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### TEMPERANCE.

MIL GARRETT'S SPEECH.

Continued from Sixth page. not, why half a loaf is better than no bread. Tis a fact—I ask you, Christian men—that intemperance is a great and terrible evil? (Loud responses of "Yes.") I don't want you just to admit this. It is easy to admit; it is sometimes more difficult to feel convinced and to show that you are convinced. Admission is often the idle man's refuge. I want faith. Is it so? (Yes). If it be so immense and terrible an evil, what becomes of the sneers with which we are sometimes greeted? There is a kind of good tempered chaff which we have occasionally to encounter. There is nothing unkind meant. I have not a word to say about unkindness-I, who meet with an abundance of kindness on every hand, would not say one word to convey even the idea of unkindness-for I should be a base ingrate if I did. But they say to me, 'This Teetotalism of your's is a bit of a hobby, isn't it? Well, it pleases you and does not hurt us. If you can do a bit of good, God bless you; you're a decent sort of a chap; it's all quite right;" and so on (laughter). Now want you to see further into this question than that-I want you to see that this evil affects the well-being of England are some words the meaning of which no dictionary can convey; and no words can, I am very sure, convey the full neaning and import of that word. There are some things which you and I can only under-

stand by being brought face to face with them; and this is one of them. Do you see what I mean? Take the word " toothache" (laughter). You may read the most learned treatise on the teeth, written by the most talented and experienced dentist, and, when you have done, you will not have half as clear a notion of the matter as if you had a genuine attack of that "hell of all disorders" (laughter.) Some things you cannot learn from books; experience will be the best teacher. And so we hear people talking glibly about drunkenness, until their own son has fallen, or their daughter's fair fame is tarnished. and then they bow their heads in sorrow, and curse the drink and all that belongs thereto. Some of us Teetotalers are accused of saying strong things; but the iron has entered into our souls-our tears have fallen like rain, our hearts are wellnigh broken. I heard the other day a young man say strong things; and he felt that he was doing it, and said so:

afants, teta small, fat ing, wink-frowning, ting their of features rument at ommended Montreal but, said he, " I have a right to do it, for it killed my father." When you hear a man or a woman speaking stongly, ask whether the iron has not entered deeply into their souls. But if you have been in the school of experience, you will soon know that there are ills arising from the e, \$1.50 ed to Can-ill be sent of the T BOOK vice of drunkenness which no words can describe. To my ministerial friends, then, I say in all candour, that I wish them to understand that we don't profess to be better than them; we only profess to know and see more than they do on one particular point. There are men among my ministerial brethren whose shoe latchet I am not worthy to unloose. But, I earnestly ask, is there any other evil equal to this? Let us look at a ew-take Falsehood, take Blasphemy, take Dishonesty. Now, my brethren, as intelligent

men, I will make a jury of you. Are these evils to be put by the side of drunkenness? Dishonesty only touches one part of the man's nature, and does not necessarily af. fect the others. The thief may preserve ND a well balanced mind and good physical constitution. Dishonesty does not touch the body, and it rather tends to clear the mind. Then, again, does dishonesty necesrks,

others S of a man does drunkenness leave alone? inspec

Liverpool stipendiary magistrate, Mr. As. the children fed, get drunk, and then look pinall, says, "We shall never do anything out for your ill-used missus. If you had not as we ought for putting down drunken-good wives I don't know what would become ness until we teach everybody that it is a of many of you." A woman, 40 years of age, up with smooth words, such as "three sheets in the wind," "a drop too much," girl of 16. "Oh, Agnes, you here again—oh! for an angel's tongue, then would truth do I sometimes see! I would sink and better.

"a little overtaken" (laughter). Don't you who should be the joy of some home, again in this plight?" Agnes bent her face in her hands. "How many times?" "Thirteen, sii." "Off, Agnes, what can inherit the kingdom of Heaven." There, at any rate, drunkenness and dishonesty stand together. Look at the poor wretches—their reason dethroned, their consciences seared, until the man becomes lower than the beasts, and allows his children to perish, or intrues his hands with drunkenness. Is not that a calamity? Are we not all interested in it? Can we spend our money in two things? The boy who buys a top for a penny cannot spend his penny in marbles; the man who buys a hat for 15s. cannot buy a 15s. pair of shoes with the same money. But do the men who buy hats and shoes stand on equal ground with those who buy alcoholic drink? Not a bit of it (applause). He who spends 15s. in drick wants more, and yet "more." Is that so with other articles? Does a man buy a pair of boots and get into a state of unreasonable and incessant unrest until he obtains another pair? (hear). Does any wife go to her neighbor with a careworn, anxious, tearful face, and say, "Oh, my poor husband is on the spree—buying boots and shoes?" Does the other woman say, "Just like my man-off all the week buying bonnets and caps for the children; oh, what shall I do?" To be sure not; the money spent in these articles does not create an appetite until everything else is forgotten as does this one of drink. You will find-as I have already intimated-all the legitimate trades are a kind of holy brotherhood; the success of one is the success of looked as if it would last a little longer, seems rather white about the seams; you try not to perceive it; you say to yourself that you don't want another coat just yet: our members and lay low every Methodist but still the hat says, as plainly and con- in Cornwall. Would not Conference take tinuously as a new hat can say anything, Go to the tailor!" It is so persistent that stand between the living and the dead at last you exclaim, "I really do think that the plague might be stayed? Priest that I want a new Sunday coat," and you buy it. Then the trousers are out of har- drink. If we had a love-feast (but it would mony. So the hat led to the coat and trousers. Is not that a right way to show how all trades are linked together? So tea is joined to sugar and milk. All are linked in a holy brotherhood. A man had of the agony described by the uttera ces a sofa presented to him, that he might of these masses. Think of those who have rest a little when his day's work was done. It was new and handsome. His wife after admiring the lovely sofa, thought that the carpet looked wondrously shabby. Husband said the carpet was all right; it did very well before. Wife-one of the gentle fallen, fallen! One of the good things for sort, who knew the power of snowflakes falling one by one-said nothing more for bit, bit soon returned to the charge. our circuit every morning and night. I The carpet is very much worn and such always did it. As a child I had my favor a bit, but soon returned to the charge. an old fashioned pattern; the sofa would look ever so much better with a new carpet." Nobody could deny that, and thus the carpet was had. But then the wall pa- forgot. There was one whose name I canper was altogether out of harmony, mon. not mention, but he will be ever linked strously so; and this reflected on the taste | with my earliest memories. His farewell of both parties. Neither wished to be sermon! I shall never forget it. I can suspected of bad taste, and so the paper | see him now, bidding farewell to those to was ordered. The result of the sofa was whom he ministered so faithfully-his new furniture for the whole room. Thus last affectionate adieus are in my ears! I all legitimate trades are linked together never omitted to pray for him. But I livand are friends, and not enemies. A man ed to mourn the day when his name was going into the grocer's shop is not a bad omitted from our Minutes through strong customer for other trades, but a man go. drink. Who is safe-where is the man ing into the drink shop is a bad customer | who dares stand up and say he is absoto everybody. So here is commerce in- lutely secure. Is your body stronger than jured; and I want to see this drink done away with because it is your enemy as well as mine. Let us see how this affects society itself. It turns citizens into criminals; the tax-payer into the tax-receiver. It is said that a drunkard is nobody's enemy but his own. Yes he is. He is the people's enemy. He ought to be one of the saved from this vice by other means. But pillars to bear the burden, but he is, unnecessarily, a weight to crush down the ance is Total Abstinence. Do you believe edifice. I was at the Liverpool police court it? (Yes, yes.) In the name of my Masvery recently, on a Monday, and saw that ter I put it to you—Have you any other excellent and Christian magistrate, Mr. Aspinall, adjudicate on 140 cases of drunkenness. The offenders were from 91 years effectual remedy, I'll fling mine to the of age to 13. There was a little boy whose head just came above the dock, and whose sarily send a curse on all around? A man may be a thief, and his children be the father, a respectacle man. was weeping better for it in a worldly rense—they are like a child. There was a wife decently clothed, perhaps educated, and the wife clad, whose husband was fined 5s. and is not heart-broken. A dishonest man costs, and then looked round the Court may be a good father, and his children for her with glaring eyes and said Where's have a good education-perhaps better my missus?" "Ah," said Mr. Aspinall, than some honest men's. But what part "that is the way : you spend your wife's money week after week, the money which

dren to perish, or imbrues his hands with the life-blood of her whom he has sworn to protect and cherish! It is only seen in all its heinousness and magnitude by the eye of the Omniscient One (hear). It touches all interests. I scarcely know which to dwell on first. Take commerce and see how drunkenness affects that. 150 millions of our money are turned into this channel—say one half of it spent in and ask the mother as she weeps over the drunkenness, and the other half in moder. coffin of one who was to have been her ation. You have 75 millions spent in earthly solace and stay. Ask the husband heaven." I am come said he, "to tell whose life's hopes are blasted. Ask the you we never shall! I have been a mem-wife whose all is lying in the dust. Ask ber of a Christian church for many years, the desolate and outcast little children and teacher of the select class in Sundaythere. "I hate the drink," said a young school, but drink has mastered me; I am man recently; "I hate and curse it every day." "Why?" "I'll tell you why. When I was a little boy my father took my jacket off my back and my shoes off my feet; he left me without a particle of to reason with him. We bent our knees clothing and went and pawned the things in prayer: Divine help was given; and and spent the money. I had no education. strong in God's strength he signed the I soon had no home. I was flung out into pledge; and soon afterwards I saw him the world. And I hate the drink from my bowing at the sacramental table, and as very heart!" So do I. Don't you! (yes, yes.) Yes, a thousand times, yes. Chrissaved a soul from death." (Loud aptian brethren, if we could gather on some vast plain the myriads who have been cursed by drink, not the victims only but men who knelt before us to day as you dethe sufferers, what should we behold? The dicated soul and body to the work of the brightest jewels of our churches and our church, what say you to that? (Hear.) families, the teachers and taught of our Oh! to save a soul from death is a joy in-Sunday-schools, the manliest of our men the tenderest of our women, husband and wife, brother and sister, parents and children—ten th usand thousand sufferers by strong drink! If I could I would make the Christian Church walk in procession right thank God that you take a glass of wine through the serried ranks, that their hearts | now and then? Never. (Applause.) Come might be wrung by the tears and cries of into our Temperance lifeboat. Join us at that it is sapping the strength of the nation, and that, if it be not checked, it will eat out the national vigor. Look for an instant at the nature of this evil. I think some of our friends do not understand it. It is easy to say "drunkenness;" but who can fathom the word? There is a great work you to see it. You go and buy a hat, and but who can fathom the word? There is something the success of one is the success of the What does that number mean? than all the Methodists of Cornwall. Oh! think if some fell disease should attack

the alarm? Would they not hasten to be a sorrow-feast) and my brethren would stand up and tell all they know about drink, the Lamentations of Jeremiah should be almost a joyous song by the side fallen. I dare not speak, but name after name recurs at once to the memory-devout and honored ministers, men of profound learning, popular lecturers, young men full of hope and of promise, who have which I bless my sainted mother was her teaching me to pray for the ministers in ite ministers and, when the newones came, some of those who left were omitted. There were others, however, whom I never

theirs? Is your brain stronger than theirs ! Is your piety deeper than theirs? Alas, no! Let him therefore, that thinketh he standeth, take heed lest he fall. My second fact is that Total Abstinence is the only complete remedy for this evil. the only complete remedy for intemperremedy ! If you have bring it out and let us look at it. If you can show me a more

paper one, when the storm is abroad and Lewis" the lifeboat at Penzance,) and It touches every part of his nature. The should be hers to keep the house open and read the record of the crews she had saved

AN OLD MAGAZINE.

(BY M. S. N.)

As we were musing the other day upon a fact noted by the writer of Table Talk" in the London Methodist, that the Methodist Magazine only wanted two years of being a century old, a friend placed in our hands a copy of the "Arminian Magazine" for the year 1796, which, faded and weather beaten, the year; the stations of preachers; considerable attraction for us. It spoke for his personal conduct during his atto the "people called Methodists;" rections for preachers attending Conshewing the marvellous vitality and ference. The extract only occupies ten Church. Old names, once sainted and retary. The total number of ministers, expressing their ardent desires for aful- the growth during these years in the power. Here is a letter from Fletcher | been by any means meagre. The sta-Madeley to Chas. Wesley, bearing date tions in these Provinces were:-Wilof one hundred years ago:-

Madeley, Sept. 15, 1776. My very dear Bro.-I lately consulted ford; Shelburne, Daniel Fidler; Newpious gentleman near Lichfield, famous for his skill in disorders of the breast. He assured me I am in no immediate danger of a consumption of lungs; John, William Jessop; Fredericton, and that my disorder is upon the nerves in consequence of too much close thinking. He permitted me to write and preach in moderation, and gave me medicines, which I think, are of service in taking off my feverish heats. My spitting of blood is stopped, and I may yet be spared to travel

If God adds one inch to my space, I see my calling. I desire to know nothing winds and adopt yours to-night. All I but Christ, and him crucified, revealed in want is a cober world by legitimate means. the Spirit. I long to feel the utmost power But I am not going to get out of my of the Spirit's dispensation; and I will enstrong and tested boat to embark in your | deavor to bear my testimony to the glory of that dispensation, both with my pen the rocks are near. I must be sure before and with my tongue. Some of our inju-I leave this good old craft that I can gain dicious or inattentive friends, will probaa better and a safer one by the change. I bly charge me with novelty for it; but be went down to see your beautiful "Richard that as it will, let us meekly stand for the truth as it is in Jesus, and trust the Lord for everything. I thank God I feel so dead —bless her and all her life-saving crew! to popular applause, that, I trust, I should not be afraid to maintain a truth against Lewis" to night and show your rescued all the world; and yet I dread to dissent crews. (Applause). We bring out our from any child of God, and feel ready to lifeboat; we are not ashamed of her; we condescend to every one. Oh what depths

and pleaded for, in what is known as the old Methodistic style. It is a question whether we are acting wisely in giving this doctrine the quiet go-by. as we are too much in the habit of doing now-a-days. If the doctrine be really true, then the blessing is of such value, that it might well call forth the most impassioned utterances in its advocacy: nor should this advocacy be entered upon on rare occasions only, but as the crown jewel of the Christian's hope, it should constantly be set forth for his faith's acceptance.

A somewhat curious case of conversion is given under the handwriting of the President of Conference for that year-Rev. Thomas Taylor. The incident had happened some years previously, during a remarkable revival which had taken place on the Birstal Circuit. The writer states, that in the work of awakening sinners the "Lord did not confine himself to preaching alone; He let us see that he could carry on his work without us: prayer meetings were singularly useful, for in them many of these sinners were convinced and converted. But in short, dreams, visions, thunder and lightning; yea, the chirping of a bird, was made successful to the awakening of sinners, and the carrying on of the work of our glorious Emanuel." This last case was that ofa young man whose mind became alarmed by hearing, as he thought, a bird call him by name three times, his alarm increasing till he sought and found mercy. The incident may appear singular, but the writer vouched, from personal knowledge, for its truthfulness.

