of hearing that prince of Methodist evangelists, Gideon Ouseley, and with almost rapturous delight she refers to that halcyon period to this day.

The childhood of our brother was marked by unusual quietness and obedience to his parents. The testimony of his mother is that she never knew him to use an improper word in all his life but once, and that when he was but a child. He was a very studious and thoughtful boy. In this respect he had most excellent home example, which did not lose its effect upon him, but, no doubt, had very much to do with all his subsequent life. At the early age of fifteen he began the work of public teaching, and this vocation he pursued for a good many years.

In 1841, or 39 years ago, he came from Annapolis and settled in Digby. He was then a young man, full of a laudible ambition and great perseverance. He seemed admirably fitted for educational work, and this work he faithfully pursued for about 14 years, but his health utterly failed, and it seemed for a time that leaven would claim him; but a change in business was followed by greatly restored health. He now entered upon commercial life, and for 15 years was fully engaged in this department of work. As a business man he was diligent, practical any of the artifices of trade, but by honest, earnest and persevering toil. "The hand of the diligent maketh rich." is a maxim of Bitcey's Cove, aged 55 years. He ex- of Heaven-inspired ethics, and we have changed mortality for life about midnight | ample proofs of its truthfulness. He thoroughly attended to all the details of his business, and by carefulness and prudence and good habits of economy, and, above all, God's blessing on the labor of both his head and his hands, he reached a very comfortable temporal position.

He was a man not only well-informed, tendance at class meetings or prayer- but, we may say, critically informed. He was endowed with a clear intellect, and he was a close student and a keen observer of men and things. As a citizen he was highly respected, and commanded, by his sterling integrity and unswerving uprightness, the esteem and confidence of all good men who had the pleasure of knowing him. But to know our brother fully and appreciate him, he had to be met at his home—this was his earthly paradise-not for its affluence and superb appointments, but what is infinitely better, its real, true and uniform kindness. His urbanity here could not well be excelled; and in this he was right nobly helped by her whom he has left a little while behind him. The long line of ministers who have preceded me on this station will bear ample testimony to this

He never sought public honors, still they were given to him. In 1864 he was appointed County Assignee, which office he held till the law in relation to this matter was abrogated a short time since. He was agent for the Branch Bank of the N. S. Bank for something near three years, or since the Branch was introduced to this town. This responsible position he filled most honorably and to the perfect sstisfaction of the General Directors.

But we come to speak of him in a higher relation of life than any of those indicated above. He was born again, born of the Spirit of God, when he was about nineteen years old. This was the grandest factor and the most important epoch in all his life. His own testimony on this point was that he was "made unspeakably happy." He was filled with peace and joy in the Holy Ghost. He united with the Methodist Church, and remained her swerving. His end came very suddenly. devoted supporter to the last hour of his On Tuesday evening he sat up between life. For many years he held the office two and three hours conversing cheerfully of Recording Steward, Trustee Steward.

The duties of these several offices he faithfully and honorably discharged.

He was a systematically benerolen t man. No one will ever know the extent of his doing in this direction. Towards the Methodist Church his hand was ever open-largely, freely, liberally. He certainly belonged to that class of whom the sweet and comforting words have been spoken, "The Lord loves a cheerful giver." Taking his whole life into ac count, perhaps the Dominion of Canada does not furnish another man who, a ccording to his means, has been more liberal in supporting the church and her institutions. In very many respects the loss to our church especially, and then, in a wider sense, to the community at large, will be deeply felt for a long time to

His last illness came. It was short, only about eight days. He suffered considerable pain of body, but the Lord kept him in great peace. Every thing that medical skill and loving ministrations could do was done for him. No murmur, no complaining, but trusting the Divine Saviour fully. It was my great privilege to be with him during a good portion of his illness. Shortly before his spirit left the body the last words he spoke, and he spoke with very unusual emphasis and unction-three times were the words uttered-"I am saved; I am saved; I am saved." This was enough. Soon the calm of the "sleep in Jesus" followed, as wife, mother and friends kneeled before our God to give thanks for sustaining, saving and comforting grace, and ask help for time to come. Thus our dear brother died on the 9th inst., aged 64 years. His funeral took place on the following Tuesday, and was attended by a large cencourse of friends and acquaintances. The clergymen of the town were mostly all present. The Rev's Jas. Taylor. of Arcadia, C. Jost, of Bear River, Wm. Ainley, of Barton, and P. H. Robinson, of Digby Neck, with the writer, took part in the services held in our church. The memorial service held in our church was most solemn and affecting. Our prayer for the widow, the aged mother, and other relatives of the deceased, is that our loving Father in Heaven may abundantly comfort their hearts, and bring them bye-and-bye to the precious rest of glory.

R. WASSON. Digby, April 26th, 1880.

CORRESPONDENCE

MR. EDITOR,—I have been a careful read for the purpose of ascertaining the results of the Quarterly meetings, with regard to the Resolution of Conference respecting "Invitation," and I find with one or two exceptions, the resolution has been ignored altogther, and the usual practice of inviting has been adherred to, and will be carried out with even greater tenacity than ever: I find also, that several of the ministers have been invited to circuits, for the next year, and have accepted, with the the fullest expectation of going to those circuits. Now, Mr. Editor I wish to know whether the Stationing Committee have the power to say, that one minister invited to a circuit shall go, and another minister invited to another circuit shall not go, because they (the Stationing Comm ittee) want to make room for a minister who has not received an invitation, but who they think for some reason or other ought to be sent, rather than the minister who has been invited, and so they ignore his invitation altogether and send the minister who they think ought to go; I know this been done in several instance s heretofore, and I say that it is not right, for, if the Stationing Committee regard one invitation with favour, for instance. the invitation from the Quarterly Meeting of a circuit that may be considered the best circuit in the Conference, then I say, that they ought to respect all the other invitations, no matter who from and not to, use a common expression. " make fish of one and flesh of the other." Whilst on this subject, I will give my candid opinion that I think it would be far better if the Stationing Committee were composof half laymen, then I think the system of invitations would be done away with, as the Quarterly meetings would then be better satisfied to bear the selection of their minister in the Stationing Committee and they would have more confidence in that august body, aud for various reasons which need not be mentioned here.

A LAYMAN. THE ORIGIN OF SUNDAY SCHOOL'S.

DEAR SIE,-The following letter may possibly throw some new light on the above subject about which everything is generally supposed to be well and widely known. The original establishment of the Sunday school is almost unanimously attributed to the noble philanthropic

was Superintendent of the Sabbath School. | year is therefore regarded as the Sunday school Centennial, and appropriate services are being held in different parts in commemoration of that important event. Toe writer, Rov. Wm. Corke is a prominent minister in the Methodist New Connexion, England, and the author of several well known and valuable works.

From the historic facts referred to in this letter it would appear that the modern Sunday school can be traced to Methodist origin, and was in existence some years before the idea of such an institution suggested itself to Mr. Raikes.

Yours, &c. WM. HARRISON.

Richmond, N. B., April 20, 1880.

MR. W. C. O.,-MY DEAR SIR.-You have a perfect right to request me to suh stantiate my statement as to the origin of Sunday schools, and I feel it a duty to supply you with an answer. The facts are these: Miss Hannah Ball, a pious and benevolent young lady, and a member of the Methodist Society at High Wycombe, commenced a Sunday-school in which without any earthly remuneration, she instructed many rude and ignorant children in theknowledge of God and the Holy Scriptures. Her pious and benevolent effort began in 1769; and in the following year (1770), writing to the Rev. John Wesley, she says: "The children meet twice a week, every Sunday and Monday. They are a wild little company, but seem willing to be instructed. I labor amongst them, earnestly desiring to promote the interests of the Church of Christ."* At Little Lever, near Bolton, in Lancashire, about five years after the above date, a poor man named James Hey assembled boys and girls together in a cottage to teach them reading and instruct them in Divine truth; and from this three branch Sunday-schools were formed for the same purpose. One Mr. Adam Crompton, a paper manufacturer, supplied books, and subscriptions were obtained to pay each teacher one shilling per day for the service thus rendered. This was in 1775. The Rev. David Simpson, of Macclesfield is also said to have commenced Sundayschools as early as 1778.1 Here, then, we have in operation Sunday-schools in three Counties from three to I2 or 12 years before the benevolent efforts of Mr. Raikes. Many years ago I heard of a Sundayschool near Ashton-under-Lyne which was begun at a period earlier than that originated by Mr. Raikes; and in the month of October last, the Rev. J. O. Clarke, D. D, of Macon, in the U. States of America informed me personally, in my own house of the fact that Mr. Wesley himself had a Sunday-school in Savannah. in the State of Georgia, and this must have been forty years prior to that period assigned to the school originated by Mr. Raikes, of Glou-

In my address before the Conference in Birmingham I said further, that the first idea of a Sunday-school that entered the mind of Mr. Raikes was suggested by Miss Sophia Cooke, a pious Methodist lady, who became the wife of Samuel Bradburn, the most eloquent Methodist preacher of that day. The fact was this Miss Cooke, was lamenting the ignorance and wickedness of the neglected children in the streets of Gloucester, and asked, What could be done for them? Then the above lady replied. "Let us teach them to read and take them to church." idea was at once adopted. Miss Cooke herself assisted Mr. Raikes in the organisation of the schools and attended with him in the first instance when the scholars passed through the streets of Gloucester as a ragged procession on their way to the church.'

I thus present my unknown friend with the facts on which my remarks were based, not with any view to detract from the honour due to Mr. Raikes, but to show the historic truth so far as is known. As for Mr. Raikes, all honour to him for the work he did. My own Sunday-school has a picture of the good man on its walls. and checrfully contributes towards the coming celebration of his honoured name.

Yours most truly, WILLIAM COOKE. London, April 4, 1889.

*"Life of Hannah Ball," by Jackson. Preface

† "Life and Times of Wesley," by the Rev. Luke † Evangelical Magazine, 1842, p. 84. Quoted by Mr. Tyerman in his "Life of Wesley," vol. iii.

§ "History of Methodism," by Dr. Stevens.

RESOLUTION OF THE QUARTERLY MEETING HELD AT GUYSBOR-OUGH, MARCH 29th, 1880.

Resolved That, as the late Rev. Joseph Hart was a native of this place, this Quarterly Board cannot allow his death to pass without expressing deep sympathy with the widow, parents, and other relations of the deceased, and also acknow. ledging with gratitude the grace God bestowed on him while pursuing such an honorable and useful course.

JAMES H. BUCKLEY.

Recording Steward. While our Quarterly Board is lamenting the death of that valient "Soldier of the Cross," the late Rev. Joseph Hart, it recommends a youth, as a candidate, to fill the broken ranks. Thus it is, while the "Lord buries his workmen he carries on his work." The Board also unanimously eternal truth. A privilege never call expressed its disapprobation of the "Invitation System," stating, that in its judgment, the Stationing Committe should be untrammelled, in appointing the minis- God." The Jews have said so, and ters to their spheres of labor.

We are sorry, that we have nothing dust. Our Saviour taught all humanity special of a religious nature to report to say-" Our Father in heaven," from this mission, yet we labor in hope with his neighbours and family. His and for the long term of nearly 30 years Robert Raikes, it 1780. The present Financially we are trying to rise above days.

our difficulties, and it may be, that by the blessing of God we shall bye and bye, stand in a better position than that which we now occupy.

Permit a reference to Bro. McArthur's representation of the Port Clyde Church debt, given in the WESLYYAN of the 19th ult. He says "we paid \$162 during the first six months of our pastorate here" Taking this as an evidence of the disposition, and the ability of the community to handle the debt, we evidently used appropriate words when we represented it as comparatively light." Again he save. "And within almost the same time Port Clyde paid its full apportionment of the ministers salary \$96." This being \$16 above what it contributed the whole of the previous year for the same purpose This plainly shows, that when we represented the greater part of the pew rent (\$160) as available for salary, we were strictly in keeping with facts. And further he says, "and all this in the face of local and commercial difficulties, of which Bro. Tweedie knew nothing, while he was on the Circuit." If in the face of these "difficulties," previous arrangements worked out so admirably, it must be evident, that our representation was not in the least overdrawn, nor is our position likely to be shaken by such "samples." We do think when that imaginary Shadow" vanishes from Bro. McArthur mind, he must see that we did not in sinuate, nor say, neither is it the point at issue, that the "Port La Tour Circuit" was declining financially under his pas-toral oversight, nor do we see any reason that it should, the pastor having "atteined to that maturity of youth distinguished by its extention of all the energy and none of the rashuess of earlier stage

April 26th.

Exordium of a Speech of Logn Kossuth. Governor of Hungary, delivered in Fancuil Hall. Boston, Dec. 1851.

JAMES TWEEDY.

Ladies and Gentlemen,-Do me the instice to believe that I rise not with any pretension to eloquence, within the cradle of American liberty. If I were standing on the ruins of Prytanaum. and had to speak whence Demosthenes spoke, my tongue would refuse to ober my words would die away upon my lips. and I would listen to the winds, fraught with the dreadful realization of his unheeded prophesies.

Spirit of American eloquence from not at my boldness, that I dare abuse Shakspeare's language in Fancuil Hall! It is a stange fate, and not my choice.

My tongue is fraught with a downtrodden nation's wrongs. The justice of my cause, is my eloquence; but my fortune may approach the altar whence the flame arose which roused your fathers from degradation to inder ence. I claim my people's share in the benefit of the laws of nature and of nature's God. I will nothing add to the historical reputation of these walls, but I dare hope not to sully them, by appealing to those maxims of political truth, the promulgation of which made often tremble these walls, from the thundering cheers, of freemen, roused by the ciarion sound of inspired oratory.

"Cradle of American liberty!"-it is

a great name, but there is something in it which saddens my heart. You should not say, "American Liberty." You should say, "Liberty in America." Liberty should not be either American or European-it should be just "Liberty." God is God. He is neither America's God, nor Europe's God; he is God. So should Liberty be, "American Liberty" has much the sound as if you would say "American privilege." And there is the rub. Look to History, and when your heart saddens at the fact that Liberty never yet was lasting in any corner of the world, and in any age, you will find the key of it in the gloomy truth, that all who yet were free, regarded Liberty as their privilege, instead of regarding it as a principl The nature of every privilege is exclu siveness-that of a principle is communicative. Liberty is a principle-its community is its security-exclusive ness is its doom.

What is aristocracy? It is exclusive liberty; it is privilege; and aristo cracy is doomed, because it is contrary to the destiny of men. Aristocracy should vanish, not in the nations, but also from amongst the nations. So long as that is not done, liberty will no where be lasting on the earth. It is equally fatal to individuals as to nations, to believe themselves beyond the reach of vicissitudes. To this proud reliance, and the isolation resulting therefrom, more victims have fallen than to oppression by immediate adversities You have predigiously grown by your freedom of seventy-five years; what is seventy-five years to take for charter of immortality? No, no! my humble tongue tells the records be lasting. Liberty restricted to one nation never can be sure. You may say, "We are the prophets of God; but you shall not say, "God is only off their pride of Jerusalem lies in the his Jerusalem is lasting to the end of

Whether on the sea partition that divid is something thin plank or half an The machinery of within us. The tiss beating powers in th not thicker than a p if that thin partiti ruptured, it would with us as if a canno us. Death is inse with life in the very bodies. Struggle a the space, no man c further from death of a sheet of paper. Mr. Wesley says o "Our preachers, ma fa!len. They are no are not alive to God enervated, fearful of

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ship. They have no God gave to Thom Bridge, or to you (M ton. Give me one h who fear nothing be nothing but God, and whether they be cle-Such alone will shake and set up the kingd earth."

