

ange and all conquering prayer, were whom he sacrificed even life itself. often mightier in the nation than her "They cease from their labours and nilitary forces. The real strength of a their works do follow them."

will have the further honor of rising

with the kindred dust of the tribes for

KENNEDY

tish song from

and his family. This somewhat distinguished Scottish vocalist and elocutionist.

footstool; before Thy majesty and Holiness the angels veil their faces, and the spirits of the just made pertect bow in humble adoration; Thou art the Creator of all things—the preserver of all that

exist, whether they be thrones, or dominions, or principalities, or powers. The minute, and the vast, atoms and worlds alike, attest the ubiquity of Thy

had become President of the United States, Mrs. Adams wrote to him the following noble and truly wifely letter :-

"You have this day," she wrote, to "de-clare yourself head of a nation. And now, O Lord, my God, Thou has made Thy servant ruler of the people. Give unto n an understanding eart, that

ots of Israel and the horsemen thereof."

He felt that a prophet's undainted mes-

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ST. JOHN CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. EDITOR,-That commodity commonly known as "news" is just now exceptionally scarce, and I find it difficult to forward you much of general interest.

OUR CHURCHES

have ripened into results of cheering and permanent good. Through the agency of hese special services many have been turned from paths of wickedness and vice. and are now being gathered into full church membership. These have not been confined to the Methodist Churches of our city alone, but have been shared in by the frown. Calm and deliberate in his other evangelical churches as well. The Rev. Mr. Sprague, last Sabbath evening, at "old" Germain Street, received into full communion quite a large number of candidates. His sermon was specially adapted to the occasion, and was earnest and impressive. A few weeks ago Mr. Evans held a similar service at Exmouth Street Church. Next Sabbath evening a service of the same description will be held at the Centenary Church. It is hoped Mr. Pope will have so far recovered from his protracted and prostrating illness, as to be present and take the lead on on that occasion.

At the last session of our Local Legislature an act was passed for the purpose of still further restraining the

LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

Many grocery stores also keep liquor for sale, both by wholesale and retail. The object of the Act is to separate entirely the grocery and liquor business. The act came into operation on the first day of this present month, and its effects as yet of course cannot be foretold. It is said that some of the dealers are trying to evade the law by putting up their board partitions, and by keeping groceries on one side and liquors on the other. Ordinary people, who are not warped by self interest, will,

think, look upon that board partition as ' too thin ;" and it is hoped the administrators of the law will not be able to see it at all. This vice of intemperance is an alarming one. The number of young in this city going headlong to ruin through its means is mournful to contemplate. It is high time a letermined effort was made to roll back this deadly tide, so destructive of public and private happiness and prosperity. If the law should come bea great general planning the conquest fore the courts-and there is talk of it the entire country, he judiciously now-I sincerely trust it may be fully susselected his positions and strove to tained and upheld, as its rigid enforcement must have a restraining influence plant his forts. On the plairs and upon the use of intoxicating drinks. Aamong the mountains, by the rude mong other matters of importance dealt pathways of the emigrant, and in the with by our Local Legislature last session centres of a scanty trade. Amid the were the enactment of the codified laws buts of the settler, and on the hunting and provision for the erection of a grounds of the savage he marked out

NORMAL SCHOOL

the positions which commanded the at Fredericton. The building will cost it the plans of labour and thoughts of love arch in our Common School system. In the plans of labour and thoughts of love arch in our Common School system. In the plans of labour and thoughts of love arch in our Common School system. In the plans of labour and thoughts of love arch in our Common School system. In the plans of labour and thoughts of love arch in our Common School system. In the plans of labour and thoughts of love arch in our Common School system. In the plans of labour and thoughts of love arch in our Common School system. In the plans of labour and thoughts of love arch in our Common School system. In the plans of labour and thoughts of love arch in our Common School system. In the plans of labour and thoughts of love arch in our Common School system. In the plane arch in our Common School system arch in the plane arch in the plane

has been delighting our citizens—especial ly the Scottish portion-for some nights past. He closes here to night, (Wednesday), and will visit Halifax in his tour. His family-three sons and two daughters -are fine vocalists, and they sing together with a taste and precision truly surprising. The season with us is advancing, and yet

BUSINESS MATTERS

are not of the most encouraging description. Deals, and in fact all other kind of lumber, are selling at low figures, and returns from cargoes sent forward have not materially eased the prevailing depression. Some of our lumber dealers have sold their stocks at heavy losses, rather than hold over for higher prices; and it is thought by some that this course, after all, is the soundest policy. Depreciation in value and interest and other changes involved in carrying heavy stocks, soon reduce the margin for profit. This course a year ago would possibly have averted much of the financial stringency last winter, and much of the present stagnation. One encourag. ing feature is the activity this spring among our people in building operations. New buildings are going up in considerable numbers. Those possessing means are availing themselves of the low rate of wages and the stagnation in the lumber business to erect buildings. This industry gives employment to many who otherwise would be idle, makes a 'imited market for building material, and gives partial relief. The

NEW POST OFFICE

a fine substantial structure approaches completion. When opened to the public for postal purposes, it will prove a great convenience, as the present office is somewhat "cribbed, cabined and confined." There is a rumour on our streets that the present Post Master-Mr. Howe, will be superannuated in a few weeks, or perhaps days, and that a prominent editor of this city will be appointed in his stead. It is probable the change will not take place until the new building is ready for occupancy.

OUR COURTS

are now busily engaged in disposing of a large amount of business both civil and criminal. It will be remembered that on the 17th of Februrary last, Mr. Philips a money broker of this city, was robbed by nial Exhibition; may the lives and health of all having his office window smashed in about 7 o'clock in the evening, and about \$1200 in bank notes taken. The robber immediately afer the daring deed jumped into a sleigh and drove off with another person. Two parties, Devine and Tole, were arrested as they drove into a livery stable that evening where they had hired a horse, and pieces of plate glass corresponding with that of the window broken was found in the bottom of the sleigh. The jury acquitted Tole, but brought in a verdict of guilty against Devine. He was sentenced this morning to five years in the Penitentiary, on the way from the court to the gaol he attempted an escape, and came

nce and the omni Thou alone art the Sovereign Ruler of nations : Thou raisest up one and castest down another, and Thou givest the kingdoms of the world to whomsoever Thou wilt. The past, with its records, are the unfolding of Thou counsels and the realization of Thy folding of 1 hou counsels and the realization of 1 hy grand designs. We hail Thee as our rightful kuler, the King Eternal, immortal and invisible, the only true God, blessed for evermore. We come on this glad day, O Thou God of our fathers, into these courts with thanksgiving, and into these gates with raise. We bless Thee for Thy wonderful goodness in the past for the land which Thou gavest to our fathers - a land veiled for ages from the ancient world but revealed in the fulness of time to thy chosen people whom thou did'st lead by thy own right hand through the billows of the deep, a

land of vast extent, of towering mountains broad plains, of unnumbered products and of untold treasure. We thank the for the fathers of our country. Men of min i and of might, who endured rivation and sacrifice. Who braved multiplied may be enabled to discharge them with dangers rather than defile their consciences or be untrue to their God. Men who laid on the broad honor to yourself, with justice and impartiality to your country and with satisfacfoundations of truth and justice the grand structure tion to this great people shall be the daily of civil freedom. We praise Thee for the closing century, for the founders of the Republic. For the Fiyer O? your

immortal Washington and his grand associates. For the wisdom with which they planned and the firm-Our friends in Canada are mourning ness and heroism which under Thy blassing led them to triumphant success. Thou wast their shield in hours of danger. Their pillar of cloud by day and thei, pillar of fire by night. May we, their sons, walk in their footsteps and imitate their virtues. We thank Thee for social and national prosperity and progress. For valuable discoveries and multiplied inventions. For labor-saving machinery relieving the toiling masses. For schools free as the morning light. For the millions of the rising gen rations. For the books and periodicals scattered like leaves of Autumn over the land. For art and science ; for freedom to worship God according to the dictates of conscience; for a church unfettered by the trammels of State. Bless, we pray, the President of the United States and his constitutional advisers, the judges of the Supreme Court, the Senators and representives in Congress, the Governors of our several Commonwealths, the officers of the army and navy, and all who are in official positions throughout the land. Guide them, we pray Thee, with Thy wisest counsels, and may they ever rule in righteousness. We ask Thy bless-ing to rest upon the President and members of the Centennial Commission and upon those associated with them in the various departments, who have labored long and earnestly, amidst auxieties and difficulties for the enterprise. May Thy special blessing O, thou God of all the nations of the earth, rest upon our national guests and our visitors from distant lands. We welcome them to our shores and we rejoice in their presence among us, whether they represent thrones, or culture, or research, or whether they come to exhibit the triumphs of genius and wit in the development of industry and in the progress of civilization, preserve thou them, we beseech Thee. In health and in safety and in due time may they be welcomed by loved ones again in their own native lands. Let thy blessing rest richly on the Centeninterested be preserved in Thy sight ; preside in its assemblage. Grant that the association in effort may bind more closely every part of our great remay bind more closely every part of our and in-public, so that our Union may be perpetual and in-dissoluble. Let its influence draw the nations of the earth into a happy unity. Hereafter, we pray Thee, may all disputed questions be settled by arbitration and not by the sword, and may wars forever cease the mark the new among the nations of the earth. May the new century be better than the past, more radiant with the light of true philosophy, warmer with emanations of a world under sympathy with Thee; may capital, gains and labor be freed from all antagocapital, gains and labor be freed from all antago-nisms, by the establishment and application of such principles of justice and equity as shall reconcile diversified interests and bind in imperishable bonds all parts of society. We pray thy Benediction, all parts of society. We pray thy Demanteton, especially on the women of America, who for the first time in the history of our race take so con-spicuous a place in a national celebration; may the light of their intelligent purity and enterprise shed

know how to go out and come in before this great people; that he may discern between good and bad. 'For who is able to judge this Thy so great a people ?' were the words of a royal sovereign, and not less applicable to him who is invested with the chief magistracy of a nation, though he wear not a crown nor the robes of royalty. " My thoughts and my meditations are with you, though personally absent, and my petitions to heaven are that 'things that make for peace may not be hidden from your eyes. My feelings are not those of pride or ostentation on the occasion. They are solemnized by a sense of the obligations, the important trusts and numerous duties connected with it. That you

A. A.

now, and I profoundly mourn with them. Those who were present at the missionary breakfast at London, will not forget the stirring address by the Rev. George Mc-Dougall. I regret to say that that name is among the church's martyrology. The last mail from Canada brought the sorrowful news that he had been frozen to death on the plains, and it may be that the snow shall be his winding-sheet until the sun reveals him. He has gasped out his life in a lonely desert grave. But it is a grand thought that God buries His workmen, and yet he carries on his work. One of the most interesting things that have come to my knowledge lately, is the way in which God rebukes the natural unbelief and discontentment of His servants. We sent out a young man to the English church at Calcutta, and he expressed his dislike to go to such a place. He wanted to grapple with heathenism first hand. But he went, and we have no note of dissatisfaction from him now. Since he went, the ",ord has been pleased to show him one of the most glorious revelations of His will that he has ever known in his life. He never knew in England such a revival as he has known in Calcutta, and between forty and fifty of those who went out with the Prince of Wales, on board tte Osborne and Serapis, are coming home with trial tickets for membership. And as they were leaving, grasping the young missionary's hand, they said. It seems as though we were leaving home instead of going home. (Applause.) Now, as regards Italy, I want just to take you to Naples. You know the custom in continental nations in Catholic churches. Men go in and stay for five or ten minutes, and go out again. And they have been doing the same thing as regards our Wesleyan chapel. Our missionary thought he could utilise this, and so he got Gospel leaflets printed, and every person that entered had one put into his hand, containing some truth calculated to bring to his mind the knowledge of his sins, and of Christ as a Saviour, and it has been ascertained that 6,000 have thus gone into our chapel.-Morley Punshon.

promises of our Ged! And they are WESLEYAN' ALMANAC, all "yea and amen in Christ Jesus" to MAY, 1876. them who believe. 9. I will next remind you of the prayers offered for the attainment of it. These holy persons who thus petitioned

Full Moon, 8 day, 5h, 38m, Morning. Last Quarter, 16 day, 9h, 12m, Morning. New Moon, 23 day, 11h, 11m, Morning. First Quarter, 30 day, 1h, 34m, Morning

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THE TIDES. The column of the Moon's Southing ives the time of high water at Parrsboro, Corn-illis, Horton, Hantsport, Windsor, Newport and

vou."

Fruro. High water at Pictou and Cape Tormentine, 2 hrs and 11 minutes LATER than at Halifax. At Annap-lis, St. John, N.B., and Pertland, Maine, 3 hours and 25 minutes LATER, and at St. John's, Newfeund-and 20 minutes EARLIER than at Halifax. At Char-lottetown, 2 hours 54 minutes LATER. At Westport, bours 54 minutes LATER. At Yarmouth, 2 hours 9 minutes 14 Here. mtnutes LATER.

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

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

CONVERSATIONS BETWEEN A PREACHER AND A BELIEVER

CONVERSATION II.

(Continued.)

The Lord has commanded it in a hundred places ; and his authority is not to be disputed. Proud and haughty Pharoah's may say, "Who is the Lord that we should obey him ?" but the obedient Christian should say, "What the Lord commandeth that will I do." If you now are willing to submit hear his voice from heaven speaking to you in these solemn words : "I am the Almighty God, walk before me and be thou perof your life.' fect." Ye shall sanctify yourselves, and ye shall be holy: for I am holy. Wash you, make you clean. Wash thy heart from wickedness; how long shall vain thoughts lodge within thee ? My son give me thy heart. Make you a new heart and a new spirit. Be perfect even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect. As he that hath called you they would make up two octavo volumes is holy, so be ye holy in all manner of of five hundred pages each. And hence, conversation. Thou shalt love the Lord if in the course of fifteen years a minister thy God with all thy heart, and thy

MACAULAY'S PRIVATE LIFE.

The Life and Letters of Lord Macaulay. By his Nephew, G. Otto Trevelyan, Member of Parlia-ment for Hawick, District of Burghs. In two volumes. Vol. I. Harper and Brothers. New York.

The editor of this work is certainly a for the unspeakable gift for others or model biographer. How many other for themselves, prayed in the Holy Ghost, and according to the Divine will; Englishmen, we wonder, with a subject you may therefore ask, if necessary, in about which so much could be said, and the same words, and expect the answer who himself said and wrote so much, to your unspeakable comfort. Our blesscould content themselves with two oced Lord prayed for his disciples, " sanctavo volumes of modest size ? And how tify them through thy truth ;" and has many others would have endeavored, as taught us to pray that the will of our Mr. Trevelyan does, to show us the heavenly Father "may be done on earth subject himself, instead of the more imas it is in heaven," which shows that we portant opinions of either the subject should be fully conformed to him in all or the editor? In this first volume, at things. His servants have also said least, the editor seems to care only to many things of the same import, reshow us Macaulay, and he succeeds in questing such a fullness of grace as impressing upon the mental vision of might renew the soul in true holiness his readers a portrait which is very disand love. Hear the great Apostle to tinct, and whose genuineness not an exthe Gentiles: "I bow my knees unto pression of the editor leads us to doubt. the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ. The few opening pages, upon Macauthat he would grant you, according to lay's ancestry, enable us to understand the riches of his glory, to be strengthensome of the apparent contradictions in ed with might by his Spirit in the inner the character of the noted historian, man; that Christ may dwell in your and to see why in manner and expreshearts by faith; that ye, being rooted sion he was so different from all the faand grounded in love, may be able to mous Englishmen of his day. His comprehend with all saints what is the grandfather and great-grandfather, on breadth, and length, and depth and the paternal side, were Scotch minisheight; and to know the love of Christ ters; his father was deeply religious, which passeth knowledge, that ye might and a practical philanthropist who pobe filled with all the fullness of God. sessed excellent business ability and The Lord make you to increase and great force of character. His mother abound in love one toward another. and was a gentle loveable Quaker. It may toward all men: to the end he may esbe imagined that the religious edutablish your heart unblameable in hocation of the embryo historian beliness before God. The very God of gan at a very early day, and that it was peace sanctify you wholly; and I pray conducted by his father; for we read God that your whole spirit and soul and that when the boy. not yet three years body be preserved blameless unto the comold, saw black smoke rolling out of a ing of the Lord Jesus Christ. The God factory chimney, he asked if that was of all grace, who hath called us to his hell: as a matter of course, his father eternal glory by Christ Jesus, make you was displeased to learn what feature of perfect, stablish, strengthen, and settle his theological teachings had most More might be added, but these strongly impressed the child. At the are sufficient to show you what you may early age of three years Macaulay beplead at the throne of grace. May the came the book-worm which he never Lord "fulfil in you all the good pleasure ceased to be, and to exhibit that intelof his goodness, and the work of faith lectual precocity from whose indulgence with power, that you may stand perfect he never fully recovered. He cared noand complete in all the will of God; and thing for toys, nor the companionship grant unto you, that, being delivered out of children, but spent most of his time of the hands of your enemies, you may reading, with a piece of bread and butserve him without fear, in holiness and ter in one hand. To be deprived of righteousness before him all the days th's last named comforter, as was necessary when he went to school, was one

