

OBITUARY.

RITCEY'S COVE, April 22nd, 1880.

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 months of labor.

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.

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."

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.

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.

MR. AUSTIN COBKUM,

of Felton 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.

MR. THOMAS RITCEY,

of Ritcey's Cove, aged 55 years. He exchanged mortality for life about midnight of Tuesday, April 13th. He was a Prince in our Israel, and always to the front in battle.

GEORGE HENDERSON, ESQ., J. P.

Bro. Henderson was born January 1816. His parents were both God-fearing and deeply pious. They were devotedly attached to Methodism.

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.

In 1841, or 39 years ago, he came from Annapolis and settled in Digby. He was then a young man, full of a laudable ambition and great perseverance.

He was a man not only well-informed, 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.

He never sought public honors, still they were given to him. In 1864 he was appointed County Assessor, which office he held till the law in relation to this matter was abrogated a short time since.

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.

was Superintendent of the Sabbath School. The duties of these several offices he faithfully and honorably discharged.

He was a systematically benevolent man. No one will ever know the extent of his doing in this direction.

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.

Digby, April 26th, 1880.

CORRESPONDENCE.

APRIL 20, 1880;

MR. EDITOR,—I have been a careful reader of the WESLEYAN, the last few weeks for the purpose of ascertaining the results of the Quarterly meetings, with regard to the Resolution of Conference respecting "Invitation,"

London, April 4, 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 acknowledging with gratitude the grace God bestowed on him while pursuing such an honorable and useful course.

THE ORIGIN OF SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

DEAR SIR,—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.

year is therefore regarded as the Sunday school Centennial, and appropriate services are being held in different parts in commemoration of that important event.

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.

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

MR. W. C. O.—MY DEAR SIR,—You have a perfect right to request me to substantiate my statement as to the origin of Sunday schools, and I feel it a duty to supply you with an answer.

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.

RESOLUTION OF THE QUARTERLY MEETING HELD AT GUYSBOROUGH, 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 acknowledging 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 valiant "Soldier of the Cross," the late Rev. Joseph Hart, it recommends a youth, as a candidate, to fill the broken ranks.

our difficulties, and it may be, that by the blessing of God we shall be able to 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 WESLEYAN of the 19th ult. He says "we paid \$162 during the first six months of our pastorate here."

April 26th.

Exordium of a Speech of Louis Kossuth, Governor of Hungary, delivered in Faneuil Hall, Boston, Dec. 1851.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—Do me the justice to believe that I rise not with any pretension to eloquence, within the cradle of American liberty.

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

What is aristocracy? It is exclusive liberty; it is privilege; and aristocracy is doomed, because it is contrary to the destiny of men.

What is aristocracy? It is exclusive liberty; it is privilege; and aristocracy is doomed, because it is contrary to the destiny of men. Aristocracy should vanish, not in the nations, but also from amongst the nations.

THE THIN

When we walk machinery, we misstep, and the would tear us to flying wheels, or their ponderous railcar, and there an inch of iron flies the track. So, ship, and there a thickness of a plate eternity. We must see how close we are precipice. But whether on the sea partition that divides plank or half an inch within us. The beating powers in the thicker than a pin if that thin partition ruptured, it would with us as if a cannon us. Death is inseparable with life in the very bodies. Struggle in the space, no man can further from death than of a sheet of paper.

Mr. Wesley says "Our preachers, no fallen. They are no are not alive to God enervated, fearful of ship. They have no God gave to Thomas Bridge, or to you (M. k. n. Give me one who fear nothing but nothing but God, and whether they be elevated. Such alone will shake and set up the kingdom earth."

We see in a jeweler there are pearls, and other precious stones 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 means to make in he hath oftentimes his

The pulpit without secularized, and sink common things. It loses the minds of men. Alas, and it only of preference, from fortuitous circumstances, less pulpit is like E. river to water the garden the intellect, but cannot To change and control there must be Christ in

RELIEF & EXTENSION

LISTS RECEIVED

NEW BRUNSWICK ANTI-SLAVERY CONFERENCE

St. John District— Sussex Circuit— Peter Snider... \$12 00 Orm Mrs F Strickton... 10 25 L. C. H. Johnson... 6 00 Mrs W. G. Ryan... 5 00 Pub R A Hagar... 1 00 Mrs H Hayward... 4 00

Fredericton District

John Bennett... \$5 00 Chas H Cowperwhite 5 00 Edw Mrs H... 5 00 Robt John Fayson... 5 00 Cyrus Mrs F W Penny 5 00 Isaac Clement Simonson 5 00 Flora Geo. Scott... 4 00 Reginald Alfred Scott... 5 00 Edw David Scott... 4 00 Jos C Cowperwhite... 2 00 John Chas Plumber... 2 00 John Jas Irving... 2 00 Mrs Amy Briggs... 1 00 Saml Alterton... 1 00 Robt Asley... 1 00 Kate Carriecunningham 1 00 Frank Good... 1 00 Jos Mrs F Good... 1 00 Mrs J HenricksSimonson 1 00 Henry Sarah Cunningham 1 00 Wm HenrietsSimonson 1 00 Wm Saml Harper... 1 00 Benne Mrs John Harper... 1 00 Ernest Alex Harper... 1 00 Amasa Joel Jewett... 1 00 Alex Strong... 1 00

Fredericton Circuit

John Fairley... 10 00 Nath S Henry Lippitt... 5 00 Wm Kenneth Cameron 2 00 Chris P Mrs J Fairley... 1 00 Rowland Mrs J Fairley... 2 00 Saml J W Dani McLeod... 2 00 Wm John Scott... 1 00 Mrs St John Pond... 1 00 Mrs M Robt Fairley... 1 00 Jos Alex Smith... 2 00 Jos Alex M McLeod... 2 00 Alex Jos Calhoun... 2 00 Small Wm Jenkins... 1 00 Small Coke Spencer... 1 00 Total... 4 00

Gagetown Circuit

Miss Des Brisay... \$1 00 John Ak Escheriff Palmer 2 00 C Burpee Edw Simpson... 4 00 Collection Total... 2 15

and it may be, that by the end we shall by and bye, be in a position that that which we refer to Bro. McArthur's of the Port Clyde Church of the Wesleyan of the 19th "we paid \$162 during the of our pastorate here." an evidence of the disposi- bility of the community to t, we evidently used appro- when we represented it as ly light." Again he says, almost the same time Port full apportionment of the ary \$96." This being \$16 contributed the whole of year for the same purpose. shows, that when we repre- greater part of the pew rent available for salary, we were eeping with facts. And far- "and all this in the face of mercial difficulties, of which knew nothing, while he was t." If in the face of these previous arrangements to admirably, it must be evi- representation was not in erdrawn, nor is our position shaken by such "samples."