We see in a jewele there are pearls, and other precious stone cutting instruments. tools for their polishing are in the work-house, neighbors to them. God's jewel; his work jewels are polishing for house ; and those he e and means to make n be hath oftenest his to

The pulpit without secularized, and sink common things. It los the minds of men. A ly ceases, and it only of preference, from n fortuitous circumstant less pulpit is like E river to water the garde the intellect, but canno To change and control there must be Christ in

RELIEF & EXTEN

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Liberty is a principle—its

ty is its security—exclusive

THE THIN PARTITION.

When we walk near the powerful machinery, we know that one single misstep, and those mighty eagines would tear us to ribbons with their flying wheels, or grind us to powder in their ponderous jaws. So, when we are thundering across the land in a railcar, and there is nothing but half an inch of iron flange to hold us upon the track. So, when we are at sea in a ship, and there is nothing but the thickness of a plank between us and eternity. We imaging then that we see how close we are to the edge of the precipice. But we do not see it. Whether on the sea or on the land, the partition that divides us from eternity is something thinner than the oak plank or half an inch of iron flange. The machinery of life and death are within us. The tissues that hold these beating powers in their place are often not thicker than a piece of paper, and, if that thin partition were pierced or ruptured, it would be just the same with us as if a cannon ball had struck Death is inseparably bound up with life in the very structure of our bodies. Struggle as he will to widen the space, no man can at any time go further from death than the thickness Alex of a sheet of paper.

Mr. Wesley says of many in his day: Mr. Wesley says of many in the day of them, have are not alive to God. They are soft, Saml Pattison... 100 Small sums... 200 Wm 100 PE Witter..... 100 A S Hicks...... 100 Small sums... 375 Saml Pattison... 100 Colloctions..... 755 ship. They have not the spirit which God gave to Thomas Lee at Pately Bridge, or to you (Mr. Mather) at Boston. Give me one hundred preachers who fear nothing but sin, and desire nothing but God, and I care not a straw, Such alone will shake the gates of hell, and set up the kingdom of God upon

We see in a jeweler's shop that, as there are pearls, and diamonds, and other precious stones, there are files, cutting instruments, and many sharp tools for their polishing; and while they are in the work-house, they are continual neighbors to them. The Church is God's jewel; his work-house where his jewels are polishing for his palace and A M Wright, pd 5 10 00 paid...... 1000 house; and those he especially esteems, and means to make more resplendent, he hath oftenest his tools upon

The pulpit without Christ becomes secularized, and sinks to the level of common things. It loses its power over the minds of men. All that is unearthly ceases, and it only becomes a thing of preference, from mere accident or fortuitous circumstances. A Christless pulpit is like E en without the river to water the garden. It may affect the intellect, but cannot stir the heart. To change and control the human heart, there must be Chrisf in the pulpit.

RELIEF & EXTENSION FUND

LISTS RECEIVED.

NEW BRUNSWICK AND P. E. ISLAND CONFERENCE.

St. John District.

Sussex Circuit-						
Peter Snider \$	12 00	Orin H	aves		2	0
Mrs F Strickton	10 25	L CMc	Cully		1	0
H Johnson	6 00	Mrs Jas	Ryan.		1	0
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Fredericton District. Jacksonville Circuit.

John Bennett \$5 00 Chas Alterton 1 00 H Cowperthwaite 5 00 Edwd Lindon... 1 00

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Sackville District.

L	Sackville Circuit.
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	Allada Bulmer 1 00 Mr and Mrs Edw'd
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Dorchester Circuit. M Atkinson..... \$1 00 C R Palmer 1 00 8 B 1 00 Mrs Ross 1 00 De Mill Buck ... 1 00 R D Taylor 1 00 Alex " 1 00 Mrs John Weldon 1 00 R A Chapman 2 00 Wm " 1 00 Mrs M Palmer... 1 00 Mrs J A ', 1 00 Total \$40 30

St. Stephen's District. P. E. Island District. Alberton Circuit. Geo M Clark..... 5 00 Aretas Mutpart.... 5 00 M R Leard 5 00 Miss Weeks 1 00

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'	Bedeque Circuit.
1	H Seacord, pd \$5 10 00 Major Wright and 10 00
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1	Comm wright, bd., 300 John Howest and # 00
1	Wm Cook and 100 John Howatt, pd 500
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	W A Leard, pd 100 paid

Murray Harbour Circuit.
Hon Saml Prowse 50 50 Walker Duke 41 00
John Hawkins 4 00 Hector McNeilla 1 00
Jas H Brooks 100 Lachlin McNeill 1 50
Chas Machon 5 00 Albert Fargues 1 00
F J McLean and C Duncan McDoneld 1 00
M Brehant 100 Henry Danford 1 50
J E Buchannan 1 00 Wm Carins 1 50
Danl Machon 3 00 Chas T Brobant 200
Mrs D Machon 1 00 Mrs E Machan 1 00
Mrs Jane Penny 100 John Righon 100
Chas LeLacheur. 400 Benj C Kennedy. 100
Robt Glover 1 00 Edwd Dunn 1 00
Wm Harris 2 00 Donald McFayden 1 00
Mary Buchannon 2 00 Malcolm McAuley 1 00
Mrs G Hawkins 200 Mrs T Beck 100
Wm Machon 2 00 Small sums 23 59
John D LeLacheur 1 00 White Sands Public
Chas Jarvis 1 00 collection 4 93
Elisha Beck 1 00 Cape Bear Public
J W McKenzie 1 00 collection 2 89

Total\$132 91 Pownal Circuit. Saml Diake,pd....20 00 Wm Campbell, pd 1 00 J J Gay 1 00 Jas Yates,pd..... 1 00

Albert Gay....... 10 00 Nathaniel Gay.... 1 10 Henry Drake pd. 5 00 Jas Brown..... 1 00 Jas McRae, pd.... 5 00 Nicholas Cousens... 1 00 W F Campbell.... 5 00 Small sums & col-Mrs P M Burke,pd 5 00 lections, pd \$2.. 3 00 Wm Ferguson, pd 4 00

Jas Mellish 2 00

Henry Seely 2 00

SURE CURE FOR RHEUMATISM to a very gratifying extent, and as we AND NEURALGIA.

MEDICAL MEN APPROVE.

FROM A. H. PECK, M.D., Peticodiac, N.B.

Messrs. T. Graham & Son,-Dear Sirs -I have tried your "CONSTITUTIONAL REMEDY" in several cases of Neuralgia with marked effect. I have used it for Chronic Lumbago that has troubled me more or less for several years; I took two er three doses (large ones), and applied your PAIN ERADICATOR externally, and I am in hopes they have made a permanent cure; at all events, I have not had any return of that complaint since using these medicines, more than nine months ago.

I have had many opportunities of observing the good effects of your PAIN ERADICATOR in the past ten or twelve years in Rheumatism and other complaints. From what I have learned of their efficacy, and from what you have told me of the ingredients composing them, and the evident skill with which they are prepared, that their combined use constitutes a very valuable remedy for Rheumatism and Neuralgia complaints.

You are at liberty to make use of this, A. W. PDCK.

LIGHT BRAHMA FOWLS. ECCS FOR HATCHING.

THE ADVERTISER offers to supply to Farmers and others, Eggs from the "Tees" strain of Light Brahma Fowls imported by him from Pennaylvania this winter. The Light Brahma is most profitable, costing no more to raise a nine pound Brahma than a four pound Barndoor. The advertiser received the first prize at the late Halifax Poultry Show for the heaviest Cockerel any variety. Price \$3.00 per 13, and \$5.00 per 26 Eggs, carefully packed and sent to any part of the Do Cash must in every case accompany
Each order executed in turn. Eggs from pure stock. Brown Leghorns same price. Address J. PENNINGTON,

Halifax, N. S.

PURE SPICES

BROWN & WEBB (LATE AVERY BROWN & CO.)

DRUGGISTS.

SPICE MERCHANTS HALIFAX,

Invite the attention of readers of the WESLEYAN to the

UNRIVALLED EXCELLENCE

of the Spices ground and sold by them For more than Twenty-Five years our House has made

PURE SPICES A Specialty.

Having been Pioneers in introducing and advocating their use in place of the MISERABLE TRASH very com. Spices. We were the FIRST, and for many years the ONLY packers of really Genuine Ground Spices in Halifax, and with little or no advertising Avery, Brown & Co's

Unadulterated Ground Spices have come to be recognized in most parts of Nova Scotia as THE BEST.

The result has been the gradual creation of a demand for better Spices, and other packers and dealers have been forced to meet this growing improvement in popular taste by furnishing better goods than formerly.

Still, while most grinders profess to supply Pure Spices, they also offer several inferior grades, thus admitting that they practice adulteration. The recent reports of the analysis of Spices and Foods, by the Inspectors appointed by the Dominion Government, have thrown fresh light upon the enormous extent of the adulteration practiced upon Spices. Reference to these reports will show that

BROWN & WEBB'S SPICES

have invariably stood the test, and been reported

Absolutely Pure Spice.

The only excuse for the adulteration of Spices is that the price is thus reduced; but this really only benefits the dealer at the expense of the consumer. In reality as the value of Spice depends only on its Strength and Flavor

The Best is Always the Cheapest.

Our sale of Pure Spices has increased purchase the whole Spices in large quantities in the best markets of the world, we are enabled to offer our Genuine Spices at little, if anything, higher prices than are demanded for inferior goods of other brands. Be it understood, however, that we will never sacrifice the QUALITY of our goods to the rage for CHEAPNESS, but will

Power, on our own premises, packed in tinfoil packets of 2 ounce and quarter pound, FULL WEIGHT, and labelled with OUR NAME. They may be had of all the leading retail grocers throughout the Maritime Provinces. We request the favor of a TRIAL of them by any who have not already used them, convinced that their own merits will secure their continuous use.

Ground Allspice, Ground Cinnamon, Ground Cloves, Ground Ginger, Ground Pepper, Mixed Spices.

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WHOLESAL'E Importers of Cast and Wrought Iron Pipe, with Fittings, Engineers' Sapplies and Machinery

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Public Buildings, Residences and Factories supplied with Warming Apparatus and Plumbing Fixtures, With all the Modern Improvements, fitted by Engineers thoroughly acquainted

with our climate. SOLE AGENTS FOR THE SALE AND APPICATION OF

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And Roofing Materials in and for the Province of Nova Scotia. monly sold in these Provinces as Ground Nos! 162 to 172 also 306 Barrington Street, Halifax.

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AUTUMN AND WINTER STOCK COMPLETE.

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CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED

IS A FACT ATTESTED BY THE HICHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES IN THE WORLD.

A careful observance of the laws of health, and the systematic and persistent use of SCOTT'S EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL with HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA will accom-This result. This preparation has all the virtues of these two most valuable specifies, in a form perfectly palatable, and acceptable to the most delicate stomach, and we make the unqualified statement that SCOTT'S EMULSION is being used with better results, and endorsed and prescribed by more physicians for Consumption—and the diseases leading to it, Chronic Coughs, Bronchitis, Scrofula, Anaemia, General Debility and the Wasting Disorders of children, than any other remedy known to medical science. The rapidity with which patients improve on this food medicine diet, is truly mar-

SEE WHAT PHYSICIANS AND THE PEOPLE SAY ABOUT IT.

66 West Thirty-sixth street, New York, Sept. 2, 1876.

GENTS-I have frequently prescribed SCOTT'S EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL with HYPOPHOSPHITES during the past year and legard it as a valuable preparation in scrofulous and consumptive platable and efficacious. Messes. Scott & Bowne—Gentlemen—Within the last year I have used in my own family, and in my private practice prescribed very extensively Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hy-

POPHOSPHITES and found it a most valuable preparation, especiaelly in diseases of children. It is agreeable to the most delicate stomach; which renders it a very reliable agent as a nutritive remedy Yours respectfully, October 12, 1879.

MESSRS. SCOTT & BOWNE—Gentlemen—Within the last two months I have fairly tried SCOTT'S EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL with HYPOPHOSPHITES, and I candidly declare that it is the finest preparation of the kind that has ever been brought to my notice; in affections of the lungs and other wasting diseases, we consider it our most reliable agent, in a perfectly elegant and agreeable form. Very truly J. SIMONAUD, M D, New Orleans, La.

Name :- Gentlemen:-In September 1877, my health began to fail and my physical product spinal trouble; under his care I got some relief from pain, but my general always maintain the standard of purity which has given our brand of Ground Spice the preference wherever it is known.

Our Spices are ground by Steam

Our Spices are ground by Steam

Our Spices are ground by Steam

Our Spices are ground by Steam have taken no other medicine since commencing with your Emulsion and shall continue its use until I am perfectly well. I frequently meet some friend on the street who asks, what cured you and I answer Scott's EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL, &c. I have a friend who has not spoken aloud for 15 months and he is getting better, I gave him a bottle, and he bought two more, then got a dozen and says that it is food and medicine for him. He was given up to die a year ago; but he is improving now wonderfully. My recovery is exciting the surprise of many people, and I shall do all I can to make known your valuable medicine.

Very truly yours, HF SLOCUM, Lowell, Mass.

About the 25th of last April I got a bottle or your Emulsion, and at that time I was so prostrated at no one who saw me thought I could live but a few days at most. I could retain nothing on my omach and was literary starving. I commenced the use of the Emulsion in small doses; it was the omach and was interary starving. I commenced the use of the EMULSION in small doses; it was the rest thing that would stay on my stomach; I continued its use, gradually increasing the dose; and om that hour I commenced mending, and now am able to ride and walk and am gaining flesh and trength rapidly. I have advised other parties to try it, and some two or three have already ied it. I am sure I shall entirely recover.

I am yours

R W HAMILTON. M D

SCOTT& BOWNE Manufacturing Chemists. NEW YORK and BELLVILLE, ONT A Nov. 14, 79 lyear.

SAMUELA. CHESLEY, M. A | A M ERICAN HOUSE: 230 ARGYLE STREET Attorney-at-Law, &c.,

Lunenburg, N.S. Jn1yla

BORDEN & ATKINSON. BARRISTERS

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THE WESLEYAN

FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1880.

CALVINISM AND ARMINIANISM A number of eminent literary men are accustomed to meet in Boston frequently for the consideration of subjects of greater or lesser importance. These gentlemen are spc en of some times as "The Chestnut Street Club." At a recent meeting the subject for discussion was the celebrated Jonathan Edwards, a New England divine of the last century. Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes was the first speaker of the evening. He referred to the character of Edwards with respect and veneration, but denounced his theology. Edwards was a Calvinist of the strongest type. Holmes denounced his Calvinism as full of "unnatural cruelty and monstrosity."

Dr. Bartol, Professer Benjamin Peirce, Dr. Bowditch, Wendell Phillips, James Freeman Clarke, Dr. Warren, and other Boston celebrities, took part in the deliberations. The doctrines of Calvinistic books, and the teachings of Calvinistic pulpits, received pretty free handling. Edwards was represented as a "cold hearted, hard man." J. F Clark said: "In every man's mind there is a living and a dead theologythe former what he believes and practices in his life, the latter what he has been taught. The Calvinism of New England made people very serious in their way of thinking. There was no feeling in New England Christianity, and no lightheartedness. But this character made New England the backbone, the vertebral column, that supports the rest of the country. Yet this revertebral column is not the whole man."