of the severest trials of his life. His memory was so wonderful that he retained without effort the phraseology as well as the sense of whatever he had lately read, and he was as ready at imparting information as he was to receive it. At eight years he wrote "A General History of the World," within the compass of a single quire of paper. and attempted missionary duty by writing a paper, to be translated into an Indian dialect, containing an exposition

dinner for nothing, with as many almonds and raisins as he could eat at desert." His favorite studies were the classics and rhetoric; his critical readers will not be surprised to learn that his hatred for mathematics passed even his own powers of expression. After graduating, Macaulay studied law and ecame a barrister, though for what reason does not clearly appear ; he seems o have hated his profession until, in a higher position, he felt the necessity of legal knowledge. Reading was still his actual occupation. Before entering the legal profession, and when only twenty four years of age, he made his first address in public, the occasion being the meeting of the Anti-Slavery Society : his speach the Edinburgh Review, pronounced "a display of eloquence so signal for rare and matured excellence that the most practiced orator may well ad-

mire bow it should come from one who then for the first time addressed a public assembly." A year later his paper on Milton apeared in the Edinburgh Review, and the author, to use his editor's language, "like Lord Byron, awoke one morning and found himself famous. The beauties of the work were such as all men could recognize. . . . The family table in Bloomsbury was covered with cards of invitation to dinner from every quarter of London." Jeffrey, the editor, expressed the public feeling when he wrote Macaulay, "The more I think the less I can conceive where you picked up that style." The young author's literary success came none too soon, his father failed in business, and the son

manfully charged himself with the support of his father's family. An appoint. ment as a Commissioner of Bankruptcy brought with it a salary which added considerably to his income, but even this he helped lose by his vote in Parliament for a bill which legislated out of existence the Bankruptcy Commission. His first speech in Parliament, to which he was sent from a " pocket' borough, was in favor of removing the political disabilities of the Jews, and Sir James Mackintosh, who afterwards addressed the Commons on the same bill, explained that he did not rise "to supply any defects in the speech of his

that he could find." In his thirty-second year Macaulay was appointed one of the Commissioners of the Board of Control, through which board England transacted all her business with the East India Company. Here, as elsewhere, he demonstrated that he was the worthy son of a philanthropist; his information upon India was great, and his energy in the actual laoours of the board untiring. It is not therefore, surprising that when a new bill provided that in the Supreme Coun. cil, which in India governed that vast flame to sit upon each of them, before he erritory, there should be one member who was not an employê of the East India Company, the position was offered to Macaulay. The tenure of office was five years, and the salary ten thousand pound a year, yet the young member of the Board of Control hesitated long before accepting; his reasons for hesitation are given in full in this volume, and they do great credit to his head and heart. Accept he finally did, however, and was accompanied to India by his best beloved sister. The record of his Indian life is made up mainly from his own letters and journal, and closes, as the volume does, with Macaulay's return o England at the end of his term of service. The charm of this volume is largely lue to the excellent taste of the author, out principally to Macaulay's own letters; these are in tone and diction as unike any of his published compositions as can well be imagined. They are written in the manner of an affectionate. roystering boy, yet scarcely one of them lacks signs of the sense of the man and the intensity of the ardent politician. He was not a gossip, yet his remarks about the people he met are always entertaining and generally shrewd. He frequently breaks into rhymes and puns, and the editor resuscitates none which are not either pointed or funny. So jocose does the writer generally seem that his nephew feels frequently called upon to explain that certain passages upon weighty subjects are not the result of insincerity. Not the least interesting of the contents of the book are Macaulay's annotations upon noted books: these are collated in an appendix. We doubt whether the second volume of any late biography has been awaited with as lively impatience as

that of Mr. Trevelvan will be -- Chris-

LESSONS FROM MR. STEWART'S LIFE .--

tian Union.

There was great evidence of the child. like joy and vitality of such life as Mr. Moody's in the play of wit and humor that sparkled in his off-hand replies to the volleys of questions from the audience, on the topics of the convention. I could pick you out a page of the raciest reading ever printed. One consequence was that the sound of laughter and applause was too frequent to give the sessions anything like a pervading devotional character. But it was to no such crackling of thorns under a pot as your joking preacher creates. The seasons of solemnity and tears gave the real character to the convention. Good digestion probably did its part, but the er. uberant was rather of spiritual animation than of animal spirits. A passage hardly noticed in the news-

paper reports was the most notable, perhaps, of the season. It is spoken of as a few words by Mr. Moody, out of the regular programme, on the baptism of the flow Ghost. In fact, those few words were among the most remarkable those present had ever heard, and their effect was like them. It was in effect, though he did not so put it, an account of his own baptism from above for the wonderful work to which he has so lately been called. It was four years ago, and it came upon him when walking the streets-a characteristic way, one must say, for the baptism of just such a man. The love of God was so poured into his heart that he had to cry, ' Lord, stay thy hand." Since that hour, he continued, with tears, he had been "turned into another man." "O, how sweet it has b en since then, to work for Jesus !" It seemed as if he had been ena. bled to do more in these four years than in his life before-but he had no need to tell any of us that, surely ! But the unin. tentional revelation of what special unc. tion from the Holy One fell upon Him, and how, for his manifestly divine and special mission is full of interest and weighty with instruction for the Church. The pathetic eloquence with which he went on to expatiate on the gift of the Holy Ghost as an object of praver to all Christians, moved the vast honorable friend, for there were none assembly as one man. And when the closed with " Let us all unite in prayer-but first let all who desire the gift of the Holy Ghost above everything else, rise"-the whole 7,000 stood on their feet by a simultaneous movement. By looking sharply in your neighborhood, you could see an occasional sitter left. But to look over the sea of heads, you would hardly discover the vacancies. The prayer that followed was most extraordinary of all. Such pleading and waiting, and pleading again -as if looking for the very tongues of

MAY 20, 1876

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can pick out a few cases of special blessneighbor as thyself. Put ye on the Lord Jesus Christ. Purge out the old leaven, that ye may be a new lump. Ye spiritual pride. are bought with a price : therefore glori-

fy God in your bodies and your spirits which are his. Whether ye eat or drink, or whatsoever ye do, do all to the glory of God. Be steadfast, unmoveable, always abounding in the work of the Lord. Put off the old man. and put on the new, which after God is created in righteousness and true holiness. Be filled with the Spirit. Rejoice evermore. Pray without ceasing. In everything give thanks; for this is the will of God in Christ Jesus concerning you. Follow peace with all men, and holiness witbout which no man shall see the Lord. Beloved, be diligent, that you may be found of him in peace without spot and blameless. Serve God with a perfect heart and a willing mind," &c.

8. The Lord has graciously promised this great blessing; and what he has promised he will surely make good to you, " with all his heart and with all his soul." "Blessed are they that do hunger and thirst after righteousness, for they shall be filled. Blessed is the man to whom the Lord imputeth not iniquity,

and in whose spirit there is no guile. The eternal God is thy refuge, and underneath are the everlasting arms; and he shall thrust out the enemy from before thee; and shall say, destroy them. I will pour water upon him that is thirsty, and floods upon the dry ground ; I will pour my Spirit upon thy seed, and my blessing upon thy offspring. I will sprinkle clean water upon you, and ye shall be clean; from all your filthiness and from all your idols, will I cleanse you. A new heart also will I give you; and a new spirit will I put within you and I will take away the stony heart out of your flesh, and I will give you a heart of flesh. And I will put my Spirit within you, and cause you to walk in my statutes, and ye shall keep my judgments and do them. I will also save you from all your uncleanness. He shall save his people from their sins. He will baptize with the Holy Ghost and with fire."

And let it be here observed, that all he promises of God are made and given to believers, that they may be made meet for heaven by partaking of the divine nature ; and then be put in actual possession of the incorruptible inheritance. It is not possible that anything that unite with his spotless nature. O how whether shall prosper, either this or that,

will hardly be esteemed an exhibition of

BREAD ON THE WATERS

BY REV. T. W. HOOPER

If all the sermons preached by a city or

village pastor, in the course of one year,

were written out in full and published,

I was writing a sermon on "Doubting Thomas," and drawing feeble comfort by comparing his own case with mine. when there came a knock at my door and a young man entered, who was introduced as a Lutheran minister. " Do you remember," said he, " delivering an address at a certain college on "The Ministry, as compared with the other Learned Professions ?" "Very well," said I, thinking he had some harsh criticism to make.

"I was then a student of theology," said he. " but that address confirmed me in my resolution. I have thought of it a thousand times, and since I entered the ministry it has been a constant source of encouragement. I am now a pastor in South Carolina, and was passing through your city, and could not do so without stopping to thank you."

I saw "the print of the nails and the spear, and doubted no more, at least for that day.

Another time I was grieving over the hardness of my own heart and my want of success, when a young man came in and introduced himself as a licentiate. Chatting awhile on various subjects, he said. "Do you remember a communion service at a certain church in the mountains ?" Yes." " Do you remember Major C ----sent a Jersey-wagon to the depot to meet you, and then to carry you back again ?" "Yes," "Do you remember talking on the subject of religion to a boy who was driving the wagon ?" " No : I can't sav that I do." "Well you did, and I am that boy, and that conversation led to my conversion; and I thought I must stop here a moment and thank you for it." "A word in season, how good it is !"

I was about to enter the pulpit of another city, where I had frequently preached, as I had thought, without any good result. A note was handed me, from the aged widow of a minister, whose young married daughter had died the week before. It stated that I had preached a sermon some ten years ago at a certain church. on the "Four Lepers at the gate of Samaria." This daughter was there, and had been awakened by that sermon, and the broken-hearted mother desired that I

ing to special services, their publication of the Christian system of religion. His mother, who was an intelligent woman, and not at all proud of her son's pre-

cocity, pronounces the history a tolerably connected account of the principal historical events from the creation to A. D. 1800, and says the other paper was accurate, and supplemented by strong arguments. His early letters, written in his thirteenth year, while he was away from home at school, contain many passages worthy of the pen of an adult. vet overflow with a naturalness and affection which prevent their appearing pedantic. In his fifteenth year we find him, when required to submit to his teacher, subjects for a declamation, suggesting, 1st, a speech in the character of Lord Coningsby impeaching the Earl of Oxford; 2d, an essay on the utility

of standing armies; 3d, an essay on the policy of Great Britain with regard to continental possessions. His precocity was insensibly fostered by the taste of his family for a class of literature which

would make any modern English boy hate the sight of a book case ; the biographer tells us that among the books

read aloud in the Macaulav family during evenings were Clarendon, Burnet, Shakespeare, Miss Edgeworth, the 'Lounger" and "Mirror," and, "as a standing dish, the Quarterly and Edinburgh Review." It is not strange that, of a large family of boys and girls, Macaulay alone survived this treatment to make a mark in literature; his own recovery was probably due in great measure to his strong animal spirits and the hearty, healthful exercise he allowed them.

Macaulav's first appearance in print was anonymously in the Christian Observer, a religious paper edited by his father. The article was a defense of works of fiction, and made his father a party to a controversy in which he had

no heart. In his eighteenth year the voung man entered Trinity College, Cambridge which was forever after to of Mr. Stewart's life, they are three him the dearest spot on earth. The honors he obtained (two medals for English composition) seems to have been higher rated than any he received in later days, and the fellowship to which he was after elected seemed such a supreme object of ambition that when he was older he reminded one of his than a fortune of \$50,000.000, must pracnephews) apparently the editor of this volume) that if he minded his syntax art of acquiring, and learn to bestow while It is not possible that anything that defiles should enter those most holy mansions; for the felicity of heaven consists in our union with God, who ab-hors iniquity, and will not suffer evil to ale every Christmas, a loaf and two pats never learned how to use for God and his exceedingly great and precious are the or whether they both shall be alike good." of butter every morning, and a good fellow-men.-Christian Weekly.

could desist. I know not when or where I have heard the like. Thus closed the "Christian Convention." but not. I am sure, its work and power.

OBITUARY.

On the morning of the 25th of November, 1875, Cathering, wife of the late Christopher Atkinson, of Baie Verte, passed away from the church militant to join the church triumphant. Mrs. Atkinson was born in St. John, N.B., in 1785. She was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hardinbrook, who were members of the Church of England. In early life she became attached to Methodism and was convert ed to God in the 17th year of her age, under the ministry of the Rev. Mr. Grandine, and joined the Wesleyan Church in St. John. This act subjected her to a severe trial in that she was called upon to make her choice, either to withdraw from that church or to leave the parental roof. After duly consider ing the matter and making it the subject of prayar believing that her path was made plain she chose the latter, remembering the words of the Psalmist 'When my father and my mother forsake me, the the Lord will, take me up." In a few years after she was united in marriage to Mr. Isaac Goodwin, a member of the church of her choice, and known as one who feared the Lord from his youth. After her marriage she removed to Sackville where she live for a number of years, when it pleased the Lord to take away ber husband and two children in t same year. In these trials the departed was enable to say "The Lord gave, and the Lord hath take away : blessed be the name of the Lord." In proc of time she married again. Her second husba was Mr. Christopher Atkinson, he was a faithfu servant of God, and entered into rest many rea ago, leaving her again a widow, with four childre all of whom became members of the Methodis Church, which was to her a source of great comfort Mrs. Atkinson often spoke to the writer of he peace with God and her unshaken trust in the met its of the Saviour's death. On the day she died she remarked that she felt that He who had been so good to her ail her life, would not forsake her in he old age. In a few hours after this she feil asleen

in Jesus, in the ninety-first year of her age, havin been a member of the Weslevan Church for sevent, four years. Thus lived and died one of the kindest mother leaving a large circle of friends to mourn their los

"Asleep in Jesus, blessed sleep, From which none ever wakes to weep. A calm and undisturbed repose, Unbroken by the last of foes."

A. A.

MRS. ELIZABETH GAMBLE.

On the whole, if we read aright the lessons Many of your readers will be grieved to hear t the death of Mrs. Elizabeth, the beloved wife o First, that absolute integrity is the con-William Gamble. She died on the 29th of pri dition of permanent business success: 1876, at Millview, Lot 17, P. E. I., aged 43/rears, after a short illness of three days. Mrs. Gamble second, that a dife so consecrated to accumulation that the sympathies are smowas a member of our church for 16 years. She converted under the ministry of the Rev. R. Jo thered and deadened in making a fortune. is a failure, not a success; and third, that son, now a medical practitioner in Charlotte And since that time she was a faithful servant God, and greatly attached to the church through the young man who desires to leave behind him, as his monument, something better which the Lord called her into his marvelous light tise the art of giving while exercising the of all who knew her. She bore the burden of with remarkable cheerfulness, and was careful nothing but the good of others, and now, "the be to God," she hath obtained the victory or last enemy, and entered into the church triumpha We shall loose a great deal by her discesse, but, i thought of whether the state of th thought of what she has gained gives us abund

THINGS THAT W tire proceeds. A ing this and What he said, brought the mor his crime was whole when he it intentionally believed it was certed plan bet It is not the am but the hypocris helpmeet! to h The APOSTLES' on the ground, were so seated. as now. 3. There the speaks. He kno ing of the Spiri ration. SATAN. for the prince o ils. Matt. 9. 34. Satan knocked Satan whispered poured in his not shut the doo suggested the desire ; Ananias did not. TO LIE lie. Satan temp was responsible HOLY GHOST. Spirit in the chu with love, and him, through the tatives, pretend. was a base false act, against the 4. THINE OW cently have kept it, the money wa He could not ple temptation to wi another. CONCE the suggestion ; put it in his h

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BEREAN NOTES.

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Acts 5. 1.11. May 28.]

HOME READINGS.

MONDAY-The Lesson. Acts 5. 1-11. TUESDAY-" A jealous God." Exod. 20. 1-17. WEDNESDAY-Law of vows. Num. 30. THURSDAY-" Rash with thy mouth."

Eccles. 5. 1-7. FRIDAY-Uzzah's error. 2 Sam. 6. 1.11. SATURDAY-Herod's error. Acts 12. 20.23.

SUNDAY-The Master's example, Matt 4. 1.11.