THE THIN PARTITION.

When we walk near the powerful machinery, we know that one single misstep, and those mighty engines 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 imagine 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 us. 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 of a sheet of paper.

Mr. Wesley says of many in his day: "Our preachers, many of them, have fallen. They are not spiritual. They are not alive to God. They are soft, enervated, fearful of shame, toil, hardship. They have not the spirit which God gave to Thomas Lee at Pately Bridge, or to you (Mr. Mather) at Bos- k'n. Give me one hundred preachers who fear nothing but sin, and desire nothing but God, and I care not a straw, whether they be clergymen or laymen. Such alone will shake the gates of hell, and set up the kingdom of God upon earth."

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 house; and those he especially esteems, and means to make more resplendent, he hath oftentimes 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 Eden 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 Christ in the pulpit.

RELIEF & EXTENSION FUND. LISTS RECEIVED. NEW BRUNSWICK AND P. E. ISLAND CONFERENCE. St. John District. Susex Circuit. Peter Snider, \$12.00

Fredrickton District. Jacksonville Circuit. John Bennett, \$5.00

Fredrickton District. Geo Coulthard, \$4.00

Doistoven Circuit. John Fairley, \$10.00

Sackville District. Sackville Circuit. Robt Bowser, \$1.50

Dorchester Circuit. M Atkinson, \$1.00

St. Stephen's District. St. David's Circuit. Thos Cottrell, \$4.00

P. E. Island District. Alberton Circuit. Geo M Clark, \$5.00

Bedeque Circuit. H Seacord, \$5.10

Murray Harbour Circuit. Hon Saml Prowse, \$6.50

Pouval Circuit. Saml Drake, \$20.00

Fredrickton District. John Bennett, \$5.00

Doistoven Circuit. John Fairley, \$10.00

PURE SPICES BROWN & WEBB, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, SPICE MERCHANTS HALIFAX.

PURE SPICES A Specialty, Having been Pioneers in introducing and advocating their use in place of the MISERABLE TRASH very com- monly sold in these Provinces as Ground 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 im- provement in popular taste by furnish- ing better goods than formerly.

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 re- duced; but this really only benefits the dealer at the expense of the consumer.

SURE CURE FOR RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA. MEDICAL MEN APPROVE. FROM A. H. PECK, M.D., Peticidiac, N.B. Messrs. T. Graham & Son, -Dear Sirs: -I have tried your "CONSTITUTIONAL REMEDY" in several cases of Neuralgia with marked effect.

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

BROWN & WEBB WHOLESALE Drug and Spice Merchants HALIFAX.

MACDONALD & Co HALIFAX, N.S. STEAM AND HOT WATER ENGINEERS. Importers of Cast and Wrought Iron Pipe, with Fittings, Engineers' Supplies and Machinery.

SMITH BROTHERS, Dry Goods Importers! AUTUMN AND WINTER STOCK COMPLETE. We can confidently recommend this STOCK as one of the most extensive we have ever imported and having been purchased under unusually favorable circumstances, will be found of Exceptionally Good Value.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED IS A FACT ATTESTED BY THE HIGHEST 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- plish this result.

Messrs. Scott & Bowne: 66 West Thirty-sixth Street, New York, Sept. 2, 1876. GENTS-I have frequently prescribed SCOTT'S EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL with HYPOPHOSPHITES, as a valuable preparation in scrofulous and consumptive cases, plethoric and effluviatic.

Messrs. 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 HYPOPHOSPHITES and found it a most valuable preparation, especially in diseases of children. It is agreeable to the most delicate stomach; which renders it a very reliable agent as a nutritive remedy in consumptive and scrofulous cases.

AMERICAN HOUSE: 230 ARGYLE STREET. HALIFAX, N.S. Terms: \$1.00 per day. Special arrange- ments for Permanent Boarders. MISS CAMPBELL. ov. 28. 1 yr.

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 speakers 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, Professor 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 theology—the 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 vertebral 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 profound revolution which has occurred in the religious views of New England, it must not be forgotten, he 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 slave.

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

"Here, then, we have, in the deliverance 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 sociology, 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 whosoever believeth shall not perish, but have everlasting 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 this Church stationed in Nova Scotia.

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 ill-advised 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 ought 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 contributions 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 nothing upon this subject except what appears in the editorial columns of this paper.

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 thoroughly 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 editor 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 represented himself as a "young preacher." We have endeavoured, in what we have written on this subject, not to convey the impression that any man of years and standing amongst us would write such an article as the Witness correspondent has written. We accepted his statement that he was a "young preacher," and wrote accordingly.

Not one word from our pen can be construed, by one whose imagination is in a normal condition, as pointing either towards Mr. Nicolson, or any other prominent minister. On the other hand, since receiving Mr. Nicolson's communication, we admit that a sentence from one of our correspondents has, perhaps, that aspect, although it may apply, to some extent, to others who have been contributors to the columns 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 correspondent is supposed to speak to

or at, the editor. An editor must, 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 whom 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 as he.

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 goods; and the former is the greater criminal of the two.

Perhaps we may add that every Methodist minister in Nova Scotia, to whom the peculiarities, of one kind and another, that the Witness correspondence 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 or forgery.

Some years ago, a series of letters, written in a rather caustic style, appeared in one of the political papers of the Province, 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 spoke. The authorship was fastened upon us. Letters were written to official members of our church, on the circuit where we were then stationed, conveying the ungenerous and untruthful information that we were the author of the objectionable articles. After months had passed away we were made aware of the prevailing opinion on the subject; but, meanwhile, we had been in blissful ignorance of what was being written and said in certain circles concerning us. We never wrote one sentence of 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, here and there, with more or less of injury, enables us to sympathize with Mr. Nicolson, and others; and all the more willingly to give his letter a place in our columns.

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

E. FAIRFAX WILLIAMSON, the black-mailer 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 Western 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 avocation.

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. 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 Educational Society were preached in the Brunswick Street and Grafton Street Churches on Sunday last by Rev. Dr. Stewart and Thomas Rogers.

An educational meeting was held in the Brunswick Street Church on Monday evening. Rev. S. F. Huestis, Mr. Rogers, and Dr. Stewart were the speakers.

On Tuesday the meeting for the Grafton Street Circuit was held. Rev. 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 advertisements 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, By-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 too 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 ensuing term.

Yours truly, S. C. W.

Barrington, 24th April.