President Warren, of Boston University, spoke of the change which has come over New England's theological thought and life since Edwards' day. Despite all imperfections, the old theology made men live and act as in the presence of God. Any system that can do this will rear great men-men ready for the championship of the right, men eager for progress, men in sympathy with all that is godlike. As to the pears in the editorial columns of this profound revolution which has occurred in the religious views of New England, it must not be forgotten, be urged, that in the same year in which Jonathan Edwards was born, a man (John Wesley) was born in old England, at Epworth, the influence of whose life and teaching has come to pervade New England as it does a large portion of the world. The new type of religion so brought in was a happy one. It emphasized divine love instead of arbitrary sovereignty. It spoke of divine justice, but only as consciously pardoned sinners must-with tears of holy joy. The old New England theology had a profound and in many ways beneficent influence, but the precious truths it held were not complete and rightly adjusted. Had they been, we should not find in the will of so holy a man as Edwards, enumerated with "the live stock," and disposed of like a beast, the testator's African

Zion's Herald, whence we have gathered the foregoing facts, in speaking of this occasion, says:

" Here, then, we have, in the deliverances of this select club, the consummate fruit of New England Unitarianism, displayed with high Calvinism as its background. Dr. Warren interjects some gracious common-sense into the discussion, and suggests an efficient factor in the mighty changes which have occurred in philosophy, theology, and soteriology, quite commonly overlooked in discussing the New England of a century ago and now. We wonder not at the instinctive and utter revulsion from the Calvinism and fatalism of Edwards, but these are not found in the Bible, and are not involved in the acceptance of an historical and superhuman Christ. There is a better philosophy and a diviner gospel; it is God loving every soul that he has made, and providing, in his only begotten Son, an adequate salvation; so that whoseever believeth shall not perish, but have ever-lasting life. This faith works by love purifies the heart, and sweetens the life.

THE Nova Scotia District of the British Methodist Episcopal Church meets to-day in Amherst. Rev. Bishop R. R. Disney, of Chatham, Ontario, will preside. There are ten ministers of THE "WITNESS" LETTERS AGAIN.

We publish in another column a communication from the pen of Rev. A. W. Nicolson, which is one of the outgrowths of the recent anti-Methodistic letters in the Witness. We have refrained, as far as possible, from publishing the correspondence sent to us in reference to those letters. Mr. Nicolson's letter is not so strong in its denunciations of a certain kind of illadvised correspondence, and of false accusations, as some of the correspondence of other brethren is, and yet most of our readers will probably regard it as quite strong enough.

Mr. Nicolson's paper is given to our readers in accordance with his earnest request. We regret that it is necessary to give so much space to a consideration of the Witness correspondent as we have had to do the last few weeks. Mr. Nicolson "wonders" that we should occupy "four mortal columns" of the paper with dissertations on this subject. Others, probably, will wonder that he has thought it necessary to write so much, and so sharply, on the same theme. Mr. Nicolson appears to think that because we published part of a letter last week, that a correspondent had requested us to publish, that we thereby approved and endorsed his words. He cught to have remembered that the editor of the WESLEYAN must necessarily publish many things of which he does not approve. Our correspondents sometimes see important questions in different lights. They hold different views on certain points. The editor must not exclude their cortributions because he has a mind of his own, and differs from some who desire to give their opinions to the world. An editor is frequently shut up to the necessity of choosing between two evils; he must, occasionally, publish what he does not approve of, because to do so is a lesser evil, apparently, than not thus to do.

We have studiously endeavoured to avoid so "guiding public opinion as to fasten suspicion upon" either of the former editors of this paper, or upon any other person. We have written notbing upon this subject except what ap-

We received information, at one time, from a source that seemed reliable. that the writer in the Witness was one of our "prominent" ministers. But, we soon after learned from a tho:oughly reliable, although second-hand source, some other particulars, namely (1) The Witness correspondent is not a Halifax minister, (2) he is not generally known in this city, (3) he is not a prominent minister, (4) the edi tor of the Witness has never met, and, so far as he knows, has never seen, his correspondent, and (5) the name which the Witness correspondent has given to its editor, in confidence, is on the roll of the Minutes of the Conference.

Impressed by these particulars, as well as by the internal evidence afforded by the correspondence itself, we penned our articles for the WESLEYAN. We felt relieved in being able to guide public opinion away from every one of our ministers of years and prominence, and of directing it towards another source. The Witness correspondent what we have written on this subject. Witness correspondent has written. We accepted his statement that he was a

construed, by one whose imagination either towards Mr. Nicolson, or any other prominent minister. On the other hand, since receiving Mr. Nicolwho have been contributors to the col- in our columns. umns of the paper.

Some of our readers may regard Mr. Nicolson's letter as being somewhat too rough. Of course we understand Mr. Nicolson thoroughly. Every corthis Church stationed in Nova Scotia. respondent is supposed to speak to, last.

An editor must, or at, the editor. necessarily, bear the sins of many. His position makes him a target. He is the middle man. The rough things that Mr. Nicolson says don't fit us at all We pass them along. Those whem they fit will please take them to themselves and profit thereby.

Possibly some good may grow out of the mischief that the Witness correspondent has caused. It may be profitable to consider what is involved in what he has done. The Witness letters are a foul and unwarrantable attack upon classes of persons who do not deserve such treatment, either from the source whence it comes, or from any other source. Their writer has uttered statements that we judge can not be proved, and that are mischievously misleading. This has been done in an unmanly manner. Such a course is wrong because it leads almost inevitably to uncharitable inferences, and to unjust imputations. In this case the names of some twenty persons, or more, have been mentioned, either of whom it was conjectured, might, possibly, have had something to do with the Witness letters. Mr. Nicolson feels aggrieved that his name has had a place in this category. Others have had as good reason to feel keenly as he, and others have spoken out sharply in condemnation of the wrong, as well

There is room, no doubt, for clearer views on the subject of both private and public correspondence. A person when writing to another, and stating that a third party is supposed to have done a certain wrong, should, we think, send a duplicate of his statement to the party whom he accuses, or he should show to the accused party the letter he has written, before he sends it to the mail. Would not such a course, practically carried out, save an immense amount of wrong-doing? Is not this the frank, candid, and honourable way of dealing, in reference to such things, between one person and another? We know of no occupation that is meaner than that of the false accuser, or the slanderer, or the backbiter, or the sower of tares. The person who breaks into one's personality, and steals his reputation, is no less a burglar than he who breaks into one's dwelling, and steals his . ods; and the former is the greater criminal of the two.

whom the peculiarities, of one kind and another, that the Witness correspond. ence has given of himself, will apply, has, it is supposed, either directly or indirectly, denied the authorship, of the objectionable correspondence. We have, all along, been in the dark on this point. And we have no suspicion as to that authorship, unless it be that there may possibly be some truth in the theory which some have held, that the documents are the productions of fraud

Some years ago, a series of letters, written in a rather caustic style, appeared in one of the political papers of the Provinces, containing assaults upon a contemporary journal and its editor. We were accused of the authorship of those letters by one who affirmed that he knew whereof he spake. The authorship was fastened upon us. Letrepresented himself as a "young ters were written to official members of preacher." We have endeavoured, in our church, on the circuit where we were then stationed, conveying the not to convey the impression that any ungenerous and untruthful information man of years and standing amongst that we were the author of the objecus would write such an article as the tionable articles. After months had passed away we were made aware of the prevailing opinion on the subject; "young preacher," and wrote accord- but, meanwhile, we had been in blissful ignorance of what was being written Not one word from our pen can be and said in certain circles concerning us. We never wrote one sentence of

is in a normal condition, as pointing | the letters that were attributed to our pen; and we never approved of any of them. Our memory of the wrong done to us, and of how that wrong met us, son's communication, we admit that a here and there, with more or less of insentence from one of our correspond- jury, enables us to sympathize with ents has, perhaps, that aspect, although Mr. Nicolson, and others; and all the it may apply, to some extent, to others | more willingly to give his letter a place

> Rev.J. M. Pike returned from Berm uda on Sunday last much improved in health. John R. Marshall, Esq., Chief of Police of St. John, was in the city on Tuesday

E. FAIRFAX WILLIAMSON, the blackmailer of Rev. Dr. Dix, of New York, has been ascertained to be quite a notable character. He published several books as his own productions, which were discovered to have been written by other persons. In some localities he represented himself as a member of the English aristocracy under the name of Lord Fairfax." As "Lord Fairfax," he was a great favourite in some circles, especially with the ladies. As a rule, he was generally remarkably well dressed, and was very refined in his manners. He won for himself the title of "Gentleman Joe." He was found to have been guilty of several forgeries. He was, on one occasion recently, pretty thoroughly horse-whipped, in a Westera town, by a gentleman upon whom he had tried his blackmailing operations. And, at last, this remarkable adventurer has been sent to a State Prison, where he will be fed and protected by the Government, and will be taught an honest avecation.

A meeting of the General Conference Special Committee and Court of Appeals was held in Montreal last week. We have not yet received an official report of the doings of the Committee. The following members were present: Rev.'s Dr. Douglas, Dr. Rice, Dr. Williams, Dr. Elliot, Dr. Pickard, and John Macdonald, Esq, and Judge Jones.

We understand that two questions were under consideration. The first question had reference to the appointment of the Stewards of a Circuit. The discipline provides that the number of Stewards on a Circuit shall be not less than three, and not more than seven: The question raised for consideration was whether the number within those Circuits shall be determined by the Superintendent of a Circuit, or by the Quarterly Official Meeting. It was decided that this right is vested in the Quarterly Official Meeting.

The other question was whether the action of the last General Conference in relation to Transfers involved an infringement of the rights of the Annual Conferences. It was decided that the rights of the Annual Conferences were not infringed thereby; and that therefore the action of the last General Conference on the subject of Transfers is valid:

Sermons in the interest of the Educa tional Society were preached in the Brunswick Street and Grafton Street Churches on Sunday last by Rev.'s Dr. Stewart and

An educational meeting was held in the Perhaps we may add that every Brunswick Street Church on Monday Methodist minister in Nova Scotia, to evening. Rev.'s S. F. Huestis, Mr. Rogers, and Dr. Stewart were the speakers.

On Tuesday the meeting for the Grafton Street Circuit was held. Rev.'s S. B Dunn, John Lathern, Dr Allison and Dr. Stewart were the speakers.

LANDRY'S MUSICAL JOURNAL for May is out promptly at the beginning of the month. Besides the usual amount of reading matter, it contains five pieces of music-"The Old School house down by the Mill"; "Romance"; "Woodland Pleasures Quickstep"; "Whip-poor-Will Waltz"; and "Red, White and Blue." The advertizements in this journal are valuable to those interested in musical affairs.

We have received the Thirteenth Annual Report of the Committee of the Halifax Young Men's Wesleyan Institute. This report contains the Constitution. Bye-laws, Treasurer's account, list of officers, catalogue of books, &c. This Institute has had a prosperous year; and is in a flourishing condition, and is doing a good work among the young people of the Brunswick St. Church.

The Hymn and Tune Book Committee, and the Book Committee have been in session in Halifax during the week. We go to press teo early to give any report of their doings in this issue,

An amendment to the Canada Temperance Act passed the House of Commons, at Ottawa, on the 4th inst. It provides that when an election is held a vote for carrying the Act into operation in any county or city must have a majority of all the voters in the locality. The Act as it at first passed the Parliament, required a majority of those present at an election and voting. The difference is very considerable. The passing of this amendment will, in some directions, be construed into a victory for the anti-temperance party. It is a sign of times: It indicates that much warfare will be inevitable if this Act is to remain on the statute book, and is to do the work it was designed to accomplish. The vote stood 95 for the amendment and 72 against it:

It is rumored that Rev. S. D. Rice, D. D., is to be appointed to Winnipeg, Manitoba, by the Toronto Conference.

POSTAL CARDS

Hopewell Corner, April 29th. The Rev. Mr. Dobson has accepted the invitation tendered him by the Quarterly Board of this Circuit and in concurrence with the Conference will take charge of the Methodist interests here for the en-

Yours truly, S. C. W.

Barrington, 24th April.

God is pouring out His Spirit at Bar-rington Head. The Revival began some weeks ago at Cottage Prayer Meetings held in a neighboring community. Ministers and people of different denominations have been labouring together very harmoniously. My health, I am happy to say, is better than it was about the first of January, though I am yet far from being as well as usual.

J. R. HART.

Pugwash, April 29th At a meeting of the Quarterly Board of this Circuit held April 27th., at which there were thirteen representatives present, the following resolution in reference

to Invitations was unanimously passed. Resolved. That we do not approve of the system of Inviting Ministers as now existing in our church and believe that the Stationing should be done entirely by the Stationing Committee.

I. E. THUBLOW.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A WORD IN SELF DEFENCE. To the Editor of the Wesleyan.

DEAR SIR :- Last Wednesday I receiv-

ed a letter from Halifax, confidentially informing me that persons were industrious ly scattering throughout the city and Province suspicions that I was the author of certain letters which had appeared in the Presbyterian Witness, signed " A Methodist Minister." I immediately wrote to the Editor of the Witness, stating that, as I had not seen his paper since my arrival here, in July of last year, I was ignorant n great measure of the cause of this agitation, and requesting him to publish my innocence of the authorship. This I will assume has been done, for it is not yes time to receive the Witness. By Friday's mail I received two other letters, one from far East of Halifax, showing that the mischief was already widespread, hinting in a brotherly way at the extent and nature of the damage to which I was exposed. With these came the WESLEYAN of this week. From its editorial article and extracts I learned a few things :- " That a second letter had appeared in the Witness that a correspondent of the WESLEYAN was in sympathy with the suspicion alluded to and seemingly desirous of giving the public a broad hint of the fact: that the Editor himself shared in the opinion, This latter evidence I reach from the general tenor of his article, but especially from one of his extracts—one of two extracts, by the way—taken from the "several letters of denial" which reached the office. The correspondent "wonders that take the style which characterizes the letters &c.," and the editor is disposed to help him in the guidance of public opinion by fastening the suspicion upon at least one of the ex-Editors of the WESLE-YAN. All this throws light upon other paragraphs which have appeared in the WESLEYAN bearing upon the subject, and makes me feel sorry that nature has constituted me so incapable of taking a hint, that my reputation may be roasting on the slow fire of some enemy's indignation for weeks, while, with evidence of it before my senses I remain in total ignor-

There are other diligent agents involved in this matter, who may have an early opportunity of meeting their own questions and innuendoes where they may have less disposition to hear them repeated. There is but one course open to any honorable and spirited man, when surrounded by a web of false suspicions, and that is to deal a summary death to the spiders. Libel is a serious crime at law.

I have to assure my friends who read the WESLEYAN, that I am not the author of the letters in the Witness, directly of indirectly, that I have no knowledge of the authorship, and to this moment have not seen or read the letters excepting as extracts appeared in our own paper, which extracts I glance at with that any one could devote to them four mortal columns of heavy dissertation. I was then ignorant that the Editor consi dered his own dignity insulted by the Witness correspondent, and hence felt dispos ed to pursue him with vengeance. this appears plain enough now, looking upon the remarks of the Wesleyan wit the new light reflected.

I have to add my entire approval of the judgment of the Witness correspondent, as regards pulpit preparation; excepting the use of the manuscript. I mean of course, as extended preparation and writing apply to the earlier periods of the ministry; for more advanced students usually find it irksome to write, and hampering to read sermons. If the writer has really used the expressions attributed to him by the WESLEYAN, he is an accomplished egotist; from my knowledge of Methodist Ministers, in comparison with those of other denominations, I should unhesitatingly pronounce him a slander er: with the public generally, who have reached the conclusion that firing poison. ed weapons from concealed places at harmless travellers, is a savage mode of warfare, I agree that "A Methodist Minwho writes anonymously in the ister." organ of another church, is a coward That he possesses a few superior qualifications is quite apparent, and to none

perhaps more than to himself. I have written this letter under pressure of contending feelings. There is a sin against humanity which far excels to my mind that of anonymous slanderod writings:-it is the sin of sowing tares But when professed friends engage in this

—field of some sle acter, I have all th tempt which many when passing throu

business, and cho

their mischievous

United Stat

The Nashville says :--

The columns of

to week give cheering ern Methodism is of blessing are fall Souls are being of and thousands, a give promise of an ment and real pro growing, aut only grace of liberality, its works. In its s in church and p gifts for Missions, gious literature, an children, there will There is increased ze are employed in de Lord. This is the to us. Let every thank God, take co

The M. E. Church seventeen churches, of 3.500, and church to \$131,050. The N is now well establis be an increasing po a property located is worth \$20,000.