The volume contains an "Extract of the Minutes of Conference, held in London, July 25th, 1796." The extract is brief, containing only the names of the preachers admitted into full connection: those who had died during and with its old style letter-press, had | brief rules drawn up by Mr. Bradburn of the past, a past full of loving wonder tendance at Conference; and a few dipower of growth with which God has pages, and is signed by Thos. Taylor, endowed this branch of His militant | President; and Samuel Bradburn, Secnow glorified names-appear on its engaged in the work in Great Britain pages, and we sit at the feet of these and Ireland, Africa, the Maritime Provold worthies, and listen to them speak- inces and Newfoundland, and the West ing of the power of God's grace, and Indies did not amount to 400, so that ness of bestowal of the Holy Spirit's matter of ministerial labor, has not liam Black, General Assistant; Halifax, James Mann; Liverpool, Isaac Lunsport, John Mann; Horton, Theodore Harding; Annapolis, James Boyd; St. Wni. Grandine; St. Stephens, Duncan McColl; Cumberland, Benjamin Wilson : Newfoundland, William Thoresby,

Among the list of English Ministers there are names which stir our breasts with honest pride, for their owners earned for themselves a reputation and renown of which any Church might be proud. Adam Clarke, Richard Reece John Pawson, Samuel Bradbnrn, Joseph Benson, Francis West, Dr. Coke, and others whose names were told us in our younger days, all perfumed with remembrances of blessings which they had in God's hands been the means of imparting to their hearers, are here enrolled. But we may not linger. God raise up for his church to-day and in the future, leaders whose memories will be as unsullied as these, and the record of

#### WESLEYAN" ALMANAC, APRIL, 1876.

First Quarter, 1 day, 11h, 57m, Morning.
Full Moon, 8 day, 3n, 24m, Afternoon,
Last Quarter, 16 day, 4h, 23m, Afternoon.
New Moon, 24 day, 2h, 49m, Morning.

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9	SUNDAY	5 30	6 33	8 10	0 14	5 46	8 28
10	Monday	5 28	6 34	9 17	1 45	6 13	9 2
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15	Saturday	5 19	6 40	1 14	5 7 58	10 2	11 56
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THE TIDES.—The column of the Moon's Southing the time of high water at Parrsboro, Corn Horton, Hantsport, Windsor, Newport and

High water at Pictou and Cape Tormentine, 2 hrs and 11 minutes LATER than at Halifax. At Annapolis, St. John, N.B., and Pertland, Maine, 3 hours and 25 minutes LATER, and at St. John's, Newfeundland 25 minutes EARLER than at Halifax. At Characteristic own, 2 hours 54 minutes LATER. At Westport, 3 hours 54 minutes LATER. At Yarmouth, 2 hours 50 mtputes LATER.

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

ARE YOU SAVED?

BY REV. D. B. TURNEY.

My dear friend, look at these Capital Letters. I mean with your consent and privilege to make

AN EXHORTATION TO YOU. Brother-sister-Jesus loves you. In his name I would speak. Will you listen and hear?

1. Are you a Christian? I do not mean to ask if you are a church member, I do not mean to inquire about your baptism; I wish not to question you about your religious views. You may be aimable, orthodox and respectable, as the world goes, without Christ in you. A Christian has the Spirit, imitates the example, and loves the doctrines of Christ.-Rom. viii. 9.

2. Do you intend to be a Christian? Have you such a desire? My dear friend have you?

are looking on; demons are standing by. The invisible world borders the visible and shines through.

One person may say, "No! I am an infidel." Sad answer! Poor man! Yet God pities him in love.

Another person may answer, "I don't know; never gave the subject much thought."-Prov. i. 24-33.

But somebody will respond, "Yes, I certainly intend to become a Christian, some time in life. I intend to prepare for death, for judgment, for eternity, at some convenient season," Then-God bless you! My hand upon it!

Well, my dear friend, let me also get to your heart with another question-a start-

3. When? Some intend to start and never do.

Do not put it off. You may be too late. This is a convenient time. If ever you should love God and serve him it should be now; and nothing so sears the heart as delaying duty. "Wherefore, as the Holy Ghost saith, To-day, if you will hear his voice harden not your hearts." To delay your return to God is the very way to harden yourd heart. Please, my dear friends, don't do it.-2 Cor. vi. 2. Begin now. Ask God for help, that you may begin now to be a Christian. Amen!

You ask, "How must I begin?" Why, just ask Jesus to forgive your sins, and let your heart rest upon him. You will be helped. Gcd will help you. Pray much, and pray in faith, and pray faith. fully. Jesus savez.

If you begin to-day, there will be joy among the holy angels .- Pittsburgh Methodist Recorder.

### TELL OUT YOUR STORY.

There is a story told in the life of Abraham Lincoln, which touches my heart when I read it. One reason why people liked him so much was because he was a man of compassion. The story is that of little Bennie. He enlisted at a very early age. One night the companion who went with him was sick, and Bennie had to go out on picket duty in his stead. The next night Bennie had to go out again. As it was his second night without sleep, he became weary and fell asleep. He was tried and ordered to be shot. When the news reached his father and mother in Vermont, it was a terrible blow to them. News came, also, that Mr. Lincoln was not going to interfere again in army affairs, so the father and mother thought there was no hope for their boy. There was a little child in the family who had read the life of Lincoln, and she knew

that he had a little boy, and that he was a man of compassion, and she said to her-self, "If Mr. Lincoln knew all about the circumstances, he would not let Bennie be shot." She took the train and want to Washington. She went to the White House. The sentries after a little passed her in. She went right to the private secletary, and, he too, passed her into the President. There were governors and generals there, but when Lincoln turned round and saw the lassie, he asked her what she wanted, and she told it all out in her own way. As he listened, the great tears came stealing down his cheeks-he couldn't keep them beck. He at once wrote a despatch and telegraphed it to the front, to have the boy sent to Washington. He went home with that sister. But. my friends, no man ever lived who had the compassion that Jesus had. Sinner, go tell it all out to Him. He knows how prone we are to sin. He will reach out his hand just as he did to the poor leper-There will be virtue and sympathy in that hand .- Moody.

#### GIDEON OUSELEY.

OUSELEY AT A FUNERAL.—As the riest was reading mass, and the mulitude were on their knees, a stranger suddenly rode up. Dismounting, he knelt in the midst of the congregation with manifest solemnity. As the priest went on reading, in a tongue of which the people knew not a word, the stranger caught up pussage after passage, selecting, though unknown to his hearers, those portions which conveyed directly Scripture truths or solemn warnings. He suddenly turned the words from Latin into Irish, and repeated aloud ing, he cried at the end of each passage. have been overwhelmed and awed, and the people completely melted. When the mass was ended, and all rose up. Mr. Ouseley, with a face beaming with affection, urged upon the people the necessity of having their peace made with God, telling them they must become reconciled to Him, and that it was possible so to do by real repentance and true faith in the Lord Jesus Christ. As he was taking his departure the crowd cried to the priest, "Father, who is that? Who is he at all?" "I do not know," said the priest: "he is not a man at all: sure he is an angel. No man could do what he has done." Long afterwards he (Mr. Ouseley) met a peasant, and, accosting him, had a converhave his peace in your heart, and stand clear before the great Judge when He will come in the clouds of heaven to judge the world?" "Oh, glory be to His holy and blessed name! sir, I have this peace in my heart; and the Lord be praised that I ever saw your face!" "You have! What do you know about this peace? When did you see me?" "Don't you remember the day, sir, when you was at the 'berrin' (burial), when the priest was saying mass?" 'I do very well. What about that day?" "Oh gentleman, you told us then how to get that peace; and I went, blessed be His holy name! to Jesus Christ my Saviour, and got it in my heart, and have had it | His tortured limbs the nails confinethere ever since."

OUSELEY WITH THE FLAX-DRESSERS. -When he was travelling in the North of Ireland, he and his companion heard the voices of some young girls at work. They were scutching (dressing) flax. Ouseley, "quickly alighting, entered the house, taking off his hat and saying, 'God save you, children!' 'Save you kindly, sir,' was the cheerful response. 'What is this you're doing?' Scutching flax, sir.' 'Scutching flax! What's that for?' 'Oh, don't you know what flax is, sir? Sure it's what your shirt is made of.' 'What my shirt is made of! How can that be?' Don't you see sir,' said one of the elder girls, holding up a bunch of flax . . . That's what we do spin into yarn, and the weavers make the varn into the kind of cloth your shirt is made of.' 'Oh, I see -I see!' said Mr. Ouseley, 'thank you my dear. And what is all this lying about the floor?' pointing to the heap of chaff which lay at the feet of each of the workers. 'Them's the shows, sir.' 'Shows, my dear! and what will you wake of them?' 'Make of them, sir! and there was a little laugh among the girls. 'Why, nobody could make anything of them.' 'And weren't they part of the flax awhile ago?' 'To be sure, sir; but they are good for nothing now except to be burnt, and a bad fire they make.' 'Oh. I understand, I understand,' said the preacher; and then very solemnly went on. 'And, children dear, just so will the Lord Jesus Christ (and here every head was bowed) come one day with his holy angels, and He will skutch the world, and He will gather together all that is good, every one that is fit for His kingdom, and take them to Himself; and the rest—the shows, the chaff -He will cast into unquenchable fire! The Lord save us!' was whispered around. 'Amen,' said the preacher; 'let us pray.' All were promptly on their knees, while Mr. Ousley, in fervent petitions, pleaded for the salvation of the

then in the name of the Lord, mounted his horse, and rode away, leaving them hardly sure that an angel had not visited

APTNESS IN PREACHING. - On one oc-

casion, when Ousley was preaching, the

crowd began to throw heavy missiles.

tie stopped, and, after a pause, cried

out, 'Boys, dear, what's the matter with

you to-day? Won't you let an old man

talk to you a little? 'We don't want

to hear a word out of your old head,

was the prompt reply. But I want to tell you what, I think, you would like to hear.' 'No, we will like nothing you can tell us.' 'How do you know? I want to tell you a story about one you all say you respect and love.' 'Who's that?' 'The blessed Virgin.' 'Och, and what do you know about the blessed Virgin?' More than you think; and I'm sure you'll be pleased with what I have to tell you, if you'll only listen to me.' 'Come then,' said another voice, elet us hear uhat he has to say about the holy Mother.' And there was a lull, and the missionary began, 'There was once a young couple to be married; and then he told, in homely language, the story of the Wedding in Cana, and wound up thus: The master tasted it and lo and behold you! it was wine, and the best of wine too! and there was plenty of it for the feast, ay, and it may be, some left to help the young couple setting up house's eeping. And all that, you see, came of the servants taking the advice of the blessed Virgin, and doing what she bid them. Now, if she was here among us this day, she would give just the same advice to every one of us: Whatsoever He saith unto you do it. And now I'll tell you some of the things He says to us: Strive to enter in at the strait gate.' So the preacher got leave after the priest. Then, with deep feel- to finish his discourse, with not a little of good effect." On another occasion a Listen to that!" The priest seems to furious mob of roughs came near, bent on mischief. "Mr. Ouseley immediately, with a loud voice, addressed those nearest him: 'make way for the gintlemen;' and then, with a perfect courtesy of manner, looking at the surprised roughs, he said 'Come forward, gintlemen; I want to speak to you on important bus ness.' Their leader hushed them to quiet, and quite respectfully approached the preacher. 'You know Father O'Shaughnessy, the parish priest?' 'Yes your riverence.' 'Will you carry a message to him for me? 'To be sure, your riverence.' 'Well, take Gideon Ouseley's compliments to the reverend father, and ask him, Can he make a fly? -not the fly that they put on the fishing-hook, but one of those little things Be frank and candid. Try to answer sation, which we give in the words of buzzing about our ears.' It's no use, for yourself in the sight of God. Angels Mr. Reilly: "My dear man, would you your riverence, said two or three at are looking on; demons are standing by. not like to be reconciled to God; to once; 'shure we know he couldn't.' What! is it Father O'Shaughnessy. the parish priest, cannot make one of these little flies?' 'Och, and sure he could do nothing of the kind!' several voices good humouredly shouted. 'Ah, then, gintlemen, if you're sure he could'nt make a little fly out of a bit of clay, how could be make the blessed Saviour out of a bit of bread?' 'True for your riveren e,' said several gravely.'

### THE CRUCIFIXION.

Behold our Lord on cross upraised His bleeding wounds the ground have stained.

My Lord! my God! the crime was mine.

His bosom bare the blood drop stain While trembling earth proclaims His pain, The dead in fear and dread arise-Is this, O Lord! our sacrifice?

The cruel spear has entered wide, The crimson flood flows from his side, The san in awe and darkness seems Thy love, O Lord, mankind redeems.

The vaulted towers of Heaven sound, The weeping angels God surround, The thunders crash, the mountains rend-Mercy, Lord! our souls defend.

The lightnings flash their dazzling light, The ocean moans—terrific night, The groans of Earth their terrors blend-Is this O Lord, Creation's end?

### FAITH ANSWERED.

Mr. Moody, in a recent sermon at the Hippodrome, related the following incident: As I was coming out of a daily prayer-meeting in one of our Western cities, a mother came up to me and said, "I want you see my husband, and ask him to come to Christ." I took out my memorandum book, and I put down his name. She says, "I want to have you go and see him." I knew the name, and that it was a learned judge, and so said to her, "I can't argue with him. He is a great deal older than I am, and it would be out of place. Then I am not much for infidel argument." "Well, Mr. Moody," she says, "that aint what he wants. He's got enough of that. Just ask him to come to the Saviour." She nrged me so hard and strong that I consented to go. I went up to the office, where the judge was doing business, and told him what I had come for. He laughed at me. "You are very foolish," he said, and began to argue with me. I said, "I don't think it will be profitable for me to hold an argument with you. I have just one favour to ask of you, and that is, when you are young workers. Rising up, he blessed converted you will let me know." "Yes," be diminished."

said he, "I will on that; I will let you know," and with a good deal of sarcasm. I thought the prayers of that wife would be answered if mine were not.

A year and a half after I was in the city, and a servant came to my door and said: "Ttere is a man in the drawingroom." I found the Judge there. He said: "I promised I would let you know when I was converted." Ihad heard it from other lips, but I wanted to hear it from his own. He said his wife had gone out to meeting one night and he was home alone, and while he was sitting there by the fire he thought, "Supposing my wife is right and my children are right; suppose there is a heaven and a hell, and I shall be sepaated from them." His first thought was "I don't believe a word of it." The sec. ond thought came, "You believe in the God who created you, and that the God who created you is able to teach you. You believe that God can give you life." "Yes, the God that created me can give me life' I was too proud to get down on my knees by the fire, and I said, 'O God teach me.' And as I prayed, I don't understand it. but it began to get very dark, and my heart got very heavy. I was afraid to tell my wife, and I pretended to be asleep.