God is pouring out His Spirit at Barrington 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. THURLOW.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A WORD IN SELF DEFENCE.

To the Editor of the Wesleyan,

DEAR SIR:—Last Wednesday I received a letter from Halifax, confidentially informing me that persons were industriously 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 in 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 yet 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 any reader of the WESLEYAN could mistake 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 WESLEYAN. 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 ignorance.

There are other diligent agents involved in this matter, who may have an early opportunity of meeting their own consciences 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 or 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 wonder that any one could devote to them four mortal columns of heavy dissertation. I was then ignorant that the Editor considered his own dignity insulted by the Witness correspondent, and hence felt disposed to pursue him with vengeance. All this appears plain enough now, looking upon the remarks of the Wesleyan with the new light reflected.

I have to add my entire approval of the judgment of the Witness correspondent, as regards pulpit preparation; and, accepting the use of the manuscript. I can, of course, as extended preparation and the 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 slanderer; with the public generally, who have reached the conclusion that firing poisoned weapons from concealed places at harmless travellers, is a savage mode of warfare, I agree that "A Methodist Minister," who writes anonymously in the organs 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 exceeds in my mind that of anonymous slanderous writings—it is the sin of sowing tares. But when professed friends engage in this

business, and show their mischievous—field of some sower, I have all the tempt which many when passing thro' I a

United States

The Nashville says:—

The columns of to week give cheering news of the progress of the anti-slavery cause in the South. Souls are being converted and thousands are giving promise of amendment and real progress, not only in grace of liberality, its works. In its efforts in church and paragon for Missions, gious literature, and children, there will be increased zeal are employed in de Lord. This is the to us. Let every thank God, take work.

The M. E. Church seventeen churches, of 3,500, and church to \$131,050. The N is now well established be an increasing property located in worth \$20,000.

Delegates, and of the General Conference can obtain through York at greatly reduced for full information cashier of the Metro Broadway, New York.

LONGING FOR THE private letter from a minister, who left the years ago in order in the Congregational now pastor of a large congregation, closes as still my Church relations, gregationists, but my old relations in I feel that I must years, as I did my own of that dear Church, doctrines I have always claimed wherever I have. This is the old story have left the ministry for the pastorate in subsequently desired former home association methods of work.

The Preachers' Meet Rhode Island, have subject of "The Resurrection" is to read a paper which, we understand, theory differing from ceded him.

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

Methodist Pers

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

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

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

In the late election for British Parliament, Mr Arthur retained his seat and Mr Alexander M'Art Mr. W. Shepherd Allen Newcastle-under-Lyme, Abingdon; while Mr. D the poll in Falmouth, Fowler has been returned vote for Wolverhampton lost, by a very narrow margin for Sheffield. Messrs. At S. R. Edge were also an

Ram Chander Bose, of from the North India Co next General Conference, York last week. He is about fifty years of age, appearance and fine ability English with readiness. gent local preacher, and is as a capable and interesting understand that during this country he will accept to lecture, and we st friends, who may open the in this respect, will do themselves a valuable serv

L CARDS.

well Corner, April 29th. ... I am yours, &c., A. W. NICOLSON.

Yours truly, S. C. W.

Barrington, 24th April.

out His Spirit at Bar- ... J. R. HART.

Pugwash, April 29th ... I. E. THURLOW.

PONDENCE.

SELF DEFENCE.

Wesleyan.

Last Wednesday I receiv- ... I remain in total ignor-

er diligent agents involved

who may have an early op-

ing their own questions

where they may have less

er them repeated. There

is open to any honorable

ly when surrounded by

sicians, and that is to deal

with the spiders. Libel

is at law.

are my friends who read

that I am not the author

of 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 these four

of heavy dissertation. I

ant that the Editor con-

ignity insulted by the Wit-

ent, and hence felt dispos-

im with vengeance. All

ain enough now, looking

ks of the Wesleyan with

ected.

my entire approval of

of the Witness correspon-

the manuscript. I mean

extended preparation and

to the earlier periods of the

more advanced students

to write, and hamper-

hermons. If the writer has

expressions attributed to

WESLEYAN, he is an accom-

plishers, in comparison with

denominations, I should

pronounce him a slander-

er generally, who have

conclusion that firing poison-

concealed places at

ers, is a savage mode of

that "A Methodist Min-

rites anonymously in the

her church, is a coward,

es a few superior qualiti-

es apparent, and to none

han to himself.

in this letter under pres-

feelings. There is a sin-

ity which far exceeds to my

anonymous slanderous

is the sin of sowing tares

seed friends engage in this

business, and choose as the ground for ... I am yours, &c., A. W. NICOLSON.

United States Methodism.

The Nashville "Christian Advocate" says:-

The columns of this paper from week to week give cheering evidence that Southern Methodism is prospering.

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 Wesleyan 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.

Rev. E. H. Dewart, D. D., editor of the "Christian Guardian," Toronto; and Rev. S. 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 Lewisham.

Mr. W. Shepherd Allen again represents Newcastle-under-Lyme, and Mr. Clarke Abington; while Mr. D. Jenkins heads the poll in Falmouth, and Mr. H. E. Fowler has been returned by an immense vote for Wolverhampton.

Mr. Waddy lost, by a very narrow majority, his seat for Sheffield. Messrs. 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 intelligent 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. Byerson, widow of the late Rev. Wm. Byerson, 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 Luoknow, 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 Preachers' 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 invited.

The meeting was 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 basis.

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.'

FROM 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 sincere sympathy with our brother, and 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 counsel."

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 Muncney.

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 Muncney 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 Muncney Institution were under review, a resolution, recognizing the devoted services of Mrs. Conford in the care of the domestic department, 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 establishment of an Indian Orphanage and Training School at Morleyville Mission (a favorable 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 District and the Rev. Thomas Croesby. A

resolution was passed recommending the Toronto Conference Stationing Committee to put Skeena and Bella Bella on the Minutes as Indian missions—one to be supplied by a brother now in the district, the other when the finances of the Society will permit.

The question of the Girls' Home in connection with Port Simpson Mission elicited some conversation.

It was the opinion of the committee that Bro. Croesby 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 routine business was also transacted, after which the committee 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—Lawrentown
25—Bridgetown
26—Granville

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Last evening the Rev B Chappell, pastor of Portland Methodist Church, baptised 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.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

The steamers have commenced regular trips between Prince Edward Island, Shepdis and Picton.

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 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 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 28th 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 Rev. W. J. Hunter, D. D., Chairman of the District, and Geo Cookran, 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. Phillips still continues the revival meetings in Elizabeth St. church, Chatham, with indefatigable zeal, and the interest still increases.