Delegates, and ot the General Confe can obtain through York at greatly refor full information cashier of the Metho Broadway, New Yor

LONGING FOR TH private letter from a minister, who left the years ago in order in the Congregations now pastor of a lar gregation, closes as still my Church rela gregationalists, but my old relations in I feel that I must years, as I did my ea of that dear Church. doctrines I have alv

claimed wherever I ha This is the old sto have left the ministry for the pastorate in subsequently desired former home associ methods of work.

The Preachers' Meet Rhode Island, have st subject of "The Resu Yates is to read a pa which, we understand. theory differing from

Of the senior class University, Middletov identified themselves Christ but three; in but one; in the class in the class of '83 all

Methodist Per

Rev. William Arthu F. W. Macdonald, frate the British Wesleyan General Conference Episcopal Church, arr by the White Star ste on Sunday morning, Arthur is one of the ex British Conference, an honored by his brethrer in their esteem and affe Honorary Secretary of leyan Foreign Missions this relation, as well as ister, is too well and fa require any commendanote. Mr. Macdonald is esteemed minister of hi is now Superintendent Bristol, England. The of Mr. Anderson Fowl street Church, son-in-la

Of Mrs. Hayes, wife of it is said that nothing proves her sincere Meth in which she attends mourus with those who forts the afflicted.—Phi Telegram.

Rev. E. H. Dewart, D. "Christian Guardian," S. D. Rice, D. D., have with Rev. Dr. Byckman, Methodist Church of Ca cinnati meeting on Ecu

In the late election for British Parliament, Mr Arthur retained his se and Mr Alexander M'Art Mr. W. Shepherd Allen Mewcastle-under-Lyme, Abingdon; while Mr. I poll in Fulmouth, Fowler has been returned Vote for Wolverhampto lost, by a very narrow n for Sheffield. Messrs. At S. R. Edge were also uns

Ram Chandar Bose. from the North India C next General Conference York last week. He is about fifty years of age, appearance and fine add English with readiness. gent local preacher, and i as a capable and interesti understand that during this country he will acce tions to lecture, and we s friends, who may open the in this respect, will do themselves a valuable serv

L CARDS.

vell Corner, April 29th obson has accepted the d him by the Quarterly cuit and in concurrence nce will take charge of erests here for the en-

Yours truly, S. C. W.

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Wesleyan,

SELF DEFENCE.

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s I remain in total ignorer diligent agents involved vho may have an early opeting their own questions where they may have less ar them repeated. There e open to any honorable n, when surrounded by a picions, and that is to deal to the spiders. Libel

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vhile, with evidence of it

are my friends who read that I am not the author the Witness, directly or I have no knowledge of and to this moment have the letters excepting as red in our own paper, I glance at with wonder uld devote to them four of heavy dissertation. I nt that the Editor consiignity insulted by the Witent, and hence felt disposim with vengeance. All ain enough now, looking

my entire approval of eflected. f the Witness corresponpulpit preparation; ex-of the manuscript. I mean xtended preparation and o the earlier periods of the more advanced students rksome to write, and hamermons. If the writer has expressions attributed to SLEYAN, he is an accomfrom my knowledge of sters, in comparison with denominations, I should pronounce him a slander blic generally, who have clusion that firing poisonrom concealed places at lers, is a savage mode of that "A Methodist Minrites anonymously in the her church, is a coward. es a few superior qual te apparent, and to none

han to himself. n this letter under pressure feelings. There is a sin ity which far excels to my anonymous slanderous s the sin of sowing tares sed friends engage in this

husiness, and choose as the ground for their mischievous propagation the harvest—field of some sleeping neighbours character, I have all the humiliation and contempt which many nobler men have felt when passing through similiar experiences.

> I am yours, &c., A. W. NICOLSON.

United States Methodism.

The Nashville "Christian Advocate"

The columns of this paper from week to week give cheering evidence that Southern Methodism is prospering. Showers of blessing are falling almost everywhere. Souls are being converted by hundreds and thousands, and all the indications give promise of another year of enlargement and real progress. The Church is growing, not only in numbers, but in the grace of liberality, showing its faith by its works. In its support of the ministry, in church and parsonage-building, in gifts for Missions, in the spread of religious literature, and in its work for the children, there will be a marked advance. There is increased zeal, and better methods are employed in doing the work of the Lord. This is the outlook as it appears to us. Let every Southern Methodist thank God, take courage, and push the

The M. E. Church has in New Orleans seventeen churches, with a membership of 3.500, and church property amounting to \$131,050. The New Orleans University is now well established, and promises to be an increasing power for good, and has a property located in the heart of the city worth \$20,000.

Delegates, and other persons visiting the General Conference at Cincinnati, can obtain through tickets from New York at greatly reduced rates. Apply for full information at the office of the cashier of the Methodist Book Room, 805 Broadway, New York.

LONGING FOR THE OLD HOME. - A private letter from a gifted and esteemed minister, who left the M. E. Church a few years ago in order to accept a pastorate in the Congregational Church, but who is now pastor of a large Presbyterian congregation, closes as follows: "I have still my Church relations with the Congregationalists, but I propose to renew my old relations in the M. E. Church. I feel that I must pass my remaining years, as I did my earlier ones, a member of that dear Church, whose fundamental doctrines I have always held and proclaimed wherever I have preached."

This is the old story. Nearly all who have left the ministry of the M. E. Church for the pastorate in other Churches, have subsequently desired to return to their former home associations and former

methods of work. The Preachers' Meeting of Providence, Rhode Island, have still before them the subject of "The Resurrection." Brother Yates is to read a paper on the 26th, in which, we understand, he is to advocate a theory differing from all who have pre-

ceded him. Of the senior class at the Wesleys University, Middletown, Conn., all have identified themselves with the cause of Christ but three; in the class of '81 all but one; in the class of '82 all but four; in the class of '83 all but thirteen.

Methodist Personal Items.

Rev. William Arthur, A. M., and Rev. F. W. Macdonald, fraternal delegates from the British Wesleyan Conference to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, arrived in New York by the White Star steamer "Britannic" on Sunday morning, April 25th. Mr. Arthur is one of the ex-Presidents of the British Conference, and has been justly honored by his brethren with a chief place in their esteem and affection. He is now Honorary Secretary of the British Wes-leyan Foreign Missionary Society, and in this relation, as well as author and minister, is too well and favorably known to require any commendation in this brief note. Mr. Macdonald is also a very highly esteemed minister of his Conference, and is now Superintendent of Clifton Circuit, Bristol, England. They were the guests of Mr. Anderson Fowler, of Sixty-first-

street Church, son-in-law of Mr. Arthur. Of Mrs. Hayes, wife of President Hayes, it is said that nothing so thoroughly proves her sincere Methodism as the way in which she attends all the funerals, mourns with those who mourn, and comforts the afflicted.—Philadelphia Evening Telegram.

Rev. E. H. Dewart, D. D., editor of the "Christian Guardian," Toronto, and Rev. 8. D. Rice, D. D., have been appointed, with Rev. Dr. Byckman, to represent the Methodist Church of Canada at the Cincinnati meeting on Ecumenical Council.

In the late election for members of the British Parliament, Mr. Alderman M'. Arthur retained his seat for Lambeth, and Mr Alexander M'Arthur for Leicenter. Mr. W. Shepherd Allen again represents Mewcastle-under-Lyme, and Mr. Clarke Abingdon; while Mr. D. Jenkins heads the poll in Falmouth, and Mr. H. H. Fowler has been returned by an immense vote for Wolverhampton. Mr. Waddy lost, by a very narrow majority, his seat for Sheffield. Mesers. Atkinson, Bell, and S. R. Edge were also unsuccessful.

Ram Chandar Bose, our lay delegate from the North India Conference to the next General Conference, arrived in New York last week. He is a native Hindu, about fifty years of age, of good personal appearance and fine address, and speaks English with readiness. He is an intelli-gent local preaches, and is described to us as a capable and interesting lecturer. We understand that during his brief stay in this country he will accept a few invitations to lecture, and we suggest that our friends, who may open the door for him in this respect, will do both him and

themselves a valuable service.

Mrs. Ryerson, widow of the late Rev. Wm. Ryerson, of Canada, died in peace in Brantford, April 14. She had enjoyed very good health all winter for one so aged, but she took cold a few days ago, which was followed by inflammation of the lungs, and that terminated in death

Rev. E. Cunningham, of Lucknow, India, and delegate to our General Conference, arrived with his family in Boston last Sunday morning. He is at present indisposed, but will doubtless be able to attend to his duties at Cincinnati. His family visit their friends at Belfast, Me.

Rev. A. D. Sargeant, of Boston, celebrated his golden wedding last Monday evening. The Boston Pieachers' Meeting appointed a committee to express their congratulations.

SWEDISH MISSION.—A meeting was held last week, Monday, in Bromfield Street Church, to which ladies of all our churches in Boston and vicinity were in vited, for the purpose of organization for the support of Bro. O. Anderson in this new enterprise. The meeting made very satisfactory progress, and adjourned to the following Monday, when it is expected the organization will be completed and the work inaugurated upon a permanent

The public welcome of Rev. A. Neon, of Cambridge, Cottage Street, Boston, on the 14th, was large and flattering. The presence of Dr. and Mrs. W. F. Warren, the social good cheer, and the timely remarks of the pastor, gave interest to the occasion and promise to the new pastorate.

The "South-western" of the 15th inst. says :- " We have already spoken of General Grant's total abstinence from intoxicating drinks and commended it. At the great banquet given to him by prominent men of New Orleans, last week, we sat within a few feet of him during the four hours and a half which the feast and speeches lasted, and although the best of wines were served in abundance to all who desired them, he drank only water and coffee. Governor Wiltz, who sat at his side, was about to fill the General's glass with wine, when the latter replied, 'No, thank you,' and touching his glass of ice-water, said, "This is all I want.'"

PROM THE MISSION ROOMS.

MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE OF CONSULTATION AND FINANCE.

An important meeting of the Committee of Consultation and Finance took place at the Mission Rooms last week, continuing over the chief part of two days. Matters connected with our Indian schools, and the needs of our work in the North West and British Columbia, came under review, and such action as the necessities of the case seemed to demand.

The Committee having been informed of the illness of the Honorary Secretary, the following resolution was unanimously adopted : " That this Committee learns with deep regret that the Rev. Dr. Wood, Honorary Secretary, has been confined to his house for some weeks by severe personal affliction. We desire to express our earnestly pray that he may speedily be restored to health, and that the church may still have the benefit of his lengthened experience and wise counsels."

The General Secretary read a memorandum of an interview at Ottawa with the Right Hon. the Minister of the Interior, the Hon. the Secretary of State, and Mr. Vankoughnet, Deputy Superintendent-General of Indian affairs, in reference to our Indian schools and the Industrial Institution at Muncey. Several requests made on behalf of the Society were courteously conceded, and other points were promised speedy attention. In particular, the number of pupils at Muncey is to be increased from 30 to 50; grants will be made to Indian schools in the North-West when returns are furnished showing them to be in good working order; and all grants to Indian schools are paid through the Treasurers of the Society. The Committee expressed satisfaction with the results so far accomplished.

While the affairs of the Muncey Institution were under review, a resolution, recognizing the devoted services of Mrs. Cosford in the care of the domestic de-

partment, was cordially passed.

Attention was called by several members of the Committee to a report that a representative to the Stationing Committee had been appointed by the Winnipeg District Meeting. After conversation, it was unanimously resolved,—That this meeting has been informed that the Winnipeg District has appointed a representative to the Stationing Committee of the Toronto Conference, evidently assuming that, as a missionary district, it is their right to be so represented. And whereas the usage has not existed heretofore, nor been recognized; and as such recognition would be applicable to Japan, British Columbia, and Saskatchewan Districts, this Committee conceives it beyond their power to make any grant towards such expenses as may be thus incurred, and the Secretary is directed to convey this resolution to the Chairman of the Winnipeg District.

The Committee, fully appreciating the importance of the work in the great North West, carefully considered the situation, and made several recommendations to be laid before the Stationing Committee of the Toronto Conference.

It was decided to meet the needs of the Indian work in the Saskatchewan District for the present chiefly by means of teachers, able to conduct religious services as well as to teach school.

A memorandum in reference to the esablishment of an Indian Orphanage and Training School at Morleyville Mission (a favorite project with the late Rev. George McDougall) was submitted to the Secretary. The Committee manifested much interest in the suggestions, and referred the memorandum to the favorable consideration of the Central Board.

Interesting letters were read from the Chairman of the British Columbia Dis- In reply to Mr Blake, he said the comtrict and the Rev. Thomas Croeby. A

resolution was passed recommending the Toronto Conference Stationing Commit-tee to put Skeens and Bella Bella on the Minutes as Indian missions—one to be supplied by a brother now on the district, the other when the finances of the Society

The question of the Girls' Home in connection with Port Simpson Mission elicited some conversation. It was the opinion of the committee that Bro. Crosby and his estimable wife ought not to bear this burden alone, and it was deemed advisable that steps should be taken to interest the ladies of our congregations in the support of such an institution.

A considerable amount of rontine business was also transacted, after which the ommittee adjourned.

Mr. John Toland, Agent of the Bible Society purposes to visit the following Branches, &c., at or about the dates mentioned:

May 8-Wilmot 9-Margaretville

" 10-Aylesford " 11-Berwick

" 12—Somerset
" 13—Kentville " 14-Canning

" 15-Church Street " 17-Horton " 18—Avonport
" 19—Hantsport

" 20-Windsor " 21—Avondale " 23-Brooklyn

" 24—Lawrenctown " 25-Bridgetown " 26-Granville

Last evening the Rev B Chappell, pastor of Portland Methodist Church, baptized one candidate and extended the right hand of fellowship to fifteen ladies and gentlemen. There was a large congregation present.—St. John Daily Sun, 3rd May.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

The steamers have commenced regular trips between Prince Edward Island, Shediac and Pictou.

Farmers here are actively engaged in their agricultural pursuits. Having added largely to their stock of farming implements, those of the latest improvements, they will now be enabled to carry on the industry more thoroughly.

Diphtheria has made its appearance in this vicinity; every precaution is being taken to prevent its spread.

Revival meetings, conducted here last winter by the Rev. J. W. Wadman, have produced good results.

A very nearly fatal accident happened A very nearly fatal accident happened to Mr. David Taylor last week while engaged in threshing; in attempting to stop the mill the fly wheel went to pieces, one of which struck him on the breast and badly injured him.

Some of our stock raisers are this year fattening cattle for the English market. We think that their stock will compare sincere sympathy with our brother, and favorably with those raised in any other part of the Island. At the Odd Fellows' celebration in

Charlottetown on the 26th ult., the annual sermon was preached by Rev. Geo. M. Campbell, in the Prince St. church. The Legislature of P. E. Island was prorogued on the 26th ult.

WESTERN PROVINCES.

Hon Alex. McKenzie has resigned the leadership of the Opposition. Hon Edw. Blake has been elected to the vacant leadership. The anniversary sermons of Berkeley St. church, Toronto, were preached last

last week by Revs. W. J. Hunter, D D. Chairman of the District, and Geo Cochran, to large congregations. The re-opening services in connection with the Mt. Pleasant Methodist church,

Bradford, were conducted by the Rev. John Bredin, Chairman of the District. on Sunday, April 18.

"Showers of blessings" have been visiting Colborne, Ontario, during the last few weeks, and scores of precious souls have been converted to God. In addition to the blessed fact that many sinners have for the first time been brought to the knowledge of sins forgiven, backsliders have been reclaimed, and the church generally has been very much revived and strengthened. A very interesting reception service was held a week ago last Friday evening, when a large number of the converts were received into the church.