She kneeled down beside that bed, and knew she was praying for me. I kept crying. "O God teach me." I had to change my prayer, "O God save me; O God take away this burden." But it grew darker and darker, and the load grew heavier. All the way to my office I kept crying, "O God, take away this load." I gave my clerks a holiday, and just closed my office and locked the door. I fell down on my knees; I cried in agony to my Lord, "O Lord, for Christ's sake take away this guilt." I don't how it was, but it began to grow very light. I said, "I wonder if the lord of Fernex. "Tell him that I am

The old Judge said to me: "Mr. Moody, I have enjoyed life in the last three months more than all put together." The Judge did not believe. The wife did, and God honored her faith, and saved that man. And he went up to Springfield, Ill., and the old Judge stood up there, and told those politicians what God for Christ sake had done

### DISCRIMINATIVE PREACHING.

A young minister had gone to a prosperous church in a certain town to preach his first sermon. Before leaving the house the gentleman who was entertaining him Mrs. Thomas Lindsay, of Williamstown, suggested to him not to preach against in the 41st year of her age. Universalists, "There are," said he. 'several Universalist families who have town, and was the eldest daughter of the pews in our church, and we don't want late Matthew Corbett of that place. She them offended." The young minister was converted to God during some special promised. At the church vestibule, one services, held on the Jacksonville circuit, of the deacons drew him aside: "Do you by the Rev. John Phinney, from which see these gentlemen just passing in? They time, until her death, she was an active are Spiritualists, but come here occasion- and consistent member of the Methodist ally. I wish you would be a little careful Church. Her place was seldom vacant in not to say anything that might hurt their | the public or social means of grace, when feelings." The minister promised. As her health was such that she could attend. he was ascending the pulpit steps one of | Following the example of her Master, she the elders button-holed him for a moment | was ever ministering to the afflicted to whisper an additional caution: "The around her, until her self-sacrificing spirit leading liquor dealer has just come into brought her to a premature grave. A few church, and he gives us a lift sometimes. days previous to her sickness, she had left I wish you would be particular not to al- her home to attend on the family of her lude to the whisky business or the tem- brother in law, then prostrated with dipperance question." The young minister, theria, and whilst there, the caught that getting fairly frightened to see the moral disease in its most malignant form. A ground thus steadily narrowing before physician was at once summoned; but him, inquired: "Pray, whom or what shall human skill seemed to be of no avail, the I preach against, then?" The elder's re- disease made steady and rapid progress, ply came with an air of triumph: "Preach until worn out nature sunk beneath it, and against the Jews; they haven't got a she was numbered with the dead. We friend in town." If preaching is the art visited her a few hours before her death, of not hurting anybody, that certainly and found her perfectly resigned to the would have been an effective direction. will of God, and rejoicing in the hope of a But if, on the other hand, it means the glorious immortality. Our dear sister will application of truth to mind and con- be greatly missed in the church and the science, then that is the most effective community in which she lived; but most which lays the arrow on the string for of all in the family circle, where she filled present effect, which aims at the sins and the place of wife and mother in the highsorrows that are straight before it, and est sense of the word. which determines the effectiveness of the aim by the fluttering of the birds.—Se-

"A most satisfactory feature of Methodism in the present day is," says The London, Wesleyan) Watchman, "that it | under the ministry of the late Rev. W. is alike everywhere in essential features. Wilson. The new heart made a new life. It does not waver in doctrine, but holds fast to its original standards of Christian truth. It insists upon conversion to God. through penitent faith in the Lord Jesus Christ. It abides by the witness of the prized highly the class and prayer meet Holy Spirit to the believer that He is a child of God. It inculcates growth in grace, maturity in love, and in personal meetness for the inheritance of the saints in light. It enjoins attendance upon the friend of all and the enemy of none.

METHODISM THE FRIEND OF ALL

Christian sacraments and ordinances, and provides for fellowship in Christ by stated communion of saints. It proclaims religious catholicity as its spirit among other evangelical Churches, and declares itself It requires of its adherents personal service, as well as pecuniary contributions: and avows as its constant and persevering object to spread scriptural holiness through the world.' And let it thus continue steadfast in doctrine, in fellowship, and in doing good unto all men, and its mission by divine authority shall not cease, nor shall its progress in the world THE SOLDIER'S HYMN

Dressed uniform, Christ's soldiers were. When duty calls abroad : Not purchased by their cost nor care, But by their Prince bestowed.

Christ's soldiers do eat Christ-like bread Wear regimental dress: "Tis heavenly white, and faced with red. 'Tis Christ's own righteousness.

A bright and shining robe it is. And to the soldiers dear : No rose can learn to blush like this. Nor lily look so fair.

'Twas wrought by Jesus' skillful hand, And stained in His own blood : It makes the angels gazing stand, To view this robe of God.

Their shield is faith, their helmet hope. And so they march along; Christ Jesus is their leader there. And conscience beats the drum.

The trumpet sounds at Christ's command. A long and joyful sound, The soldiers shout to praise their King. Whilst walls come tumbling down.

'Tis curious wove and wrought throughout 'Iis of such mixture fine, Nor could the worth of all the globe. By purchase make it mine.

VOLTAIRE AT FERNEX.-Voltaire was over sixty when he built himself this mag. nificent retreat. Yet the score of years that he lived here was probably the busiest. of his life. His secretary slept in a little recess above Voltaire's bedroom, and at the least noise at night came down to write under his master's dictation. In this way he made up for the interruptions of society. Many stories are told of the importunate who came from far and near to see the intellectual wonder of his century. None better than the following. which I have never met in English: One day an unknown person demanded to see not here," shouted Voltaire. "But I hear this isn't what they call conversion. I him," urged the stranger. "Tell him that think I will go and ask the minister if I am ill, then." "I will feel his pulse; I am in that business." "Tell him I'm dead." "I'll bury him; it won't be the first one, either, I am a doctor." "Well," exclaimed Voltaire, "that's an obstinate mortal; let him come in. Now. Sir, do you take me for a strange animal?" "Yes, Sir, for the Phenix." "Do you know. then. Sir, that it costs twelve sous to see me?" "Certainly, here are twenty-four. I'll come again to-morrow." Voltaire was unarmed, and lavished all manner of politeness upon his visitor.

### OBITUARY.

Died of diptheria, on the 31st of Feby., at the residence of John Lindsay, Esq. Mrs. Lindsay was born in Williams

Died, at Leicester, on the River Philip, Jan. 21st., John Finlay, it the 69th year

Bro. Finlay experienced the converting grace of God about thirty five years ago-At once he united with the church of his choice, of which he ever after continued an honoured and faithful member. He ings, and was regular in his attendance on all the means of grace. Largely did he contribute toward the support of the Gos pel. About three years since he was stricken with paralysis, which made him unfit for active work, and incapable of attending regularly the house of God, yet hopes were entertained of his recovery. His last attack of sickness was brief. During special services held at Leicester in January, a prayer meeting was held in his house, at which he gave his testimony of the power of the religion of Jesus to save, and before that time next day he was wearing his crown. He was not, for the Lord took

River Philip, March 1876.

A. D. 33.]

APRIL

April TOPIC: O filled.

GOLDEN T prophets have gently, who should come

MONDAY TUESDAY WEDNES THURSDA FRIDAY-SATURDA SUNDAY-12. 13. Two

ors were gat. galleries of had received Holy Spirit. were all enti the phenome MEANETH TI sincere inqui mockers, pro and careless idlers about with profane that THESE N strong drink NEW WINE intoxicating.

14. PETER change has b of the Spirit previous he h Jesus, and r band of conf thousands a charges them fixion. This and andible m but is spokes his brethren. PETER stepp seen and he near, and ar MEANETH TH 15.21. The

15. NOT DE Peter first re mockers. I morning, the before which or drink. Th the time for di heathen.

16. THE PE of Uzziah, B. with Isaiah Peter's time point to the tir 17, 18. THE which all prec tion; the day from God; th tion in his days of Messia the SPIRIT is ALL FLESH. gan on the Per

it has not yet to come upon of blessings church. The ences are for a persons, so th TERS generall HANDMAIDENS Jews held that to a poor man. special divine and not mere events. It e tongues. Visi God had reve should now be truth is now.

written Scripts 19, 20. The ceded by supe in ver. 19 is ex 20, and smoke was seen on the ILLUSTRIOUS, ly, that of the to believers, bu

his grace. 21. SAVED. sion is the salv not for the few on Christ's nar the far-reachin

22. Peter n JESUS OF NAZA the exact sup APPROVED OF solemn vote, p mer, and Pilate YE . . . K full of MIRACLI

23. Distingui and what men MINATE COUN purpose or plan tarily die as a Pet. 1. 20. In he freely gave h 8. 32. He fore not those of me men would do w he did not purp that they should have died in other

#### BEREAN NOTES.

A. D. 33.] LESSON III.—Acts 2. 12-28 [April 16. PETER'S DEFENCE. TOPIC : Old Testament Prophecies Ful-

GOLDEN TEXT: Of which salvation the prophets have inquired and searched diligently, who prophecied of the grace that should come unto you. 1 Pet. 1. 10.

HOME READINGS. MONDAY-Acts 2. 12-28. TUESDAY-Acts 2. 29-36. WEDNESDAY-Joel 5. 21.32. THURSDAY-Psa. 16. 1-11. FRIDAY-Isa. 44. 1.8. SATURDAY-John 5. 36 47.

SUNDAY-Luke 24. 25.32. 12. 13. Two principal classes of spectathad received the wonderful effusion of the MEANETH THIS? was their anxious and that of utter destruction. sincere inquiry. The other class were intoxicating.

14. PETER STANDING UP. A great change has been wrought by the baptism of the Spirit in this man. Seven weeks previous he had denied acquaintance with Jesus, and now, leader of this glorious band of confessors, he proclaims him to thousands as risen and glorified, and charges them with the crime of his crucifixion. This is as marvelous as the visible and audible miracle. He has no primacy, but is spokesmen with the concurrence of his brethren. The TONGUES ceased and PETER stepped forth where he could be seen and heard, THE ELEVEN standing the storm with bright eves. near, and answered the question, WHAT MEANETH THIS ?

15.21. The prophecies of Joel predice it. 15. NOT DRUNKEN. In a manly way Peter first replies to the charge of the mockers. It was but nine o'clock in the morning, the hour of morning sacrifice, before which hour pious Jews did not eat or drink. This was enough. Night was the time for drunkenness, even among the heathen.

16. THE PROPHET JOEL. In the reign of Uzziah, B. C. 800, and contemporary fear. with Isaiah and Amos. The Jews of Peter's time understood this passage to point to the times of the Messiah.

17, 18. THE LAST DAYS. The days for which all preceeding ones were a preparation; the days of the last great revelation from God; the days of the last dispensation in his great plan of salvation, the the SPIRIT is abundant, free and full talk, Maizy."-Sunday-School Times. ALL FLESH. Of which the fulfill nent began on the Pentecost. In its full import it has not yet been realized, as it is surely to come upon the whole earth. Showers of blessings wait for the prayers of the church. The Spirit's supernatural influences are for all classes, and not for a few persons, so that YOUR SONS AND DAUGH-TERS generally, and also SERVANTS AND HANDMAIDENS, shall receive them. The Jews held that the Spirit was never given to a poor man. PROPHESY. Speak under special divine influence for any purpose, and not merely in predictions of future events. It embraced the speaking with tongues. VISIONS and DREAMS, in which God had revealed himself to the few, should now be for the many. His revealed truth is now, however, complete in the written Scriptures.

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19, 20. The great event was to be preceded by supernatural wonders. BLOOD in ver. 19 is explained by BLOOD in verse 20, and smoke by darkness. The fire ILLUSTRIOUS, OF MEMORABLE day, namely, that of the Spirit's outpouring, blessed his grace.

sion is the salvation of men. This, too, is not for the few, but for all who will CALL on Christ's name. WHOSOEVER is one of the far-reaching words.

22. Peter next applies the prophecy JESUS OF NAZARETH. Jesus of Nazarene, the exact superscription on the cross. solemn vote, pronounced him a blasphe- | night! mer, and Pilate crucified him as a traitor. YE . . . KNOW. His ministry was full of MIRACLES. John 11. 47.

23. Distinguish between what God did and what men did. It was God's DETER-MINATE COUNSEL. that is, his definite purpose or plan, that Christ should volun-A tarily die as a sacrifice for men's sins. 1 less. Did you ever," I continued, "pass Pet. 1. 20. In accordance with this plan through a railway tunnel?" he freely gave his Son. John 3. 16; Rom. 8.32. He foreordains his own acts, but not those of men. He foreknew just what men would do with his Son, but their acts he did not purpose, nor was it necessary that they should do them. Christ could have died in other ways without their help. ings."-R. Pearsall Smith.

YE. Jews. Perhaps some then present had cried, Crucify him. BY WICKED HANDS. That is, of the Romans. The Jews were the principals. CRUCIFIED. This was their own voluntary, guilty act, which God never decreed, planned, or sanctioned.

24. GOD HATH RAISED. This is the first public announcement of Christ's resurrection. How it must have startled the hearers. If it can be proved, the great question is answered. Not possible. Death had no power against Christ's will.

25.28. The prophecies of David predict his resurrection.

25. DAVID. Psa. 16. 8-11. The prediction was either of David or the Messiah. It was not of David, for he yet lay in his ors, were gathered in the open court and SEPULCHEE, verse 29. He therefore spoke galleries of the house where the disciples of THE RESURBECTION of Messiah, ver. 31 27. MY SOUL IN HELL. Hades, the

Holy Spirit. The DEVOUT foreign Jews world of departed spirits THINE HOLY were all entirely at a loss how to explain | ONE is in verse 31, his flesh. CORRUPTION the phenomenon before them. WHAT means not only decay, but its chief idea is

28. THE WAYS OF LIFE Through the mockers, probably native Jews, worldly resurrection. Full of Joy. After the and careless. Perhaps they were mere ascension. Peter having shown the resuridlers about town. They treat the scene rection to have been predicted in the with profane and ribald wit, asserting psalm, goes on to affirm it an accomplishthat THESE MEN are drunk. As though | ed fact, WHEREOF, he says, WE ARE WITstrong drink would teach men languages! NESSES, ver. 32, and then to declare that NEW WINE. Sweet wine, fermented and what they saw and heard was the work of the ascended Jesus, ver. 33.

### A CHILD'S BEAUTIFUL FAITH.

Birdie was only four years old, but she had already been taught that God loved her, and always took care of her. One day there was a very heavy thunder storm, and Birdie's sisters and mamma even laid by their sewing, and drew their chairs into the middle of the room, pale and trembling with fear. But Birdie stood close to the window, watching

"O mamma! ain't that b'uful!" she cried, clapping her hands with delight, as a vivid flash of lightning burst from the black clouds, and the thunder pealed and rattled over their heads.

"It is God's voice, Birdie," said mamma, and her own voice trembled.

"He talk very loud, don't he, mamma? S'pose it's so as deaf Betsy can hear, and the other deaf folks."

"O Birdie! dear, come straight away from that window," said one of her sisters, whose cheeks was blanched with

"What for?" asked Birdie. "O! because the lightning is

and it thunders so loud." But Birdie shook her head, and looking over her shoulder, with a happy smile

on her face, lisped out: "It is funder, let it funder! 'Tis God makes it funder, and he'll take care of days of Messiah. Pour our. The gift of me. I ain't a bit afiaid to hear God

### "THEN YOU HAVE A FATHER."

The Rev. Dr. Jonas King once went to visit the children in an orphan asylum. The children were seated in a schoolroom. and Dr. King stood on a platform before "So this is an orphan asylum," said he.

"I suppose that many of you children would tell me that you have no father or mother, were I to ask you?" "Yes, sir; yes, sir," said some voices. "How many of you say you have no fa-

ther? Hold up your hands.' A forest of hands were put up.

"So you say you have no father?" "Yes, sir; yes, sir." "Now," said Dr. King, "do you ever say

the Lord's Prayer? Let me hear you.' The children began: "Our Father, who art in heaven-

"Stop, children," said Dr. King; "did you begin right?" The children began again: "Our Father who art in heaven-"

'Stop again, children," said Dr. King. "What did you say? Our Father? Then you have a Father-a good, rich Father. was seen on the Pentecost. NOTABLE DAY. I want to tell you about Him. He owns all the gold in California; Heowns all the world; He can give you as much of anything as He sees is best for you. Now, to believers, but terrible to all rejecters of children, never forget that you have a Father. Go to Him for all you want as if 21. SAVED. The great end of this effu- you could see Him. He is able and willing to do all that is for your good."