In the House of Commons, on Wednesday, a motion of Mr MacKenzie respecting the action of the Government toward Mr Letellier, was rejected by 119 to 48.

Just before the close of the House Mr MacKenzie said he just desired to say one word:—"In respect to my personal relation 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 an announcement that we have not anything to say upon this side of the House. All I 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.

In reply to Mr Blake, he said the committee would recommend the reporters,

and hope the plan, if adopted, in operation to reduce the House rose.

Mr Brecken complained that Judges' salaries in Prince Edward Island were not as large as in other Provinces.

Sir John said the Government intended to consider the question of Judicial salaries.

A motion made by Sir E J Cartwright to reduce the vote for civil Government to \$80,000 was rejected by a vote of 127 to 80.

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

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 surpassed 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 curiosity-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 time?

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 miniature 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 Blaroon, N. Beckwith, Miss Reggies, John L. Rice, Augustus Harris, Dr. Withers, Miss Rice, E. L. Hardwick, Miss Newcombe, Joe Edwards, Will Bingay, A. W. Corbitt, Miss Reggie, Mr. Owen and Mr. Leavitt himself, 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 establishment New York. Mr. Harris of South America fame, has a collection of birds, beasts, reptiles, etc., showing his knowledge of taxidermy, and his taste in selecting objects to represent the gorgeous plumage and strange formation of birds in that and other countries.

This brings us to THE OLD FOLKS' ROOM. 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 Bible, 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 curiosity.

From Capt. Hall, a very rich assortment of foreign cabinet, feathers from Falkland Islands, jewel case, polished boots, matted cup, cup of the Incas, dug up in Mexico, etc.

Mrs. Capt. McCrae sends Burmese curiosities, writing desk, set jewelry, tapestry, very beautiful 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 exquisitely. Also, fine tapestry and a fan from Barma, by Mrs Hughes.

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 temptations 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.

MR. MONAGHAN'S DEPARTMENT. is really a splendid museum in itself. This gentleman is one of a class, who, fortunately for mankind, cherish a passion for old, 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. Dittmars, of the latter place, who, as many are aware, has the most remarkable Custom House in Her Britannic Majesty's Dominions.

Surrounding a business desk, the order and neatness of which suggest methodical and faithful "entries" and "clearances," there are symbols of every country with which British trade

holds any relations. Hanging from the windows and doors and ceiling, arranged on shelves and stored in corners, are implements 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-makers, travellers, fishermen, every one from that quarter, who see a monastery, or a good thing out of the ordinary way, remembers Mr. Dittmars. Mr. Nicolson has on exhibition nearly 150 of the choicest of these specimens, a splendid show in themselves.

Besides these Capt. Saundor, Capt. Merritt, Jun., and others, have handsome objects in this department. Mr. Nicolson's own showing of Bermuda curiosities is very neat and attractive.

THE PICTURE 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 illustrious staturary; 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 Annapolis, 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 nail or glue—an elaborate and ingenious puzzle—are in this room.

Miss Gora Hawke exhibits in a show case, 1600 buttons, no two of which were alike. Mr. Mrs. Fiand'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, etc., evidently buried in a hurry—poor treasures at best, but the choicest owned by that harmless, rural people.

The articles are of rude manufacture, and 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 patronized. 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 EVENING 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 a continuous expectation and interest. Dressed in the costume of a hundred years ago, with admirable taste, the singers 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, weapons, 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 thirty specimens were used to make the outline instructive. 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, Lowell, Ocean, Virginia, Stafford, Russia, 119th Psalm, Lewiston, Exhortation, New Triumph, New Jerusalem, Amherst, Complaint

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

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. RULES.—Tiberius Caesar, 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; endeavored to entrap him into answers that should arouse popular prejudice, or embroil him with the Roman government; pled 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 represented by this king. Made a marriage. The wedding festivities in the East are often protracted for several days, sometimes for an entire week or more.

Sent forth his servants. John the Baptist (Matt 3: 2); the twelve in that 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 warn those who had been previously invited that the time had come, and the preparations been completed. Them that were bidden, i. e., the Jews. This second invitation is quite according to Eastern manners. Modern travellers testify to the same custom now of repeating the invitation to a great entertainment at the moment when all things are in actual readiness.

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 Pentecost. 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 Jews—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 instance 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 worldliness; 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 opposition 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 possesses 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 rebellions. 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. It means the square or principal street, into 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 discrimination, to all, both bad and good, are to be brought to the feast. There is no condition of coming to Christ, but just to come.

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 conspicuous and distinctive. As soon as the king entered the room, he detected the man who wanted it. 2.—It was not a necessary part of a man's clothing, but rather a significant badge of his loyalty. The primary use of the symbol was neither 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 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. Speechless. It is the terrible silence of conviction. Hardly the most thoughtless have failed to be struck with the force and significance of this part of the representation. 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 to which they had come. The Jews generally had their great feasts in the evening; those cast out are therefore in darkness. Weeping and gnashing of teeth. The sorrow and the rage consequent upon such expulsion. Also a hint at the wretchedness of a future state of punishment. The figures are fearful; black night, grief, and rage.

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

- 1. My 18, 23, 11, 36, 5, is the name of a nation.
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.
5. 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.
8. My 31, 18, 6, 10, 14, 50, was a great warrior.
9. My 42, 22, 46, 40, 17, is a gumb.
10. My 47, 17, 18, 49, 50, an Egyptian idol.
11. My 3, 23, 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, Cumberland.

NO. 26.—55 LETTERS. 1. My 14, 25, 52, a celebrated mountain. 2. My 37, 22, 2, was made upon the first day. 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 one. 6. My 40, 30, 17, 39, 53, 43, a wise queen. 7. My 26, 29, 1, 42, 38, 21, 10, was a bishop. 8. My 20, 27, 31, 29, 36, 49, 18, 24, 35, 48, 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 24, as follows: 1. King of Assyria—Shalmaneser. 2. Were captives—ten tribes. 3. Kindled by the breath of the Lord—Tophet. 4. Is God's power—Infinite. 5. Condition of persons to whom Peter spoke—Scattered. 6. Place where Cain went—Of Nod. 7. Suffered by early Christians—Torture. 8. Name given to Zaccheus—Publican. 9. It is better to trust in the Lord than to put confidence in man. Psalm 118: 8. 10. From Bessie Alcorn, Spring Hill; Carrie E. Bowley, 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, Maccan.

There could scarcely be a greater contrast than there was between the characters of the two Benthleys—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 twist 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 feelings.

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 race."