Rev. Mr. Philips still continues the re-vival meetings in Elizabeth St. church, Chatham, with indefatigable zeal, and the interest still increases.

In the House of Commons, on Wednes day, a motion of Mr MacKenzie respecting the action of the Government toward Mr Letellier, was rejected by 119 to 49. Just before the close of the House Mr

Mackenzie said he just desired to say one word: "In respect to my personal rela-tion before the House, I yesterday determined to withdraw from the position of Leader of the Opposition to that of a private member on the side of the House.

Sir John Macdonald said this is as announcement that we have not anything to say upon this side of the House, All can say is to hope that the hon gentleman who will fill the position will display the same ability, the same zeal and the same earnestness as to what he considers to be for the good of the country, as the hon gentleman who just sat down

(Cheers.) The House rose at two o'clock, a m. On Thursday Mr Stephenson presented the report of the Debates Committee, recommending the appointment of a permanent staff of reporters as officers of the House, and that tenders for printing and

binding be advertised for. mittee would recommend the reporters. and hope the plan, if adopted, in operation before the House rose. Mr Breeken complained that Judges alaries in Prince Edward Island were

not as large as in other Provinces. Sir John said the Government intended to consider the question of Judicial sala-

A motion made by Sir R J Cartwright to reduce the vote for civil Government to \$60,000 was rejected by a vote of 127

The bill to legalize marriage with a deceased wife's sister was defeated in the Senate on Wednesday night by a majority

The Annapolis Weekly Journal of May 1, contains a full report of an Exhibition recently held in Annapolis in the interest of the Methodist Sabbath School of that town. It lasted altogether five afternoons and evenings, and realized about \$200 from entrance fees. We give extracts from the Journal as follows:—

This affair has far surpas sed anything that the most sanguine could have anticipated. When Whitman's Hall was thrown open, on Wednesday afternoon. it was seen at once that the public expectation was excited. Numbers began to come in, and their reports to outsiders had the effect of keeping up a constant stream of curosity-seekers. Indeed the exhibition justified the most enthusiastic things that could be said about it. Several have been in who had seen museums elsewhere, and all agree that this surpasses, for variety and taste, anything they had seen before. Two wonders are always on the lips of visitors :- Where did they find such a variety; and how did they get them together in such a short

Any complete description would be out of the question, in the space at our disposal. We can only briefly enumerate the names of Exhibitors, and afford a glimpse of their contributions.

In the department of Mr. F. Leavitt there is a beautiful ministure ship, from George E. Corbitt, Dr. Bingay's collection of minerals, butterflies, moths, reptiles, spear-heads, etc., a fine variety of ancient curiosities, which would require a column to describe to advantage. They include books, wood manufacture, ammunition, documents, coins, chinaware, wearing apparel, etc., etc. Mr. Van Blarcon, N. Beckwith, Miss Ruggles, John L. Rice, Augustus Harris, Dr. Withers, Miss Rice, R L Hardwick, Miss Newcombe, Joe Ed. wards, Will Bingay, A W Corbitt, Miss Eagles, Mr. Owen and Mr Leavitt him. self, are among the contributors to this department, Captain Albert Celap's own collection would have been worth double the entrance fee. His miniature ship, objects in Parian marble, China, etc., are really rich and rare. Dr. Withers sends a silver urn and cups, from Tiffany's estab lishment New York. Mr. Harris of South America fame, has a collection of birds beasts, reptiles, etc., showing his know. ledge of taxidermy, and his taste in selecting objects to represent the gorgeous ets., evidently buried in a hurry-poor plumage and strange formation of birds treasures at best, but the choicest owned in that and other countries. This brings by that harmless, rural people. The

THE OLD FOLKS' BOOM. Here we have fireplace and all accompaniments, clocks, chairs, dishes, lamps, pictures, slippers, bonnet, etc., all ranging from 100 to 250 years old. On a little old table is a big old family Bibie, the spectacles and case lying carelessly on the opened book, as a great, great grandfather might have left them 200 years ago. A set of ancient pictures from Mrs Jones, Clementsport, sets off the room to fine effect. We notice that descendants of the old settlers were fond of sitting in this room, and indulging in dreams of long, long, ago. Some had memories of courting days renewed here, no doubt. It

is ingeniously and tastefully contrived. Mrs Richards' department has articles from Mrs. Fred Wade—a Japanese table a great curosity. From Capt. Hall, a very rich assortment of foreign cabinet, feathers from Falkland Islands, jewel case, polished hoofs, mattock cup, cup of the Incas, dug up in Mexico, etc. Mrs. Capt. McCrae sends Burmeso curiosities, writing desk, set jewellry, tapestry, very beau-tiful and elaborate, and other articles. Miss Charlotte Bailie has a collection of shells polished in the first style of the art. Miss Smith, Granville, sends tortoise-shell working, carved very exquisitively. Also, fine tapestry and a fan from Burmah, by

By the time one reaches this point much is heard about a great collection in another room. A circular is placed in your hand containing a list of celebrated

paintings.

MR. E. J. LAY'S DEPARTMENT. There were objects in his list which would astonish even residents of old Annapolis for their antiquity. Books of 330 years ago, when Edward 6th was on the throne of England, that tempestuous time in religion and politics; documents dating back to the earliest settlements of this old village; foreign articles of vertu and value; a splendid collection of coins. MB. MONAGHAN'S DEPARTMENT.

is really a splendid museum in itself. This gentleman is one of a class, whe, fortunately for mankind, cherish a passion for odd, ancient and scientific objects. There are, in the mineral department, specimens of crystals, petrefactions, etc., which are exceedingly rare; while of strange and interesting samples of fish, reptiles, etc., in different forms of preservation, we find not a little to admire.

REV. MR. NICOLSON'S DEPARTMENT. If Annapolis can boast of antiquarians. Clementsport carries a full share of the honor. This collection is chiefly indebted to Mr. Ditmars, of the latter place, who, as many are aware, has the most remarkable Custom House in Her Brittanic Majesty's Dominions. Surrounding a business desk, the order and neatness of which suggest methodical and faithful "entries" every country with which British trade two hours.

holds any relations. Hanging from the windows and doors and ceiling ; arranged on shelves and stored in corners, are in-plements of war, queer animals and fish and reptiles, relics of every age—the stone and iron and golden—minerals and fossils, coins and curiosities, from sea and shore, from mountain and valley. Ship-masters, travellers, fishermen, every one from that quarter, who see a monstrosity, or a good thing out of the ordinary way, remembers Mr. Ditmars. Mr. Nicolson has on exhibition nearly 150 of the choicest of these specimens, a splendid show in themselves. Besides these Capt. Saunder, Capt. Merrit, Jun., and others, have handsome objects in this department. Mr. Nicolson's own showing of Bermuda curiosities is very neat and attractive.

THE FICTURE GALLERY contains nearly one hundred objects. The arrangement considering the hurried preparation of the show, is really creditable, attracting special notice at once on entering. There are several sets of pictures, one, a pair of very antique Flemish paintings, the property of Dr. Robinson. They are large, bearing marks of great age, and showing the superior shading of the old School of Art. A set of engravings, understood to be the property of Judge Cowling, represent the trial and execution of Louis 16th, A study, these in their historic outline of costume, etc. We recognize a portrait of our old friend, Die Vernon, the creation of Walter Scott, in the Rob Roy, painted by "A lady 65 years of age,"—we can only say she had a wholesome genius and, entered heartily into Scott's magnificent ideal. There are fine copies of illustrated statuary; some noble family relics in painting; and a few really superior samples of work in this delicate art, of recent completion. A set of pictures in scenery and flowers by Miss Brown, of Paradise, and two or three sweet paintings by Miss Newcomb, of Anaapolis, give one a refreshing opinion of our native taste and refinement. A few very select chromos we may refer to-a Love Token, Artist's Brock, and The Rescue. There are two or three gems in oil painting, and a large collection of handsome engravings. This gallery is a good index of the refinement which characterizes Annapolis and its surroundings. We must not overlook a large painting from Mr. Whitman—"The Wreck"-and a magnificent real Moosehead, with large antlers, from Mr Uniacke. These set off the room to fine effect. A pair of picture frames, from Granville, elegantly carved; and a picture frame made by Mr. Dargie, of Lequille, containing upwards of two thousand pieces of wood, without either pail or glue-an elaborate and ingenious puzzle-are in this room. Miss Glora Hawke exhibits in a show case, 1600 buttons, no two of which were alike. Mr. Mrs. Flande:s. who exhibited some fine work in quilts in the general room, have a neat arrangement in this Gallery of fancy work, and curiosities of different kinds.

MR. HENRY RICE'S DEPARTMENT. This contains a quantity of French tools, dug up by the exhibitor on his farm, not long ago. They consist of agricultural implements, hoes, forks, pieces of chain, illustrated the old adage-" main strength

and ignorance.' But they contain a good chapter in the history of Annapolis. A FANCY TABLE

under the direction of Miss Harriet Rice occupied the centre of the room, and was attended by several young ladies of the Methodist Sabbath School.

THE REFRESHMENT TABLE, managed by Mr. Roach and his daughters was well supplied, and constantly patroniz-

ed. Nor must we omit. JACOB'S WELL.

Miss Hattie Gates and Miss May Goldsmith, with other associates, took turns as "Rebecca." They served a drink which equaled that of the Patriarchal day, while it may yet prove that at this well, Isaac met Rebecca, and promised to take her to the house of his fathers.

THE CLOSING AFTERNOON AND EVEN-ING AT THE EXHIBITION, passed off to the great satisfaction of every one. Numbers were there in the afternoon, and at night the hall and adjoining room were crowded, while several stood without the door, failing to gain admittance. The exercises consisted of old folks' singing, and addresses by Rev. Mr. Nicolson, interspersed with each other so as to keep up continuous expectation and interest Dressed in the costume of a hundred years ago, with admirable taste, the sing-ers occupied the old folks' room in full front of the audience. The lecture was so timed as to represent in sections, some twenty minutes each, the history of our own and other countries, as illustrated by articles in the exhibition. The stone, iron, bronze, and modern ages; the differences between races of mankind as presented by their tools, wespons, etc., were brought out in detail. Varieties of fashion were illustrated,-all this being done by showing the various objects, and explaining their uses. The sections into which the lecture was divided, were the mechanical, military, domestic, documentary and animal. Some sixty specimens were used to make the outline instruc-

Of the singers, who filled the spaces between the sections of the lecture with several old tunes in succession, too much cannot be said by way of compliment. Considering that only two days were at their disposal for practice, the singing was really excellent. Some in the audience were seen to weep as the following

old favorite tunes were sung :-Creation, Bridgewater, Portland, Hol. lowell, Ocean, Virginia, Stafford, Russia, 119th Psalm, Lewiston, Exhortation, New Triumph, New Jerusalem, Amberst, Complaint, God save the Queen.

The only regret we have heard in respect to the concert and the lecture was that they did not occupy a much longer time. This is perhaps sufficient pra. . . and "clearances," there are symbols of considering that the time taken up was LESSON VII.-MAY 16, 1880.

THE MARRIAGE FEAST.-Matt. 22: 1-14.

TIME.—Spring of A. D. 30. Passion week, Tuesday, April 4, three days before the crucifixion. This was the last day of his public ministry. It is about three months after the last lesson.

PLACE.—The temple at Jerusalem.

Rulers.-Tiberius Cæsar, emperor of Rome. Pontius Pilate, Governor of Judea; Herod Antipas, of Galilee; Herod Philip, other parts.

INTERVENING HISTORY .- After blessing the little children (our last lesson) Jesus proceeds towards Jerusalem. He raises Lazarus from the dead at Bethany, and spends most of the winter and early spring in the vicinity of Jerusalem, preaching and teaching.

INTRODUCTION.

This parable, as also those which precede it, was a part of the instruction given by Christ in the temple at the close of his public ministry. It is closely connected with the preceding parable (chap 21: 33-46),-the wicked husbandman.

Tuesday, the fourth day of April, was by far the most eventful in the life of Christ, prior to his passion and death. On the evening of that day, and for that day's utterances, not at his more formal trial, he was condemned to die. When he first entered the temple it was evident that systematic plans had been formed to silence him, Luke 19: 47, 48. Pharisees. Sadducees, and Herodians united against him; assumed to be his disciples; mingled their questions with those of honest inquirers; endeavoured to entrap him into answers that should arose popular prejudice, or embroil him with the Roman government; plied him with flatteries; and, praising his boldness and independence, sought to cajole him.

EXPLANATORY.

Spake unto them again by parables. Our Lord gave so many of his teachings by parables, partly to conceal the application of the truth until it should gain their concurrence (as Nathan to David), and as in the parable of the two sons (see chap 21: 31), and partly to represent the truth in pictures, calculated to interest and impress.

The kingdom of heaven. A certain king. God is rep esented by this king. Made a marriage. The wedding festivities in the East are often protected for several days, sometimes for an entire week or more.

Sent forth his servants. John the Baptist (Matt 3: 2); the twelve in that first mission which they accomplished during the lifetime of the Lord (Matt 10); and the seventy (Luke 10). Not on this occasion to give the first invitation, but to to which they had come. The Jews genwarn those who had been previously in- erally had their great feasts in the evenvited that the time had come, and the pre- | ing: those cast out are therefore in darkparations been completed. Them that ness. Weeping and gnashing of teeth were bidden, i. e., the Jews. This second The sorrow and the rage consequent upon invitation is quite according to Eastern such expulsion. Also a hint at the Modern travellers testify to the same custom now of repeating the in- ment. The figures are fearful; black vitation to a great entertainment at the moment when all things are in actual

He sent forth other servants, with a plainer message; probably the apostles and evangelists, as they proclaimed the full gospel to the Jews from the day of Pentecort. Behold, I have prepared my dinner. The meal designated is not that which we (English) understand by dinner, but the meal (or lunch) at noon with which the course of marriage festivities began. All things are ready. This represents the substance of their preaching to the Sews-that the fulness of time had come, the Messiah prophesied had appeared. Obstacles were all removed, all provisions were made. Come unto the marriage. The king graciously assumes that these guests deferred their coming through some misunderstanding, unaware perhaps that all the preparations were completed; and, instead of threatening and punishing, only bids the servants whom he now sends, to press the message with greater instancy and distinctness than before.

They made light of it. All had a guilty contempt for the invitation, which was manifested, however, in two distinct forms: some went away in indifferent worldiness; others became persecutors of the messengers.

The remnant (representing the fanatical rulers of the Jews, the Pharisees) took his servants.....entreated them spitefully..... slew them. Literally fulfilled, in case of the apostles and evangelists. The oppositions to the truth are not merely natural, they are also devilish.

When the king (the great God, who is the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ) heard thereof, he was wroth. At the affront put both on his Son and on himself who had designed to invite them. A royal feast often posses a political significance. Thus it has been supposed that the feast recorded in Esther, chap 1, is identical with the great gathering called when Xerxes (Ahasuerus) was planning his Greek expedition. A refusal to attend such a feast would be significant of rebellion. And sent forth his armies. The Romans are here styled God's armies, just as the Assyrian is styled " the rod of his anger" (Isa 10: 5), as being the executors of his judicial vengeance. This for the Jews as a nation; but conscience, memory, feeling, passions, and every law of nature within and without us, are God's armies, to destroy the sinner who will not repent. Destroyed those murderers burned up their city. The direct reference here is, of course, to the destruction of Jerusalem by the Roman legions forty years after this. Observe that only the murderers are destroyed: those who simply rejected the invitation are only rejected from the supper.

Go ye therefore into the highways. which a number of smaller streets enter; a place, therefore, of confluence, where many persons would be seen, and persons of all descriptions.