TOPIC :- Lying to the Holy Ghost. GOLDEN TEXT :- Thou hast not lied

into men, but unto God. Acts 5. 4.

DOCTEINE :- The divinity of the Holy Spirit. Heb. 9. 14 : Psa. 139. 7; 104. 30; Pet. 3. 18 ; Acts 2. 4 ; 5. 4 ; Rom. 15. 13. 18, 19; 1 Cor. 2. 10, 11; 12. 7-11; Isa. 11. 2: 1 Cor. 1. 19; Job. 33. 4; Isa. 48. 16; Acts 13. 2; 20. 28; John 14 26; Rom. 8. 11; 1 Cor. 6. 19; 3. 16; Rom. 15. 16. GENEBAL STATEMENT.

While in their great love to the brethren, such of the body of believers as had property sold it as occasion required and gave the proceeds for the relief of the needy among them, of which Barnabas furnished a notable illustration, a grave exception soon occurred in the case of Ananias and Sapphira. The account of it in this week's lesson shows how God regarded the awful transaction. The TITLE characterizes it as Lying unto God, and the TOPIC as Lying to the Holy Ghost, both of which are verified by the language of states the same in another form : The divinity of the Holy Spirit. The OUTLINE sets forth the whole story under its four heads: 1. The lie; 2. The conviction: 3. The penalty ; 4. The fear.

1. BUT. In distinction from others, and in special contrast with the course of Barnabas. ANANIAS means grace of the Lord, and SAPPHIRA beautiful. Pity that their conduct had not corresponded! Possess-10N is any property, whether personal or real; but ver. 3 shows it in this case to have been LAND. Dr. Adam Clarke savs. "At all the public religious feasts in Jerusalem there was a sort of community of goods. No man at such times hired houses or beds; all were lent gratis by the owners." This was an excellent arrangement for the poor, especially those who came from abroad. The Pentecost was on of those feasts. Many were then converted, and they clung together and remained in the city. But this threw a heavier burden

God. The crime charged in verse 3 is a LIE TO THE HOLY GHOST : it is here reit-LESSON IX. LYING UNTO GOD. erated as a lie UNTO GOD. The Holy Ghost, then, is GOD.

5. FELL DOWN. Peter did not strike him dead, but God, in an act of solemn. righteous judgment. It shows his estimate of lying. "Before God every liar is worthy of death. The wonder is not that a liar should be struck dead, but that liars should be allowed by God to live. It becomes not modern sinners to cavil at Ananias' fate, but to wonder at the mercy of its not being their own."-D. D. Whedon. 6. Young MEN who were present, WOUND HIM UP in linen, CARRIED HIM OUT to some proper place, perhaps a tomb, and BURIED HIM. Hardly the final burial. The body of Jesus was BURIED, 1 Cor. 15. 4, but only for preparation after the Sab-

bath, for the final burial. It cannot be that a man should be hurried into his grave with no notice to even his wife.

7. HIS WIFE. Equally guilty in the plot to deceive and play the hypocrite before the Holy Spirit. Will she now speak out the lie in her heart?

8. PETER ANSWERED. What had been said is not recorded. FOR SO MUCH. Perhaps naming the sum brought, or, as some think, pointing to the money still lying where Ananias placed it. Sapphira coolly repeats his words, YEA, FOR SO MUCH. deliberately speaking the lie.

9. AGREED TOGETHER. It was contrived beforehand between them. TO TEMPT THE SPIRIT. Not that they AGREED to TEMPT him, but to do what had that effect. the GOLDEN TEXT: "Thou hast not lied TEMPT him, but to do what had that effect. unto men, but unto God." The DOCTRINE To TEMPT is to try, to put to the test, and, in this case, to test the omniscience of the Holy Spirit there present with them, insult his truth and brave his power. SHALL CARBY THEE. The Spirit directed Peter to pronounce this penalty.

> 10. BUBIED HER. Not the final burial. See on ver. 6. There were certain preparatory offices which in her case only women would in decency perform.

11. GREAT FEAR. Great love had been given to ALL THE CHURCH by the Holy Spirit, and now they are made afraid to offend him. Christians are solemnly set apart to this service, and their sins peculiarly displease him. "The reason for this selection was to present and record at this beginning of the Christian Church a representative and memorial instance of the just doom of the hypocrite. The first Sabbath breaker, (Num. 15. 32 36;) and Achan, the appropriator of a Babylonish garment on the first entrance into Canaan, upon the wealthier brethren. Christian (Josh. 7. 20-25;) and Nadab and Abihu, at love prompted those who had property to the first founding of the priesthood. (Lev. 10. 1.6,) were punished with death at a beginning, with absolute justice. This was, in each case, a primordial token, and a declaration to all the future, what, if inflicted with exactness, the true deserts and punishments of the transgressors are. Such inflictions are at start the divine protest against the conclusion that God's future forbearance toward sin is any contradiction of the fatal desert of sin. They are examples hung up at the commencement, once for all, that the ways of sin is death, a death which it is God's right at any moment to inflict."-Whedon's Com. Lessons. 1. Learn to hate and loathe a lie as vile, defiling the soul, and offending God. Spurn lying of every kind, the little lie, the white lie, the lie of society, trade. or inconvenience, the lie that conceals or covers up from those who have a right to know, the lie that exaggerates, the lie that tells half the truth. Psa. 34. 13; 52 2-4; Prov. 12. 22; 21. 6; Job. 27. 4. Eph. 4. 15. 25; Col. 3. 9; Rev. 21. 8. 27, 22. 15. 2. We may deceive men and ourselves, but we cannot deceive God. Poor Ananias! poor Sapphira! They are a perpetual monument. Soon or late the truth will come to light, and the God who hates sin and hypocrisy will fearfully punish the wicked. Gal. 6, 7, 8; Eccl. 12. 14; Jer. 17.10; Rev. 2 23.



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FITS! FITS! FITS! FITS!

163

CURE OF EFILEPSY , OR. FALLING FITS BY HANCE'S EPILEPTIC PILLS.

BY HANCE'S EFFLEFTAU FILLS. Persons laboring under this distressing maindy, wil, find Hance's Eplleptic Fills to be the only remedy ever discovered for curing Epilepsy or Falling Fits. The followingi certificates should be read by all the afflicted; they are in every respect true, and should they be read by any one who is not afflicted himself. If he has a friend who is a sufferer, he will do a human's set by cutting this out and sending it to him.

A MOST REMARKABLE CURE.

A MOST REPLACEMENT CUER. PRILADELPHIA, JANALIS, 197 SETE HANCE, Baltimire, Md. - Dear Satt See 1g. your divertisement. I was induced to try your uplication to the invasattacked with Epilepsy in July 1973 Innecdately inv physician was summoned, but he could give not al-relief. I then consell ad another physician due is scened to rrow worse. It are tried the treatment of another, buy without any goed affect. I again round to my fatally physician; was supped and blod several different times i was generally attacked without a sy premotitory sym-ptome. I had from two for five his a day, at in tervals of two weeks. I was ofteneattacked in my sleep, as dwo add fail wherever I would be, or whatever bo occupied vich and was severely injured several times from the fails. I was affected so much that I lost all cos fidence in myself I also was affected in my business, sold I consider that your Epileptic Pills and only had two attacks for meneod to use your Pills and only had two attacks for modicine was made the instrument by when I was cured of that distressing affletters. I this k that the Pills and their good effects should be public k own may have the benefit of them, A we publicated by such a goury modicine was made the instrument by vich a two wards of their good effects should be public k own may have the benefit of them. A we publicated and and their good effects should be public k own may have the benefit of them. A we publicated and and their good effects should be public k own any have the benefit of them. A we publicate and any have the benefit of them. A we publicate and any have the benefit of them. A we publicate and any have the benefit of them. A we publicate and any have the benefit of them. A we publicate and any have the benefit of them. A we publicate and any have the benefit of them. A we publicate and any have the benefit of them. A we publicate and we have a benefit of them. A we publicate and we for any have the benefit of them. A we publicate and here them

IS THERE A CURE FOR EPILEDET? The subjoined will sust or

GRENADA. Miss. June 30. -Surn 5 1: You will find enclosed five dollars, when two boxes of your Epilepiic Polls. I wa two boxes of your Epidepic Palls. I was the first and who tried your Palls in this part of the channer. As not was badly afficted with first for two years. I who be and received two boxes of your Palls which he to it ac-cording to directions. He has never halt aff as here, I was by my persension that Mr. Lyon the difference Palls His case was a very bad one the half is never with His case was a very bad one the half is never with hig. Persons have written to may first a first of a re-requine ded them, and in no is made your of the they had a case of the barries from the relevant any field to case. You're etc.

ANOTHER LILLARTATION CURE OF LL ALLEPSY; OR, FALLING PITS

D'. 1. EPILEPTIC PHL-3.

Novraovery, Toxes, June 21.5 To Fort S. Fraccit-Alexandria Lycing, y L Marcold W. h Fraccit plepsy for the feed year These of what Frider Epilepsy for the feet years the has the sources at this realistic two to feat we be sourced or times as word in quick succession some thin so on the the for two or three disks. On several out, so the the source name has mind appeared to taily demand on the theory to would continue for a day of the other theory which source the would continue for a day of the other source in the two by would continue for a day of the other source in the two the would continue for a day of the other source in the two the would continue for a day of the other source in the two stenas, but without success. If we are source of your Pills, gave them account of the descence of your Pills, gave them account of the descence of the descence is a neuropower to no the two is the descence of and they effected a permitted to the two the other source is the descence of the descence is a permitted to the two the other source is the source of the descence o and they effected a permanent curve. The a stout, healthy man, about 80 years on had a fit since he domme (col table of years)

years since. He was my president time, here that time, here i etters every one v. ho has hes to pive i. a ..

----STILL ANOTHED CU Read the following testime.

Citizen of Greanu. SETH S. HANCE. Baltimore pleasare in relating a care your invaluable lifts. Jiy been atting a big been afficted with this awful a tacked while quite young. H spasing at one adack stemed to discusse. Up to the time n your Pills he had them very often a traing him, body and midd. It's ma ously, but now, Lam harpy is the fits, II has enjoyed find health the Hismi d has al o returned to see 5. this I to's great pleasuring of a multithem. Yours, respectfully, e.c.,

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take care of those who were with them. It was purely voluntary. and was joyfully done. Besides, the Gospel found the mass of its early friends among the poor, and in pagan lands its converts were mostly among the slaves. 2. KEPT BACK PART. Ananias reserved for himself a portion of the proceeds of

the land which he sold. He had a right to do so, for he was under no obligation to give a penny of it. In chap. 4, 34, 35, we find brethren selling property and bring. ing to the apostles THE PRICES OF THE THINGS THAT WERE SOLD, that is, the entire proceeds. Ananias was ostensibly doing this and acting on the same plan-What he said, if anything, when he brought the money is not mentioned. But his crime was in pretending to give the whole when he really gave a part, and did it intentionally, and meaning to have it believed it was the whole. It was a con certed plan between him and HIS WIFE. It is not the amount that is in question, but the hypocrisy. Poor wife ! Wretched helpmeet! to help her husband on in sin. The APOSTLES' FEET. For convenience, on the ground, or on the platform if they were so seated. Tables were not as plenty as now.

3. There the money lies while PETER speaks. He knows the facts by the teaching of the Spirit, and acts under his inspiration. SATAN. The Hebrew proper name for the prince of the fallen angels or devils. Matt. 9. 34. FILLED THINE HEART Satan knocked; Ananias opened his heart. Satan whispered ; Ananias listened. Satan poured in his reasonings; Ananias did not shut the door, but let him do it. Satan suggested the thought and aroused the desire ; Ananias could have refused, but did not. TO LIE. Rather, that thou should lie. Satan tempted; Ananias lied. Each the orphan children of sailors. was responsible for what he did. TO THE HOLY GHOST. The presence of the Holy Spirit in the church inspired their hearts with love, and the offering was made to him, through the apostles as his representatives, pretending to be the whole. It was a base falsehood, in both word and Witness. act, against the Holy Spirit.

4. THINE OWN. And he might linnocently have kept the land. After he SOLD crime was not against men, but against | call that improper !"

\$10,000,000 TO BE USED UP SOMEHOW .---The legitimate claims for damage done by the "Alabama" and sister ships amount to but \$5,000,000, and they have been settled. England paid \$15,000,000, and Brother Jonathan is troubled as to what he shall do with the odd millions remaining over. The New York Herald suggests that "the money might well be applied in the endowment of institutions in the nature of the 'Sailors' Snug Harbor'-refuge for poor Jack when he has become legitimately used "p in the merchant service-or for the foundation of asylums and schools for

Perhaps som ; one will suggest that the money should be offered to John Bull as an obvious over payment. The act would redound to the recdit of the Republic, and there is every reason to believe that the offer would be respectfully declined, with a request that the amount should be utilized as the Herald proposes .- Montreal

The libellant's counsel in a divorce case in England recently, while cross-examin. ing the co-respondent concerning a certain it, the money was his, at his own disposal. affecting leave-taking with the respondent He could not plead compulsion to give, or at a railway station, asked: "Did you not temptation to withhold what belonged to another. CONCEIVED. Satan threw out the suggestion the suggestion; Ananias took it up and flashed back the lady. When the roars in put it in his heart, whence it sprang the court-room had subsided, the lawyer forth into action, a lie. NOT UNTO MEN. That is, though seen of men, the chief crime was not any of men, the chief

Witness.

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SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1876.

BALTIMORE GENERAL CONEER ENCE.

There is not perhaps in the world a more influential or more imposing ecclesiastical assembly than that of the Quad. rennial Conference, of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States, which is now meeting in the city of Baltimore. The Academy of Music, a magnificent hall erected at an expenditure of half a million of dollars, affording ample space for the audiences which assemble from day to day. The Conference is composed of several hundred delegates, lay and clerical, representatives from their eighty annual Conferences; and is presided over by twelve Bishops, each presiding in turn. Delegations from sister churches of Methodism, from several denominations of Christian people, an influential British Depnation; and ministers and missionaries from mission churches, European and Oriental and take part in the proceedings. This great Council will remain in session for about a month. Questions of vital importance, to the whole Church will be discussed and determined. From this great heart of Episcoal Methodism, pulsations will go forth to the widest extremities of the system.

Baltimore, the capital of an originally Roman Catholic State, is one of the chief centrcs of Methodism-a denomination represented by some seventy or eighty churches, many of them spacious and beautiful and affording accommedation to a proportionally large number of worshippers. The two denominations which overshadow all others in power and position are said to be the Methodists and the Catholics.

Baltimore is known as the "monumental city," and Methodistically it has House and the superb palatial buildings an important history. It was the scene of the first gathering of Methodist evangelists then struggling heroically for a foothold in the new world. The Conference, in which scattered communities at the time looking so feeble, but which had in them elements of enduring strength, for they were pionerred by a band of men of apostolic self-denial. were organized into a church with Episcopal administration, was held at Baltimore. The last General Conference held in the monumental city was signalized and made memorable by the presence, and unrivalled ministrations of the eloquent Bobert Newton-then the representative of the British Conference. The history of Methodism in the United States synchronizes with that of the nation. When the Declaration of Independence was first made the whole force of Methodism was comprised in eleven circuits, twenty-five preachers and about five thousand people. A century has passed and this religious organization has grown up into al Conference-then being held in the magnificent and commanding proportions. The united Methodism of the Republic now comprises twenty thousand ministers, largely over three millions of communicants, and probably more than from all the leading denominations of ten millions of adherents. During the Quadrennian in the Church North only, there has been an average annual increase of six hundred and fifty ministers, of over seven hundred churches-at the rate of two new churches each day for the past four years, and nearly forty thousand members. During the past year the nett increase has been at the rate of nearly two thousand weekly. Well may we ask in gratitude and wonder: What hath God wrought? "When we contemplate the great numbers of her ministers and members," say the Bishops in their Conference address, "the perfectness and the power of organization, her vast resources of men and money, her educational and publishing facilities and arrangements, the vantage ground she occupies by her strategic positions in so many parts of the earth, the gracious manner in which God has blessed and prospered her in the past, His infinite

readiness to bless her more abundantly in the fature, the grandeur of her possibilities in the time to come, we are overwhelmed with the weight of our responsibilities; but at the same time this glorious prospect of the advancement and achievements of the Church in her coming history is an inspiration to us to cry mightily to God for help."

WHAT ONE HUNDRED YEARS HAVE DONE !