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

matter what fun he lost in consequence. "Robert, if you don't mind, John will get before you, after all," his mother would say. See how he plods away at 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 when 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, and signs he shut himself up in the study where John had retired regularly 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 Robert in peaceful possession of the room. With much dismay Robert Bently looked over the columns of figures which had to be added up, the Latin and 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.

DESSERT HARSHIPS AND TOBACCO. I have recently had a good opportunity of practically testing the question whether tobacco will enable a man to encounter privation and severe physical suffering better than without it. Two years ago a weakness 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 northern 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 home; 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 young men 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 able 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 sand-like 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

Answers have been received, to number 23 additional from Minnie G. Troop, Belle Isle, Annapolis Co. To number 24, as follows: 1. King of Assyria—Shalmaneser. 2. Were captives—ten tribes. 3. Kindled by the breath of the Lord—Tophet. 4. Is God's power—Infinite. 5. Condition of persons to whom Peter spoke—Scattered. 6. Place where Cain went—Of Nod. 7. Suffered by early Christians—Torture. 8. Name given to Zaccheus—Publican. 9. It is better to trust in the Lord than to put confidence in man. Psalm 118: 8. 10. From Bessie Alcorn, Spring Hill; Carrie E. Bowley, 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, Maccan.

To number 24, as follows: 1. A young man raised to life—Eutyclus. 2. One who received many letters—Dobiah. 3. A Jewish month—Nisan. 4. A governor of Judea—Gedaliah. 5. A man blessed—Obed Edom. 6. Symbol of God's presence—Lightning. 7. A woman who ministered unto Christ—Susanna. 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—Andrew.

Buy the truth and sell it not, also wisdom and instruction, and understanding. Prov. xxiii. 23. From Bessie Alcorn, Springhill; Carrie E. Bowley, 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. Halifax; 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, Without a home to-day, 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 golden mother, Towards that gentile 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, Will ascribe to you more honor 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 HARSHIPS AND TOBACCO. I have recently had a good opportunity of practically testing the question whether tobacco will enable a man to encounter privation and severe physical suffering better than without it. Two years ago a weakness 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 northern 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 home; 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 young men 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 able 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 sand-like 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 incalculable trouble.

VEGETINE.

HER OWN WORDS. BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 12, 1871.

Dear Sir—Since several years I have not a sore and very painful one. I had some physicians, but they couldn't cure me. Now I have heard of your Vegetine, and I bought a bottle of it. As the medicine was so good, I bought one more bottle. I used the first bottle, and then I bought another one, and I used it. I think I should not be so particular, and I am writing you, suffering very much, and I am a blessing for health. Mrs. C. K. RABE, 63 West Baltimore Street.

VEGETINE SAFE AND SURE.

Dr. H. R. STEVENS: In 1872 your Vegetine was recommended to me, and, yielding to the persuasions of a friend, I consented to try it. At the time I was suffering from general debility and nervous prostration, superinduced by overwork, and the medicinal 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 endorsement, as being a safe, sure and powerful agent in promoting health and restoring the wasted system to new life and energy. Vegetine is the only medicine I use, and as long as I live I never expect to find a better.

VEGETINE THE BEST SPRING MEDICINE!

Dr. H. R. STEVENS: In 1872 your Vegetine was recommended to me, and, yielding to the persuasions of a friend, I consented to try it. At the time I was suffering from general debility and nervous prostration, superinduced by overwork, and the medicinal 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 endorsement, as being a safe, sure and powerful agent in promoting health and restoring the wasted system to new life and energy. Vegetine is the only medicine I use, and as long as I live I never expect to find a better.

VEGETINE WHAT IS NEEDED.

Dr. H. R. STEVENS, Esq.: Dear Sir—About one year since I found myself in a feeble condition. I had a headache, and my appetite was weak. I was recommended to use your Vegetine, and I bought a bottle. I used it, and I feel quite comfortable. I have never used, and I have almost everything. I can cheerfully recommend it to any one in need of such a medicine.

VEGETINE ALL HAVE OBTAINED RELIEF.

Dr. H. 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 BROWN, Overseer of Card Room, Portsmouth Co.'s Mills.

VEGETINE 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 stimulant 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 healthiest. 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 cereal, 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 food.

VEGETINE 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 stimulant 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 healthiest. 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 cereal, 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 food.

BENSON'S CAPSINE POROUS PLASTER CELEBRATED THE WORLD OVER

The manufacturers were awarded the highest and only medal given rubber plaster, at both the Commercial and Paris Expositions. It is superior to common porous plasters, liniments, the so-called electrical appliances, &c. It is the best known remedy for Lame and Weak Back, Rheumatism, Female Weakness, Sciatica, Lumbago, Dislocated Kidney, Spinal Complaints and all ailments for which porous plasters are used. Ask your Druggist for Benson's Capsine Plaster and see that you get the genuine. Sold by all Druggists. Price 50 cents. Mailed on receipt of price by HENRY & COMPANY, 11 FLEET STREET, NEW YORK.

If a man is expected him to build expect him to trade a Saviour. We his sacred work tudes—There is you not see day of "Saviour" save, and you ne blessed fitness in A prisoner is gla a ship out of its a traveler lost in meet a guide. S joyce at the bare

ORGAN BE

BLMYER BEI

THE DE

HE NDE

SEEDS

PARIS, 1878

GOLD MEDAL AT THE GO-LABORERS' GOLD MEDAL AT THE GOLD MEDAL AT THE SILVER MEDAL AT MASON & CABINET

AGENTS WA

FAMILY KNIT

VEGETINE

AGENTS WA

PICHT HISTORY

VEGETINE

AGENTS WA

VEGETINE

AGENTS WA

VEGETINE

AGENTS WA

VEGETINE

AGENTS WA

VEGETINE

AGENTS WA

VEGETINE

AGENTS WA

VEGETINE

AGENTS WA

But it with good deeds; if had sown tares instead would have lived also, industrious farmer in cal.

ETINE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 12, 1877.

Several years I have got a sore and had some physicians, but they did not cure me. I then used VEGETINE, and I was cured.

ETINE

It was recommended to me, and I used it for several weeks, and I was cured.

ETINE

It is a family medicine, and it is the only one that I have used.

ETINE

It is a family medicine, and it is the only one that I have used.

ETINE

It is a family medicine, and it is the only one that I have used.

ETINE

It is a family medicine, and it is the only one that I have used.

ETINE

It is a family medicine, and it is the only one that I have used.

ETINE

It is a family medicine, and it is the only one that I have used.

ETINE

It is a family medicine, and it is the only one that I have used.