Both bad and good. Observe, the invitation is to be extended without discrimit nation, to all, both bad and good, are to be brought to the feast There is no condition of coming to Christ, but just to

When the king came in to see the guests It pertained to the dignity of the king, that he should not appear till all were assembled, nor' indeed, till all had occupied their places at the banquet. This represents the coming of Christ at the final judgment, who is here called the king, as in Ps 2: 6. Zech 9: 9. Had not on a wedding garment. This refers to the Eastern custom of presenting festival garments to invited guests. Not to wear the provided garment, especially at a royal marriage, was viewed as the most pointed contempt and insult. It is certain that robes were an important part of Oriental wealth, and were often given as marks of peculiar favour, and probably were frequently given out on state occasions to all guests. Some customs and allusions connected with the scene remain obscure to us, but the lesson which our Lord intended to teach stands relieved in clearest light and sharpest outline. 1— The wedding garment was something consingle man who wanted it. 2-It was not a necessary part of a man's clothing, but had to be added up, the Latin and The primary use of the symbol was nei-

spicuous and distinctive. As soon as the king entered the room, he detected the rather a significant badge of his loyalty. ther to keep the wearer warm, nor to make him elegant, but to manifest his faithfulness. 3-The want of it was a decisive mark of disloyalty It is confessed and silently assumed that the guest had not, but might have had, the wedding garment on. The symbolic meaning of the wedding garment has been a subject of discussion, some Protestant writers having insisted that it represents faith, the Romish writers that it represents charity, Christ gives no interpretation. Here he simply teaches that though all, both bad and good, are invited, no one will be allowed in the heavenly kingdom who is not prepared for the company and the occasion.

How camest thou? It is implied that it was owing to his own culpable carelessness, as well as to his own disregard of what was due to the king, that he appeared without a wedding garment. Speech less. It is the terrible silence of conviction. Hardly the most thoughtless have failed to be struck with the force and significancy of this part of the representa-

Bind him hand and foot. Expresses the impotence to which in a moment every proud fighter against God will be reduced. Cast him into outer darkness. An emblem of such as are rejected and cast out of the door at the marriage-feast wretchedness of a future state of punishnight, grief, and rage.

A Story for our Young People. SLOW AND SURE WINS THE

RACE.

There could scarcely be a greater characters of the two Bentleys-Robert, lively, sharp, and somewhat conceited, and John, quiet, retiring, and somewhat dull at learning.

They were fond of each other, these young brothers, though Robert did twit John rather unkindly about his slow, quiet way of going on, and though on his side John was apt to be sullen and resentful. Yet their opposite natures were at times helpful to each other, for more than once John's slowness had restrained Robert from rash. impetuous actions, while Robert's sprightly nature had often roused his brother from gloomy, despondent feel ings.

As little lads, no one could be with them half an hour without finding out their dispositions, and as they grew older, the difference became more marked.

But though Robert was sharp and clever, and had an uncommonly good opinion of his own powers, I am going to tell you of one instance where quiet, stupid John proved the truth of the old proverb that "slow and sure wins the

The midsummer holidays had come. Robert Bentley had come home from school with more than one prize, while John had but a certificate of good conduct, to shine in Latin, Greek, arithmetic, etc., evidently was not to be expected of him.

When Robert had told of all his exploits during the half-year he spoke of something less agreeable—the preparation of sundry home lessons during the vacation, which were to be rewarded by a large number of marks. It was "a bore," he said, but he should work them up in a day or two at the end of the holidays; no need to trouble his head with study when he wanted to enjoy himself. John, knowing himself to have less ability, was afraid to trust to the last week, so every day he gave at least an hour to the home lessons, no

It matter what fun he lost in consequence. means the square or principal street, into "Robert, if you don't mine, John will get before you, after all," his mother Without a home to-day, his books each morning."

But Robert only laughed. "Poor old slow John, it takes him such a time to do anything. Never you fear, mother, I can grind it all up in a twinkling wher once I begin; there's plenty of time yet."

The weeks seemed to run away quickly, and the last came before Robert Bently wanted it. There was so much pleasure, so many cricket matches, boating parties, and other country amusements, that even to the day before school opened his lesson-books remained unopened, his home work uncommenced. The sight of boxes being packed steadied him, and with many groans and sighs he shut himself up in the study where John had retired regularly Will ascribe to you more honor for an hour a day.

"You don't mean to say you've finished, old slow-coach?" said Robert, as he encountered his brother with an armful of books, and an unusually bright face. "Oh well, I'll catch you up in no time."

"There's a good deal to do," said John, quietly, as he left clever Robert in peaceful possession of the room. With much dismay Robert Bently looked over the columns of figures which Greek exercises which were to be handed up the next day. He set to them with a good will, but he could not accomplish his task. And when quiet John received the promised number of marks, and his more talented self was blamed for idleness, Master Robert thought of the old fable of the hare and tortoise, and something in his heart whispered, "Slow and sure wins the race." It was a lesson to him not to depend too much on his abilities.

SCRIPTURAL ENIGMA, NO. 25. am composed of 53 letters.

. My 18, 23, 11, 36, 5, is the name of a

2. My 7, 29, 9, 17, 2, proved not strong enough for their purpose. 3. My 3, 52, 8, 35, 10, is a bird.

4. My 12, 4, was a king of Egypt.

My 25, 26, 15, 29, is a river. 6. My 20, 13, 32, 35, 36, 27. were put to a

strange use by one of the patriarchs. 7. My 10, 34, 40, 36, 29, is a place where a famous victory was gained.

My 31, 18, 6, 10, 14. 50, was a great warrior.

My 42, 22, 46, 40, 17, is a gumb. 10. My 47, 17, 18, 49, 50, an Egyptian idol. 11. My 3. 28, 26, 32, 30, 23, 36, is a city.

12. My 43, 6, 45, 19, is a Bible month.

My whole is found in Proverbs. B. HERBERT,

NO. 26.-55 LETTERS. 1. My 14, 25, 52, a celebrated mountain.

Cumberland.

2. My 37, 22, 2, was made upon the first 3. My 55, 84, 47, 45, Lot was obliged to do.

4. My 11, 15, 19, 17, what two witnesses stood upon. 5. My 5, 41, 24, 51, 28, Christ will come as

6. My 40, 30, 17, 39, 53, 43, a wise queen. contrast than there was between the 7. My 26, 29, I, 42, 38, 21, 10, was a bishop. 8. My 20, 27, 31, 29, 36, 49, 18, 24, 35, 48, 44, a letter written from Philippi.

> 9. My 16, 25, 30, 7, 54, 3, 44, 6, 12, 23, 42, 36, Christ was compared unto. 10. My 4, 36, 12, 5, 50, 33, 9, 22, 46, 35, 8,

> 32, 48. 4, 13, 41, 32, one who was cursed. Answers have been received, to number 23 additional from Minnie G. Troop, Belle Isle, Annapolis Co.

To number 23, as follows: King of Assyria—Shalmanesa Were captives—ten tribes. Lindled by the breath of the Lord-

Tophet. 4. Is God's power-Infinite. Condition of persons to whom Peter spoke—Scattered.

Place where Cain went-Of Nod. Suffered by early Christians-Torture. Name given to Zaccteus-Publican. It is better to trust in the Lord than to

put confidence in man. Psalm 118:8. From Bessie Alcorn, Spring Hill; Carrie E. Bowlby, Paradise; J. C., Fredericton; A. M., Charlottetown; Jessie, Liverpool; and L. M., Truro; Mary U. Henderson, St. John; Minnie G. Troop, Belle Isle; M. L. Sperry, Petite Riviere; Jas A. Cahill, Harborville; Ellen Harrison, Mac-

can. To number 24, as follows: A young man raised to life-Eutychus. 2 One who received many letters-Do-

3 A Jewish month-Nisan. 4 A governor of Judea-Gedaliah.

-Susanna.

A man blessed—Obed Edom. 6 Symbol of God's presence-Lightning. A woman who ministered unto Christ

8 Wife of a governor—Drusilla. 9 An evangelist—Titus. 10 What grew in field of slothful-Nettles 11 Where Joseph found his Dothan.

12 One who heard John and followed him Buy the truth and sell it not, also wis. dom and instruction, and understaning.

Prov. xxiii. 23. From Bessie Alcorn, Springhill; Carrie E Bowlby, Paradise; J H, Liverpool; J C. Fredericton; E W, St John; E M C, Halifax; E S, Windsor; Annie Elderkin, Athol; and Guysboro. Mary U Henderson, St John; E A P, Halfax; Minnie G Troop, Belle Isle, Annapolis Co; M L, Sperry; Petite Riviere; Jas A Cahill, Harborville; Ellen Harrison, Maccan.

A PLEA.

God pity the poor drunkards, would say. See how he plods away at Though the tempter great has tript them, God pity them still I say. Only scorn from woman, Only hate from man, Only remorse to whisper Of a life that might have been.

> Once they were little children. And perhaps their unstained feet Were led by a gentle mother, Towards that golden street. Therefore if in life's forest They since have lost their way. For the sake of her who loved them. God pity them still I say.

And you who judge so harshly, Are you sure the stumbling stone, That tripped the feet of others, Might not have bruised your own. Are you sure the sad faced angel. Who writes our errors down, Than him on whom you frown?

Or if a steadier purpose Unto you through life be given, A stronger will to conquer A smoother path to heaven. Then bless the hand that crowned you, Remembering as you go, 'Twas not your own endeavor That shaped your nature so.

Then sneer not at the weakness That made a brother fall. For the hand that lifts the fallen God loves the best of all. Then pray for the poor drunkard. All o'er the land to-day, That a holy hand in pity May sweep the curse away.

DESERT HARDSHIPS AND TOBACCO.

I have recently had a good opportunity of pratically testing the question whether tobacco will enable a man to encounter privation and severe physical suffering better than without it. Two years ago a weekness in the chest made it desirable for me to travel for a time in foreign countries. During the last eight months, I have been in the southern portion of "the dark continent." The nothern part of south Africa is a vast and wild desert, known as the Great Karoo, and Kalahari Desert; and having been advised to go up that way, on account of its arid climate, I started alone, but luckily met with five young men who were going up the same way "to do the country." They were all inveterate smokers, and during the first part of our journey I was often taunted by them for not being able to enjoy a pipe, around the camp fire at night especially, but their jeers were useless. Certainly, it seemed very homely and jolly, in the midst of such a wilderness, so far from home, while the fun and stories were going round the group, to "puff away." reminding you of the old hearths at homes; but as we went farther, the laugh turned on my side. When we had penetrated far into the desert, the water became very scarce, and what we got was abominably filthy in most instances, and to my surprise these yound man suffering extremely from thirst, although they were about the healthiest and strongest young men I ever met, whilst I being "half an invalid" did not suffer to an inconvenient degree. Day after day water got scarcer, and day after day these men grew worse. I argued with them that their extreme sufferings were due to their smoking, but it was no use; they smoked away worse than ever to kill the thirst. But one of them, who could not make out how I managed to keep up so well, determined to throw away his pipe and try abstinence. To his surprise in less than two days he felt himself much abler to stand the excessive heat and scarcity of water, while the burning heat and dryness of his throat and mouth almost ceased. Seeing this change with their own eyes, the others followed his example without delay, and received the same benefit, so that we were able to pursue our journey and go through a deal of suffering afterwards without any extraordinary inconvenience; and when we parted these gentlemen were so thoroughly convinced of the injuries of smoking that they determined to leave it off for ever .-W. GRIFFITH, Port Dinorwic.

GOOD IMPERISHABLE.

I remember not long ago seeing some larkspur and lady's-slipper in the midst of a sterile-looking field; upon inquiring how these garden flowers came there, I heard that many years ago there was an old house there, but it had been gone more than sixty years. Yet, notwithstanding that field had been reaped and sowed, plowed and pastured, season after season, for so many years, these simple little flowers lived on, a memento of innocent childhood, blooming out of the most squalid poverty. That house had been razed more than sixty years, the family scattered, the little soft hands that tried to beautify that wretched home, grown large and hard in the battle of life, or perhaps mingled with the dust. Yet those flowers, though torn by the plow. or cut off by the sickle, still strike their roots in the soil, or scatter their sandlike seeds, and every summer greet us with their smiling blossoms. Even so it is with a good deed done in life; it lives on, and on, defying all the efforts

made to neutralize its effects. But it is not only so with good deeds; if those children had sown tares instead of flowers, they would have lived also. and given the industrious farmer incal. culable trouble.

VEGETINE.

HER OWN WORDS.

BALTIMORE, MD., Feb. 13, 1877. MB. H. R. STEVENS: Mr. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—Since several years I have got a sore and very painful ioot. I had some physicians, but they couldn't cure me. Now I have heard of your Vegetine from a Lidy who was sick for a long time, and became all well from your Vegetine, and I went and bought me one bottlee. Vegetine; and after I had used one bottle, the pairs let me, and it began to heal, and then I bought one other bottle, and so I take it yet. I thank God for this remedy and yourself; and wishing every sufferer may pay attention to it. It is a blessing for health.

Mrs. C. KRABE, GS West Baltimore Street.

VEGETINE

SAFE AND SURE

MR. H. R. STEVENS: Mr. H. R. STEVENS:

In 1872 your Vegetine was recommended to ma, and, rielding to the persuasions of a friend, I consented to try it. At the time I was suffering from general delicity and nervous prostration, superinduced by overwork and irregular habits. Its wonderful strengthening and curative properties seemed to affect my debilitated system from the first dose; and under its persistent use I rapidly recovered, gaining more than usual health and good feeling. Since then I have not hesitated to give Vegetine my most unqualified indorsement, as being a safe, sure and powerful agent in promoting health and restering the wasted system to new lie and energy. Vegetine is the only medicine I use; and as long as I live I never expect to find a better.

Yours truly, W. H. CLARK, 120 Monterey Street, Alleghany, Penn.

VEGETINE

THE BEST SPRING MEDICINE

H. R. STEVENS Dear Sir.—This is to certify that I have used your "Blood Preparation" in my family for several years and think that for Scrotula or Cankerous Humors of Rheumatic affections it cannot be excelled; and as as blood purifier and spring medicine it is the best thing I have ever used, and I have used almost everything. I can cheerfully recommend it to any one in need of such a medicine.

Yours respectfully, Mrs. A. A. DINSMORE, 19 Russell Street

VEGETINE

WHAT IS NEEDED.

BOSTON, Feb. 13, 187L. H. R. STEVENS, Esq. : H. R. STEVENS, Esq.:

Dear Sir—About one year since I found myself in a feeble condition from general debility. Vegatine was strongly recommended to me by a friend who had been much benefited by its use. I procured the article, and, after using several bottles, was restored to health, and discontinued its use. I feel quite comident that there is no medicine superior to it for those complaints for which it is especially prepared, and would cheerfully recommend it to those who feel that they need something to restore them to perfect health. Respectfully yours.

U. L. PETTINGILL,
Firm of S. M. Pettengill & Co.,
No. 10 State Street, Boston.

VEGETINE

ALL HAVE OBTAINED RELIEF. SOUTH BERWICK, ME., Jan. 17, 1872.

SOUTH BERWICK, ME., Jan. 17, 1872.

II. R. STEVENS, ESQ.

Dear Sir—I have had dyspepsia in its worst form for the last ten years, and have taken hundreds of dollars' worth of medicines without obtaining any relief. In September last I commenced taking the Vegetine, since which time my health has steadily improved. My food digests well, and I have gained fifteen pounds of flesh. There are several others in this place taking Vegetine, and all have obtained relief. Yours truly. THOMAS E. MOORE, Oversear of Card Room, Portsmouth Co.'s Mills.