And able and popular English writer, Samuel Smiles in Thrift, very forcibly depicts the England of one hundred years ago with the England of to-day. One hundred years ago the literature of England was at the lowest ebb, manufacturing enterprise had not begun, and art was neglected. The nation had sunk to almost its lowest condition. One hundred years have wrought their changes and the British nation now stands " peerless among its peers." Her merchants are princes and her trafficers are the honourable of the earth. Her sails whiten every sea, her ships anchor in every port, and the vast and valuable products of her looms and forges find a market in every country over the globe. The capitalists of England are the bankers of every nation, and her metropolis is the heart of the commercial world.

There is a grand opportunity at Philadelphia just now for measuring the progress of the country. One hundred years ago, in 1776, in the old State House at Philadelphia the Declaration of Independence was signed. In that hall the portraits of the founders of the Republic and other articles are preserved. There is the bell now cracked which pealed out at the birth of the new nation. To Americah people, that

antiquated hall is an object of imperishable interest. What Runnymede is in English history, that old State House is to the American people: it marks the starting point of national progress and of civil and religious liberty. In contrast with the antique hall, we have at Philadelphia the grand Centennial Palace, "rich in model and design," and the several structures, all upon a magnificent scale, for the exhibition of valued products of art, science, and industry. The contrast between the State

more glorious than now. It is not extravagant to say that were the Sp:rit of God poured out upon all flesh, and the whole world to be converted to Christ during the coming century, the ratio of increase would not be greater, and the facts would not probably be of a more marvellous or magnificent character than have been chronicled in the history of American Methodism during the first century of its existence.

TORONTO TRANSFER COM-MITTEE.

One of the most important of the General Conference Committees, the Transfer Committee, meets this week at Toronto. Of all departments of church organization, at the time of the union, that of the constitution providing for the interchange and transfer of ministers from one Conference to another was the most incomplete. It was thought better to legislate for exigencies as they might arise. To a corresponding degree the action of this Committee is necessarily uncertain. The representatives from Nova Scotia are the President, Rev. A. W. Nicolson, and Rev. C. Lockhart. Intimations have been received of applications for transfer from several brethren. The Rev. D. D. Currie has been, it is whispered, proposed by the Missionary Committee for the Winnipeg Mission, and a more suitable selection could not probably be made. The Winnipeg appointment is a most important one. It includes the charge of territory rapidly filling up with new population-the advanced point of civilization-and having

also the oversight of some of the oldest and most efficient Indian missions. We should feel the loss, from this part of the field, of so energetic and able administrator as well as popular preacher ; but we believe Bro. Currie to possess, beyond most of his brethren, the qualities necessary for successful work in that important station; and we in the East must be prepared to place our best offerings, both of men and of money, on the altar of missionary service. Whether the proposed arrangement for this frontier appointment will, with all its inseparable inconveniences and distinguished honor, be accepted, we have not heard. We should be prepared to hear of its acceptance. Notwithstanding the communication of a correspondent, published in another column, containing a statement of imputation and implication, which, coming from so genial a writer, has not a little surprised us; we have men who are willing to serve the church in the occupancy of her most arduous posts, on the Atlantic or the Pacific, and in all the thousands of miles. between; who, from motives of duty and of obligation, have refused larger salaries than ever they received; and who in moving from one sphere of labour to another, in obedience to the inexorable demands of the initerant system, are less solicitous about stipent than concerned to find a congenial sphere for work, and one for which they may be supposed to have some special adapta-Other applications, consequent upon the action of important circuits, have been made for transfer. There will be, of course, great care needed in the removal of ministers from one Conference to another, to preserve the equilibrium and to guard against depletion. To this aspect of our united Conferential work the attention of leading laymen of the church is just now turned-with deep solicitude. But while conserving the claims of the several Conferences, the circuits, supposed to understand their own necessities, ought to be allowed a freedom of action not less circumscribed than that which they ossessed before the union. Up to the time of going to press, the results of transfer deliberation have not reached

of Tennyson, with which it challenges comparison, just as one of Charles Wesley's unimitable lyrics would, on critical and classical grounds, be considered as ranking far below the magnificent ode which John Milton, when he undertook to "celebrate in glorious and lofty hymns the throne and equipage of God's almightiness, composed on the nativity of Christ. But the hymnof Whittier as compared wide the ode of Tennyson possesses more of the requisites for grand vocal song; and for the unrivalled effect produced by the triumphant harmony of thousands of voices. We well remember the overwhelming impression produced by the singing of a well known popular hymn beneath the majestic dome of the Capitol at Washington; and can well believe that the Centonnizl Bard kept in view the conditions and requirements of the service for which he pas called upon to supply language of song.

The opening prayer, simple but grand and comprehensive, was offered by the venerable and eloquent Bishop Simpson. This distinguished Methodist Bishop is widely known through the United States. He was the friend and counsellor of President Lincoln. It was largely due to his exertions, in the crisis of the civil war, that the Methodist Church "sent more soldiers to the field, more nurses to the hospital, and more prayers to heaven than any other." The loyalty and tireless labors of the Bishop at that time, are remembered by the nation; and, residing es he does in Philadelphia, it was fitting that he shculd be the honored representative of the Church on this important occasion. The hymn of Whittier and the prayer of Bishop Simpson in the first page will be read with interest.

THE NEW MAGAZINE.

There is perhaps no severer strain and no keener competition, in this age of enterprise and competition, in any department of life than is involved in the establishment of a first class magazine. For editorial management it needs a combination of scholarly attainments, popular talent, versatility and ready tact and a quick and almost intuitive perception of what special classes of readers demand, and other qualities to an extent not ordinarily to be found. One indispensable condition of success, also, is a sufficient staff of competent contributors-writers of adequate and acknowledged merit, and qualified to command for their intellectual productions general recognition. Chance contributions from practised pens and the voluntary efforts of amateur writers cannot in these days of abundant and valuable magazine literature constitute an adequate dependence for a high class periodical. Established success can only be counted upon as the result of leading articles which stamp the sterling character of the enterprise; and by each remuneration for literary work as shall supply incentive and inducement to give that which has cost time and thought. The Canadian Methodist Magazine was commenced under favorable conditions. The editor has an established reputation on both sides of the Atlantic for ripe scholarship and disciplined power for literary work; and he has given evidence of fitness for this specific service. The successive issues of the magazine have contained articles of genunine merit, and it has commanded a wide range of readers. There has however been some disappointment in the expectations cherished in regard to articles attractive to families-which it was supposed would be found in a connexional periodical. Arrangements have been made we are glad to learn from Mr. Withrow, for the amalgamation of the excellent periodical "Earnest Christianity" with the magazine. This will not only increase the subscription list-almost front and stimulating the singers when they seeme double it if we are not mistaken-but it will make provision for a class of readers who found in "Earnest Christianity," literature more congenial to their tastes.

Several communications matter crowded out this week will appear in Editorial Notes and Connexional Notes

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

BALTIMORE, May 6, 1876. Music Hall, the place of gathering for General Conference, is a superb structure. The Episcopal array upon the platform is, to a stranger, quite imarray upon the platform is, to a stranger, quite in-pressive. The audience being men of a thousand, their Bishops, as the elect of the elected, hold a po-sition most sacred and honoured of all. Not but sition most sacred and honoured of all. Not but human nature betrays itself even among bishops, for one could detect a w cked twinkle of cpiscopal eyes occasionally over some unfortunate weakness in a speaker's argument, to say nothing of the intro unrestrained attitude sometimes assumed by in a speaker's argument, to say nothing of the jolly, unrestrained attitude sometimes assumed by a bishop who shall be nameless in our letter. Bish-op Bowman was in the chair as we entered op Bowman was in the chair as we entered-rather, in the chair at intervals. Some two hours were to be spent in general business before "the reception." Elements around Bishop Bowman were disposed to be boisterous, so that, by his feet, and keeping the Conference firmly in hand, this excellent administrator managed to crowd not a little work in o that short preliminary season. And now let us look about us. All indications would carry to the mind of one

even deaf and a stranger, that this is an extraordinary gathering. To say nothing of the Hall how wast is the wealth represented by this auditory. Wealth of property, intellect, culture, are so ap-parent that you instinctively look around with respeet and awe. Method—aye, that is the word— method prevails in all the deliberations to a degree which almost pains an impulsive mind. Hedged in by chapter and verse of discipline, by e-law, pre-cedent, there is but small chance for creatures of wandering habits here. Those bishops, moreover become wondrosly expert in the use of the gavel, and the application of law to every conceivable suggestion. Then there is but little applause, compared with that which thunders betimes in our own Conferential halls. Mr. Pope alone seemed to-day really to touch the American heart, and his reward of demonstration was not a bit too gen-One other observation. The magni ot these United States, and correspondingly of the work under direction of this General Conference. may be inferred from moticy groups here and there among the audience. Different shades of colour, purely white complexions from the Northern coast; sallow, jaundiced men from the South; and others black as ebony from coloured population. Add to this the frequent announcements names as speakers take the floor, from Maine t California, and you have some conception of what is implied in a General Conference of United States Methodism.

Dr. Foss, a most gifted orator himself, introduced Rev. W. B. Pope-a slender, self-possessed intellectual-looking man. Mr. Pope surprised us in nothing more than his appearance. If ever the in nothing more than his appearance. In ever me penalty of mental drill left its deep traces upon a man, it has in his case. Dr. Newman brought for, ward Dr. Rigg. We may safely assume that all our readers have learned to think of Dr. Rigg as a genuine specimen of the English gentleman. In all physical qualities, and in some others, th British representatives are by no means equal yoked. After the address officially recommend these brethren, Mr. Pope came before the Confer ence. His speech was one of those rare pieces of art, which can only be properly studied after first and even second impressions pass away. We were prepared to find in him the finished speaker and the masterly theologian, but though a teacher of dogmatic theology all through, Mr. Pope takes a grasp of popular questions so comprehensive and betrays at every step a mind so well poise and so pure, that he carries an intelligent hearer onward with ever-increasing admiration. He isto preach to-morrow in Music Hall, where, after this day's foretaste, thousands will go to be fed.

Dr. Rigg was, or seemed to be, excessively nervous. A few points he presented from manuscript-for, in neither instance, did the British delegates attempt to conceal that they trusted to a written address-to good advantage But Mr. Pope had already really delivered their message, and Dr. Rigg wisely confined himself to limited ground of observation.

On Saturday evening we looked in upon an assembly which worshipped under the directon of the celebrated L. P. Hammond, one of the now

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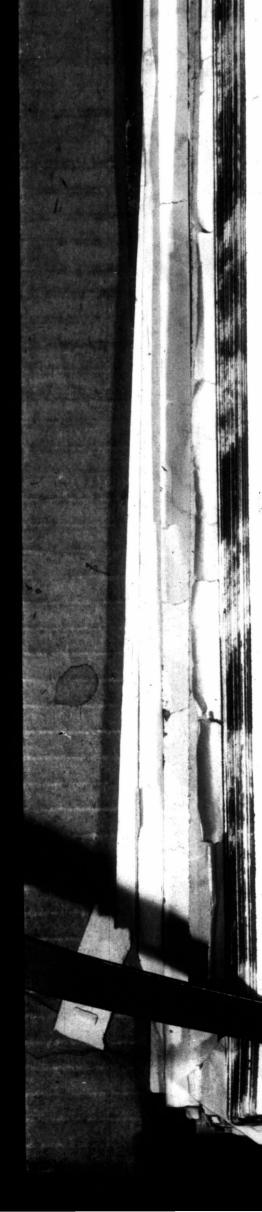
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of the Centennial at Philadelphia, with all their giant aisles enriched and beautified with the costliest productions of every civilized nation, marvellous as it may seem, scarcely does more than measure the real advancement of that and other great nations of the world, in all departments of progress during the past century.

The wonderful progress of the American nation during the century, in art, industry and civilization, finds full parallel in the triumphant achievements of Christianity on this Continent. At the last General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, held at Brooklyn, New York, we visited the old

John-street Church, the parent home of Methodism in this new world, suggestive in its plainness and meaness of surroundings, of the lowly condition of Methodism when, through the agency of a little group of people, the work first began. From the John-street primitive structure, we passed over to the Generspacious and beautiful Academy of Music, we looked upon the Conference delegates and representatives and visitors from every State in the Union religion, and from the distant missionary lands. We saw in that group apostolic bishops, heroic pioneers, eloquent preachers, and eradite scholars. We heard with wonder statements of facts in regard to the extension of Methodism over the Continent. We could not but feel that the exterior and material difference between the obscure building in John-street, and the magnificent hall in which the Conference met in Brooklyn, with ample accommo-

dations for every department of work attended on some days by not less than three thousand people, only typified and represented in a limited measure the grand progress in church enlargement and evangelical work which, in one denomination, this one century had witnessed. With abundant resources, the prestige of past success, blessed with revival power, and sending her agencies to distant fields. Never were the pos-

CENTENNIAL OPENING SERVICES.

In fitting acknowlegement of the glory and greatness of God-the Soli Dei Gloria of the builders in the olden time-the grand Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia was opened with a hymn of praise and the offering of appropriate prayer.

The hymn of Whittier, composed for the occasion, though far inferior as a sibilities of enlargement and conquest literary production to the splendid ode Conferences.

The amalgamation ought both for the sake of combined literary talent and financial support, to have been accomplished at the outset. We wish abundant success to this enterprise of our Church, and with confidence bespeak for it the liberal support of the Eastern

numerous evangelists who have given themselve to itinerant preaching. We could not infer that, of the twelve or fifteen hundred persons present many were there excepting devout and accredited members from the several churches; though this may be an incorrect opinion. Sabbath morning brought no cessation of din

and commotion to our distracted ears. Street-can with their perpetual bell-ringing, ship-loading, reounding in alternate spasms of noise according to the material dumped or shot into the hold; with other confusions which no uninitiated listener could trace to their source, came in with the early day, if they did not linger through the night. 'then we had passed into a very apticed of elimeter and passed into a very antipodes of climate; snow freely on the deck as we steamed out of fell Halifax ; here we are by fans and ice-water in comstant efforts to subdue the internal and external In company with fires which are consuming us. our distinguished delegates from Canada, Rev. John A. Williams, President of the London Conference, and John McDonald, Esq., of Toronto, with his amiable daughter, we essayed to choose a place of worship-no easy task where, in a popula ion of 260,000, Methodism alone numbers sevent five churches, many of which were this day to be occupied by men of reputation. We decided upon Dr. Foss for the morning. He chose as his text He that spared not his own son," &c., &c. The divisions were-God delivering up his Son; His motives for so doing ; and the argument following. The discourse was very fine, considered as a liter ary effort; most touching and comforting as message of the gospel; and conclusive as a log treatise upon christian privilege and the fidelity of At Bethel Church (coloured) we wor Jehovah. shipped at three o'clock. The congregation num-The preacher was bered about twelve hundred. During the ordinary service a coloured bishop. During the ordinary servic nothing unusual occurred, except an occasion shout, the vibration of some human cord which hese sons of nature know so well how to touch in their own people's hearts. Mr. Williams and Mr. McDonald addressed them by turns, the writer taking charge of their sacramental service That service will forever stand unique in our efperience. Baskets were first laid on the altar-rail ing, and a signal made for the contribution to the poor. Our readers have noticed in the gentle motions of a kaleidoscope, that while one figure comes into view another fades away exactly in the same proportion; so the seats in this church were empted and filled by turns, one group fading into the other without the slightest confusion. There he other without the slightest confusion. must be some system here which we who have sought to secure regularity in approaching, Much discip Lord's table, have not yet learned. line doubtless has produced at length a beautifu because grateful result. The service read and the elements distributed among surrounding minister and officials, an old man-the Church secretary was afterwards announced-stepped out and h the singing. "There is a fountain," "O how the singing. "There is a fountain," "Optimized by love Jesus," and other familiar songs succeed each other as the sacrament went on, not in regul lar rise and fall, as we are accustomed to heat them, but with a plaintive, swinging, cadence, cach verse and song linked with the other, the Secretary meantime stepping about is to flag. The tide was rising fast, wave after wa seemed to break, the officers walked about with joy, as this good, gospel ship moved forward the heaven, of which they sang, and which seeme every moment nearcr and nearcr. The scene no defies description. A volume of song now fills th house, accompanied by the musical clapping of hands, accompanied by the musical clapping ecstatic shout. We occasionally a climar ecstatic shout. Women swing themselves rou the pillars, or seize the backs of the pews, a leap, with amazing agility, high into the air. Ma remarkable of all was the cessation of this exci-ment. There was no command, no signal, but common consent a strong hand was laid by ea worshipper upon his on how arounding soil, and worshipper upon his or her expanding soul solemn, reverential awe came down upon the sembly. The Archbishop of Canterbury on not-have desired a more decorous leave-taking the house of God

the house of God At eight o'clock we were in Mount Church, the gem of Baltimore ecclesias tecture, and externally beyond anything we h

MAY 20, 1876,

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actric heauty. Dr. Fowler, Presiseen for symmetric heauty. Dr. Fowler, Presi-dent of the North-western University, preached. A man of medium height, fair haired, slender, with a voice never clear till forced to a very high note, when it thrills you like a trampet-blast; Dr. Fowler, as a man, can easily be portrayed. But we have no intention of attempting any represen-tion of his discourse. It was on God's presence in the affairs of his people, and seemed to dovetail into an argument advanced in the morning, in the tion of his discourse. It was on God's presence in the affairs of his people, and seemed to dovetail into an argument advanced in the morning, in the same Church, by Dr. Rigg He who can sustain an argument upon a single proposition for an hour and ten minutes, not only without suffering a mo-ment's abatement of intensest interest, but leaving his audience in tears over his discourse, is so far above criticism that only a philosopher or a fool would attempt it. We are not either the one or the other.

the other. Monday morning session of General Coference brought on a sharp discussion. During Saturday's proceedings, Dr. Lanahan, famous as the principa agitator in the troubles of the New York Book Geneera four years ago, introduced a paper which agitator in the troubles of the New York Book Concern four years ago, introduced a paper which he desired to have published. The Conference decided against his wish, referring the paper to its proper committee. Through the associated press, the substance of Dr. Lanahan's memorial-rather that of four ministers of the Baltimore Conference that of four ministers of the baltmore conference presented through him-was sent out to the pub-lic. It was a wholesale attack upon the exhibit ted to General Conference on the affairs of presented to General Conference on the affairs of the Western Book Concern, averring that, instead of being prosperous, the Publishing House was hopelessly bankrupt, its property being worth but a small proportion of the value claimed for it. Of course Drs. Hitchcock and Walden were indig-ent and called for summary action, as the statenant, and called for summary action, as the state nant, and caned for summary action, as the state-ment would undermine their credit as managers of the Concern in question. Dr. Lanahan obtained permission to speak, and, after much contention in his own way, he rehearsed the sorrows of the past trials, aggravating them at every point, his perse-entions, imprisonment, and forced retirement. The scene was rather a wild one at intervals; but those admirable bishops not only control themselves in excitement, but hold the most rebellious under complete subjection. The end seems to be that Dr. Lanahan has raised his last insurrection. If this memorial should prove false, it will also reflect tremendously upon its originators. A strong pur-pose is shewing itself to make short work with men who flippantly enjoy themselves in sending statements out to the world which shake the confidence of the people in their ecclesiastical institu-

LEWISTON, Maine, May 12, 1876.