### IN A TUNNEL, BUT SAFE.

At Stuttgard a man came to me in the depths of gloom, saying, "Oh, Mr. Smith I was so filled with joy in the meeting ye,terday, and now it is all gone-all-ands APPROVED OF GOD. The Sanhedrim, by do not know what to do; it is as dark I

"I am so glad," I quietly remarked. He looked at me in astonishment-"What do you mean?"

"Yesterday," I remarked, "God gave you joy, and to-day He sees that you are resting on your emotions instead os on Christ, and He has taken them away in order to turn you to Christ. You have lost your joy, but you have Christ none the

"Yes, often." "Did you, because it was dark, become melancholy and alarmed?"

"Of course not," he said.
"And did you," I asked, "after a while come out agaid into the light-"

"I am out now," he said, interrupting me-"It is all right, feelings or no feel-

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The following certificates should be read by all the solicited; 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 humano act by cutting this out and sending it so him.

A MOST BEHARKABLE CURE,

SETH HANCE, Baltimore, Md.—Bear Sire: Seeing years advertisement. I was induced to try your Epilepte Pills. I was attacked with Epilepsy in July, 1863. Immediately my physician was summoned, but he could give me no relief. I then counting a mother physician, but is seemed to grow worse. Filter tried the treatment of naother, but without any good coffer. I spain returned to my family relief. I then complicate another physician, but I seemed to frow worse. It leavined the treatment of another, but without any good effect. I again returned to my family physician; was empsed and bled several different times. I was generally attacked without any premonitors symptons. I had from two to five fits a day, at intervals of two weeks. I was often attacked in my sleep, and would fail wherever I would be, or whatever be occupied with and was severely lajated several times from the falls. I was affected so much that I lost all confidence in myself. I also massafected in my business, and I consider that your Epikeptic Pills cured me. In February, 1856, I commenced to use your Pills, and only had two attacks afterwards. The last one was April 5th, 1865, and they were of a less serious character. With the blessing of Providence your medicine was made the instrument by which I was cured of that distressing affliction. I think that I was relieved to the serious character was made the instrument by which I was cured of that distressing affliction. I think that I was relieved to the benefit of them. Any person wishing further information can obtain it by calling at my residence, No. 836 North Third St., Philadelphia, Pa.

IS THERE A CURE FOR EPILEPETT

The subjoined will answer. The subjoined will answer.

GRENADA, Miss., June 30.—SETH S. HANCE.—Bear Sire.

Tou will find enclosed five dollars, which I send you for

two lookes of your Epilepite Pilis. I was the first person
who thied your Pilis in this part of the country. My son
was budly milleted with first person years. I wrote for
and received two lookes of your Pilis, which he took ac
ording to directions. He has never had a fit since. He
was by my personsion that Mr. Lyon tried your Pilis.
His case was a very bad one; he had fits nearly all his
life. Persons have written to me from Alabama and
Tennessee on the subject, for the purpose of ascertaining my opinion in regard to your Pilis. I have always
the change of hearing from their check have they
ad a chance of hearing from their check have they and a chance of hearing from their effect have they haled to cure. Your, etc. C. H. Gry. Grenada, Yalabusha County Miss.

ANOTHER LIMARKAPIE CURE OF HALEPSY; OR, FALLING FITS,

MANTGEMENT TEXAS, June 23th, 1357,
TO 5° FR S. HANCIES. A parson 1 h my chipley had been afficied with Pits, or Lydley, for thirteen years; he had been afficied with Pits, or Lydley, for thirteen years; he had the successes wered in quiez succession, sometimes several in quiez succession, sometimes continuing for two or three days. On several occations they instead it it his mind appeared to hilly demand in which state his would continue for a day or two after the fits ceased. It tried several remedies prescribed by our residual physicians, but without success. Having seen your adversisament I concluded to try your remedy. I obtained two boxes of your Pills, gave them according to directions, and they effected a permanent cure. The person is new a stout, healthy man, about 33 years of age, and has not had a fit since he commenced taking your nodicine, ten years since. He was my principal waxoner, and has, it could be great confidence in your remedy. L. d. would like every one who has fits to give it a triat.

B. L. Defender. B'. HANCE'S EPILEFTIC PILLS.

STILL ANOTHER CURE.

Rend the Silowing testimonial from a respectable catizen of Granda, Aississ.phi.

SETH S. HANCE, Baltimore, Md.—Dear S.T.: I take great pleasure in relating a case of Spasms, or Fits, cured by your invaluable Pills. My brether, J. J. Ligon, has long been afflicted with this awful disease. He was first attacked while quite young. He would have one or two spasms at one attack at first, but as he grew older they seemed to increase. Up to the time he commenced taking your Pills he had them very often and quite severe, prestraing him, body and mind. His mind had suffered seriently, but now, I am happy to say, he is cured of those fits. He has enjoyed fine health for the last five months. His mind has also returned to its original brightness. All this fituke great pleasure in communicating, as if rany but the means of directing others to the remody that will care them. Yours, respectfully, etc.,

Sent to any part of the country, by mail, free of postage, on receipt of a rematance. Address, SETH S. HANGE, 108 Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md. Price, one box, 52 two, 53, twelve, 52.

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Oct20th.—1v

Oct20th.-1y DEVOES' BRILLIANT

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April 17-1y

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in these Provinces Rev. S. ROSE, Methodist Book Room, is Agent for this paper. All Wesleyan Ministers are Agents.

SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1876.

THE TRANSFER COMMITTEE will probably be called together early in May All correspondence on the subject, affecting ministers or circuits, ought to be forwarded at once to Dr. Ryerson, President of General Conference

From our own judgment we advance the opinion last week that, in the absence of complicated circumstances. eastern delegates might avoid the journey west, by entering into mutual arrangements at once, and submitting their action afterwards to the General Transfer Committee. Since then we have obtained the opinion of an official whose knowledge of our economy constitutes him a sufficient authority upon connexional questions-a Western friend. moreover, who still takes a very deep interest in our Maritime affairs. His counsel is against the application of the special resolution reached in the Transfer Committee-regarding agreements between authorities of Annual Conferences—being applied to any other than Transfers made of necessity during the year. It would appear, therefore, that all members of Committee are obliged to attend. It would be an advantage certainly if all decisions of the Transfer Committee were published from time to time, so that there would be no liability to misconstruction of rules adopted for its guidance.

BAFFLED JUSTICE.—One of the most stupid mistakes which could possibly have been perpetrated has been recorded within a few days by our Provincial papers. The authorities of Cumberland County, having been goaded on by certain pointed allusions to that profound indifference which permitted a murderer to escape from justice-if indeed he ever left the County at all-gave themselves to an eager search for the criminal. Not at home, be it known, where evidence was likely to be obtained in regard to the criminal's movements, but the search was instituted among the newspapers! Every story-however incredible-was accepted, until a Cape Breton journal announced that the guilty man had been found on that Island. The photograph of this prisoner was forwarded to Cumberland, there recognized by several persons as that of the fugitive. Orders were issued for his removal West. The prisoner was, for a journey of five hundred miles, the object of observation and mingled wonder and horror. When he reached Amherst, and was consigned, with irons, to the County Jail, one after another, who ought to have been consulted, one would think, at an earlier period, looked in upon the prisoner, and could discover not a solitary trace of resemblance between him and the murderer. Then the officials awoke to a painful conviction; ordered the prisoner's chains to be removed, and, after examination, gave him his liberty. Meantime, what of the little bill of damages to which this much abused man shall be entitled? The English law does not smile very serenely upon the act of dragging an innocent man from his bed and carrying him for exhibition as a murderer through the country. Besides, while the pack have been off the scent, scouring through Cape Breton after imaginary game, what of the fine opportunity they have given the murderer to make good his escape? Altogether, this affair does not lessen the disgrace which has accompanied the circumstances of

OUR EASTERN ANNUAL CONFERENCES meet this year almost simultaneously. those of Newfoundland and Nova Scotia the same week, and that of New Brunswick and P. E. Island a week later. If any purpose were cherished of keeping up the fraternal relation which bound us of the sea-board so late.

a deed most foul and daring.

absolutely no opportunity for interchange of visitors between even Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and as the Western Conferences meet about the same time, it follows that we are taking effectual measures for shutting off each Annual Conference to the cold regions of isolation. It would seem that a change, if made, must begin with Nova Scotia. New Brunswick believes it cannot meet at any later date, can Nova Scotia meet a week earlier? FECTIVE FILE

CHALMERS is reported as having said once of his eloquent friend and associate leader in the Free Church-" Had there been nae sea, there would hae been nae Tam Guthrie." It is certain that familiarity with ocean storms and scenes inspires men with imaginations to produce bold and striking imagery. Father Taylor's preaching resembled alternate tempest and tropical trade-winds. Brunswick Street congregation, Halifax, has been favoured on two occasions lately with addresses from Captain Dutton of the "Sardinian"-a magnificent steamer of the Allan Line. While speaking in the basement, a week ago last Sabbath night, several of his own sailors were present, their faces radiant with satisfaction. One of these prayed with great fervour. The "Sardinian" is a floating Bethel. Class-meetings, Bible classes, singing-classes, prayer-meetings are regularly conducted on board the Captain himself preaching twice on the Lord's day, when no regular ministers is among the passengers. A visit to this marvel of ship-mechanism will repay the trouble; but to our mind the most impressive feature of the Royal Mail Steamship's character, is her consecration to the two-fold purpose of religion and commerce. Captain Dutton's acquaintance with his Bible -which he always carries apparentlywould shame many regular preachers of the Word. He possesses, certainly, a remarkable memory, which runs in the very commendable groove of Bible passages and illustrations.

A SUBSCRIBER TELLS A TALE

The following is from a subscriber who represents a rather numerous class. and whose letters have borne similar testimony ever since we came into office. Collecting for church periodicals may not be pleasant work, and doubtless is not, to some ministers. At least so we sometimes found it during the days of our pastorate. Nevertheless, the duty we always carried with as much conscientiousness as others equally burdensome. Some of our ministers-the large majority indeed-do up this work well and carefully; of others a far different story could be related by both subscribers and manager. A few of the minority get through with the lossof a proportion of their list—a very similar proportion, by the way, on every circuit they visit; while occasionally one fairly slaughters his subscribers to a degree that betokens a sad fate to other circuit interests.

If the organ of the church belongs not to the publisher but the ministers and people at large; and if its aim, financially and morally, be to benefit the general brotherhood, it would appear but reasonable that the church lavs obligations upon its ministers in regard to their paper, which none may lightly throw off without injuring men who do their duty in sustaining their several

We have never written thus before, and we promise not very soon to repeat the expressson of a grievance which has been forcing itself upon us for some time. The paper prospers. We hope its friends will prosper also.

REV. A. W. NICOLSON, -Dear Sir :-In the absence of our minister I send you two dollars for to pay for the WESLEYAN. I cannot call it mine until it is paid for. nor could I feel at home without it, I have taken it so long that I look for it as regularly as my daily meals, and, I trust, receive encouragement therefrom to press on to the end. I have taken the WES. LEYAN ever since it was first published. and do not recollect of ever having lost a single number, which, I consider remark.

able in something like twenty seven years. I am sorry that some of our ministers do not take more interest in looking after it, as I know of one, if not two, that have been stopped, where the subscribers intended to continue had they been called on, but not having a chance to see the minister, and no other agent being mentioned in the Wesleyan, they pocrastinated until too

closely together, surely this would be The public are still painfully startsufficient to destroy it. There is now led by revelations of glaring dishonesty on the part of men professing the religion of the Lord Jesus Christ. The latest instance occurred in Halifax. Mr. Patterson, Inspector of Inland Revenue, a leading member of the Y. M. C. Association, and an active Sunday-school worker in connection with Fort Massey Presbytarian Church, is said to have absconded, after committing forgery and otherwise perpetrating the most serious mischief.

We sympathise with those immediately affected by this scandal. Their hearts will be sufficiently stricken by such considerations as must follow from their brother's iniquity. To those, however, who will use this instance for renewed charges against the cause of religion generally, we must hold different language. There are no apologies to be offered for crimes like this. Religious men do not wish to conceal the iniquities of even their brethren. The Apostles did not veil a single deformity of the brotherhood. We, at least, admit that good men may fall from grace. Christians will not, dare not, take license from examples of even leading Christians who live in sin while professing religion. The churches will give iniquity no countenance, nor offer for it the slightest apology. Hypocrisy and dishonesty are vile enough in any character; but in the lives of men taking a leading place in the fellowship of Christ's disciples, it is doubly disgraceful. Nevertheless, there is such a thing as religion; and bad Christians are the exception-not the rule.

Our Methodist brethren very frequently make use of the term baptize, and its cog-nates, in reference to other influence than that which will apply to the ordinance of baptism. The idea commonly conveyed by such application of these terms is not derived from the use of a small quantity of the element, whether of water, or fire, or divine influence, as they do in the act f baptism, but to an overwhelming influences equivalent to immersion—an all pervading controlling influence. To this we would offer no objection, but in the last number of THE WESLEYAN we find an instance of using the term "rebaptised," which is not easy to reach by any ordinary application of the figure. Our contemporary, referring to what had appeared in an Australian Methodist paper, in relation to

Canadian affairs, says —
Thus it happens that the Dr. Douglass and Judge Wilmot, with their flaming eloquence, which rebaptized our Canadian Church, altogether escaped the notice of Australians.'

How eloquence can "rebaptize" is a problem we shall not attempt to solve. We must leave it in the hands of our worthy brother.—Christian Messenger.

(Dr. Douglas and Judge Wilmot rebaptized our Canadian Church by pouring npon it their eloquence, and giving it a

We suppose we had no right to use the term, considering that it belongs by exclusive right to our Halifax neighbor .-

### CORRESPONDENCE

MITTON 'MISQUOTED. To the Editor of the Weslevan.

REV. SIR,-Will the writer of "Conversations between a preacher and a believer," which appeared in the WESLEYAN of the 18th and :5th of March; and are

O thou who dost prefer before all temples. The upright heart and pure, inspire my heart.

bo so good as to inform your readers in what work of Milton, and in what part of it these lines may be found?

(The Invocation of the poet in his immortal "Paradise Lost," is so sublime and impressive that the proof readerwhether our contributor erred or not-is scarcely to be excused for having suffered the garbled quotation to appear. The ing in the name to commend it to the genuine lines read:

"And chiefly thou, O Spirit, that dost prefer, Before all temples the upright heart and pur Instruct me, for thou knowest."—ED. WES.)

MR. MACDOUGALL'S FATE.-In a letter from Toronto, dated March 24th, we have a paragraph or two which ought not to be witheld from our readers : " We have received no information at the Mission Rooms respecting Brother MacDougall's death, but the letters from other sources leave not a ray of hope of his being alive as thirteen days had passed from the time of his being missed. The occurrence is surrounded with mystery and sorrow.

Affectionately yours,

REV. A. W. NICOLSON,

President of Conference. We had letters from him and John. dated Morleyville Dec. 23, 24, and 27th they started for Fort McLeod on the 3rd of January, 1876. Our English Letter.