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Prepared by H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

BREAKFAST TABLE REFORM. Mr. Ernest Hart, writing in the Sanitary Record on "The Hygiene of Food," makes a vigorous assault on the breakfast-table of the present day-and especially upon old country breakfasts. He believes tea to be a drink utterly unsuited for an early morning meal, and one which has only come into general use because it is the easiest sort of hot infusion which bad cooks, careless housewives, and thoughtless mothers can prepare. So far as the alkaloid of tea has a physiological effect in the small quantity in which we get it at breakfast it is a nerve stimulent a property which does not indicate it as a breakfast drink, and which is not what is looked for in the morning. Breakfast should be digestible, warm, abundant, unexciting, nourishing. Bread and butter and hot cocoa make a very good breakfast for working people, but not perhaps the cheapest they can get or the handiest. For the working man, for the poor man, and for everyday use, Mr. Hart doubts whether anything has yet been produced in any country of the world which is equal to the English household bread. But wheat is a costly cercal, and it is not the most nourishing, nor does it lend itself well to those pleasant, wholesome, nutritious, and comforting forms of food known as porridges, which do form the staple breakfast throughout Scotland and throughout the American continent. He regards porridge as the perfection of a breakfast luxury. For young people, for dyspeptics, and for working people, hominy porridge is the only

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presented, as being a safe, sure a promoting health and restorate new lite and energy. Vegicine I use; and as long as I find a better, truly, W. H. CLARK, nterey Street, Alleghany, Penn.

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IS NEEDED.

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BOSTON, Feb. 13, 1871.

BTAINED RELIEF. H BERWICK, ME., Jan. 17, 1872.

and have taken hundreds of dicines without obtaining any rlast I commenced taking the h time my health has steadily digests well, and I have gained at. There are several others in egetine, and all have obtained THOMAS E. MOORE, I Room, Portsmouth Co.'s Mills.

CETINE

ENS, Boston, Mass.

old by all Druggists.

TABLE REFORM. art, writing in the San-'The Hygiene of Food," is assault on the breakhe present day—and old country breakfasts. to be a drink utterly early morning meal, has only come into genit is the easiest sort of nich bad cooks, careless thoughtless mothers far as the alkaloid of iological effect in the in which we get it at nerve stimulent a proes not indicate it as a and which is not what the morning. Breakigestible, warm, abung, nourishing. Bread hot cocoa make a very for working people, but cheapest they can get For the working man, n, and for everyday use, whether anything has ed in any country of the equal to the English But wheat is a cost-

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If a man is called a builder, we expect him to build; if a merchant, we expect him to trade; and Jesus is called a Saviour. We know he will carry on his sacred work: he will save multitudes- There is sweet hope here. Do you not see daydawn in the very name of "Saviour"? Surely, if he comes to save, and you need saving, there is a blessed fitness in you, one for the other. A prisoner is glad to meet an advocate; a ship out of its track welcomes a pilot : a traveler lost in the wilds delights to meet a guide. So should a sinner rejoice at the bare thought of a Saviour

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PEA SOUP SYMING TON'S Prepared Pea Soup.

Made from their Celebrated Pea Flour, to which is added

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT DELICIOUS, NOURISHING, Anti-Dyspeptic.

Made in one minute, without boiling.
Sold everywhere in 25ct tins. Wholesale by

WM. JOHNSON, 28 St. Francois Xavier Street, MONTREAL, SOLE AGENT.

CORNER GRANVILLE AND SACK VILLE STREETS.

April 12.

NOVA SCOTIA Steam Machine Paper Bag Manufactory.

THE CHEAPES'I IN THE MARKET SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

ALSO BOOK BINDING. In all its Branches. G. & T.|PHILLIPS

LADY

Readers of the WESLEYAN, will do well before commencing to make up Spring and Summer Dresses, to send for a

Mme. Demorest's Patterns

STYLE

SPRING & SUMMER 1880. Which will be mailed Free.

DRESS.

Mme. Demorest's Portfolio 20cts With large illustrations. Mme. Demorest's What to Wear 20cts CONTAINING VALUABLE HINTS ON

> COLORS, MATERIALS, MILLINERY.

UNDERWEAR. JEWELRY, ORNAMENTS. Etc., Etc., Etc.

Mme. Demorest's Quarterly, 5cts ... Yearly 15cts Mme. Demorest's Monthly Mag. 30cts

Yearly 3.00 With valuable premium. All the above will be sent, post free, on receipt of price.

-ADDRESS-Wm. CROWE 133 BARRINGTON ST., HALIFAX.

AGENT FOR NOVA SCOTIA. lyr.

Geo. McLELLAN. Victualler 206 Argyle St., & 36 Spring Garden Rd. Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

MEATS, POULTRY, Etc., Etc. Orders solicited and promptly attended to. Remember-People's Market. mar5 1y

McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY Manufacture those celebrated Bells for CHURCHES ACADEMIES, etc. Price List and Circulars sent free

Henry McShane &C o... BALTIMORE, Md.

CLINTON H. MENEELY BELL CO., SUCCESSOR TO Meneely & Kimberly,

BELL FOUNDERS, TROY, N. Y Manufacture a superior quality of Bells. Special attention given to CHURCH BELLS. Illustrated Catalogues Sent Free.

AGENTS For the Pictorial Bible Commentator. WANTED Commentary on the entire Scriptures (in one vol.) (ar published. Price, \$3.75. BRADLEY, GARBETSON O., Crantford, Ontari



TAPE WORM

INFALLIBLY CURED with two spoons of medicine in two or three houss. For particulars ad dress with stamp, H. ELCKHORN, No. 4 St. Mark's Place, New York. april 4-4ins

OOLLARS a week in your own town.
Terms and a \$5 outfit free.
HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

May 31

COMMON PRAISE HY MNAL. 30 cents, flexible covers, by J. H. WATERBURY s a wonderfully good compact and cheap collection of 150 standard hymn tunes, 170 standard hymns, and numeroSs chants. Examine for Sunday School or Congregation.

NEW FLOWER QUEEN. 75 cents by G F ROOT. Just revised and improved by the author, and is a fine cantata for May and

EMERSON'S ANTHEM BOOK.

\$1 25 by L. O. Emerson. A very superior Anthem Book. WHITE ROBES (30 cts.) Best Sunday-school Song

ROBINSONADE 50 cents. Good music, a poem to recite, tableaux, and amusing action, founded upon the adventures of "Poor Robinson Crusoe," By A DARR.

Temperance Jewels. 35 cents. Best Temperance FIELD OFHONOR. OR PRE AUX CLERES. \$2., by Herold. A famous opera. Just published.

THE SORIERER.

\$1. Sulivan's Best Opera. Any book mailed for retail price. FOR

Berkshire Swine & Pure Bred Poultry

Prichard. Sunny-side Far YOU WILL FIND

BY GIVING THE

Peristaltic Lozenges

A FAIR TRIAL THAT THEY WILL CURE YOU OF

Costiveness and its results. VIZ: Liver Complaint, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Hadache, Heartburn, Piles, Worms, &c.

They differ from all PILLS, and always act on the system naturally, and never require increase of dose to effect a cure. Full directions with each box. Kept by first-class Druggists. ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR THEM

The Best Worm Remedy ever used. Price 25&50 cts per box

ent free to any address, on receipt of Price, by

ALLISON & Co., Proprietors Montreal. BROWN & WEBB, Wholesale Agents fo

the Maritime Provinces. GEORGE E. FULL.

DEALER IN Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Trunk

CHARLOTTETOWN, :P. E.:I. Nov. 7, 79

and Valises.

NILS ANDERSON, of Momence Fillmore Co., Nebraska, U.S.,

Sells Lands, Pays Taxes, and Collects Monies, for non-residente—Rail-road Bonds exchanged for Lands, Reference, Rev. D. D. CURRIE, Editor of the Wesleyan, Halifax, N.S.; and satisfactory referces given in Kansas and Nebraska. Momence, Fillmore Co.,!Nebraska, Aug. 22, 1879

JOHN M. GELDERT, Jr., L L. B Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Com missioner Supreme Court, &c., &c.

Has resumed practice on his own accoun AT 42 BEDFORD ROW Money collected and all the branches of legal business carefully attended to.

McCALLUM'S COMPOUND GENTIAN & TARAXICUM BLOOD AND LIVER BITTERS.

This valuable preparation combines all the medicinal virtues of those articles which the leading Physicians and Chemists of the day have proved to possess the most safe and efficient alterative properties for the cure of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Kidney Complaint, Costiveness, Piles, General Debility, Loss of Appetite, Faintness of the Stomach, Pains in the Side and Back, Scrofula Ulcers, Mercurial affections, and all dis-Scrofula, Ulcers, Mercurial affections, and all disease originating from impure Blood and diseased Liver and Stomach.

We have seen and used in our practice the prescription for McCallum's Compound Gentian and Taraxicum Bitters, and can recommend them as a good tonic and alterative, which may safely be used as a family medicine in cases of illness arising from sluggish liver and impurities of the blood.

P, W. SMITH, M.D. G. B. OAKES, M.D. C. H. Morse, M.D., J. W. HARRIS, M.D. McCALLUM'S GENTIAN AND TARAXICUM BLOOD AND

LIVER BITTERS, PRICE \$1 per hottle. Put up in boxes, sufficient to make Two Quarts of Bitters, which will be sent by mail to any address on receipt of \$1. Directions for making

are enclosed in each box. Notice .- It is claimed that these Bitters are superior to anything before offered the public, for the reason that they are made from a prescription recognized by nearly all Physicians to be one of the best known purifiers of the blood; and, that the Bitters usually offered the public are composed mostly of cheap whiskey, while the Gentian a... Laraxicum Blood and Liver Bitters are composed of roots and plants most used by Physicians in their practice and can be made by any person (see directions accompanying each box) and only enough spirits added to keep them from spoiling. Address, J. A. McCallum, Digby Drug Store, Digby, N.S. Mar 12 3m

McS WEENEY BROS MONCTON, N.B.,

IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS. Carpets, Furniture, Manufacturers of Clothing, &c., &c.

AGENCY OF Butterick's Patterns.

July 19-1y

GET THE BEST WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED. DICTIONARY NEW EDITION

1928 Pages. 3000 Engravings. 4 Pages

Colored Plates. A SUPPLEMENT OF OVER 4600 New Words and Meanings.

AND A NEW BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY

Of over 9700 Names. Ancient and Modern, [including many now liv-

ing] giving the Name. Pronunc ation, Nationality Profession and Date of each. In meeting names in reading, how frequently the thought is in the mind. "Who was he? Where was he? What was he? and When was he? This NEW BIOGRAPHICAL DICTION-ARY in Webster just answers these questions in

This invaluable work, bound in sheep-at the Publisher's price—\$12.00, with a special discount of 2½ per cent to ministers and teachers, when their orders are accompanied by cash, is for sale at the METHODIST BOOK-ROOM, 125 Granville Street,



Notice to Bridge-Builders.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned (Secretary of Railways and Canals) and endorsed "Tender for Bridges, Welland Canal," will be received at this office until the arrival of will be received at this office until the arrival or the Western Mails on TUESDAY, the 15th day-of JUNE next, for the construction of swing and stationery bridges at various places on the line of the Welland Canal. Those for highways are to be a combination of iron and wood, and those for rail-way DUTDOSES are to be of iron.

way purposes are to be of iron.

Plans, specifications and general conditions can be seen at this office on and after MONDAY, the 31st day of MAY next, where Forms of Tender can also be obtained.

Parties tendering are expected to have a practical knowledge of works of this class, and are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and—in the case of firms—except here are attached the actual signatures, the nature of the occupation, and residence of each member of the same; and further an accepted bank cheque or the same; and further an accepted bank cheque for a sum equal to \$250 for each bridge, for which on offer is made, must accompany each Tender, which sum shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the work at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted. The charge thus sont in will be returned to the

The cheque thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

For the due fulfilment of the contract the party
or parties whose tender it is proposed to accept
will be notified that their tender is accepted subof the contract—of which the sum sent in with the tender will be considered a part—to be deposited to the credit of the Receiver General within eight days after the date of the notice.

Ninety per cent. only of the progress estimates will be paid until the completion of the work.

This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

F. BRAUN, Dept. of Railways and Canals,

till June 15

Ottawa, 29th March, 1880.

LACHINE CANAL. NOTICE

To Machinist-Contrators. EALED TENDERS addressed to the under signed [Secretary of Railways and Canals] and endorsed "Tender for Lock Gates, Lachine Canal," will be received at this office until the arrival of the Eastern and Western Mails on THURS-DAY the 3rd day of SUNE, next for the construc-

tion of gates, and the necessary machinery con-nected with them, for the new locks on the Lachinc Canal.

Plans, Specifications and General Conditions can
be seen at this office on and after THURSDAY the

20th day of MAY, next, where forms of tender can 20th day of MAY, next, where forms of tender can also be obtained.

Parties tendering are expected to provide the special tools necessary for, and to have a practical knowledge of, works of this class, and are requested to bear in mind thet tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed ferms, and—in the case of firms—except there are attached the actual signatures, the nature of the occupation and residence of each member of the same; and, furthes, an accepted bank cheque for a sum equal to \$250, for the gates of each lock, must accompany each tender, which sum shall be must accor pany each tender, which sum shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the work at the rates and on the

terms stated in the offer anhmitted The cheque thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted. For the due fulfilment of the contract the part or parties whose tender it is proposed to accept will be notified that their tender is accepted subject to a deposit of five per cent, of the bulk sum of the contract-of which the sum sent in with the tender will be considered a part-to be deposited to the credit of the Receiver General within eight days after the date of the notice.

Ninety per cent. only of the progress estimates

will be paid until the completion of the work. This epartment does not not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. By order F BRAUN,

Department of Railways and Canals, ? Ottawa, 29th March. 1880, WELLAND CANAL

Notice to Machinist Contractors. SEALED TENDERS addressed to the under-signed [Secretary of Railways and Canals], and endorsed "Tender for Lock Gates, Welland Canal," will be received at this office until the arrival of the Eastern and Western Mails on THURSDAY the 3rd day of JUNE, next, for the construction of gates and the necessary machinery connected with them, for the new locks on the

Welland Canai.
Plans, Specifications and General Condit⁷⁵
can be seen at this office on and after THPES. DAY the 20th day of MAY, next, where for tender can also be obtained.

Parties tendering are expected to prode the special tools necessary for, and to have gractical knowledge of, works of this class, and ar requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and—in the case of firms—eyept there are attached the actual signatures, the nature of the occupation and residence of each member of the same; and, further, an accepted ank cheque for a sum equal to \$250, for the gate of each lock, must accompany each tender, which sum shall be forfeited if the party tendering leclines entering into contract for the work at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submited.

The cheque thus sent will be returned to the

stated in the offer submitted.

The cheque thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

For the due fulfillent of the contract the party For the due fulfillrent of the contract the party or parties whose tener it is proposed to accept will be notified that ther tender is accepted subject to a deposit of five er cent of the bulk sum of the contract—of which the sum sent in with the tender will be considered a part—to be deposited to the credit of the Receiver General within eight derived the set of the notice.

days after me date of the notice. days after sie date of the notice.

Ninety per cent. only of the progress estimates will be said until the completion of the work.

This department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order

F. BRAUN,

CANADIAH PACIFIC RAILWAY. Tenders for Iron Bridge Superstructure.

TENDERS addressed to the undersigned will be received up to noon of FRIDAY, the 15th MAY next, for furnishing and erecting Iron Superstructures over the Eastern and Western

> By order F. BRAUN.

Del t. of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 1st April, 1880.

till 1. . 15

outlets of the Lake of the Woods. Specifications and other particulars will be furd on application at the chice of the Engineer in Chief, Ottawa, on and after the 15th A; ril.

Book Steward's Department | PREACHERS' PLAN HALIFAX

The Rev. H. BICKARD, D.D., Book Steward. The Rev. T. W. SMITH, Assistant Book Steward.