Our last letter indicated that a storm had arisen our last letter indicated that a storm had arisen in General Conference on the subject of the West-ern Book Concern. Without a distinct recollec-tion of the information it conveyed, it seems, on reconsideration, impossible that full justice could have been given to the circumstance. The memo-rial alluded to, was emphatically disowned by Dr. Lanahan-he did but present the written opinio of others Yet his tactics were the essence of worldly wisdom. Appealing to the lover of fair play, he obtained a hearing—a hearing untram-melled by any conditions. This he used for the most cruel of purposes, to re-state, with embittered vehemence, his previous persecutions connected with the New York Book Concern troubles. To him no name, no man, living or dead, was for a moment sacred. The impersonation of impudence (it is a severe expression, but of the gentlest com-pared with the man's spirit) he hurled his sarcasms upon the dead and the living with most intense intensetion. Betiantic forbasing the Confer vituperation. Patiently, forbearingly, the Confer-ence took it all. Then Lanahan's object having been gained, general business was resumed.

been gained, general business was resumed. Next morning a subject equally exciting came up through some motion of sending papers to a committee. The discussion developed into one of race distinctions. In defiance of the Chairman's demand for the observance of rule, opinions in-sinuated themselves into the debate which implied that the coloured Conferences should have their own distinct existence, without any rights of re-presentation in the General Conference of the whites. To a stranger, who had admired their at-titude on this question in former years, this revela-tion was painful. Standing out freely before the world, the M. E. Church had advanced the coloured race-perhaps too rapidly-of that we will not judge-into a foremost position as equals of their white brethren on the floor of their highest court. Now comes the question of retrogression. There is but one case among intelligent christians, to our knowledge, having any analogy. It is the instance

OUR ENGLISH LETTER THE CENTENARY HALL.

Rumours have been current for some time that this valuable property of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, and the headquarters of the Foreign Missionary work, was about to pass into other hands. It now transpires that offers have been made to purchase the noble building so centrally situated for commercial purposes and in a position where property is of very great value, but these offers have not been accepted, and for the present there will be no change. It is unquestionable that the society can obtain a situation more central for Methodistic purposes, and can erect buildings more suited to the requirements of the vastly extended work, and yet retain a handsome surplus from the sale of the premises in Bishopgate-street. It remains to be seen whether an offer yet more advantageous will be made and accepted, or whether the authorities will prefer to remain where they are, and in possession of the stately building which

commemorates the grand Centenary of Methodism, and is a noble monument of the gifts of a warmhearted and willing people.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

The promoters of this movement have been very busy through the year in dis-seminating their publications, holding public meetings, and getting up petitions. A few nights ago the measure was discussed in Parliament. It is substantially the same, as that so persistently urged in previous years. Un-married ladies and widows are to have the privilege and responsibility of a vote for members of Parliament, provided they are possessed of certain property qualifications. The debates upon this question are characterized by an amount of indecorum and foolish jesting which does not reflect much credit upon the honorable members. The decision of the House was decidedly adverse, a majority of 87 defeating the Bill; and the speech of Mr. Bright in opposition to the whole scheme will prove a formidable barrier to the future efforts of the association for securing the coveted honour for women-the struggle before them seems more hopeless than ever, and the day of victory more distant.

THE EMPESS OF INDIA.

The Royal Proclamation has just appeared, and the Queen assumes another title in addition to that which she has borne for so many years, and which has been quite sufficient for a long line of sovereigns, called to reign over this Realm. No adequate reason has been assigned for this important change, and it is positively unpopular with great was, when I laboured there twenty-three numbers of the people of England. As years ago, a part of the Bedeque Circuit. far as India is concerned, its rulers and lar men, who always go willingly where people have not asked for the change, and as it is nearly twenty years since the present relations of that part of the world with English rule were entered new phase of opinion or necessity has arisen calling for change of title or dignity on the part of Qdeen Victoria. The public feeling runs very high, and from the haste with which the measure has been pushed on, the stern refusals for modification or review of the question, it is widely felt that we have been treated with high-handed dealing by Mr. Disraeli, and his compact majority. The exceptions in the proclamation, which declare in what respects the new title is not to be employed, are few and unsatisfactory, and there is a strong probability of the wide and general use of the new title at home, notwithstanding the distinct understanding that it was to be used only in India.

dable purpose. They have a full and busy season before them, and then return finally to their homes in the United States. May 1, 1876.

CORRESPONDENCE.

I am authorised by the Superintendent of the Intercolonial Railway, R. Luttrell, Esq., to state that all visitors to our Anniversary, paying regular first class fares to Sackville, can obtain from the officers of the Institution certificates entitling them to return at one-third the ordinary rates. This arrangement applies to all stations of the Intercolonial Railway, and comes into effect on the 24th inst., tickets being procurable at reduced rates for return until June 1st. D. ALLISON.

P. E. ISLAND.

MB. EDITOR,-Dear Brother : Once more the terrible power of frost has been obliged to succumb to the silent yet mas. terly influences of spring. The great deep around our coast, for many months in a quiescant state, begins again to roll and toss its waves, under the stirrings of atmospheric power. It is far more refreshing to behold the white winged messengers of commerce, and the stately steamship than to gaze upon the bleached banner of winter.

We now begin to feel, after a long isolation, that we are one with the mainland. The season is at least ten days earlier than it was last spring. Agricultural prospects are encouraging, but financial matters are still rather gloomy. Mercantile business is a precarious affair in these days. Those are happiest who have least to do with it. Yet there are a few who will get rich through the poverty of others.

The religious outlook is quite cheering. A blessed wave of revival influence has swept over many of the Circuits in this district. Since the middle of March we have been favoured, on some portions of this Circuit, with manifestations of saving power in the conversion of souls. And now we are in the midst of a revival at North River. The good work began at South Wiltshire, where we had quite an ingathering, and is now extending in the place first named. No work so congenial to the Gospel minister as that of saving souls.

" All thanks be to God, who scatters abroad, Throughout every place, By the least of His servants, His savour of grace.

Conference is near, and many changes may be expected affecting the pastoral re-lation of our ministers. Some of the Circuits on this Island, have been-shall I say, doing or laying out work for the approaching Stationing Committee! Corn-wall, &c., has invited the Rev. H. P. Cowperthwaite, of Tryon, to become its next Superintendent; while the writer has been requested to take his place-which

the Rev. M. Guy Pearse, author of "Daniel Quorum," will run through the volume. Valuable contributons by the Rev. Dr. Punshon, the Rev. Dr. Ryerson, President of the General Conference, and others of the best writers and thinkers of our Church both in the East and West

will be given. The Canadian Methodist Magazine has already won high praise both at home and broad, and Lotwithstanding its comparatively limited constituency, is published for one third less than the English Wesleyan Magazine of the same size with its large circulation and venerable age. We look for large support from our friends in the East, and hope that the ministers will send large subscription lists as soon as possible, ithat the publisher may know how many to print. The Magazine will be sent free of postage for one year for two dollars, or for six months for one dellar. An extra copy will be given for a club of five. The publisher will be glad to learn promptly of any postal irregularity in order to correct it.

I remain, yours, fraternally,

W. H. WITHROW.

MOUNT ALLISON. - The Methodist College and Academy at Mount Allison will have the usual examinations and celebrations during the last six days of this month. Rev. J. Lathern will preach the anniversary sermon.-Reporter.

ONE UNIVERSITY FOR CANADA .- The Wesleyan, i.: the course of a discriminat. ing review of an article in Telegraph on the University of Calcutta, favors the idea of an examining or as it is called s " Paper University" for Nova Scotia or even for Canada, with affiliated Colleges. It concludes thus:

It is not too much to hope that a University system which meets the requirements of the English nation,-which unites and elevates the educational operations of the many nations, tongues, creeds, and sects of India-may furnish the solution of a confessedly perplexing problem, not only for this Province, but for the whole Dominion of Canada.-Telegraph.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Mr. Benjamin Killam, a Yarmouth merchant, nissing.

The Yarmouth Herald reports the launch of the vessels intended for the shore fishery. Mr. Abram Young has laid a keel of a new ship at Bridgetown, it is 176 feet in length.

The boiler of the ferry boat "Richmond Grandique, C. B., burst a few days ago.

A young woman named Mary Shean, committee muicide by drowning, at Halifax, on the 12th inst. Cobequid Grange, of the order of the Patrons of Husbandry, was organized at Lower Onslow, May 1st The mill-dam on the River Philip, at Oxford, has sunk so that the River flows smoothly over the spot. Mr. David Woodworth had one of his thighs badly cut by a circular saw, in the Factorydale Shingle Mill, on Sth inst.

Dr. Calder's house, Bridgewater, was destroyed by fire on the 12th inst. Only a small portion of furniture saved; no insurance. The daughter of Mr. Thomas Dunlap, Truro, who

was severely burned on the 25th ult, after lingering

A man named Robinson, was found drowned about three fort of water, inside the Railway Breast-work, on Sunday morning 7th., inst. He was lying in the water, face downwards.

An old lady named Harper while driving up White Street, Portland, en route to her son-in-law reside 1 ence at Nerepis, was thrown from the carriage, the axle of a wheel smashing. She was badly hurt, her head striking on the street car rail.

The body of a man, which proved to be that of John Hanford, was found floating in Charlottetown Harbo: on Sunday, 14th inst. He had been in the employ of Mr. Herbert Beer during the winter. It is supposed his death was accidental.

James Ramsay, a native of Miramichi, who has been an inmate of the Lunatic Asylum, St. John, for the last five years, was found dead, on the morn-ing of the 10th inst., on Dr. Walker's farm, South Bay. Verdict, "Death from natural causes."

Week before last, Mr. Lawrence Doyle, of Miminigash, killed with a stick two wild cats, while engaged in a combat on the road. The cats did not observe him approaching, and with the first blow from his stick he completely killed one and fatally wound-ed the other. They weighed 100lbs.

Early on Monday morning, 8th inst., a number of men in the employ of the Intercolonial Railway were digging and shovelling under the snow shed at Mill Stream, Bonaventure Co., when the structure gave way, burying a number of them under the tim-bers and other material of which it was composed.

UPPER PROVINCES.

A daily French paper, " Le Peuple," is shortly to appear in Montreal

Two men are missing from Montreal, it is supposed they are drowned.

An attempt has been made to fire the New Marketat Ottawa ; damage very slight.

Three children were drowned at Montreal, on the 12th inst., by the upsetting of a boat.

Centennial Yacht, Countess of Dufferin, has been successfully launched at Cobourg.

Typhoid fever prevails in the Central Prison, Toronto ; two convicts died in one day.

A man named Le Blanc was drowned from a skiff at Ottawa, which was upset by a ferry boat.

Ottawa waters still rising. A large number of men are employed night and day protecting mills. The Chaudiere floods are terrific; 125,000 feet of umber was washed away and carried down the river.

Lightning Express between Montreal and Teronto occupying only eight hours, will commence on 22nd. The body of an infant, enclosed in a match box wrapped in an old newspaper, was found by two little girls in a field near Montreal recently.

James Ryan, who had been drinking very hard of late, stabbed his wife through the heart in their own house. Peterboro. The poor woman rushed into the street and fell dead

Two revenue cutters, for the French government, were launched at Cantin's yard, Montreal, on the 11th inst. This is the first instance of Canadian building for foreign powers.

A lunatic named Wright shot a neighbor named Webster at Aldborough, Ontario. A rifle ball passed through the victim's lungs. He still hves, but no hope of his recovery is entertained.

Mr. Blake leaves for England in a few days. His mission is partly connected with the action of the Imperial Government instructions sent to Lord Dufferin concerning the New Branswick School Law.

Notwithstanding the almost superhuman efforts put forth by the mill owners to protect their pro-perty against extraordinary floods which are now swelling the Ottawa river to an unprecedented height, it is very much feared that before long there will be a lamentable story to tell.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Colonel Thomson, the Mayor of Liverpool is dead. The Turks at Scutari had a celebration over the murder of German and French consuls at Salonica. Damage to residences in Jersey city by the pali-

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of a worthy connexional officer, whose salary advanced to \$500 in 1875, and reduced by \$200 in 1876, the Committee interested, representing finan-cial business to the value of \$150,000, regarding this as one step toward economy. The M. E. Church, even if it made sacrifices in vindication of its principles four years ago, might afford to repeat

them now. The Presiding Elder question will doubtless be the first in point of interest during this session. It seems to be the almost general disposition and prophecy, that modifications will be made. To us there is no comparison between the importance of the office of Bishop and that of Presiding Elders. The Bishops have a vast influence, which is employed ordinarily, for good. They link in the peculiar economy of Methodism here, conferences and preachers together. But Presiding Elders do nothing which could not be done quite as effectively by men in the regular work. On this very charge where we write, the man who is to pay them a flying visit-the first of two for the year next Sabbath, will demand from the charge eighty five dollars for his services. We are afraid this would be called monstrous in our territory But there it is, and any one can imagine, who knows the proportion of Methodism in this Republic, what, eighty-five dollars for a single charge in Lewiston means, in relation to the whole church. The sum total would nearly double the income for Missions. This, however, is a point which will better bear illustration in a paragraph further on.

Our own delegates came before the Conference immediately after the radical discussion upon the representation of the coloured race. Very respectfully, as we anticipated, did the great body receive those messengers of Canadian good will Looking over Mr. William's address in the Daily Advocate (we hope the WESLEYAN will contain both) it seems even better, more comprehensive, in every respect creditable, than when we heard it. Nervously anxious for the result, we could not then judge so well, probably. A sturdy, indepen-dent, free man in all respects, Mr. Williams commands at once the respect of his hearers. The General Conference seemed to forget Canadian Methodism in its admiration of its sterling representatives. Mr. McDonald was happy from the commencement of his remarks. Our Missionary Treasurer could not avoid the subject so very dear to his heart. The story of McDougall's life, his influence as utilized by the government, and his marvellous death, was told to open ears. It touched every heart. Then came a few statistics, showing that, as to missions, the M.E. Church was not advancing in liberality-its average contribu. tions being but thirty-seven cents per member. He demanded in the name of our common Methodism and Master, that they should strike for two dollars per member. This was so bold a challenge that Mr. McDonald was called back from his seat to illustrate a point of consistency. A leading voice called ont "Will Mr. McDonald tell us the average per member in Canada ?" We almost leaped from our seat at the reply. We are sure it must have been one of the happiest moments in Mr. McDonald's happy life. "The average, Bishop, in Canada, is one dollar and eighty-seven cents per member." The Canadian representives retired under a shower of plaudits. Very well-but now comes the completion of the previous paragraph Methodism here is drained of its financial strength in support of institutions which, arguing from our own successful economy, are next to unnecessary, and consequently its missions as well as other vital interests are deprived of their just support. It would be a sweeping revolution but a most wise and effectual settlement of their vexed question, if the Presiding Elders-every man of them, or at least their substitutes—were shipped off to the Mission fields instanter. The Church at home would not suffer; the same money which supports them here would suffice there; and the kingdom of Christ would have a glorious im-petus toward its final triumph. If the Bishops could then be placed in charge of congregations, and their present salaries added to the Mission Fund, an additional strength would be supplied to afford at least three thousand recruits to missionary life at once. But we are afraid the General Conference will not accept this motion ! Our next letter will probably be from the Transfer Committee.