DEATH OF LADY AUGUSTA STANLEY. Great regret is felt in many circles

of English society, at the death of this estimable and distinguished lady. She was the wife of the honored Dean Stanley, and filled her high position worthily, and in such a manner as to secure unbounded love from all who knew her. Her family occupies a foremost place in aristocratic circles, one of her brothers being Lord Elgin, so well known as Governor General of Canada. In early life Lady Augusta was in the household of the late Duchess of Kent, the mother of England's Queen, and for a long period there has been a strong attachment on the part of the Royal family towards the deceased. The Queen visited her twice during the last illness, and was present at the funeral. She was interred in the grand old abbev, and rests among the most illustrious of the departed. The Dean in the midst of his heavy sorrow has remained true to the liberal and brotherly principles for which he is so famous. The pall was borne by great and distinguished men, the Archbishop of Canterbury and others, but prominent in the midst of these. were Dr. Caird, an eminent Presbyterian, and the Rev. Dr. Stoughton, equally honored as a Congregationalist. Lady Augusta is deeply mourned by the poor and lowly. Her deeds of charity and personal ministrations will long be remembered, and will bear yet more precious fruit as time passes on.

THE QUEEN

has been winning good favor in the eyes people by her recent appearances in public. At the opening of Parliament. she was greeted by immense numbers of the people, and her presence gave great importance to the assembling of our representatives. A few days after, Her Majesty appeared at a popular concert in the Royal Albert Hall, and the result was a grand financial succes for the funds of some institution requiring aid. Last week she proceeded with considerable display of state from Buckingham Palace, away to the far east of London to open a new wing of the London Hospital. On this occasion there was a great display of loyalty and enthusiasm. The kindly intent of the visit, and the interest manifested in the welfare of the poor sufferers for whom the hospital was provided has pleased the people in no ordinary degree. The Great Memorial in Hyde Park is now fully complete. The statue of the late Prince Consort has been placed under the magnificent canopy, and the whole forms a splendid trophy riched with many a golden sheaf as the of skill and boundless wealth, in honor result of the present awakening. of, and sacred to the memory of the beloved husband of the Queen. It is the finest work of the kind in this or any other land, and is constructed so as to endure for ages.

THE QUEEN OR EMPRESS. an additional title upon the Sovereign of Great Britain, has occasioned a fierce controversy in the papers, and more than one important debate in the House of Commons. The objections raised to the title of "Empress" are numerous and formidable, and while there is ever a strong disposition on both sides of the House to unite on all questions affecting the Royal family, on this matter a minority of 200 members felt compell. this grant the Company gave contracts ed to vote against the proposal. The for making cuttings, ballasting, building second reading of the Bill was secured by bridges. &c. The contractors, supposing a majority of about one hundred votes, themselvet safe, spent their own money in and the addition to Her Majesty's title | paying laborers, purchasing material, &c. will be gained in a most ungracious | &c., when the cautious representatives of manner, and by the sheer strength of the rate-payers resolved to set aside the the party in power. No recognition of the Dominion of Canada or other portions of the vast realm over which the power of England extends; has been intimated by Mr. Disraeli. India alone and that the township would not receive is to be named, and the title of Empress is the only one that he will propose. A strong feeling of repugnance is felt toward this new name, and a dread lest after a time it will take the place of that of "Queen"-now so much beloved and associated with all the records of England's greatness and glory. History has so many Emperors unpopular and bad, unscrupulous and despotic, and others of recent date so little and unworthy that there is noth- payers having entered an action to set English nation, and its adoption will ther to compel compliance with its proviadd no fresh splendor to our Sovereign's sions. The serious aspect of this business present or future.

TEMPESTUOUS DAYS

have been the rule in England and fine the council's by-law, and will, perhaps, weather quite exceptional. The bleak winds of March have been raging with by what they regard as a piece of munici. unusual fury, at times rising to the pal sharp practice. A part of the comstrength of a tornado, driving before them storms of snow, sleet and rain. All around the coast serious damage to piers and embankments appears to have been wrought, and shipwrecks have been numerous. A new form of dan- dertaking is a case of beginning to build. ger has appeared in the overthrowing of and not being able to finish-at least this telegraph posts laden with large num- is the general impression. bers of wires, encased in snow and ice. Trains were stopped by the wreck of the telegraph material, and in London three lives were lost by the breakage of wires. The winter has been of great length and severity, and a little fine spring-like weather would be eagerly welcomed.

A GRAND FESTIVAL

Tabernacle. Its spacious rooms are of ten utilised for festive meetings, and on this occasion, at the call of Mr. Varley, about 1600 men were present to partake of a first-rate tea. They were all of one trade, and this gathering of butchers, working men and masters, was a season of much profit and enjoyment. Our Mr. McArthur presided, and a great part of the speaking was done by the men themselves, who had much to tell of what grace had wrought for them and their families. The work wrought by Mr. Varley has gone on from year to year, and he has been honored in no ordinary degree in his efforts to bless and help the working men of the metropolis. March 20, 1876.

LIFE IN THE EASTERN TOWN SHIPS, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Since last we wrote from this region. our hands have been full. Special services in our three churches lasting several weeks, educational sermons and meetings, the visitation of the sick, of whom there are many, owing to the mildness and variableness of the winter; these and other matters have caused our brow to moisten. and our limbs to tire. We are still at it. thanking God and taking courage.

REVIVAL INFLUENCE

Times of refreshment are general in this Province just now. Upon nearly all the missions adjacent to Melbourne showers of blessing have descended, causing great joy to the people of God. We have attended meetings of the Y. M. C. Association in the cities of Quebec and Sherbrooke. The places of meeting were crowd. ed, even standing-room being filled, while the interest was deeply spiritual and sustained. One marked feature of these gatherings is the singing of the people. Every one seems to be provided with the Moody and Sankey hymns. Led by an organ, these inspiring melodies are caught up by old and young, male and female rich and poor, with the most thrilling ef. fect, leading one to think of the loftier music of the Christian's home. Evident. ally the Divine Spirit is moving power. fully upon the hearts of our population. and the time is most opportune. In a period of business stagnation and financial pressure, when the heart is sick and the mind discouraged, men are likely to think more of God and of the future: and if their reflections be stimulated by some special dispensation of grace, the effect is pretty certain to be beneficial and lasting. Doubtless the heavenly garner will be en-

In Richmond village we see and hear a good deal of railway men, their projects, failures and successes. Besides the depôt of the Grand Trunk line, generally, and Mr. Disraeli's project of conferring particularly at night, a scene of busy life we have the " Missisquoi and Black River Valley Railway Company," the theatre of whose operations is in Melbourne township, and whose road is intended to connect with the Vermont Central somewhere near the frontier. When this Company was formed the Melbourne town council passed a by-law giving \$25,000 to assist in building the road. Encouraged by by-law authorizing the grant, and to refuse all aid; alleging that it was a bogus company, unworthy of public confidence, value for any money invested. This decision of our grave, practical, keen town council caused quite a commotion. Stormy meetings were held, in which excited ratepayers protested in behalf of themselves and their children against the iniquitous by-law; while railway men as strenuously insisted upon the honorable discharge of an obligation voluntarily incurred. The case is now before the courts, the rateaside the by law, and the company anois that some estimable men have spent the saving of a life time upon the strength of suffer loss, rendered all the more trying pany's grade ornaments the south bank of the River St. Francis, and a stationhouse, built in three days, a field in front of our church property. The whole un-

TRAVELLING AGENTS.

In those parts of the earth remarkable for evenness of climate luxuriance of vegetation, variety and lusciousness of fruit, and beauty of scenery; in a word, in those tropical lands "where every prospect pleases," there is something to coun teract in the shape of earthquakes, malahas just been held at Mr. Spurgeon's ria, venomous reptiles, &c. These easters

kind of bandi ling agents. have done with day when clos when the god beds woos yo insist upon see their half pol tions. One which he " wo if you would st he would like work: "a mini ries great we see that clerg they will rea help my sales. Starch Polish " enabling any equal to a Chir for your inspewhich go wit chromos are you the polish agent for a M is "prepared gard to sample come, represe Yankee and gins to medita These agents of speech; na most lavish. their recomme til in despair through which your tormento Countries of h laws for the pro animals. Wo our legislators for the preven

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hand the manu to publish, title written with a dition of the ag land, in which book would be Englishman, ar suffering of tha composition of attempt to res striking at the ness. The tal Some extracts descriptive of s and, as picture to the merits of can pass no opi tunity of form thor was on hithe services of expected at an volume in the l fore leaving he of his publicat Janey, or the K dian Tale." It countrymen, em sharpers in the storekeeper#. to "such of th Canada, as are take advantage and unsophistic racters - are Mi Giles Homespu wife Janey. S who cooks his Homespun, and nance of an makes objection

" My simple. don't sure unde tern townships land. All thin you really must sixteen shilling pence: In som black almost r know, a year or light."

The pamphlet sat the unprincip cifully fleece Albion, when la Atlantic.

PROTESTANT

Several brane been formed in Called into exist a Methodist chu Catholic mob. it expenditure of g the rights of im fore the authoris lation of civil ar cently a branch A large meeting addressed by Al Montreal, and th speakers did no they thought of and olis.

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kind of banditti, which we will call travelling agents. In early morning, before you have done with your ablutions, during the day when closely engaged, and at night when the god of downy pillows and spring beds woos you to slumber, these vermin insist upon seeing and inflicting upon you their half polite, half impudent attentions. One has some worthless book to which he "would feel profoundly grateful if you would subscribe." Failing in this he would like a note recommending the work; "a minister's name, you know, carries great weight; if the country people see that clergyman approve of my book they will readily buy, and thus you will help my sales." Another has "Chinese Starch Polish," made in San Francisco. "enabling any woman to polish linen equal to a Chinaman." He begs to "offer for your inspection these chromos, two of which go with each box; positively the chromos are worth the money, we give you the polish for nothing." Another is agent for a Montreal grocery trade, and come, representing a thousand-and-one Yankee and other notions, until one begins to meditate upon the patience of Job. These agents are all gifted with fluency of speech; nature, in their case has been most lavish. Parrot-like they rattle off their recommendation of their wares, until in despair you look for some door through which you can vanish, leaving your tormentors to imitate your example. Countries of high-class civilization have laws for the prevention of cruelty to dumb animals. Would it not be well to remind our legislators of the necessity of a law for the prevention of cruelty to animals that are not dumb? But says one "Your house is your castle; you can protect yourself." Not without some unpleasantness. If this hawking of wares at the doors of private residences were made a public nuisance, the effect would be most salutary.

#### AUTHORSHIP.

Some time since a live author was ushered into our domicile. He held in his hand the manuscript of a work he intended to publish, titled "The Village of Merrow;" written with a view to improve the condition of the agricultural laborer in Engbook would be extensively circulated. An striking at the root of the nations great-Some extracts read in our hearing were descriptive of scenes in English rural life, and, as pictures, were pretty; with regard to the merits of the M. S., as a whole, we can pass no opinion, having had no opportunity of forming a judgment. Our author was on his way to Montreal, to secure the services of John Lovell, publisher, and expected at an early date to place his volume in the hands of subscribers. Before leaving he placed in our hands one of his publications, entitled "Giles and Janey, or the Kindly Gentleman, a Canadian Tale." Its object is to protect his countrymen, emigrating to Canada, from sharpers in the persons of traders and storekeepers. The brochure is dedicated to "such of the traders and dealers of Canada, as are too wise and too proud, to take advantage of the greeness of a raw and unsophisticated immigrant." The characters are Mr. Smoothly, storekeeper, Giles Homespun, an emigrant, and his wife Janey. Smoothly is a smooth rascal who cooks his accounts and robs poor Homespun, and tries to wear the countenance of an honest man. When Giles makes objection, Smoothly exclaims:-

"My simple, honest sir." said he, "you don't sure understand; You're in the Eastern townships now,-not in your native land. All things are here so differentyou really must show sense. A pound is sixteen shillings here, a shilling fifteen pence. In some, indeed, in many ways, black almost rules for white. It takes, I know, a year or two to see things in that

The pamphlet deals some heavy blows at the unprincipled knaves who so unmercifully fleece the simple-minded sons of Albion, when landing on this side of the

### PROTESTANT DEFENCE ALLIANCE.

Several branches of this Alliance have been formed in the Eastern townships. Called into existence by the destruction of a Methodist church at Oka by a Roman Catholic mob, its purpose is to watch the expenditure of government money, defend the rights of immigrants, and bring before the authorities all cases of the violation of civil and religious liberty. Recently a branch was formed in Melbourne. A large meeting was held here a week ago, addressed by Alderman Glendinneng, of Montreal, and the resident ministers. The speakers did not shun to declare what they thought of Vaticanism, its arrogant the house, and now improves but slowly. in British Columbia.

townships are most desirable places of assumptions and persecuting spirit. This The blessed truths he has through a residence; but they are infested with a meeting added to the membership of the Branch. Notwithstanding the efforts of some persons to represent the Alliance as a political agency, it grows in public favor, adds to its strength and power for G. FORSEY.

Melbourne, March, 1876.

### CUMBERLAND INTELLIGENCE.

MR. EDITOR,—It may not be amiss to furnish a few items from Cumberland

Respecting our educational interests. Bro. Tweedie and myself were appointed to visit the Churches, and explain our connexional movements and wants. On Mon, odist minister in the Toronto Conference, day, 20th inst., we held a meeting at Ox who recently crossed our continent with ford, River Philip Circuit. We were favoured in having associated with us. the Rev. Dr. Stewart. The meeting was well attended, but could not be called enthusiastic. The old idea still obtains in some minds that connexional and local claims conflict. On this circuit a becoming anxietv is manifested regarding the support of the ministry, and the subject of a new parsonage seems to be under discussion, so that it may be said we meet with but is "prepared to satisfy any person in re- moderate favour in our advocacy of genegard to samples and prices." Thus they ral educational interests. The collection was respectable and we believe a few subscriptions were obtained, but to what extent we did not learn.

The next place visited was Athol, under the pastorate of Rev. Joseph Hale. Here we had to exercise our fortitude and zeal to rise above the discouraging circumstances of the occasion. The weather was unfavourable, and the Lodge of Good Templars seemed to possess superior at. tractions, or claims, so that our audience was small. We however defined our mission and urged its claims as best we could The collection amounted to \$1.60, but we are persuaded that a spirit of interest and sympathy was awakened on the part of one or two of our intelligent members here which augurs good results in the fu-

The following day we moved on towards Parrsboro. At first it was a perplexing question, how to get there. We dare not incur a heavy or even a moderate expenditure. Personal poverty on the one hand, and the fear of swallowing up the receipts on the other, necessitated the cheapest mode of conveyance possible. So we hailed unfortunate travellers and pressthem into the service of the church. We think their willingness would entitle them to some reward. Just as we were completing the first stage of our journey, and were becoming fearful as to our further progress. Bro. Geo. Johnson came in sight with an extemporised conveyance, so we bade our friend Lawrence good bye, and took passage with our ministerial land, in which country he supposed his Jehu, who drove us down to Half way River, where we stopped at Bro. Jesse Fullerton's. Here we had refreshments Englishman, and well acquainted with the and then were driven into Parrsboro' by suffering of that class, he looked upon the Mr. Fullerton. Here we had some evi- Betts, has been discharged. dence in the large and attentive congre attempt to remedy a great evil; an evil gation gathered, of the interest awakened in connection with Bro. Daniel's labours, which, by the Divine blessing, have issued ness. The tale was written in poetry. in the conversion of souls and accessions to the membership of the Church. On this occasion our colleague on the deputation surpassed himself in the excellence of his address, exhibiting as it did the importance of associating the hignest men tal culture with the most fervent piety in the future ministry of the Methodist Church. The collection was in the neighborhood of three dollars, which was considered very good, but there were no sub-

> Business is in a very depressed state, and money very scarce, so we were told. and such we knew to be the case before entering upon our mission.