All letters relating to the business of either the Book Room or the WESLEYAN Newspaper Office, and all remittances of money for the WESLEYAN to well as for the Book Room should be addressed te the Book Steward and not to the Editor.

But all Books to be noticed, and all communica-tions and advertisements designed for insertion in the WESLEYAE, should be addressed to the Editor and not to the Book Steward.

INSTRUCTIONS AS TO REMITTING MONEYS:-1.-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 acknow ledged. A delay of one or two weeks may be caused by the business of this office. After that inquire if they do not appear.

2-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

RECEIPTS for "WESLEYAN

Week ending May 5, 1880.

Rev Isaac Howie, for George Dawson, \$2; John Miller, 2; Charles A Clark, Rev M Atkinson, self,
Rev L S Johnston, self, 1; James Johnston,
2; Wm Munro, 2; and J S Johnson, 2;
Rev I M Mellish, for Miss Elderkin, Rev J Hale, for Levi Stevens, 3.35; and Jas Johnson, 2; Rev J Strothard, for Jacob Walton, Wm Rand, and Leander Rand, each \$2; Rev H P Cowperthwaite, A M, for Mrs Uriah Matthews, Rev Wm Maggs, for Wm Wood, Mrs T A Anderson, Rev Thos Rogers, A M, for James Woodman 1: Joseph Weston, 2; and Mrs C A

MARRIED

At the Methodist Church, Guysboro, by Rev. J, W. Howie, on April 21st., Mr. Isaac J. Whitman, of Cape Canso, to Miss Carrie R. Morrison, of

On the 14th April, at Malagash, by Rev. Joseph Hale, Stephen Purdy to Lillie Gollan, both of

On April 19th., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. I. E. Thurlow, Mr. James W. Ives to Januer S., daughter of Mr. Arthur Fillmore all of Pugwosh River.

By Rev. James Tweedy, at the Methodist Parsonage, Guysboro, on the 27th ult., Mr. Freeman C. Gerry to Miss Esther Jones. April 21st., at the residence of the bride's father.

by the Rev. H. R. Baker. William J. Richards, of Georgetewn, to Miss Eliza, youngest daughter of Stephen Mills, Esq., Little York. By the Rev. G O. Huestis, at Cheverie, on 24th April, 1880. Mr. Andrew Wilcox, of Pembroke, te

Mrs. Jane Fitzgerland, of the first named place. At the residence of the bride, Riverside, N. B. on the 21st inst., by the Rev. R. Wilson, George H. Minor, of Shediac, to Miss Florence R. McLellan, only surviving child of the late Geerge McLel-

On the 8th inst., by the Rev. J. J. Teasdale, Mr. Horatius Corning, and Sarah, eldest daughter of Mr. Gordon B. Foraythe.

By the Rev. A. Hockin, at the Parsonage, Ritcey's Cove, March 30th, Mr. Austin Tretheway, and Mrs. Catherine Tretheway, of New Germany. At the residence of the bride's father, Samuel Rlois, Esq., Fort Lawrence, on May 1st, 1880, by Rev. G. W. Fisher, James W. Fraser, of West River, Pictou Co., N. S., to Msrgaret, daughter of S. and E. Blois.—[Pictou papers please copy.

On the 29th ult., at the residence of the mother the bride, by the Rev. Benjamin Chappell, Mr S. Rudolph Belyea, of the town of Portland, to Maggie A. Henderson, of the same place.

DIED

At Halifax, April 24th., Joseph Kenyon Kaye, aged 4 months.

At Florenceville, Carleton Co., N.B., on April 27th., of scarlet fever, A. Maude, aged 6 years, 5 months, and 26 days, eldest child of the Rev. Edwin and E. Louisa Mills.

At Guysboro, April and, Sarah, wife of Mr. James Hattie, in the 65th year of her age, leaving a large family and numerous relatives to moura

"At Hillsburg, Digby Co., on Wednesday, the 21st ult.. Alex. Hardwick, Esq., in the 70th year of his age.

At Lepreaux, on Friday, the 30th ult., of tpphoid pneumonia, Louise A., daughter of W. K. Reynolds, Esq., and wife of Mr. A. I. Starratt, aged At his residence, Parish of Rothesay, K.C., N.B.,

Mr. John Kellar, in the 77th year of his age. At Swan Creek, Sunbury County, N. B., on the th ult., Thomas Turney, Esq., aged 76 years. Hwas one of Sunbury's oldest inhabitants, and resected by all who knew him.

Algoon, on Wednesday, the 28th ult., at his resident, 138 Charlotte St., Saint John, N. B., Jos. W. Bages, in the 40th year of his age. At th Led, N.B., on the 20th ult., Brederick M.

H. Joycenged 73 years. At Westerster Mountain, N. B., on the 24th ult., Josiah itts, aged 48 years.

At Upper Jorchester, N. B., on the 10th ult., Oliva, aged 46 ears, wife of Robert Buck. At Westmorlad, N.B., on the 10th ult., Joseph Chapman, Esq., and 87 years.

CANADIAN PICIFIC RAILWAY.

Tende s for Ralling Stock.

TENDERS are invited for furnishing the Rolling Stock required to be delivered on the Canadian Pacific Railway, within the next four years, comprising the delivery in each year of about the following viz:-20 Locomotive Engines

16 First-class Cars (a proportion being s'eepers.) 20 Second-class Cars

3 Express and Baggage Cars 3 Postal and Smoking Cars

240 Box Freight Cars 100 Flat Cars

2 Wing Ploughs 2 Snow Ploughs

THE WHOLE TO BE MANUFACTURED IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA and delivered on the Canadian Pacific Railway, at Fort William, or in the Province of Manitoba.

Drawings and specifications and other information may be ebtained at the office at the Engineer-in-Chief, at Ottawa, on and after the 18th day of MARCH next.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to noon of THURSDAY, the 1st day July next. By order, P. BRAUN,

Secretary Dept, Railways and Canals,

SUNDAY, MAY 9, 1880.

Brunswick St. Rev. S. F. Huestis Rev. S B Dunn Grafton St. 11 a.m. Rev.S. B. Dunn. Rev. S. F. Huestin. 11a.m. Kaye St. Rev. C. M. Tyler. Ecv. I. M. Mellish 7 p.m 11a.m Charles St. Rev. W H Evans. Rev. E. R. Brunyate Cobourg Road 7 p.m. 11 a.m. Rev. W. A. Black, A. B. Rev. C. M. Tyler. 11 a.m. Dartmouth Rev. W. H. Evans. Rev. I. M. Mellish BEECH STREET 3.30 p.m. Rev.C. '/ ler Preachers' Meeting every Monday Morning at Brunswick St. Church, at 10 e'clock.

E. BOREHAM, WHOLESALE

RETAIL DEALER IN

Boots, Shoes, Rubbers,

Notwithstanding the Great Advance in Prices of Leather and Shoe Findings generally we will still sell our large and well selected Stock of

Boots. Shoes and Rubbers. (With very few exceptions)

AT THE OLD PRICES.

Country Dealers are requested to examine our Stock and Prices. Orders accompanied by cash or good references filled as near as possible according to or-

Our Establishment closes at 7 p.m. 10 p.m. en Saturdays.

232 Argyle Street. 3 Doors North Colonial Market N.B.—We refund money if Goods do

mar 5-6m

March 12-1y

T PAYS to sell our Rubber Hand Printing Stamps. Circulars free. G. A. HARPER & Bros., Oleveland, O. May 7 4i eow

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

CARD OF THANKS.

THE SUBSCRIBER having removed his old premises 129 Upper Water Street to

184 GRANVILLE STREET,

(One door North of the Army and Newy Depot.)

Tenders his thanks to his many Friends and Patrons, and trusts in his new premises still to retain their confidence by a more extended patronage.

READY MADES will be found remarkably

Gents' Furnishing Goods, in SHIRTS, COLLARS, TIES, BRACES, &c., &c.

William Cunningham

THE CHEAPEST BOOKS

Of the marvellously cheap books we are

prepared to supply the following:

No. 1-JOHN PLOUGHMAN'S TALK

No. 2.—MANLINESS OF CHRIST.

By Thomas Hughes, Q. C., author of
"Tom Brown's School Days," etc.

13 cents. (Uusual price, \$1.00.)

No. 3.-MACAULAT'S ESSATS. "Mil-

cents. (Usual price, \$1.00.)

cents. (Usual price, \$1.50.)

Canon Farrar. Issued in two parts.

. 8.—CARLYLE'S ESSAYS. "Goe-

the," "Burns," "Luther's Psalm,"
"Schiller," "Memoirs of Mirabeau."

Price, 25 cents. (Usual price, \$1.00.)

H. PICKARD,

Nos. 9 and 10.—LIFE OF ST. PAUL.

(Usual price, until lately, \$6.00.)

Price, per part, 30 cents. (Usual price, \$2.50.)

(Usual price, \$1.00.)

4.—THE LIGHT OF ASIA.

A new and very popular book. Price,

ton," "Dryden," "Bunyan," "History," "Samuel Johnson," two

essays, "Athenian Orators," and

"Montgomery's Poems." Price, 18

EVER PUBLISHED.

april 16-3m.

A YEAR and expenses to agents-Outfit free. Address P. O. VIC-ERY, Augusta, Maine. may 7

PUTTNER'S EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL

WITH IRON AND HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME, SODA AND PANCESATIC JUICE.

Its effect has been most wonderful in the treat ment and cure of NEEVOUS PROSTRATION, MENTAL ANXIETY, LOWERS OF SPIRITS, UVER WORKED BEALH, WORKY, ANXIETY, BUSIETESS PRESSURE, and all morbid conditions of the system dependent upon the deficiency of VITAL FORCE, This force is supplied by the best IROS TONIC, which forms the most component part of this compound, in conjunction with ment and cure of NERVOUS PROSTRATION,

PHOSPHORUS.

In Consumption, BRONCHITTIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS, CATABEH, and all affections of CHEST and THEOAT, it has no equal.

IRON.

Which PURIFIES and EMRICHES the Blood, and which is so highly and justly valued in the treat-ment of ANEMIA, (due to insufficiency of IRON in the BLOOD,) SCROFULA, WASTING, CHILDREN DISEASES, RHBUMATISM, IMPOVERISHED BLOOM tc., &c., is also contained in PUTNER'S

Pancreated Juice. By this the pure cod liver oil undergoes in Puttner's process, a PARTIAL digestion before it is sub-mitted to the stomach, and thereby made more acceptable and more nutritious to the patient.

CAUTION.—See that you get PUTNER'S EMUL-SION, as other MIXTURES may be put off. It retails at 50c per bottle, and can be obtained by al Druggists and Dealers.

WHOLESALE BY

Forsyth. Sutcliffe & Co., Sole Agents,

HALIFAX, - - N.S.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Tenders for Tanks and Pumping Machinery.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to noon on FRIDAY, the 15th MAY next, for furnishing and erecting in place at the several watering stations along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway under construction. Frost-preof Tanks with Pumps and Pumping Power of either wind or steam, as may be found most suitable to the locality.

Drawings can be seen and specifications and other particulars obtained at the office of the Engineer in Chief, Ottawa, on and after the 15th

> F. BRAUN, Secretary

TENDERS.

TENDERS will be received by this Department at Ottawa, up to the 10th May next, for the Thomas A. Kempis. Price, 18 cents.

DWELLING HOUSE,

for the Fog Alarm Engineers on Sambro Island. County of Halifax, Nova Scotia. Plans and Specifications can be seen, and Forms of Tender procured, by intending Contractors, at this Department, here, and at the Agency of this Department, Halifax.

Tenders to be addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the outside,-" Tender for Sambro The Department does not bind itself to accept

the lowest or any Tender. WM. SMITH, Deputy Minister of Marine.
Department of Marine,
Ottawa, 17th April, 1880.

S. L. SHANNON, & SON. Barristers and Attornies-at-Law. 42 BEDFORD ROW, - - HALIFAX Jan 9, 8m

ENCOURAGE HOME

MANUFACTURE.

New Boot and Shoe Store

have ust opened in the store lately occupied by C. R. THOMPSON. No. 16 Granville Street, next door South of the LONDON HOUSE. a splendid Stook of

BOOTS and SHOES.

The greater part of which have been MANUFACTURED BY OURSELVES.

AT THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

Expressly to suit the times, showing the purchasers the very best value for the smallest amount of money—and feel certain—that we can give better value than any house in the trade, in support of which, we call the attention of the public, to some of the advantages we possess.

FIRST-We make our Staple Goods by HAND at the INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, and are thus able to produce a much better article than those made

SECONDLY-By making our Goods and selling them ourselves, you but them first hand, hence you have only to pay for the material and one small THIRDLY—As you buy from the maker his responsibility to you is greater

than if he had purchased the goods of another and was selling them again. If the style and size of the boot does not suit, you can have them made at a trifling additional cost. We sell for CASH and cash only to keep strictly ty this we cannot send out for approval, all parcels being paid for before they aro

Should they not suit we will return the money:

Consequently the cash buyer is not compelled to pay those bills that are lost as the result of the CREDIT SYSTEM. These with many other advantages we could mention warrant us we think in reasserting that we can give better value than any house in the trade.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS who buy in small lots for Cash, would do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

FISHERMEN'S and MINER'S BOOTS a Specialty.

Remember the place

166 GRANVILLE STREET

First Door South of the LONDON HOUSE.

A. A. BLISS.

BUILDING FOR SALE.

A few LOTS for Sale to suitable purchasers. The LAND is near to the Academies, &c.

ALEX. FLEMING. Sackville, 14th April, 1880.

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VOL XXXII.

GENERAL COL

FIRST I CINCINNAT

The twenty-third G (quadrennial) of the N pal Church of the Un ed in Pike's Opera H on Saturday May 1st. were present, namely, thew Simpson, Thoma liam L. Harris, Ran Isaac W. Wilev, St. Edward G. Andrews a The venerable senior the chair, and called order. Bishop Foste

"Watchman, tell us of t What its signs of pro Joseph M. Trimble

fifth chapter of Isaiah

read the hymn beginni

BISHOP SIL then took the chair, a ing to usage, we inv Woodruff, the secretar eral Conference, to con form, and call the roll as they have been furn

Dr. Curry moved th the roll shall constitut dential to establish parties to a seat, unles be made; and the mo G. W. Woodruff,

General Conference, certificate of the clecti delegates from the Ro ence, and also the office the election of laymen Electoral Conference. he held certificates of from all the annual Co church, and from all to ferences except three, which had not reached taken the names of de papers to supply the a three certificates, subje

al of the General Conf The roll call was the and 331 delegates were Bishop Simpson said that there is more than

D. Curry moved that be the Secretary of the ence, and he was elect tion. A J. Kynett moved tary be allowed to nam

and the motion prevail

G W Woodruff, the nominated and the Cor ed: David S Monroe, sylvania Conterence: Northern New York (E Darrow, of Desmoi George Mather, of Not ence; Henry B Heacoc Conference, J P Magee land Conference as assis BISHOP WILEY'S ADDRE

as follows: We omit a conside Bishop Wiley's Addre introductory remarks, h

At this point Bishop

We welcome you to v

one of the most beautif

address of welcome to

and hospitable cities of and hope you may fit many of our public parks, and our beautifi realize for yourselves of our regal title of Queen nati is rich also in its h to the early labors of M tending itself into the South. The names early heroes are still the memories of many The names of Finley, Morris, Wright, are em of our Churches. He birthplace of German its venerable father, W still amongst us, honore by all. For nearly fifty also been a great cente publishing interests, gone forth through the a steady stream of period whose power and influe man can measure.

It is now forty-four General Conference ass city. Few live now wil in its doings. Roberts, and Andrew presided ov tions. Beverly Waugh and Thomas A Morris, of