THE LATE DR. S. B. WESLEY

who died a few days ago, was a greatnephew of John Wesley. He was born in 1810, and was the son of Dr. Samuel Wesley, the great musical composer, whose genius he fully inherited. In 1819, the lad became a chorister in the chapel Royal St. James, and for some time sang regularly before George IV. At the age of 17 he was appointed organist of a London church, and speedily rose to a foremost position in the musical world, excelling as an author of high class church music. He conducted the last grand musical festival at Worcester, when several of his own compositions were performed. Two of his sons are clergymen in the Established Church, and the famous family name is not likely soon to die out. The deceased doctor of music is reported to have been a devout, godly man, and to have passed away from earth peacefully | therefore begin a new series, under its for and full of immortal hope.

THE JUBILEE SINGERS

are again in England, as popular and successful as ever. They still retain the patronage of the good Earl, and numbers of distinguished men throughout England. It is expected that their second tour will produce financial results as grand as their first. There is no abatement of the popular enthusiam in their favor, they are commended for their exemplary conduct, and to render aid at religious and philanthropic gatherings. They have paid a visit to our town, and achieved a grand success, affording to many hundreds who had not heard them, a great and special privilege. They certainly possess a marvellous power of song, which is skillfully cultivated, and used for a most commen-

Conference sends them, dare anticipate future Circuits with as much certainty as 110,000 feet of lumber this year in a mill having formerly, for the Transfer Committee may. without consulting our feelings, transport upon and settled, the wonder is what us to the best Circuit in the Saskatchewan Valley.

I am afraid, Mr. Editor, that we shall lose our President. He has had a pressing invitation from the Missionary Committee and the Treasurer of that Society to take Winnipeg. I believe he is not desirous of going there, but he is not the man to resist what he considers a providential call. Our most talented preachers. like the Star of Empire, are moving in a Westerly direction.

Wait a little, as soon as our brethren in the Western Conferences become more fully acquainted with the Maritime Provinces, we anticipate an exodus in the opposite direction.

The responsibilities of the Transfer Committee are very great, for it is their duty to check the removal of talented and useful ministers from the poorer Conferences, to meet the wishes of those who are able to give larger remuneration. An influential Methodist official, said to me the other day, "The stationing of many ministers in our day is a matter of pounds, shillings and pence." I hope not, yet in many cases \$1500 per year is regarded as a louder providential call than \$750. G. O. H.

May 10th, 1876.

OUR CONNEXIONAL MAGAZINE.

DEAR BRO. NICOLSON,-Very many of our friends in the East as well as in the West have frequently expressed the wish that the Canadian Methodist Magazine could be amalgamated with its excellent contemporary Earnest Christianity. I am happy to inform your readers that at the last meeting of the Western Section of the Book Committee that amalgamation was effected. The two magazines merge into one in the month of June. The July number of the Connexional Monthly will mer style and title, but with enlarged scope, and with the addition, it is anticipated, of all the excellencies of Earnest Christianity. It is hoped that the ministers and members of our Church, both in the East and West, will give their hearty sympathy and support to the new and im-proved series. The expense incurred in effecting the amalgamation will require a large increase in the circulation to prevent serious financial loss. It has been undertaken, however, in reliance upon the gene-rous co-operation of our people for the success of an important enterprise of the Church, which reliance we hope, will not

be dissapointed. The present is an exceedingly favour-able time for subscribing. The attractions of the new volume will surpass anypreviously offered. An admirable serial story, illustrative of pioneer Methodism, by the Rev. Dr. Egglesten, author of "The Hoosier Schoolmaster," and one by

much agony, died on the 6th inst. One man in Morristown, Aylesford, has sawn

but a single up and down saw. Messrs. E. Walsh & Co., of Bear River, Digby have a drive of logs which it is estimated will cut four million feet of lumber.

Kenneth McKenzie had two of his ribs broken and one of his legs fractured by falling down a shaft at Waverly, lately.

J. W. Carmichael's effigy was burned by the miners at the railway crossing near New Glasgow Bridge, on the evening of the 12th inst.

Arthur Burnham, clerk in the Post Office, Halifax, committed suicide by discharging a pistol his mouth, at Point Pleasant, on Monday last. The body of Mr. John Hackett, of Halifax, who has been missing for some days, was found in field near Rockhead Prison, on Tuesday last.

A cargo of rails from New Orleans, and one of fish plates, bolts, &c., from New York, have arrived at Yarmouth for the Western Counties Railway.

The firemen of Philadelphia have invited the Union Engine Co. of Halifax to take part in a proposed fireman's parade in that city, probably September.

The store of Mr. John Carlyle, Wentworth. Cumberland Co., was totally destroyed by fire on Saturday morning last. No insurance on building; stock partially insured.

Matthew J. McLeod, was drowned at East River near Sheet Harbor, on the 8th inst. He attempted to cross the swift running stream on a single log, lost his balance and was drowned.

On the 4th inst., A. D. Faulkner, of Folly Village met with a severe accident while hauling manure the team ran off and upset the cart, the body of which caught the boy as it fell, breaking his shoulder blade.

An American fishing schooner arrived at Halifax from the Banks, bringing two men belonging to the "Stella," of Lunenburg. The men had been picked up at sea, they had been blown off from the schooher which was on the banks.

Messrs. D. Starr & Sons, and C. F. DeWolf, o Halifax, claimants on account of Intercolonial Rail-way Contracts, have received the Governor General's fiat to enable them to have their claims tried by the Judge of the Supreme Court of Appeal.

A soldier of the 60th Rifles attempted to rob Mr Geo. Johnson, Editor of "Reporter," ' of his watch on Monday evening, as he was coming down Bruns-wick St. He was met by a blow from Mr. Johnson which partially stunned him, so that he was easily

captured.

NEW BRUNSWICK & P. E. ISLAND.

Fairville has a colt 1 year and 10 months old veighing 1180 lbs.

The 24th of May has been proclaimed a public oliday by the Lieut. Governor.

A house fell at St. John the other day, and two men narrowly escaped being killed.

Messrs, Cruikshank and Pittfield, Courtney Bay, unched a fine ship of 1600 tons on 10th inst. Mrs. Hunt Morgan is in St. John, working up aid and assistance for the Soldiers' and Sailors'

Home, in Halifax. Arney Brown, who escaped from Fredericton jail, was captured by a posse of men a short distant from that town.

William Moore, a seaman, was killed by falling from the top-sail yard of the ship, Geo. Peabody, as she was leaving St. John Harbor.

Michael Mellody, an old man of sevenity years was knocked down by a runaway horse in St. John and was injured so that he died.

On Saturday afternoon last Jeremiah O. Brown was crushed by the caving in of the sides of a trench on Brussels St., St. John, and died that

ades explosion reaches \$70.000, in Hoboken \$10.000 The Belgarian insurrection threatens to become serious, and the Porte is greatly alarmed.

Two more Italian Iron clads under Admiral Vern have gone to Salonica.

Seven Fr-uch vessels engaged in the Iceland fishing trade reported lost; it is feared that the whole fleet is destroyed.

An order has been issued permitting officers who joined Don Carlos to resume service in the Royal army with the rank at deserting.

The owners of the steamer "Strathclyde," which was run into and sunk by the steamer "Franconia, have gained their suit for £45,000.

Steamship Ontario, before reported as having lost her rudder, was spoken May 9th, 500 miles west of Fastnet Light, making 40 miles a day.

The " News' says. Government have decided to entertain favourably the request for Amnesty to Irish political prisoners.

England, France, Russia, Austria and Italy have despatched a war vessel to the scene of the massacree at Salonica.

The failure of the Johnson Gingham Manufacturing Company, at North Adams, Mass., is announced, with heavy liabilities.

Sir Edward Thornton, at Philadelphia, gave a brilliant dinner party, at St. George's Hall; many distinguished persons were present.

90 members of the English House of Commons have signed a memorial for the release of Fenian convicts.

The "Gazette" says the British fleet in the Mediterranean has been ordered to rendezvous imme-diately at Smyrna, in view of possible Oriental difficulties.

A horse car, full of passengers, was thrown off the steam elevator at Bergen Hill and precipitated into a pit at the bottom; 2 men were killed and 7 dangerously injured. Pesach N. Rubenstein, the condemned murderer

of the Jewess, Sarah Alexander, died in his cell, at Raymond Street Jail, New York. The cause of his leath was general debility

Foreigners residing in the West India Islands will be proceeded against by the Government, for the non-payment of any taxes which may be imposed n them.

The British Consul at Rio Janerio telegraphs that a mutiny took place on board the barque "Cas-well," of Swansea, for Queenstown, in lat 1° south, long. 35° west. All the officers were murdered.

A resolution in favour of closing public houses in Ireland throughout Sunday, passed the House of Commons-224 to 167. The Government opposed the resolution.

The Turkish Ambassador has been instructed to express to representatives of the Great Powers, the Porte's deep regret at the Salbnica outrage, and to give assurance that the guilty persons will be punshed.

Mr. John W. Garrett, the President of the Baltimere and Ohio Railroad Company, has given \$15,000 to the Peabody Institute Art Gallery in Baltimore to purchase casts of noted works in statuary.

The fleet bearing the Prince of Wales and party arrived at Portsmouth, 11th inst. The Prince ac-companied by the Princess and Royal children, landed at the Dockyard, where a vast crowd of peo-ple assembled to meet them. There was great cheering as His Royal Highness stepped ashore. The Mayor of Portsmouth read an address, and a chorus of three hundred ladies and gentlemen sang "Welcome Home."

The barque Caswell arrived at Queenstown in tow of gun-boat Goshawk. The mutineers killed capof gun-boat Goshawk. The mutineers killed cap-tain Best, the first and second mates, and steward. One seaman killed two of the Greek mutineers Another Greek was badly cut and taken prisoner. Captain Best was shockingly mutilated. All the ious officers were tied together and thrown over-board by the mutineers. The captain and second mate were not quite dead.

MAY 20, 1876,

THURSDAY HIS THE WESLEYAN

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A CHRISTIAN MISSIONARY AND HIS BIBLE.

Some years since an English gentleman spent several weeks in Shiraz, Persia. He attended a public dinner with a party of Persians, among whom was one who took but little interest in the conversation. He was below middle age, serious and mild in countenance. His name was Mahommed Rahem. In the course of religious conversation the Englishman expressed himself with some levity at which Mahommed fixed his eyes upon him with such a look of surprise, regret and reproof as reached his very soul. Upon enquiry the gentleman found he had been educated as a priest, though he had never officiated, that he was much respected, was learned, retired in his habits, and was drawn out to that party only by the expectation of meeting an Englishman, to whose nation and language he was much attached. In a subsequent interview Mahommed Rahem declared himself a Christian, and gave the following account of the happy change in his views and feelings.

"In the year 1223 (of the Hegira), there came to this city an Englishman who taught the religion of Christ with a bold ness hitherto unparalleled in Persia, in the midst of much scorn and ill treatment from our priests as well as the rabble. He was a beardless youth, and evidently enfeebled by disease. He dwelt among us for more than a year. I was then a decided enemy to infidels, as the Christians are termed by the followers of Mahommed, and I visited this teacher of the despised sect with the declared object of treating him with scorn, and exposing his doctrines to contempt. Although I persevered for some time in this behaviour to him, I found that every interview increased my respect for the man, and diminished my faith in the religion in which I had been educated. His extreme forbearance toward his opponents, the calm and yet convincing manner in which he exposed the fallacies and sophistries by which he was assailed, gradually inclined me to listen to his arguments, to inquire dispassionately into the truth of them, and finally to read a tract which he had written in reply to a defence of Islamism by one of our chief priests. Need I detain you any longer The result of my examination was a conviction that the young disputant was right. Shame or rather fear, withheld me from avowing this opinion. I even avoided the society of the Christian teacher, though he remained among us so long. Just before he quitted Shiraz I could not refrain from paying him a visit. Our conversation-the memory of it will never fade

The question was declined, and Napo-leon proceeded : "Well, then, I will tell Alexander, Cæsar, Charlemagne and you. myself have founded great empires; but upon what do these creations of our genius depend? Upon force. Jesus alone founded his empire upon love, and to this very day millions would die for Him. *** think I understand somewhat of human nature, and I tell you all these were men, and I am a man. None else is like Him Jesus Christ was more than man. I have inspired multitudes with an enthusiastic devotion, such that they would have died for me; but to do this it was necessary that I should be visibly present with the electric influence of my looks, of my words, of my voice; when I saw men and spoke to them, I lighted up the flame of selfdevotion in their hearts."

THE THOUGHTLESSNESS OF YOUTH.

In general I have no patience with people who talk about the "thoughtlessness of youth," indulgently; I had rather hear of thoughtless old age, and the indulgence due to that. When a man has done his work, and nothing can be ma-terially altered in his fate, let him forget, his toil and jest with fate, if he will, but what excuse can you find for wilfulness of thought at the very time when every crisis of future fortune hangs on your decisions? A youth thoughtless! When all the happiness of home depends on the chances or the passions of an hour! A youth thought ess! When his every act is a foundation stone of future conduct, and every imagination a foundation of life and death Be thoughtless in any after years rather than now; though indeed, there is only one place where a man may be nobly thoughtless - his death-bed. Nothing should be left to be done there.-Ruskin.

WHAT A FRAGMENT DID.

The word of the Lord is powerful : even single passage sometimes accomplishes wonders. The following incident is interesting :

A native minister of Madagascar. now engaged as assistant in the revision of the Book of Genesiz, attributes his conversion entirely to his having accidentally met with a small scrap torn from a Madagaev Bible. One day walking past the spot where the Memorial Church of Ambatanskanga now stands, he saw on the ground a small scrap of printed paper. Taking it up, he found it was a mere fragment of the Book of Psalms. He began to read, and was especially struck with one verse which speaks of the power and majesty of God. He could not get rid of the impression it made on his mind, that the God revealed in the Bible was the true and living God. He accordingly sought out some of the Christians, and inqui:ed of them about the faith they possessed. The result was that he accepted Christ as his Saviour, joined himself to the persecuted company of believers, and endured with them privation and loss for Christ's sake. He has now been for some years a native pastor. and is a most zealous and godly man.

habit of attending secret meetings, which had been forbidden. They were both condemned to death, two girls for refusing to take oath that they would never bear arms against the government and despise devoted Christians. Margaret, together with an aged woman between seventy and eighty years of age, was condemned to be drowned by being fastened to stakes within water mark on the shore near the town of Wigtown. The sentence of death did not disturb the peaceful soul of the earnest Christian. She wrote a long letter vindicating her conduct and declaring trust in God.

On the morning of the 11th of May. 1668, they were led to execution. The soldiers fastened the aged woman farther out in the sea, thinking that the sight of her struggles and death might influence the young woman to renounce the principles and the people to which she clung. In plain sight she saw the water rising about the aged woman. Her eves were watching earnestly her dying struggles, when one of the soldiers cried out, " Margaret, what see you yonder ?" "I see." said the triumphant Christian, "Christ struggling there. It is not we who suf. fer. No; it is Christ in us. He sends no one upon a warfare at his own charges." And while the death-bringing tide was approaching her, she sang the Scotch version of the 25th Psalm :

"Let not the errors of my youth, Nor Sins remembered be; In mercy, for thy goodness sake, O Lord remember me."

She then recited the Sth chapter of Romans, ending with the glorious assurance, "For I am persuaded, that neither death. nor life, nor angels, nor principalities, nor powers, nor things present, nor things to come, nor height, nor depth, nor any other creature, shall be able to separate us from the love of God, which is in Christ Jesus our Lord. She then lifted her heart in prayer, and was thus engaged as the waters covered her. They brought her up out of the water, and back as it were to life, and then once more endeavored to make her desy her principles. Her reply was: "I will not; I am one of Christ's children ; let me go." And they did ; but they could not drown the truth for which she died.