> Had we aimed at immediate pecuniary results as the sole object to be accomplished, we would have felt warranted in staying at home, but conceiving that the information imported and the principles enunciated would be as "bread cast upon the water;"we went forth in dependance upon God and in the assurance that our cause would ere long awaken the dormant sympathies of the Church and develop her latent energies, and lead to the grandest results, both material and spiritual.

Thursday evening not being occupied, Bro. Tweedie returned home, and I accompanied Bro. Hale to Springhill, where we had the pleasure of attending a prayermeeting, and renewing the acquaintance of some Stellarton and Westville friends.

The Springhill Church is, for its size, the neatest we have seen. Its internal arrangements and appearance particularly

On Friday evening the meeting was held at Amherst. The cheerful basement of the new church was well filled. We noticed the presence of a large number of young men. Drs. Stewart and Allison from Sackville were present, and th meeting was altogether of an animatine and encouraging character. The collection amounted to \$4, and a respectable

sum was secured in subscriptions. Amherst is certainly beginning to realize its position and responsibilities as sold. the chief circuit in Cumberland District. and we have no doubt the effect of its example will appear in all the circuits, in the erection of superior churches, and in

an improved state of things generally. We reached home late on Saturday evening to find that all things had gone on well during our absence. If this letter were not so long we would like to indulge in some general reflections, but these we must reserve for a future letter. The brethren whose circuits we visited were in health and prosecuting their work with tokens of the divine approval. We regret to say that Bro. Ogden of Wentworth has been quite poorly for some time. We trust the All-wise Being will restore his health and replenish him with grace, that his acceptable labour may be secured to the

church through many years yet to come. On Tuesday last we went on to see Father England, our chairman, Through the entire winter he has been confined to

lengthened ministry proclaimed from the pulpit or uttered to the sick and dying of his charge, are now his comfort and his strength. We trust the prayers of the churches will avail to secure a continuance of his wise counsels and faithful

P.S.-We would tender our acknowledgements to Mr. and Mrs. Hewson of Oxford, Mr. and Mrs. Donkin, of Athol, as well as those brethren in the ministry by whom we were hospitably entertained during our journeyings.

#### LITERARY NOTICES.

Ten thousand miles by Land and Sea, by Bev. W. W. Ross. The author is a Methwho recently crossed our continent with his eyes wide open. This book is an exceedingly racy description of what Mr. Ross saw over the journey of 10,000 miles-It is exceedingly interesting—what is more, instructive.

We have to acknowledge several pamphlets which have been laid on our desk: The Wines of Scripture, by Samuel Mc-Naughton, M. A.

The 18th Annual Report of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Halifax. The 22nd Annual Report of the Halifax Y. M. C. Association.

Report of the Board of School Commissioners for the city of Halifax.

Eighth Annual Report of the British Am. Book and Tract Society, containing an able sermon by Dr. Burns.

### NEWS IN BRIEF.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The Basin of Minas is quite clear of ice. The Legislature was prorogued on Tuesday afternoon last.

One day last week 30 Nova Scotians left these parts for California. Mrs. Birt errived in Halifax last Satur-

day with 52 immigrant children. The International Mines at Bridgeport. C. B., have been sold for \$7,000.

Eighteen newspapers in this Province refuse to insert liquor advertisements. Truro is very busy with its building for the forthcoming Provincial exhibition.

The Directors of the Halifax Library have sold their books to the City Council. An hotel proprietor recently stabbed a

constable who was distraining some of his goods for rent. The Kings County bankrupt charged able damage was done.

charged from custody. The man who was arrested at Sydney ou suspicion of being the murderer of

A young boy in Halifax, it is feared, will lese his sight through a practical joke played upon him by a companion on April.

The new steamer "Mayflower" cut her way through the ice on Pictou harbor the other day, thus opening the ferry commu-

A man named McGuire, while drunk, either walked or jumped over an embankment near the Bedford Rifle Range, and was killed.

The Police Committee of the Halifax City Council are instituting an inquiry into the conduct of the police at the late Chiniquy Riots.

A number of boys have been arrested at Cape Breton on charge of robbery. they were incited to these acts by the perusal of dime novels and literature of that

There has been trouble between the Halifax Catholic clergy and the Christian Brothers, and the latter have been withdrawn from the schools of the city by the order of their superior.

A man employed at O'Mullin's brewery in Halifax, while cleaning out one of the mash tubs was so stupified with the fumes, that he became insensible, and fell to the ground, breaking his collar bone.

One of the dams used by the company of which Mr. Ellershausen, of Ellershouse is manager, was burst by the recent heavy freshets, and con-iderable damage was caused to mill and other property.

Rev. Mr. Rossborough had a narrow es cape from death through the breaking of the Jeddore bridge while he was driving over it. His horse was drowned, and the carriage carried away by the current.

### ----NEW BRUNSWICK & P. E. ISLAND

The Legislature will close about Easter. Flocks of wild geese have passed northwards over Sackville.

The St. John Street Railway has closed operations, and all the horses have been

Dr. Dow, a newspaper man, has been elected as Mayor of St. Stephen, by a majurity of two votes. Mr. James Dunn, Merchant, and Mr. J.

Edwards, book-keeper, both of St. John, fell in the streets of that city and sustained severe injuries. A girl named Johnson, belonging to Chatham, fell from the balcony of her em-

ployer's house in St. John, last week, and was instantly killed. The St. John Board of Trade have asked the Legislature for a subsidy of 8,000 for a steamer to ply between St John, St. Andrew's and St. Stephen.

### UPPER PROVINCES.

1322 patents were issued in Canada las Diptheria has been raging very heavily

The Royal Hotel at Fraelon Falls has been destroyed by fire.

The Stadacona Insurance Co. have a prospective libel suit on hand.

Two men were killed in a sewer at Toronto by the caving in of the earth James Galbraith, of Brantford, has com

mitted suicide by cutting his throat. Five of the Montreal newspapers have

had libel suits instituted againse them. Two men under sentence of death for murder at Ottawa, have made a full con-

The bill to incorporate the scheme for building new bridge across the St. Lawrence, has been withdrawn in committee.

Two bankrupt firms of Montreal have been carrying on their business for some time past on money raised by forged notes. On a want of confidence vote on the matter of the purchase of steel rails, the government was sustained by a very large

It is said that Sir A. T. Galt is issuing pamphlet recommending a union between Protestants and Catholics for the resistance of Ultramontanism

A girl named Stuart, employed in a woollen mill at Amprior, had her hair caught in a revolving shaft and was com-pletely scalped and lost both her ears before she was rescued.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

Mount Vesuvius is in a state of erup-

Mr. Robertson, ex-President of Siberia, is dead.

There is very great depression in the English iron trade.

A despatch from Vienna states that the Pope is sinking fast.

On the 31st ult. \$50,000 were recovered from the wreck of the "Schiller." Von Moltke is to resign his position as

chief of the staff of German army. The direct cable has failed again, this time about fifty miles from Rye Beach.

It is proposed to hold a universal international exhibition at Paris at an early

Representatives of England and France are to meet to negotiate a new commercial treaty. Hambletonian, the celebrated trotting

stallion, died the other day at the age of thirty years.

Mass., burst the other day, and consider-A mother and two children got lost in-

snow storm at Kansas recently and all three were frozen to death. The British revenue for the financial rear just closed is more than seven mi

ions of dollars above the expenditure. The boiler of a locomotive on the Glasgow & Southern railway, exploded the other day, and five persons lost their lives.

The effects of the Sawana Bay company, started for the purpose of regenerating the Island of San Domingo, have been ren by the limited accommodation of the sold for \$80.

ana courts lately, blows were struck, when one of the parties drew a pistol and shot the other one dead. The articles of impeachment against

ciary committee and will be presented to the House for adoption. Captain Edward Scott of the Allan Steamship Company has received the honour of knighthood from the King of Italy,

Belknap have been accepted by the judi-

for service rendered to Garibaldi. It is believed a treaty will be entered into between England and Germany, by which the Duke of Edinburgh will ceede his claim as heir presumptive to the duchy of Saxe Coburg and Gotha.

### CIRCUIT INTELLIGENCE.

NEWFOUNDLAND .- You will be glad to learn that God has been reviving His work along this shore. At Lance Cove. Russell's Cove, Seal Cove, Hants Harbour, and Scilly Cove, souls have been gathered into the fold of Christ. Yours truly, T. H. JAMPS.

REV. ROBERT DUNCAN, of Portland. has received and accepted an invitation to the Pastorate of the Marysville Circuit for the next Conference term. We are sure the Rev. gentleman will receive a hearty welcome to this part of the country.—Re-

NEWYOUNDLAND-The fleet put to sea with them another year. at the usual time, but the wind was advers and up to the latest advices many of the vessels were still within sight | be forwarded to the WESLZYAN for pubof shore. The prospects of the sealing lication were consequently very discouraging. Several of the sailing vessels have been crushed by ice and sunk.

Nor is the general fishery news any better. The Chronicle of the 28th ult. says: The Western shore and herring fisheries for the winter of 1876, up to date, have been the worst on record. There were not two quintals of codfish taken on the Western shore during two months, viz. : from 10th January to 10th March. As a consequence, there is a painful and widespread destitution prevalent on the coast. The presence of ice close to the shore, and sufficient to explain this lamentable dearth. follow. -Halifax Chronicle.

ANNAPOLIS.—A growing interest in the cause of temperance, we think, has been felt for some time; and efforts are being put forth to turn back the mighty tide of intemperance that has flooded the streets of this old town so long, and destroyed too many of her once promising sons.

A week ago last Priday evening, Rev F. M. Pickles, of the Maine Conference, delivered a lecture upon the above subject. that was creditable to himself and interesting to the large and attentive audience who listened to it. Monday and Tuesday evenings last were occupied by Mrs. Kent Mason upon the same subject. The lectures of this gifted Christian lady were of high order, and were attended by unusually large numbers for Annapolis, when temperance, or intemperance is the subject to be spoken upon. All seemed pleased with Mrs. Mason's lectures, many were delighted, and not a few were benefited. May still greater success attend her labors wherever she goes. And all who labor for the overthrow of the traffic in body and soul destroying drink, have our best wishes and earnest prayers for the success of their efforts

The state of the work of God on this circuit is still encouraging. Financially and spiritually our prospects have brightened a good deal during the last few months. Indeed, on looking back upon the last two years we see that the hand of the Lord has sustained and helped us all the time, and that our labor has not been in vain in the Lord. "Bless the Lord O my soul." C. LOCKHART.

Annapolis, April 3, 1876.

WOODSTOCK, N. B .- Dear Editor .- My communication in WESLEYAN of the 25th inst. was written with more than usual rapidity, and mailed under the impression that it would be in time for the issue of the 18th inst. I perceive that part of a memorandum penned before, is introduced without change of tense. Between an existing state alluded to in the memorandum, and the date of the letter, the work of God had progressed favorably; "nomia nal" had become actual, and the formal endued with power; and some "hinderances thereby lessened. We would not, there fore withold from the God of all grace the The dam of a reservoir at Lyme Brook, glory due for such instances of improve-

The Church in its religious aspects generally, has perhaps seldom been more encouraging than at present. Nor have the congregations ever been much larger.

Again: It was in my mind to have written with the P. S., that the smallness of income is not to be attributed altogether to the evils first referred to, but partly to the hard times which followed and the general scarcity of money. The educational advantages partly lost to the childparsonage, are those pertaining to the do-A quarrel occurred in one of the Hav- mestic economy generally. Unwilling at any time by words or by silence to produce or convey wrong impression, I hasten to prevent anything of the kind in these in-

> I do not say, however, that no hindrances to the advancement of the cause of God now exist; in some form or other such things will continue, I suppose, as long as hearts are decitful; the devit tempts; rum shops are open and while the world lasts.

March 1876.

St. Andrews, N. B.—The Quarterly meeting of this circuit was convened and met in the church this evening, there was a full and punctual attendance of the members. The financial affairs of the circuit were fully discussed, the collectors and stewards, were instructed to exercise their best efforts, with a view to prompt collections during the ensuing quarter, and to urge upon the members and friends of the church, the necessity that exists for liberal contributions.

In reference to the supply of a minister next year, the members express their high appreciation of the services of the present pastor, the Rev. William Tweedie, both as an effective preacher, and regular visitant to the families of the members. It was unanimously resolved-That this quarterly meeting, request Mr. Tweedie to remain

It was further resolved that a memorandum of the proceedings of the meeting JOHN BALSON,

Circuit Steward.

LIVERPOOL.-God has visisted us in mercy, The church has been revived, backsliders reclaimed, and sinners converted. We have had some glerious evidences of the power and love of God in the salvation of souls who had long withstood his grace. I have baptized five adults, none of whom desired to be "buried under the waves of the Jordan," but chose the more excellent and more scriptural way of being baptized with water. Tem frequently blockading the harbors, is quite have been received on trial and others wil JOSEPH GARTZ.

continues. Thirteen were baptized on Sabbath morning last and the special services are being continued. Special services have recently been held in the Methodist Church also, and with encouraging results, quite a large number having professed to be converted, some of whom will receive the rite of baptism - Moncton

REV. D. CURRIE'S LECTURE ON ELOQUENCE AND OBATORS .- According to announcement the Rev. D. D. Currie delivered an able lecture on the above subject, on Wcdnesday evening last, in the lecture-room of the Methodist church, to a large and appreciative audience. Dr. Johnston occupied the chair, and with a few appropriate remarks introduced the lecturer. The ability with which the learned lecturer handled the subject entitles him, we think to rank among the best lecturers in the Maritime Provinces, perhaps in the Dominion. In eloquent and forcible language he described all the qualities necessary to constitute an orator. He compared some of the best specimens of modern oratory with the great master. pieces of antiquity. He recited passages from some of the leading orators of the present century, and described their peculiarities of style and delivery. He gave extracts from Talmage, Beecher, John B. Gough, the great temperance lecturer, and other distinguished American speakers. Tell's address to his native mountains was delivered in grand style, and elicited the enthusiastic applause of the audience. A few passages from an oration of Wendell Philips were recited in a masterly mann er and would lead one to think, that for the moment, the lecturer had caught the fire and energy of that orator's noble soul. He read some passages of a splendid speech of the Earl of Carlisle, in the House of Lords, on the state of Ireland, as a specimen of the style of oratory appreciated in that illustrious assembly. That grand burst of eloquence. Shiel's speech in reply to Lord Lyndhurst's attack upon the Irish in 1837, when the noble Lord denounced the Irish as "aliens in blood, language, and religion," was delivered in a manner which the great orator himself might envy, and was rapturously applauded by the audience. The learned lecturer stated that the great power of the orator lay in speaking the truth and feeling it. He dwelt at considerable length on the merits of Daniel O'Connell, as an orator, and stated that no public speaker of modern times had the same sway over the masses ticularly to one delivered at Calton Hill, in Edinburgh, as a masterpiece of popular eloquence. In concluding his remarks on O'Connell's oratory he paid an eloquent tribute to the genius of the great orator and patriot. The lecture throughout was listened to with breathless attention, and was occasionally enlivened with some brilliant flashes of humor.

We think that some effort should be made to induce the Rev. gentleman to redelivered his lecture in the Market Hall .-Charlottetown Patriot.