ETINE

It is a family medicine, and it is the only one that I have used.

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.

ORGAN BEATTY PIANO

NEW ORGAN BEATTY PIANO, 25 and 27 Grand Street, New York.

BLYMYER MFG CO BELLS

Church Bells, Fire-bells, Alarm-bells, and all kinds of bells.

THE DEAF HEAR

PERFECTLY all Ordinary Conversation, Lectures, Concerts, etc.

HENDERSON'S SEEDS PLANTS

Send free to all who apply by letter.

PARIS, 1878 GOLD MEDAL

GOLD-MEDALS do. do., 1878 GOLD-MEDAL Sweden & Norway, 1878

MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS

The present season. The award at Paris to the highest distinction in the power of the organ to confer, and is the ONLY GOLD MEDAL awarded to American musical instruments.

AGENTS WANTED

Everywhere to sell the best FAMILY KNITTING MACHINE ever invented.

WICK'S ILLUSTRATED FLORAL GUIDE

A beautiful work of 100 pages, One Colored Flower Plate, and 500 Illustrations, with descriptions of the best Flowers and Vegetables, and how to grow them.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE WORLD

It contains 672 fine historical engravings and 1260 large double column pages, and is the most complete History of the World ever published.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY

Established in 1830, Superior Bells of Copper and Tin, mounted with the best Rotary Banging.

MENEELY & COMPANY BILL FOUNDERS

50 years established. Church Bells and Chime Academy, Factory Bells, &c., improved Patent Mountings, Catalogues free.

JOB PRINTING

REPORTS PAMPHLETS Posters, Handbills, Cards, Billheads, Circulars, Custom and Mercantile Blanks.

WOODBURY BOB

DENTISTS NEW YORK

Dr. H. WOODBURY

Graduate of Philadelphia Dental College, OFFICE OVER CONNELLYS BOOK STORES

WRIGHT & MACGOWAN, COMMISSION MERCHANTS

General Agents, QUEEN'S WHARF, CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.

CUSTOM TAILORING!

H. G. LAURILLIARD 219 HOLLIS STREET, HALIFAX N.S.

PROVINCIAL BUILDING SOCIETY

Office:—5 Canterbury Street, St. John, N.B. ASSETS 1st January 1879, \$116,457.38

McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY

Manufacture these celebrated Bells for Churches, Academies, etc. Price List and Circulars sent free

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.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS

SPRING 1880. Our STOCK will be complete in all Departments on the 1st APRIL, when we show one of the best assorted STOCKS in the lower Provinces.

PEA SOUP!

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.

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

CORNER GRANVILLE AND SACKVILLE STREETS. NOVA SCOTIA

Steam Machine Paper Bag Manufactory. THE CHEAPEST IN THE MARKET

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 Catalogue of

Mme. Demorest's Patterns OF NEW STYLE

FOR SPRING & SUMMER 1880.

Which will be mailed Free. Mme. Demorest's Portfolio 20cts

Mme. Demorest's What to Wear 20cts CONTAINING VALUABLE HINTS ON DRESS, 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.

Wm. Crowe, 133 BARRINGTON ST., HALIFAX

AGENT FOR NOVA SCOTIA. Mar. 5, 1880.

Geo. McLELLAN, Victualler:

206 Argyle St., & 36 Spring Garden Rd. Wholesale and Retail Dealer in MEATS, POULTRY, Etc., Etc.

McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY

Manufacture these celebrated Bells for Churches, Academies, etc. Price List and Circulars sent free

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.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS

SPRING 1880. Our STOCK will be complete in all Departments on the 1st APRIL, when we show one of the best assorted STOCKS in the lower Provinces.

PEA SOUP!

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.

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

CORNER GRANVILLE AND SACKVILLE STREETS. NOVA SCOTIA

Steam Machine Paper Bag Manufactory. THE CHEAPEST IN THE MARKET

BOOK BINDING.

In all its Branches. G. & T. PHILLIPS

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, Headache, 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.

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 for the Maritime Provinces.

GEORGE H. FULL, DEALER IN Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Trunk and Valises, CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I. Nov. 7, 79

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

Sells Lands, Pays Taxes, and Collects Monies, for non-residents—Rail-road Bonds exchanged for Lands. Reference, Rev. D. D. CURRIE, Editor of the Wesleyan, Halifax, N.S.; and satisfactory references given in Kansas and Nebraska.

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

Has resumed practice on his own account 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 proposed to possess the most safe and efficient alternative properties for the cure of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Kidney Complaint, Costiveness, Piles, General Debility, Loss of Appetite, Painness of the Stomach, Pains in the Side and Back, Scrofula, Ulcers, Mercurial affections, and all disease originating from impure Blood and diseased Liver and Stomach.

TESTIMONIAL. 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 alternative, 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 bottle. Also

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 and Taraxicum 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 will be enough spirit added to keep them from spoiling.

Address, J. A. McCallum, Digby Drug Store, Digby, N.S. Mar 12 3m

McSWEENEY BROS MONCTON, N.B.

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

AGENCY OF BUTTERICK'S PATTERNS.

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 living giving the Name, Pronunciation, 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 DICTIONARY in Webster just answers these questions, in brief.

This invaluable work, bound in sheep—at the Publisher's price—\$12.00, with a special discount of 25 per cent to ministers and teachers, when their orders are accompanied by cash, is for sale at the METHODIST BOOK-ROOM, 126 GRANVILLE STREET,

WELLAND CANAL.

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 the Western Mails on TUESDAY, the 16th day of JUNE next, for the construction of swing and stationary 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 railway 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 there are attached the actual signatures, the nature of the occupation, and residence of each member of the same; and further an accepted bank cheque for a sum equal to \$250 for each bridge, for which 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 cheque thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

For the due fulfillment of the contract the party or parties whose tender 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 Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order, F. BRAUN, Secretary. Dept. of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 20th March, 1880. till June 16

LACHINE CANAL. NOTICE

To Machinist-Contractors. SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned (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 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 Lachine 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 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 that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, 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, further, an accepted bank cheque for a sum equal to \$250 for the gates of each lock, 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 cheque thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

For the due fulfillment of the contract the party or parties whose tender 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 department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order, F. BRAUN, Secretary. Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 20th March, 1880. 3 ap 9 ju 3

WELLAND CANAL Notice to Machinist Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned (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 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 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 that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, 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, further, an accepted bank 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 declines entering into contract for the work at the rates and on the terms 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 fulfillment of the contract the party or parties whose tender 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 department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order, F. BRAUN, Secretary. Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 20th March, 1880. 3 ap 9 ju 3

CANADIAN 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 outlets of the Lake of the Woods.