Her memorable example of fidelity has lived on, influencing her people. Is there not something for us to learn from it? There is fidelity to conscience and heart; fidelity to the church and all its ordinan; ces; fidelity to prayer and the word of God: fidelity to all commands of Jesus. We need the grace and bravery of "Scotland's Maiden Martyr" to "fight a good fight and keep the faith," even in these peaceful times.-Cong.

EPITAPH WIT.

A Kentish miller left handsome 'legacies to his executors on condition that they should bury him under his mill and place the following epitaph, his own composition, above him :

> Underneath this ancient mill, Lies the body of poor Will; Odd he lived and odd he died, And at his funeral nobody cried. Where he's gone, and how he fares, Nobody knows and nobody cares.

The following inscription is on a tombstone in the parish churchyard Chelten. ham :

Here lies I and my seven daughters, Killed by drinking the Cheltenham waters. If we had stuck to Epson salts, We would not now be in these here vaults.

On a blacksmith, in Abinger churchvard. Surrev :

My hammer and anvel have lost its ring, My bellows, too, have lost its wind, My fire's extinct, my forge decayed, My rasp and voice in the dust are laid, My coal is spent. my iron gone, My last nail's Driven, my work is done,

There are many epitaphs which abound in the punning element. Witness the following from Hackney churchyard, on Peter Stiller :

- As still as death poor Peter lies, And Stiller when alive was he. Still not without a hope to rise,
- Though Stiller that he Still will be.

On a carrier who died of drunkenness John Adams hes here, of the parish of Southwell, A carrier who carried his can to his mouth well He carried so much and he carried so fast, He could carry no more, so was carried at last; For the liquor he drank, being too much for one, He could not carry off, so he's now carrien.

On Mrs. Freeland, in Edwalton church. vard, Notts. date 1741 : She drank good ale, strong punch and wine, And lived to the age of ninety-nine.

In the grave of St. Catherine. Gloucester :

Here lies old Mr. Richard Tully, Who lived a hundred and three years fully, He did the sword of the city bear, (So many years) before the Major. He had six wives, and here they lie, Expecting heaven's eternity.

The following appears in the churchvard of Torryburn. containing two clever puns

Here lies Margery Greig, Who never had issue except in her leg.

This Margery Greig was wondrous cunning, For while one leg stood still the other kept running

From St. Mary's. Islington. on a woman: Censure not rashly though nature's apt to halt, No woman born that dies without a fault.

In Rochdale, Lancashire, over Tim Bobin's grave :

Here lies John, and with him Mary. Cheek by jowl and never vary : No wonder they so well agree, John wants no punch, and Moll no tea.

Upon a flat stone in the nave of Conway Church is the following :

"Here lieth the body of Nicholas Hoodes. Conway. He was the 41st child of his father, by Alice his wife and father of 27 children. He died on the 20th March, 1637. The following occurs in a churchyard

near Salisbury : ON RICHARD BUTTON, ESQ.

CRACKED WHEAT PUDDING .- I take a large coffee-cupful of boiled cracked wheat four eggs, four heaping tablespoonfuls of coffee sugar, one pint of new milk, one piece of butter the size of a walnut, and one fresh lemon-if I can get it. Mash the wheat with a potato-masher (to avoid lumps); add the yolks of the eggs and sugar well beaten together; the butter after it is melted, then the milk, and lastly three or four slices of the lemon, being careful not to allow the seeds in, as they will make it bitter. Bake one half hour or until the custard is set, stirring once or twice after it becomes heated to pre-vent the wheat from settling to the bottom. Beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth, add a little pulverized sugar, and flavor with the juice of the lemon that is left. When the pudding is baked spread this on the top, return to the oven and brown lightly; serve hot, with cream: or it is equally good when cold. Cracked wheat simply boiled is a daily dish on our breakfast table; and as it is almost im. possible to cook just enough, we often have a small saucerful left. In two or three days enough will have accumulated to make this pudding-and to use these precious bits 1 have improvised this, which has now come to be one of our standard puddings, and which I now offer to your readers in return for the many practical hints I have received through the columns of your valuable paper.-Country Gentle TO COLOUR WOOL OR WOOLLENS BLUE .- For two pounds of goods take of

aium five ounces, cream of tartar three ounces, boil the goods in this for one hour, then put the goods in warm water which has more or less of the extract of indigo in it, according to the depth of colour desired, and boil again until it suits, adding more of the blue if needed

To COLOUF GREEN.-Make a dye of one pound of fustic and water sufficient to cover two pounds of yarn or cloth Let the article remain in the dye for two hours. Wring out and add to the dye a sufficient quantity of extract of indigo to make of the shade required. Let the cloth remain in this half an hour

CORRESPONDENCE

REV. JOHN BROWN IN THE "CHRISTIAN MESSENGER."

For the "Weslevan."

John Brown is on the war-path, and to judge from his letter in the Christian Messenger of the 3rd inst., he anticipates an easy and speedy extermination of the heresy of baptism with water. That Mr. Brown has fallen into the mistakes o many of his profession, who have precede him from the Old Country, as to the chaacter and intelligence of the people at here, is evident from his manifesto, which shows him to be yet in his A, B, C, as controversialist on the baptism question. When Mr. B. makes himself familiar with the literature of this controversy in these Provinces, he will, no doubt, feel ashamed of having written such twaddle as he has put forth. His argument, if there is argument in his letter, is, I, John Brown, say baptize means to dip, and baptism cannot be administered without dipping, which I am prepared to prove : and all who dare dispute what I say, and teach contrary thereto, are untruthful-are calling darkness light, and light darkness, and have departed from moral rectitude. The style savours greatly of braggardism; and as to the proof, men vastly Mr. B's superiors, in their acquaintance with the ancient languages, and in their mastery of those branches of education and study, which fit for controversy as to the mode of baptism, have laboured years to establish belief in the dogma of dipping, and they have been about as successful as the Pope of Rome in establishing belief in his infallibility; and it is just ridiculous that this new adventurer, in this wide field, poorly equipped as he is, should expect to receive serious attention from masters in this branch of theological literature. He will be more successful in advertising himself in some other way. Without departing from my design in writing, which was not to attempt discussion with Mr. Brown, I may safely remark on the following expressions in his letter: ' First. There is no such thing as baptize with water in the sense of sprinkling. If it is baptism at all, it is baptism IN water. Now, I read in Mark 1. 8, "I indeed have baptized you with water, but he shall baptize you with the Holy Ghost;" also in John 1. 26. 31, "John answered, saying, I baptize with water ;" and again. Acts 11 16, "Then remembered I the word of the Lord, how that he said, John indeed baptized with water, but you shall be baptize with the Holy Ghost." While I fail to find the expression baptized in water in the New Testament, and consequently I conclude that whatever may be the meaning of the original word rendered baptize in our translation, yet Mr. Brown's theory of baptism is unscriptural, and condemne by the portions of Scripture to which he calls the attention of pedobaptists; and instead of there being " moral obliquity in the administration of the five baptisms with water to which he refers, the moral obliquity is all in himself. In view of this part I would urge upon Mr. B. the consideration of his own quotation, "reprint," and if he thinks another dipping is necessary to purification let him take it by all means. The shallow witticism attempted on the words " buried under the waves of the Jordan" has point only for those who advertise their baptisms in the Christian Messenger, and no doubt they will remember the unkindness. As to Mr. B.'s novel mode of advertising his extra supply books, I would suggest the possibility of a "rainy day." He may live to want his books, or his money, quite as much as

son, a youth the throne. cant kingdon of his subject multitude,' his use a vast besides iron, " without we to build temp magnificence, sand men be wood in the m san1 carried built as store and the king His throne wa best gold, sur lions; seated gifts from m queen once br. more than a gift, besides stones. In h be as stones f year kings, m treasures into being had wi rious collectio brought for t that could ad He had fin sweetness of his sayings known. Pro more universa kingly qualit No man ha joying life ; h eyes desired 1 held not my most noted of from a celeb rounded by pl water, wander court was ent sical instrume In one of t golden buckle of dollars. B vessels used gold. The m bridge of ma attended by p realm, on stat procession, is the world. Not only statues of the monarch wors vels, tongs, c bowls, spoons the nails and metal, the h all manner of To the poss grandeur was he had youth, ly station, an might have health, wider enemies ; but had made him and felt his n judge rightly were his choic It is three t ision: the en swept from th travagance in years after a capital, carryi but it matte own hands vanity and no kingdom lie glorious, costl of the Hebrew see it. and our heed to thing is danger that our kingdom. God has s seven the ma stands still. 7 bells ring or spires are eve are admonish tiny-our fut This rest i Sabbath-scho land may lear raise him to when all the passed away. A FEW C READERS .--drink intoxic: come a drunk never use inte be guilty o drunkards. go into drink many of the are laid for th that if I^s dri quently I ma become a dru

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BY JANE

A great kin

from my mind-sealed my conversion. He gave me a book ; "it has ever been my constant companion. The study of it has formed my most delightful employment; its contents have often consoled me."

Upon saying this he produced a copy of the New Testament, and on a blank leaf was written-" There is joy in heaven over one sinner that repenteth.

HENRY MARTYN."

-----THE PHYSICIAN'S STORY.

I have heard a young physician of my acquaintance relate the following story about the way he was led to know the Lord :-

"I tried to be an atheist, but was compelled to believe in a Supreme Being. But I rejected the God of the Bible. For a year or more I was called to stay by the sick bed of my mother, who died of consumption.

The ministerial duties of my father led him away from home much of the time. Like the families of many of Goo's ministers, we were frequently much reduced in temporal things, having nothing to eat in the house but corn-meal and bacon. But my mother had learned where to go in time of need, and as I watched beside her bed. I would often hear her voice in prayer, asking her Father for something suitable to eat; and never once did she fail to get it. A tray of just such things as she needed would be sent her. So frequent was this, that I was compelled to believe in a God who heard prayer.

Three weeks before she died she suffered greatly. She asked the Lord for one hour's freedom from pain before she died. The hour came. She told the friends she had but an hour to live, bade us all goodbye, and just one hour from the time she told us, she died. My infidelity could not stand such evidence as this, and I could only fall at the feet of Him who loved us well enough to take our place upon the cross, and suffer in our stead."

This was the story as I heard it from the physician himself. How mighty the mfluence of a true believer who lives and walks by faith; and how wonderful the providence which can use the sickness and poverty of a worn out saint, to convince a sceptic of the error of his ways, and lead a wandering sinner home to God.

CHRIST'S EMPIRE OF LOVE.

The first Napoleon was the man of all others whom vast experience had taught what kind of forces can really produce a lasting effect upon mankind ; and the conqueror of civilized Europe had leisure to gather up the results of his unparalleled life, and to know his own true place in history. Napoleon when conversing, as was his habit, about the great men of the

ancient world, and comparing himself with them, turned it is said, to Count Montholon with the enquiry, "Can you tell me who Jesus Christ was ?"

Mr. MOODY'S INCOME.

The New York Evening Post says When asked—as they often very naturally are asked-how do Messrs. Moody and Sankey manage to live? who pays their washing bills? and whence come their means of subsistance? the executive committee reply as follows: Mr. Moody is constantly receiving from friends in this country, and from friends in Europe, from men and women living in almost every locality that he has ever visited, voluntary gifts of money-thank-offerings, so to speak-for the good which these persons believe that Mr. Moody has done them, expression of their affection and gratitude It is not known how much money Mr. Moody has obtained from this prolific source It is not known even that Mr. Moody has kept an account of it himself. Sometimes he has been known to return to a doner the amount of the contribution, because the manner or the measure of the gift did not

please him. But such known instances are few. Mr. Moody alone-if indeed he is able-can tell the financial gain that this revival, and his other revivals, have brought to him. The secret just now is his own. But the opinion is freely expressed-not by the executive committee. but by other gentlemen—that during the last year Mr. Moody's income has not been less than the least of the incomes of our other metropolitan preachers.

SCOTLAND'S MAIDEN MARTYR.

Dr. Guthrie, in one of his works illustrates his subject by a simple but telling allusion to a well authenticated historical event which took place on the 11th of May, in the year 1685, during the reign of James II. It will be remembered by many that it was this unhappy monarch who shed some of the best blood of England. The merciless Jeffreys was his chief He persecuted devoted justice.

Christians with untiring energy in England. Not satisfied with the bloody scaf folds at home, he attempted in Scotland to establish the Romish religion at any cost. In England the martyrs suffered directly in the cause of civil liberty. In Scotland the persecution was aimed against religious freedom. The Scotch Presbyterians were driven to madness by the military force sent out to make them renounce their principles. Hundreds were shot down in the highways because they refused to take a most obnoxious eath. The annals of church history contain no nobler example of unswerving fidelity to truth than are to be found in the history of Scotch Presbyterians of this time.

Margaret Wilson, the daughter of a humble farmer in the shire of Wigtown, only eighteen years of age, and her sister Agnes. a mere child of thirteen, had been in the

THE BURIAL OF MOSES

MRS. ALEXANDER NORTON.

By Nebo's lonely mountain, On this side Jordan's wave, In a vale in the land of Moab There lies a lonely grave, And no man dug that sepulchre

And no man saw it e'er ; For the angels of God upturned the sod, And laid the dead man there.

That was the grandest funeral That e'er was seen on earth, Tho' no man heard the trampling, Or saw the train go forth. Silently as the daylight Comes when the night is done And the crimson streak on the ocean's cheek

Grows into the great sun :--Silently as the spring-time, Her crown of verdure weaves, And all the trees on all the hills Open their thousand leaves -So without sound of music, Or voice of them that wept,

Silently down from the " ountain's crown The grand procession swept.

Perchance the grey old eagle, On lone Bethpeor's height, From out his rocky eyrie Looked on the wondrous sight; Perchance the lion stalking Still shuns that hallowed spot, For beast and bird have seen and heard That which man knoweth not.

Amid the noblest of the land They lay the sage to rest, And give the bard an honored place With costly marble diest, In the great minster transept, Where light-like glories fall

And the choir sings, and the organ rings, Along the emblazoned wall. And when the warrior dieth,

His comrades in the war, With arms reversed and muffled drums Follow the funeral car. They count his banners taken. They tell his battles won. And after him lead his masterless steed. While peals the minute gun.

This was the bravest warrior That ever buckled sword. This the most gifted poet That ever breathed a word : And ne'er did earth's philosopher Trace with his golden pen On the deathless page words half so sage,

As he laid down for men.

And had he not high honor The hill-side for his pall,-To lie in state while angels wait, With stars for tapers tall: And the dark rock-pines like nodding plumes

• Over his bier to wave, And God's own hand in that lonely land To lay him in his grave?

In that deep grave without a name, Whenes his uncoffined clay Shall wake to life-Oh wondrous thought !-Upon the Judgment Day : And stand with glory wrapped around

On the hills he never trod And speak of the strife, which won o'er life, In the incarnate Son of God.

Oh grave in Moab's lonely land ! Oh dark Bethpeor's hill ! Speak to these questioning hearts of ours, And bid them to be still ! God hath his mysteries of grace, Ways that we cannot tell, He hides them deep, like the secret sleep Of him he loved so well.

Oh, Sun, Moon, Stars, and ye Cellestial Poles Are graves then dwindled into Button Holes ? Closely ailed to this is the annexed scrap on a Button-hole :

"Which is the deepest, the longest, the broadest and the smallest grave in this churchyard ?" said a pedestrian to his companion, while meditating among the tombs at Esher. "Why," replied he, "it is that in which *Miles* Button is buried, for it is Miles below the sod, miles in length, miles in breadth, and yet after all it is but a Button-hole. From a Norfolk churchward:

Underneath this sod lies John Round, Who was lost in the sea and never was found.

From the same place : Here lies Matthew Mud; death did him no hurt, When slive he was Mud, and now he's but dirt.

Here lies my dear wife, a sad slattern and shrew. If I said I regretted her, I should lie, too.

HEBREW WOMEN.