# INCOME OF ENGLISH BISHOPS.

[Some weeks ago Mr. Charles Bright made a statement in one of his lectures as to the income of Bishops of the English Church. The figures which he gave were greatly beyond the real sums received. The following will give the correct incomes of the several sees mentioned, and it will be seen that they differ very greatly from the figures of the freethought Lecturer.]

The following return "of the estimated annual value at the time of the assignment of the estates transferred to each and every bishopric which has been so endowed, whether the property is managed by the commissioners or by the bishop whose endowment it forms," has been is-

Name of Bishopric or Archbishop.	Estimated Gross Annual value of Esta- tes transfered or assigned.			Net Annua Value of th	
Canterbury	£17,103	6	7	£15,000	
Carlisle	5,231		4	4,500	
Durham	9,268	10	10	8,000	
Elv	6,813	17	1	5,500	
Gloucester and Bristol	5.912	7	8	5,000	
Lincoln	5,647	8	2	5,000	
Norwich	5,035		0	4,500	
Peterborough	5,511		5	4,500	
Worcester	5,996		2	5,000	
York	11,873		10	10,000	

SENDING PRAYERS IN A CART .- The celebrated London preacher, Spurgeon. tells the following story. "A poor man who had a very large family gave them a very comfortable support while he was in health. He broke his leg, and was laid up for some weeks. As he would be for some time destitute of the means of grace it was proposed to hold a prayer-meeting at his house. The meeting was led by Deacon Brown. A loud knock at the door interrupted the service. A tall, lank, bluefrocked youngster stood at the door with an ox-goad in his hand, and asked to see Deacon Brown. "Father could not attend this meeting," he said, "but he sent his prayers, and they are out in the cart." They were brought in in the shape of potatoes, beef, pork, and corn. The meeting broke up without the benediction. Nor did the poor fellow suffer during his whole confinement. The substantial prayers of the donors became means of grace. - Selec-

THE REVIVAL in the Baptist Church NO DOGS ALLOWED IN THE CARS.

It happened on the Lehigh Valley Railroad. The train had just left Easton, and the conductor was making his first round, when he observed a small white dog with a bushy tail and bright black eyes sitting cosily on a seat beside a young lady so handsome that it made his heart roll over like a lop-sided pumkin. But duty was duty, and he remarked in his most deprecatory manner :--

"I'm very sorry, madam, but it's against the rules to have dogs in the passenger

"Oh my! is that so?" and she turned up two lovely brown eyes at him beseechingly. "What in the world will I do?" I can't throw him away. He's a present from my aunt."

"By no means, miss. We'll put him in a baggage car, and he'll be just as happy as a robin in spring."

"What! put my nice white dog in a nasty, stuffy, dusty baggage car?"

"I'm awful sorry, miss, I do assure you. but the rules of this company are as inflexible as the laws of the Medes and them other fellows, you know. He shall have my overcoat to lie on, and the brakeman shall give him grub and water every time he opens his mouth."

"I just think it's awful mean, so I do and I know somebody will steal it, so they will." and she showed half a notion to cry that nearly broke the conductor's heart but he was firm, and sang out to the brakeman who was playing a solo on the store:

"Here, Andy, take this dog over into the baggage car, and tell 'em to take just the best kind of care of him."

The young lady pouted, but the brake man reached over and picked the canine up as tenderly as though it was a twoweeks' old baby, but as he did so a strange expression came over his face, like a wave of cramp colic, and he said hastily to the conductor:

"Here, you just hold him a minute till I put this poker away," and he trotted out at the car door and he held on to the brake wheel, shaking like a man in an

The conductor had no sooner had his hands on the dog than he looked round for a hole to fall through.

"Wh-why, this is a worsted dog!" "Yes, sir," said the little miss demurely, "didn't you know that?"

" No, I'm awful sorry to say I didn't know that;" and he laid the Christmas dog down on the owner's lap, and walked out on the platform, where he stood half an hour in the cold, trying to think of a He referred to several of his speeches, par. hymn tune to suit the worst sold man on

### LADY BACHELORS. A desire to hide under a bushel the

light of female virtues and require-

ments, however much it may mark the

ideal woman of poetry, could scarcely be selected as the distinguishing characteristic of the lady of everyday life. To the embroidered fauteuts or painted canvass which attests the skill of fair fingers will shortly be added those significant letters that indicate the accomplishment of fair minds. The educations of ladies has been stimulated by public examinations and the dispensasing of certificates of proficiency; but what is the use of a document which is only known to those who have seen it framed and hanged on the library wall or who have only heard of its existence from one of the fair student's admiring friends? The London University is about to throw open to the ladies those brief patents of scholartic accomplishments which may embellish a signature and be emblazoued on a hand-bill. It was contended by the supporters of the motion at the annual meeting of the Convention of the University that, as the admission of women to examination had already been conceded, it was unjust to deny to them the recognized marks of academic distinction. The principle that the educational training of women should not be radically different from that of men who had been admitted six years ago, when the University undertook to examine ladies on very similar terms to those in vogue for the examination of students of the stronger sex. The high authority of the late Mr. Grote was quoted in favor of the literary and scientific capacity of women. But all this was beside the mark. The real question to be decided was whether there was any sufficient reason why ladies whom the University had already undertaken to examine should be refused the degrees which rewarded the exertions of the men. As we might have expected, the main obiect was a sentimental antipathy to our girls writing B.A. and M.A. after their names;" and one speaker who took a most exaggerated view of the scope of the debate, affirmed that "he was not opposed to the education of women, but he thought that refinement. which was their chief characteristic, should be preserved." If the laws of female refinement forbid a lady to attach to her name a badge of mental culture, they are sadly in need of re- and who shall say how far the dishonesty form but whether they mend or not, of others has led to their treachery.

long impeded by the barriers of an artificial society. Mr. Lowe, at the meeting for the distribution of prizes on the following day, disposed of the question in a seutence. "It was," he said, just the difference to the women whether they would be paid in foreign coins, the value of which no one was sure of." We may understand the loud cheers which greeted this epigrammatic statement of the difficulty to affirm that in the opinion of that audience women whom the spirit of the age has prompted to intellectual exertion should no longer be driven to the seminaries of Paris and America for academic distinctions which, but for sentimental considerations, one of our leading Universities would be ready to bestow. This sentiment we doubt not will find an echo in the country.

### THE WILD DUCK'S PRETENSE.

The Duke of Argyle, in a recent article, claims something more than instinct for the duck described in the following extract; "In walking along the side of a river with overhanging banks, I came suddenly on a common wild duck, whose young were just out. Springing from under the bank she fluttered out into the stream with loud cries and with all the struggles to escape of a helplessly wound.

The laboredand half convulsive flapping f the wings, the wriggling of the body, the straining of the neck, and the whole expression of painful and abortive effort were really admirable. When her struggles had carried her a considerable distance, and she saw that they produced no effect in tempting us to follow, she made resounding flaps upon the surface of the water, to secure that attention to herself which it was the great object of the manœuvre to attract. Then, rising suddenly in the air, she made a great circle round us, and returning to the spot, renewed her endeavors as before. . . If we now examine, in the light of our own reason, all the elements of knowledge or of intellectual perception upon which the instinct of the wild duck is based, and all of which, as existing somewhere, he undoubtedly reflects, we shall soon see how varied and extensive these elements of knowledge are. First, there is the knowledge that the cause of the alarm is a carnivorous animal. On this fundamental point no creature is ever deceived. The youngest chick knows a hawk, and the dreadful form fills it with instant terror. Next, there is the knowledge that dogs and other carnivorous quadrupeds have the sense of smell as an additional element of danger to the creatures on which they prey. Next, there is the knowledge that the dog, not being itself a flying animal, has sense enough not to attempt the pursuit of prey which can escape. Next, there is the conclusion from all this knowledge, that if the dog is to be induced to chase it, it must be led to suppose that the power of flight has been somehow lost. And then there is the farther conclusion that this can only be done by such an accurate imitation of a disabled bird as shall deceive the enemy into a belief in the possibility of capture. And lastly, there are all the powers of memory and the qualities of imagination which enable good acting to be performed. All this reasoning and all this knowledge is certainly involved in the action of the bird-mother, just as certainly as reasoning and knowledge of a much profounder kind is involved in the structure or adjustment of the organic machinery by which and through which the action is itself performed."

### THE VOYAGE OF THE "CHAL

LENGER." On January 15th H. M.'s discovery ship "Challenger" was in the Straits of Magellan. The voyage from Valparaiso to Cape Tresmonto, where the last day of the year was spent, was fearfully stormy, no headway being made for days. The Cape was found to be a weather-beaten headland, 2,000 feet high, where very productive dredging was carried on. The correspondent describes the progress of the vessel through the Straits, where the scientific exploring parties discoverered a rich harvest of botanical and other specimens, entirely new. In passing Port Grapler a German steamer, the Karnak, was found, it having been run on shore in a sinking state. Her crew were rescued. After tedious surveying and dredging operations the "Challenger" arrived, after a two days' voyage from Chunaca, at a coast where the inhabitants lived more like wild animals than in any other spot in the world. Their country is lofty, hilled, and useless forests. They live in the most primitive huts. Their food is shell-fish, dead fish, or seals that may float ashore, and their only clothing is one strap of sealskin slung across their shoulders. Both men and women are stunted and filthy, their hideous faces being bedaubed with white clay. The climate is vigorous, with both cold and heat, yet the numbers do not decrease, and they seem contented and happy. The "Challenger" would remain at Magellan Straits some days, and then proceed to Falkland Islands, en route to England.

### INDIANS AFTER AN HONEST MAN.

Indians may be treacherous, but they can be just, and they can be honest, bread drives to the doors of the privi- our Government has found to its cost. | dist.

leged professions are little likely to be An old trader, who had established himself at what happened to be a favorable locality among the Northern In-dians, tells a good story of his first trials with his red customers. Other traders had located in that same place before, but had not remained long. The Indians, who evidently wanted goods, and had money and furs, flocked about the store of the new trader and carefully examined his goods, but offered to buy nothing. Finally their chief, with a large number of his tribe visited him.

"How do, John?" said the chief. Show me goods. Aha! I take that proof that the Temperance movement is "Show me goods. Aha! I take that proof that the retrograding. And I would ask any. blanket for me and that calico for blanket body—why should it? Is the evil with squaw-three other skins for blanket and one for calico. Ugh! pay you by'm by to-morrow.'

He received his goods and left. On the next day he returned with a large part of his bana, his blanket well stuffed with skins of various kinds. "Now John, I pay.'

And with this he drew an otter skin from his blanket and laid it on the counter. Then he drew a second. a third and a fourth. A moment's hesitation, as though calculating, and he drew out a fifth skin-a very rich and rare one, and passed it over.

"That's right, John." The trader instantly pushed back the last skin, with-"You owe me but four. I want only

my just dues' The chief refused so to take it. and they passed it several times back and forth, each one asserting that it belonged to the other. At length the dusky chieftain appeared to be satisfied. He gave the trader a scrutinizing look, and then put the skin back into the blanket. Then he stepped to the door, and gave a vell and cried out to his followers:-

"Come-come and trade with the pale face, John. He no cheat Indian. His heart big !"

Then turning to the trader, he said "Suppose you take last skin, I tell my people no trade with you. We drive off others; but now you be Indians' friend, and we be yours."

Before dark the trader was waist deep in furs and loaded down with cash. He found that honesty had a commercial value with these Indians. - Selected.

It is curious how many ways we have of paying tribute to greatness. We carve our great men in marble, or mould them in bronze, when they are dead. and stick them up at street-corners to get smoky and weather-beaten, to be anointed with excreta by sparrows, and battered with stones by small boys. And we mimic them in wax, and exhibit them to gaping crowds at sixpence per their consciences, and by giving them head, even while they live. This last honor, however, they share with all the conspicuous rogues, the colossal swindlers, and the chief murderers of the day. It always seems to me that the prospect of being exhibited to posterity with the incredible legs and fixed and stony glare of an ordinary statue may well add a new terror to death, whilst to be "waxed" (as the Americans have it), to have one's effigy idiotically smirking in a room with all the distinguished murderers and statesmen of the century, is one of the penalties of greatness which goes far to reconcile a modest man to his native obscurity. Here are some curious statistics of waxwork fame:-

"The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher," says a transatlantic paper, "has the honor of being the most prominently waxworked man in existence-or, indeed, who has ever lived. It is computed that he has been operated upon in wax three hundred and twenty times in the United States: and recently Madame Tussaud, of London, has introduced his that drink is a very bad thing; it does a manly and robust effigy to the admiration of Britishers. It appears that " amongst the religious persuasion Spurgeon is not bad; but Cardinal MacClosky is rapidly rising in favour, though as yet, in the arena of wax, neither of these two has reached the exceptional celebrity of Brigham Young."

A Philadelphia paper writes as follows :- " The Beecher-Tilton group of effigies will form a part of several ingenious exhibitions in this city during the festivities of the coming year. We have already seen one show of the kind which has been constructed with considerable artistic skill. Mr. Tilton stands shaking Mr. Beecher's hand. Mrs. Tilton, Mr. Parker (of the London Church), Mr. Judge Porter, Mr. Moulton, and others stand around with amiable expressions of countenance, insinuating that the long feud had at last been pleasantly settled."

In connexion with the subject, which is evidently attracting a good deal of attention in America, the Vicksburg News expresses its opinion that "Mr. Moody and Mr. Sankey have been undeservedly neglected, but we are glad to hear, will be soon successfully waxed in a great number of impressive attitudes. Clockwork will also be applied to some of their figures. Mr. Moody will softly wave about his hand, as if addressing an audience, and Mr. Sankey will at intervals throw back his head the many ladies whom the struggle for They know when they are cheated, as and open his mouth."-London Metho-

### TEMPERANCE

REV. CHARLES GARRETT, AT PERZANCE

ENGLAND. The Rev. Charles Garrett was welcomed with round ofter round of the heartiest applause. No old, tried, and popular friend—no accomplished orator—could be received with more hearty demonstrations of delight. When the long-continued plaudits at last ceased he said; I congratn. late you, Mr. Chairman, on presiding over such a magnificent gathering as the present. I look upon it that this is one of the signs of the times, and a very clear which we battle altering in any shape? which we battle altering.