Specifications and other particulars will be furnished on application at the Office of the Engineer in Chief, Ottawa, on and after the 15th of April, 1880.

By order, F. BRAUN, Secretary. Dept. of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 1st April, 1880.

Book Steward's Department

The Rev. H. PICKARD, 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 as well as for the Book Room should be addressed to the Book Steward and not to the Editor.

But all Books to be noticed, and all communications and advertisements designed for insertion in the Wesleyan, should be addressed to the Editor and not to the Book Steward.

INSTRUCTIONS AS TO REMITTING MONEY:— 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 acknowledged. A delay of one or two weeks may be caused by the business of this office. After that inquire if they do not appear.

3.—Post Office Orders are always safe, and not very costly. Next to these, is the security of registering letters. Money sent otherwise is at the risk of the sender.

RECEIPTS for "WESLEYAN"

Week ending May 5, 1880. Rev Isaac Howie, for George Dawson, \$2; John Miller, 2; Charles A Clark, 4 00; Rev M Atkinson, self, 1 00;

Rev L S Johnson, self, 1; James Johnston, 2; Wm Munro, 2; and J S Johnson, 2; 7 00; Rev J M Mellich, for Miss Elderkin, 0 87; Rev J Hale, for Levi Stevens, 3.35; and Jas Johnson, 2; 5 35;

Rev J Strothard, for Jacob Walton, Wm Rand, and Leander Hand, each \$2; 6 00; Rev H P Cowperthwaite, a M, for Mrs Uriah Matthews, for Wm Wood, 2 00; Mrs T A Anderson, 0 70;

Rev Thos Rogers, a M, for James Woodman; 1; Joseph Weston, 2; and Mrs C A Crane, 2; 5 00

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 Guysboro.

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

On April 19th, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. L. E. Thurston, Mr. James W. Ives to Janice S. daughter of Mr. Arthur Fillmore all of Pugwash 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 Georgetown, to Miss Eliza, youngest daughter of Stephen Mills, Esq., Little York.

By the Rev. G. O. Huestis, at Sherbro, on 24th April, 1880, Mr. Andrew Wilcox, of Pembroke, to Mrs. Jane Fitzgerald, 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 E. McLellan, only surviving child of the late George McLellan, of Riverside.

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

By the Rev. A. Hookin, at the Parsonage, Ritchey's Cove, March 30th, Mr. Austin Tretheway, and Mrs. Catherine Tretheway, of New Germany.

At the residence of the bride's father, Samuel Blois, Esq., Fort Lawrence, on May 1st, 1880, by Rev. G. W. Fisher, James W. Fraser, of West River, Pictou Co., N. S., to Margaret, daughter of S. and E. Blois.—Pictou papers please copy.

On the 29th ult., at the residence of the mother of 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.

PREACHERS' PLAN HALIFAX

SUNDAY, MAY 9, 1880. 11 a.m. Brunswick St. 7 p.m. Rev. S. B. Dunn Rev. S. F. Huestis 11 a.m. Grafton St. 7 p.m. Rev. S. F. Huestis Rev. S. B. Dunn 11 a.m. Kaye St. 7 p.m. Rev. I. M. Mellich Rev. C. M. Tyler 11 a.m. Charles St. 7 p.m. Rev. E. K. Brunyate Rev. W. H. Evans 11 a.m. Cobourg Road 7 p.m. Rev. C. M. Tyler Rev. W. A. Black, A. B. 11 a.m. Dartmouth 7 p.m. Rev. W. H. Evans Rev. I. M. Mellich BEECH STREET 8.30 p.m. Rev. C. M. Tyler Preachers' Meeting every Monday Morning at Brunswick St. Church, at 10 o'clock.

E. BOREHAM, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, &c., &c.

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 order.

Our Establishment closes at 7 p.m. 10 p.m. on Saturdays. 232 Argyle Street, 3 Doors North Colonial Market N.B.—We refund money if Goods do not suit. mar 5-6m

PUTTNER'S EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL

WITH IRON AND HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME, SODA AND PANCREATIC JUICE. Its effect has been most wonderful in the treatment and cure of NERVOUS PROSTRATION, MENTAL ANXIETY, LONELINESS OF SPIRITS, OVERWORKED BRAIN, WORRY, ANXIETY, BUSINESS FATIGUES, and all morbid conditions of the system dependent upon the deficiency of VITAL FORCE. This force is supplied by the best IRON TONIC, which forms the most important part of this compound, in conjunction with PHOSPHORUS.

In CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS, CATARRH, and all affections of the CHEST and THROAT, it has no equal. IRON. Which PURIFIES and ENRICHES the Blood, and which is so highly and justly valued in the treatment of ANEMIA, (due to insufficiency of IRON in the BLOOD), SCROFULA, WASTING, CHILDREN'S DISEASES, RHEUMATISM, IMPROVED BLOOD &c., &c., it is also contained in PUTTNER'S EMULSION.

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

CAUTION.—See that you get PUTTNER'S EMULSION, as other MIXTURES may be put off. It retails at 50c per bottle, and can be obtained by all 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-proof 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 April.

By order, F. BRAUN, Secretary.

TENDERS. DWELLING HOUSE,

for the Fog Alarm Engines 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 Dwelling." The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender. W. M. SMITH, Deputy Minister of Marine, Department of Marine, Ottawa, 17th April, 1880. S. L. SHANNON, & SON, Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law, 42 BEDFORD ROW, HALIFAX Jan 9, 8m

ENCOURAGE HOME MANUFACTURE. New Boot and Shoe Store

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

BOOTS and SHOES, 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 by machinery. SECONDLY—By making our Goods and selling them ourselves, you buy them first hand, hence you have only to pay for the material and one small profit.

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 to this we cannot send out for approval, all parcels being paid for before they are sent.

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.

March 12-1y T PAYS to sell our Rubber Hand Printing Stamps. Circulars free. G. A. HARRIS & Bros., Olevland, O. May 7 & 8

NOTICE OF REMOVAL AND 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 Navy 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.

With Central Position, Superior Facilities, and greatly enlarged Stock of Cloths, &c., &c., he hopes to guarantee satisfaction in Custom Clothing of all kinds. READY MADE will be found remarkably cheap. Gent's Furnishing Goods, in SHIRTS, COLLARS, TIES, BRACES, &c., &c.