Perhaps one of the most significant facts, concerning the women of the Bible, is that they were not debarred from the prophetic office. "Women as well as men were seized with the gift," says Stanley; and the instances "Miriam, Deborah, Hulda, Anna. and the four daughters of Philip." Miriam seems to have been inspired by the first breath of freedom which she drew upon the shores of the Red Sea, whilst Deborah burst forth in her jubilant song after victory had been gained over the oppressors of her people. We read also of prophetesses at a later date. Huldah, who lived within the College at Jerusalem, and to whom King Hilkiah and the high priest himself repaired when they sought counsel upon weighty matters. There is mention made also in the Old Testament of false prophetesses as well as false prophets ; for Ezekiel, in denouncing the false prophets who deceived the people by lying words, says, "Thou son of man, set thy face against the daughters of thy people, which prophesy out of their own heart" (Ezekiel xiii. 17). Another peculiarity of the woman of the Bible is that neither prophetesses, teachers, nor heroines were severed from the ordinary ties of domestic life. Deborah was the wife of Lapedoth ; Judith was the widow of Manasses, whom she had mourned for three years; Hannah was the devoted mother of Samuel; Ruth, the loving daughter-in-law of Naomi; and the Maccabean woman is only known as the mother of seven sons. Monkish celibacy, with its train of attendant evils, never - except partially among the Essenes-had any place in the ethics of Judaism. Numberless are the traits of tender domestic affection to be found, like wild flowers in the wilderness. inexpressibly cheering in the midst of those sandy wastes, which we come across in some of the historical books of the Old Testament. Who does not recall that exquisite little touch of pathos relating how Issac refused to be comforted after his mother's death, until the young wife Rebekah comes to live in that mother's tent? books, or his money, them. What can surpass among either Greek or those to whom he offers them. PEDOBAPTIST. Roman idyls the story of Jacob and Rachel?

May 9th, 1876.

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THE WISE CHOICE. BY JANE BOSWELL MOORE BRISTOR.

A great king and warrior had died. Hi son, a youth of nineteen succeeded him on the throne. His was no mean or insignifieast kingdom; faithful historians speak of his subjects "as sand by the sea for nultitude," while his father had left for his use a vast amount of gold and silver. besides iron, brass, timber, and stone "without weight." Se that he was able to build temples and palaces of surpassing magnificence, no fewer than eighty thouand men being employed as hewers of woodin the mountains, while seventy thouand carried burdens. Many cities were built as storehouses of provision, horses. and the king's fourteen hundred chariots. His throne was of ivory overlaid with the best gold, surrounded by figures of twelve lions; seated on it he received tribute and gifts from many loreign princes, a great queen once bringing him from a far country more than a million dollars in gold as a gift, besides stores of spices and precious stones. In his capital " he made silver to be as stones for abundance," while year by year kings, merchants, and seamen poured treasures into the kingdom, large traffic being had with other countries, and curious collections of plants, birds, and trees brought for the king, who delighted in all that could add to his knowledge.

He had fine powers as a writer, the sweetness of his songs, the wisdom of his sayings and judgments being well known. Probably no author ever had more universal fame ; nor did he lack those kingly qualities-firmness and foresight. No man had better opportunities of enjoying life ; he tells us, "Whatsoever mine eyes desired I kept not from them ; I withheld not my heart from any joy." The most noted of his palaces derived its name from a celebrated forest. It was surrounded by pleasure grounds and sheets of water, wandering around which the royal court was entertained by singers and musical instruments. In one of the halls hung five hundred

olden bucklers, worth some two millions of dollars. Besides this, all the dishes and vessels used in the palace were of pure gold. The magnificence of the arch or bridge of masonry, over which the king, attended by princes and great men of the realm, on state days, marched in solemn procession, is to this day the wonder of the world.

Not only were the walls, doors, and statues of the costly temple in which the monarch worshipped of gold, but the shovels, tongs, candlesticks, snuffers, lamps, bowls, spoons, the hundred basins, even

A WEEK-DAY "SUNDAY SICK. NESS T BY C. S. One day Willie was attacked by a most curious kind of head-ache, which seemed worse just before school-time. decreased rapidly towards noon, and appeared again about two o'clock. He before, and his mother desired to prevent them in the future, as they were growing upon him, and were quite a hindrance to his education.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

He was sitting in the big arm-chair, looking very disconsolate, when his mother entered the room.

"Come, Willie," said she, " you'll be very late to school if you don't hurry." "Oh, mother, I've got an awful headache, and feel almost sick.

" Indeed ! I'm sorry ; I'll go right up and get my castor-oil, and then put you to bed.'

"O, I guess I ain't sick enough to take medicine or go to bed," said Wil-lie, looking a little brighter, but not entirely recovered.

"Well, then, I'll wrap you up in my big shawl, and let you sit by the fire. You can study your lesson and recite it to me."

" Don't you think it would do me good to run up and see Johnny a little while, mother? I need the fresh air." SEWING MACHINES. He looked longingly out through the open door, where the old dog was dozquired, in price from ing in the warm sunshine; over the green fields, where the cows and the little glossy colt were moving about. The birds were singing, and everything seemed happy. But these were not for him. He was an invalid, confined to a warm kitchen, and wrapped in a heavy shaw. How he did wish he had gone to school. He had not thought his mother would take his plea of sickness It is adapted for all kinds of work, both light and heavy, will hem, ruffle, tuck, fell, quilt, gather and embroider. in such a serious manner.

"I can't study," he said, at last, look-ing up; " all my books are at school; I didn't know I was going to be at home.' "You needn't worry, if that's all," said the mother, "I remember seeing an old speller in the attic a few days ago."

"I'm afraid it'll be too old. Just as likely as not half the words will be spelt wrong, and I shall have to learn them all over again."

"I don't believe it's very different from the one you use; I'll go up and look for it."

" Can't I go ?" cried Willie, eagerly, forgetting his headache.

" No, my dear, you might catch cold. Sit still, and I will get it for you."

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SPRING 1876.

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Tried but I'rue Wings and stings-The Children of Long Ago Useful Plants Described and Illaminated My Dog Watch Old friends with New Faces-A L O E

The Midnight journey, &c.,--from Chambers Jeurnai -Chambers Journal

the nails and hinges were of the same metal, the house being emblazoned with all manner of precious gems. To the possessor of all this wealth and

grandeur was offered the choice of gifts; he had youth, health, riches, power, lingly station, and rare mental abilities; he might have asked long life, continued health, wider rule, and victory over his enemies; but he remembered that God had made him ruler over a great people, and felt his need of wisdom to govern and judge rightly. Wisdom and knowledge were his choice.

It is three thousand years since this deision: the empire of the king has been swept from the earth ; his thoughtless extravagance impoverished his people, and years after a neighboring king invaded his capital, carrying away his golden shields : but it mattered little to Solomon. His own hands wrote on all his splendor, vanity and nothingness. His and our real kingdom lie beyond this life, far more glorious, costly, and enduring than that of the Hebrew monarch. But we cannot see it. and our hearts are apt to give little heed to things beyond our sight. There is danger that we, like many others, lose our kingdom.

God has so planned that one day in seven the machinery of this busy world stands still. There is a lull in the tumult ; bells ring out from church towers where spires are ever pointing upward, and we are admonished of our high possible destiny-our future home.

This rest is the Sabbath, and in the Sabbath-school the poorest child in the raise him to a throne which shall last when all the kingdoms of earth have passed away.

A FEW CLEAR THINGS FOR LITTLE READERS.-It is very clear that if I never drink intoxicating liquors 1 shall never become a dunkard. It is very clear that if I never use intoxicating drinks I shall never be guilty of helping to make others drunkards. It is very clear that if I never go into drinking companies I shall escape many of the temptations and snares that are laid for the young. It is very clear that if I drink intoxicating liquor frequently I may learn to like it, and soon become a drunkard. It is very clear that all drunkards were once moderate drinkers, and only became drunkards by degrees. It is very clear that moderate drinking is the fountain from which all drunkenness flows, the school in which all drunkards are trained. It is very clear that if there was no moderate drinking there would be no drunkenness. It is very clear that if the drunkard would be reclaimed he must abstain from that which has made and that which keeps him a drunkard .- Temperance Banner.

So he settled back in his big chair, where he was ensconced, looking very much indeed like an invalid, enveloped in the great shawl, and with a pillow at

his back. While he was alone, he could hear

the voices of the children at play in their recess, coming faintly from the distance. Everything seemed to show that summer was at hand. How he longed to be out in the fields at play. When his mother came back with the speller his headache returned; so he

passed his morning twisting about in his chair, and wishing for dinner-time to come. At noon one of his little friends came

to see why he had been absent.

"It's real nice to be a little sick, I wish I was," said the child, gazing wistfully at him, reclining at ease.

" No. It's perfectly horrid. I will never, never be sick again."

" But when are you coming back to school?"

"This afternoon," cried Willie, decidedly. "I mean to go to school all

my life, till I get to be an old man." " I should be very unwilling to have you go to school this afternoon. You will have to wait till you are perfectly

well," said his mother, determined to make a sure cure.

"O, mother, can't I please go? I for 20 cents. don't feel sick at all now.

The little friend, not understanding the situation, looked on in amazement, at seeing Willie openly avowing good health, and pleading for permission to go to school, denied that privilege. He land may learn to choose that which will wished that his mother would act in the same way.

Willie had but a dreary afternoon of it, and was glad when night came. In the morning he was up bright and early, and as soon as his mother appear. ed he cried out,-

"I can go to school to-day, can't I mother ?"

-," began his mother, "I'm afr---when Willie broke in,-

" Now, mother, I just must. I should go crazy to stay at home another day.' Well, then, you must wear your thick overcoat, and remember to keep it buttoned up close, and don't run any, but walk quietly; you mustn't get sick

Whenever, afterwards, Willie showed the slightest desire to stay a way from the slightest desire to stay a way from school, his mother would say, "Willie, don't you feel well? You can stay at home with me to-day and rest, if you like ;" but the invitation has never yet CHAS. H. DITSON & Co., been accepted. So far, Willie has carried out his intention of " always going to school."-Watchman.

SEND 25 cts to G. P. BOWELL & Co., New York, for Pamphlet of 100 pages, containing lists of 3000 newspapers, and estimates showing cost of ad-vertising. march 8, 1 yr.

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WESLEYAN THE

BRIEF EDITORIAL NOTES

PROFESSOR POPE.

A synopsis of Professor Pope's exhaustive and exquisitely chaste address-one of those rare efforts which are only occasionally heard in any deliberative assembly-has been crowded out.

CANADIAN DELEGATES.

The very admirable addresses of the Canadian delegates, Rev. J. A. Williams and John McDonald, E-q., as reported in the Daily Advocate have reached us too late for reproduction this week.

REV. DR. RIGG.

In addition to the distinguished honor devolved upon the Rev. Dr. Rigg as the Representative of the British Conference at Baltimore, he also visits Philadelphia in association with Sir Charles Reed under appointment of the British Government. He has been appointed by the Duke of Richmond and Gordon and approved by the Earl of Derby as one of the judges in the Educational Department of the Centennial.

REV. A. W. NICOLSON.

The following notice of President Nicolson and his movements is from Rev. Dr DePuy in the Daily Advocate. Summoned to the Toronto Transfer Meeting, Bro. N's stay at Baltimore was necessarily limited; but judging from the Editorial cor-respondence he must have made the most of the time at his disposal.

REV. A. WONICOLSON, Editor and Book Steward at Halifax, N.S., whom we have already chronicled as a visitor at the General Conference, is President of the Nova Scotia Annual Conference, and a member of the Transfer Committee appointed by his General Conference. After spending a few days here witnessing our proceedings, he will go to Can-ada on business connected with the latter office. He is a minister and executive officer justly held in high esteem.

REV. JAMES TAYLOR.

Bro. Taylor writes to say that the Nova Scotis Conference was understood to meet a week earlier than that of New Brunswick, fo: the accommodation of the Book Steward and other brethren east and west who desired to be present at both Conferences. The Nova Scotian Ministers, however, who have written upon the subject seem averse to any change of time this year.

ST. JOHN CORRESPONDENT.

The arrangement made by the Editor, on the eve of his leaving the city, for securing regular contributions from the city of St. John will add greatly to the interest of the WESLEYAN. The writer, the first of whose communications appears this week. would be a valuable acquisition to the literary staff of any journal; and we congratulate the friends and supporters of the WESLEYAN upon this important accession to its working force.

CENTENARY REVIVAL.

The St. John Telegraph contains an in-teresting account, which comes to hand

MARRIED April 27th, at the Parish Church, Ellesmere, Salop England, by the Rev. William Bradshaw, of Hilton, Derbyshire, assisted by the Rev. John Peake, Vicar of Ellesmere, William Davies, Esq., M.D., of Birk-of Ellesmere, William Davies, Lognmeet daughter dale, Southport, to Alice Maud, youngest daughter of the late Benjamin E. Black, Esq., of Halifax, Nova Scotia.

At the Methodist Parsonage. Digby, on the 9th inst., by Rev. E. Brettle, William Walter Goodwin, of Weymouth, to Vettie Gates, of the same place. Yarmouth "Herald" please copy.

At Halifsx, on Saturday the 13th inst., by the Rev. Balph Brecken, A.M., the Rev. John C. Berrie, Methodist Minister of P. E. Island, to Hannah S. L., only daughter of the Rev. Angus McIntvre, of the Isle of Mull, Scotland.

At Part Mouton, on the 9th inst., by the Rev. J. G. Bigney, Mr. Watson Burgess, of Port Le-Bear, to Mrs. Charles Blowers, of Milton.

April 26th, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. George Harrison, Mr. Edward Ogden, Miss Charlotte Silliher.

DIED.

On the 11th inst., at North Range, Weymouth ircuit, Margaret, the beloved wife of James Lara-At the Hessian Line, April 20th., after a brief ill-ness, Mr. Robert Jefferson, aged 91 years and 5 months. more, aged 28 years. Her end was peace.

On the 26th April, at Bear River, Mrs. George H. Harris, aged 44 years. She died in the Lord. At Pictou, on the 4th inst., George B. Kitchin; aged 32 years, son of the late James Kitchin, Esq. At Halifax, of diptheria, on Monday, 8th inst., Edwin Evans, eldest son, aged 7 years and 2 months and on Thursday, 11th inst., Edith Mary, only daughter, aged 2 years and 6 months, children of William and Mary DeBlois.

In the City of St. John, N. B., on May 10th Joseph Edward, son of Andrew and Hannah Pratt aged 8 months. At Nappan, Cumberland Co., May 14th, aged 59, Angelina, wife of Thomas Pipes. A good neighbor a warm friend, an affectionate daughter, a faithful wife, a devoted mother, a consistent Christian, has gone to her reward.

" Our friend is gone before, To that celestial shore ; She hath left her mate behind, She hath all the storms outrode Found the rest we long to find, Landed in the arms of God.'

At Port Mouton, May 4th, John Bushen, aged 63 years. While engaged in his usual employment. he fell down and instantly expired. At Port Jollie, April 25th, after a lingeriug af fliction, borne with resignation to the Divine will Margaret McDonald, aged 71 years, relict of the

late Andrew McDonald. At Little Harbour, Feb. 11th, Collin Decker, age 30 years. He was converted about ten years ago under the ministry of Rev. Robert Wasson; h lived a consistent life and died a happy death. On the 2nd inst., at Little Harbour, Mary Alice infant daughter of William A. Decker, aged sin months. At White Point, March 8th. Arthur Payzant,

the 26th year of his age. He was converted about one year ago, and retained to his end a lively hope in Christ. On the 17th inst., at Halifax, Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Lewellyn and Mercy Larder, aged 15

years. PREACHER'S PLAN, HALIFAX.

SUNDAY, MAY 21st.



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Beans, green, per bush

Yarn, per Ib Partridges, per pair... Apples, per bbl... Lamb pelts Rabbits, per pair... Plums, proush..... Hay, per ton....

Parsnips, pr bush.

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NEW BACK COMBS.

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MOUNT ALLISON ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES Мач 25тн то 31st, 1876.

Mar 20, -876

Anniversary. THURSDAY & FRIDAY, 25th and 26th College Examinations

6 1-2 -8 p.m.

SATURDAY, May 27th, 9-12 a.m. Continue

3 p.m. Annual Meeting, College Board. SUNDAY, May 28th-6 p.m. / 28th—6 p.m. Anniversary Sermon (Rev. J. Latherr of Halifax.

MONDAY, May 29th, 9 a.m.-4 p.m. Examinations in Academies

" " 7 p.m. Public meeting of Alumni and Alumni Societies ORATION by Thomas B. Flint. Esq., A.M., Yar. mouth, N.S.

ESSAY by Miss L. Morse, of Bridgetown, N.S. TUESDAY, May 30th, 9 a.m. College Commencement and Public Exhibition

WEDNESDAY, May 31st, 9 a.m. Annual Meeting of Board of Governors.

D. ALLISON, J. R. INCH. Sackville, N.B., May 10th, 1876.-2

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THE attention of the friends of the MOUNT ALLI-SON INSTITUTIONS and of the public generally, is respectfully directed to the following Programme of Exercises in connection with the approaching

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