William Cunningham April 16-8m

THE CHEAPEST BOOKS EVER PUBLISHED. THE STANDARD SERIES

Of the marvellously cheap books we are prepared to supply the following:

No. 1.—JOHN PLOUGHMAN'S TALK By Rev. Charles H. Spurgeon; "AND ON THE CHOICE OF BOOKS." By Thomas Carlyle. Both in one. Price 15 cents. (Usual price, \$1.50.)

No. 2.—MANLINESS OF CHRIST. By Thomas Hughes, Q. C., author of "Tom Brown's School Days," etc. A new and very popular book. Price, 13 cents. (Usual price, \$1.00.)

No. 3.—MACAULAY'S ESSAYS. "Milton," "Dryden," "Bunyan," "History," "Samuel Johnson," two essays, "Athenian Orators," and "Montgomery's Poems." Price, 18 cents. (Usual price, \$1.00.)

No. 4.—THE LIGHT OF ASIA. By Edwin Arnold. Of this remarkable poem Oliver Wendell Holmes says: "Its tone is so lofty that there is nothing with which to compare it but the New Testament." Price, 18 cents. (Usual price, \$1.50.)

No. 5.—IMITATION OF CHRIST. By Thomas A. Kempis. Price, 18 cents. (Usual price, \$1.00.)

No. 6 and 7.—LIFE OF CHRIST. By Canon Farrar. Issued in two parts. Price, per part, 30 cents. (Usual price, \$2.50.)

No. 8.—CARLYLE'S ESSAYS. "Goethe," "Burns," "Luther's Psalm," "Schiller," "Memoirs of Mirabeau." Price, 25 cents. (Usual price, \$1.00.)

No. 9 and 10.—LIFE OF ST. PAUL. By Canon Farrar. Issued in two parts. Price per part, 30 cents. (Usual price, until lately, \$6.00.)

Send for My New Catalogue.

Forwarded free to any address. H. HARRIS, NURSERY AND FLORIST, Cor. Robie & North Sts. April 30-2w



LANDRY & Co., DEALERS IN PIANOS, ORGANS, SHEET MUSIC, MUSIC BOOKS, And Musical Merchandise Generally. 52 King Street, St. John, N.B.

PIANOFORTE By A. WEBER, New York; BILLINGS & Co., New York; GUILD, CHURCH & Co., Boston; VOSE & SONS, Boston

ORGAN J ESTEY & Co., Brattleboro; SHONINGER ORGAN Co., DOMINION ORGAN Co., Ontario.

First-Class Instruments at Lowest Prices. Easy Terms to Responsible Buyers. SHEET MUSIC. We pay particular attention to this Department. Any piece of music, no matter when or where published, can be had from us without delay. Our own catalogue of over 2500 pieces mailed free on application.

Landry's Musical Journal, published on 1st of every month; 60 cents per year; sample copies 6 cents.

Write to us for anything wanted in the music line. All orders by mail receive prompt attention. All remittances under one dollar should be made in postage stamps.

Address LANDRY & Co., 52 KING STREET, ST. JOHN, N.B. July 19-1y



The Greatest Blood Purifier EXTANT IS GATES' LIFE OF MAN BITTERS BUT FOR CHRONIC DISEASES THE INVIGORATING SYRUP SHOULD BE USED IN CONNECTION.

Norton, King's Co., N.B., Aug 2, 1879. C. GAZES, Son & Co.—Sir:—This is to certify that I have been afflicted for over twenty years with liver complaint, and have tried different doctors and preparations, and was treated by an Indian Doctor, but all to no good effect until a year ago I commenced taking your Life of Man Bitters, No. 1, and Invigorating Syrup, No. 1, using your Nerve Ointment and Acacia Linctus externally, and with God's blessing I can candidly say that I have not been so well for twenty years as I am at the present time, and would heartily recommend your medicine to all suffering from liver complaint and impure blood. You are at liberty to use this as you deem best for the benefit of the afflicted, and I will give further particulars to any one wanting to know about them.

MRS. RACHEL M. MCCREADY, SOLD EVERYWHERE.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at George P. Rowell & Co's, Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce Street) where advertising contracts may be made for it IN NEW YORK.

MR. J. H. BATES, Newspaper Advertising Agent, 41 Park Row (Times Building), New York, is authorized to contract for advertisements in the WESLEYAN at our best rates.

Table with 5 columns: Space, One Week, Four Weeks, Three Months, One Year. Rows for 1 inch, 2 inches, 3 inches, 4 inches, 5 inches, 6 inches, 8 inches, 10 inches, 12 inches.

Rev. H. PICKARD, Rev. DUNCAN D.

VOL XXXII. GENERAL CONFERENCE FIRST CINCINNATI

The twenty-third (quadrennial) of the General Conference of the United Methodist Church of the United States was held in Pike's Opera House on Saturday May 1st.

were present, namely, the Rev. H. Harris, Rev. Isaac W. Wiley, St. Edward G. Andrews, The venerable senior the chair, and called order. Bishop Foster fifth chapter of Isaiah read the hymn beginning "Watchman, tell us of the Lord."

Joseph M. Trimble then took the chair, and after a prayer, he invited Woodruff, the secretary of the conference, to come forward, and call the roll as they have been furnished.

Dr. Curry moved that the roll shall constitute a committee to establish parties to a seat, unless he made; and the motion was carried.

G. W. Woodruff, of the General Conference, certificate of the electors delegates from the Home Conference, and also the official election of laymen—Electoral Conference, he held certificates of from all the annual conferences except three, which had not reached the names of delegates to supply the three certificates, subject of the General Conference.

The roll call was then taken. The names of delegates were called. Bishop Simpson said that there is more than 300 delegates from the South. D. Curry moved that be the Secretary of the conference, and he was elected.

A. J. Kynett moved that be allowed to name and the motion prevailed. G. W. Woodruff, the nominated and the Conf. ed: David S. Monroe, of Pennsylvania Conference; Northern New York Conference; of Desmoines, George Mather, of North Carolina; Henry B. Heacock, of the Virginia Conference; J. P. Magee, of the Maryland Conference; as assistant Secretary.

At this point Bishop address of welcome to the conference was given. We omit a considerable portion of his address. Introductory remarks, he said: "We welcome you to one of the most beautiful and hospitable cities of the South, and hope you may find many of our public parks, and our beautiful realize for yourselves of our regal title of Queen of the South. The names of our early heroes are still in the memories of many of our Churches. He birthplace of German its venerable father, still amongst us, honored by all. For nearly fifty years also been a great center of publishing interests, and gone forth through the steady stream of periodicals whose power and influence can measure."

It is now forty-four General Conference association. Few live now in its dominions. Robert, and Andrew presided over the sessions. Beverly Waugh and Thomas A. Morris, of