Are there less terrible effects resulting than there used to be? Only look at the scenes of vice and miser around us—as the criminal returns and police reports-and. also, at the revenue returns - and you must be perfectly satisfied that the great bulk of the people still continue to partake enormously of intoxicating drink. Well, if this be so, then it is evident that our work is not finished, and that we must gird up our loins for what is, perhaps, a long and arduous struggle. We must go forward. We can no more go back than the magnificent eagle can go back into the egg from which it came. The thing is utterly impossible. The Total Abstinence movement is as thoroughly the work of God as Methodism, and when God works who shall hinder him? When God calls any organization into existence it will continue to live until its work is done. God is no foolish Build er. He does not begin unless He is able to finish. There will be more seen in the future than there has been in the past, What you see now is only the first ripple of the advancing tide. But the waves will grow stronger and stronger until by and by a mighty tide shall sweep away the drinking system for ever and ever Our business is to help on that day. Mr. Bass is exceedingly anxious that the people of this country should have right views of the evils, the terrible evils, resuiting from the present mode of manage ing our railway affairs. He says he believes that we don't know how many persons are injured and killed; and the it is so terrible a thing to think of the azgregate amount of injured, wounded and killed by our railways that the people of the country cannot be awake to it, or they would insist on a remedy. That is what Mr. Bass thinks. So he is determined that things shall be set right, and be has appointed a commissioner of his own. to inspect the Lanchashire and Yorkshire line, and report upon it. As I happen to use that railway pretty often I heartily wish him success in remedying the evil. But there is another trade which Mr. Base knows a little about, and we believe that the people of this country need no special commissioner to tell them that the evils resulting from that trade are immensely more terrible than any railway disasters sad as these are. Our business is to arouse the people by putting before them and determined action. Our work is hard. but it is not quite so hard as at the begining; others have laboured and we enter into their labours. We shall bring our argument, state our facts, restate them. and fight our battles over again, and we shall have to do all this unitedly and repeatedly, because there are difficulties in the way which we don't under-estimate. Some time ago one of our number met a member of the Society of Friends Society which has so many estimable men and women-and talked to him on the temperance question. He brought his facts and arguments to bear on the Quaker's mind, and the Friend listened with the calmness and courtesy which so distinguish his brethren. To each fact and argument he assented with "Yea," "yea," yea;" and then, when the good teetotal ler had exhausted his stock of arguments, the old gentleman said, "Friend, I see the full force of thy arguments; and thou hast but to prove one thing more and I am with thee." "What is that?" eagerly asked the abstainer. "Well." said the Quaker, "Thou hast only to prove that I don't like the drink, and I am with thee, roars of laughter). Thousands say the same thing, as many of you in effect are now saying it to me, "You have proved great deal of harm; many people would be benefited by giving it up entirely; it often ruins souls as well as body; but then—We like it! But for that we should be with you, henceforth and forever! My dear friends, there is more in that than at first meets the ear. I believe in my heart that if strong drink were only as nasty as salts and senna (roars of laughter) thousands of people who cannot now see the force of our arguments would them see them directly. This is a great difficulty. We have to contend with appetite; with habit; with custom; with immense interests; and all these things range themselves between men and the light, and they remain in darkness. It is our duty to remove these obstacles and to let the light shine even on those who may be unwilling to receive it. What then are we aiming at? I answer unhesitatingly -We are aiming at a sober world. I want you to understand where we are. I need not say to anybody who knows me that never willingly deal in clap traps, and that I do not knowingly throw dust in the eyes of any man. A man won by a lie is no worth having; he will not be kept with us and, probably, will not be worth the keep ing. If I am wrong come and show it and I'll admit the error; if right, then in the name of truth and of the God of Truth, come on our side. The temperance movement rests on two great facts; and l am exceeding anxious that our friends should just take these two facts and look at them honestly before high Heaven. First: Intemperance is an immense and terrible evil. Is it so? (Yes). I want to know how far we go together I want you to go all the way with me; I shall be thankful if you can go all the way, but, if (Continued on First page.)

APRIL 8

TINGALING Never was such Mnd pies in ple Pebbles for sug

" Plenty of cust Brown sugar, w try?" Paper for mone In spite of the Quick little hand

Summer's glad Birdies fly over. What all these Sweet rosy chee light;

bright; Lips that are I Older hearts

Dear, loving ey

Red is the sun Laden with swe Little feet now play ; Little hands clo

CURLY

-George

Curly came hair tossed abo red with the Oc " Mamma, have been nut wented a single

"There alway for doing every "Ven I fink said Curly. Tom has a rule to-morrow, but Mamma smi

of a maxim Cur to heed. " Charley Fo boys-all ve g minute; so can So mamma g ket, and provide that the chesnu the tender, dim

Rex Rainford, "good boys" st Rex was alwa and they all like Charley Foste laugh at Curly little about the

she entrusted

sion, but his p! saying: "Wasn't th hadn't been, Ch

like to be teased The frost ha little, and they when Rex and t ed into the trees ches. But it small fingers to shining nuts fr leaves, or hami

prickly shields. Curly never h noon, and his so slow in filling up "I never did

troublesome, wit said, suggestive aching fingers in The kind, big handful to Curl

it is pretty hard sit down and res "I will-O, R Curly, pulling discovering a pl

underneath. " Hallo, that's Squirrel hid ther carry them off to ter's food. You will half fill your

"Did a dear his little sqirrels dering eyes. " away from him. Rex." " If you don't

boys will," said a squirrel heap to find one." "Ven vey shan' the leaves togeth hoard, and calmi

little heap. "Do Rex, and I'll hide "You're a fur Rex, " How can if you sit there ? 'Ven I need'r bravely, though "You fink I wa

have been tooken squirrels? No, si So there Curly afternoon. The \*ired; some of nuts to add to hi body found out th

Presently it v and, when all the from the trees, Co pering softly, said "Good-bye, li you better hide

anofer time." Then he ran aft ket was not very

### CHILDREN'S CORNER. PLAYING STORE.

\*\*ING A LING!" now they have opened the store; Never was such an assortment before ! Mad pies in plenty, and parcels of sand.

Pebbles for sugar plums always on hand. " Plenty of customers are coming to buy-Brown sugar, white sugar, which will you

Paper for money; their wealth, too is vast: In spite of the panic, they scatter it fast.

Quick little hands tie the bundle with care; Summer's glad music is filling the air : Birdies fly over, and wonder, no doubt, What all these gay little folks are about.

Sweet rosy cheeks, with your smiles of de-Dear, loving eyes, that are winsome and

bright; Lips that are pure as the fair morning Older hearts long to go shopping with

Red is the sun in the top of the trees : Laden with sweets, homeward wander the Little feet now have grown weary with

play; Little hands close up the store for the day. -George Cooper, in the Nursery.

### CURLY'S CHESNUTS.

omed riest, pulsar intentions int

nem rous ard, ser ard

Curly came racing in one day, his kitty." hair tossed about, and his cheeks very red with the October wind.

"Mamma, O mamma! all ve boys have been nutting but me. I never wented a single time.'

"There always has to be a first time for doing everything," said his mother. "Ven I fink I better begin right off." said Curly. "Don't you know Uncle Tom has a rule-never to put off fings to-morrow, but do 'em to-day ?"

Mamma smiled at this application to heed.

"Charley Foster is going, and all ve | she heard what they meant. boys all ve good boys, I mean—this minute; so can't I!" begged Curly. So mamma gave her boy a small bas-

ket, and provided a pair of old gloves, she entrusted him to the care of big in the Companion. Rex Rainford, and the procession of "good boys" started off for the grove. Rex was always kind to the little ones and they all liked him.

Charley Foster was much inclined to laugh at Curly, because he knew so little about the joys of a nutting excursion, but his playmate stopped him by

"Wasn't there a some time when you hadn't been, Charley; and how did you like to be teased yourself?"

The frost had loosened the burs a little, and they came pattering down when Rex and the other big boys climbed into the trees and whipped the branches. But it was not very easy for small fingers to search out the brown, shining nuts from among the fallen leaves, or hammer them out of their prickly shields.

Curly never had worked so hard in all his short life as he did that afternoon, and his small basket seemed very slow in filling up.

"I never did know nuts were so troublesome, with all yese prickers," he said, suggestively to Rex, putting his aching fingers in his mouth.

The kind, big boy added a large handful to Curly's little store, saying, it is pretty hard work; why don't you sit down and rest?"

"I will-O, Rex, look at here! cried Curly, pulling away some leaves and discovering a pint of nuts nicely piled underneath. "Who put 'em here:"

"Hallo, that's a find, isn't it? Mr. Squirrel hid them, Curly, and meant to carry them off to his nest for this Winter's food. You're in luck, for these will half fill your basket."

"Did a dear squirrel hide them for his little sqirrels?' said Curly, with wondering eyes. "Ven I shan't steal 'em away from him. Vat would be mean,

"If you don't take them the other a squirrel heap; they're only too glad to find one."

"Venvey shan't," said Curly, scraping the leaves together over the squirrel's hoard, and calmly sitting down on the little heap. "Don't you tell any one, Rex, and I'll hide 'em all safe.'

"You're a funny little chap," said Rex, "How can you fill up your basket if you sit there?"

"Ven I need'nt fill it," said Curly, bravely, though with a little sigh. "You fink I want to eat nuts what have been tooken away from dear little squirrels? No. sir!"

So there Curly sat for the rest of the afternoon. The boys thought he was 'ired; some of them gave him a few nuts to add to his occasionaly, but nobody found out the squirrel secret.

Presently it was time to go home, and, when all the rest had turned away from the trees, Curly got up, and, whispering softly, said : 'Good-bye, little squirrel. I fink

you better hide your nuts more safe anofer time." Then he ran after the boys. His bas-

ket was not very full; still it held a man!

pretty good number for a little bov's first attempt at nut-picking, and Curly thought his mother would be well p'e sed to see even so many.

He was saying so to himself when Rex Rainford stopped short, and spoke to a girl who was crving, as she held to the arm of a larger boy who was laugh-

"What's the matter, Nora?" "Joe Blinker has got my kittie, aid savs he will throw her in the water." sobbed poor little Nora Malony.

"Come, now, stop that, and give the girl her kitten !" said Rex, angrily. though Rex longed to force him to stop his cruel teasing, Joe was so much older

Curly turned very red as he heard Nora's sobs and the mewing of the kitten, which was crowded in to Joe's basket: for he thougt of his dear Kitty Clover, and what would it be to have her tormented by a cruel boy.

He doubled up his little fists, but they were so little! And then an excellent thought came into Curly's head and he said, "Joe, will you give up the kitty, and not hurt it any more, if I will give you my chesnuts?

"Hallo! that's a trade. How many have you? said Joe, with a laugh. Curly held up up his basket. "I only want to keep free or four to show mam. ma; I'll give you all the rest for the

"There isn't a great all," said Joe. 'Done though."

He scooped out the nuts, leaving half a dozen in the basket, crowded the Old Testament it is spoken of in them into his pocket, dropped the kit- erms of unmeasured disapprobation. ten into Nora's hands, and ran off whistling, before the boys hardly knew what had happened. Then they cried, "Hurrah for Curly!" and the little boy ran home to tell all his story to dear mamma.

She smiled at the six brown nuts of a maxim Curly was not always ready | Curly placed in her hands, and she kissed him a great many times when

"Maybe you 'spected I'd bring you more, but I fought you'd like better to have me take care of God's kitties and squirrels. Next time I'll that the chesnut burs might not wound | bring you a bushel and a peck!" said the tender, dimpled fingers; and then dear, generous little Curly .- C. A. G.,

### THE NAUGHTY FINGERS.

"Mamma," said Lizzie, before she was undressed for bed, "this finger and this thumb have been naughty to-day." "What have they done?" asked mam-

"They took some raisins from your cupboard," said the little girl. 'Did nobody tell them to do it?"

asked mamma. Lizzie looked down. "I did not hear anybody tell them," she answered softly.

"Did they eat the raisins?" asked "They put them into my mouth."

answered Lizzie. "Were you not to blame to take then:?" asked mamma. "Your fingers had no right to them, you know." "They gave them to me," said the

little girl. "But the Bible says, 'If thy right hand offend thee, cut it off.' Must we cut any part of this little hand off?'

asked mamma. "What is it to offend?" asked the

child. "Making you do wrong," said mam-

"But it was only one finger and one thumb," said Lizzie.

"They are two little thieves, then, for they took what did not belong to them. They can no longer be trusted; we must shut them up," said mamma.

Lizzie looked very sorry, while her mother found some black cloth and wound round the finger, then the thumb. Her hand felt very clumsy. She went to bed, and arose in the morning with them still shut up.

"Shall I take this ugly black cloth off now?" she asked, on going to be washed. "O no," said mamma. "We have no proof that they are sorry yet, thereboys will," said Rex. "Nobody leaves fore it is not safe to trust them; they may go right away into the cupboard

"I think they are very sorry said Lizzie, in a painful tone. "But they have not said so," said

Lizzie went down to breakfast with the ugly black rags on. How she held her spoon I cannot tell. I do not think she ate much for she looked unhappy. By and by the little girl came to her mamma, with tears rolling down her cheeks. "Mamma," she sobbed, "it was I made my fingers naughty-I-naughty I; I'm to blame;" and soon the black rag was off from the little fingers .-Sunday School Vistor.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN was in the habit of saying to his children-" Don't drink; don't smoke; don't chew; don't swear; don't gamble; don't lie; don't cheat. Love your fellow man as well as God; love truth, love virtue, and be happy." If every young man in our land would keep this advice constantly before his eyes, and give heed beyond all peradventure. Try it, young Earthquakes and Volcances to it, his success in life would be certain



### the General Conference of the Method D SHOES.

D'S, which are FAR SUPERIOR TO THE

But Joe only laughed the more, and FAX, N.S., APRIL 1.W. C. BRENNAN & CO.

and stronger than he that it was of no equalified approbation; it is frequently aployed as a symbol of mercy; it is used the most sacred ordinances of religion, id in the Old Testament alone it is spokof with favor no less than 105 times. nus far all is clear, and without much in rther attention the moderate drinker poses quietly on what he assumes an auority supreme and indisputable. Anher question, however, presses for utterd attention. Is there not, it may be askms of unqualified disfavor and reprobam? This enquiry is at once met with e strongest and with most confident afmation, and just here the entire queson assumes another face and color. here is wine frequently employed as a mbol of wrath; its use is repeatedly and pressly forbidden, and in over 100 places

Here, then, we have statements which ould at first appear inconsistent and conadictory. Is then the Bible constructed on the principle of a puzzle or a conunam? Does if bland Author of Steps Heaven

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ON and after MONDAY. 3rd APRIL, Trains will run as follows :-

Day Express Trains Will leave Halifax for St. John at 8.00 a.m. and St. John for Halifax at 8.00

Night Express Trains, With Pullman Sleeping Cars attached, will leave Halifax for St. John at 5.30 p.m. and St. John for Halifax at 7.35 p.m.

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Will leave HALIFAX FOR TRURO AND Рістои at 11.00 a.m., and 1.45 р.m. a::d PICTOU FOR TRUBO AND HALIFAX at 6.30 a.m., TRUBO FOR PAINSIC AND MONCTON at 7.00 p.m., and Moncton for Painsec AND TRURO at 5.30 p.m. POINT DU CHENE FOR ST. JOHN at 6.45 a.m., and ST JOHN FOR POINT DU CHENE at 10.45 a.m.

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For particulars and connecting se small Time Tables. C. J. BRYDGES, General Supt. of Government Railways

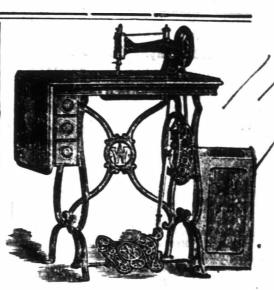
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### Receipts for "WESLEYAN," for week ending April 6th, 1876.

INSTRUCTIONS AS TO REMITTING MONEYS:-1-Post Office Orders are always safe, and not very costly. Next to these, is the security of registering letters. Money sent otherwise is at the risk of the

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

8.—See that your remittances are duly acknow-ledged. A delay of one or two weeks may be by the business of this office. After that enquire, if they do not appear.

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### BIRTH.

At San Francisco, California, on the 13th March, the wife of Charles B. Perkin, formerly of Charlottetown, P. E. I., of a daughter.—(P. E. Island papers please copy).

### MARRIED.

By the Rev. T. Angwin, at Halifax, on the 29th March, Mr. Alfred Kuhn, of Dartmouth, to Annie, daughter of Mr. John Holland, sailmaker, Halifax. At Indian Brook, by Rev. J. W. Howie, on 5th February, Benjamin E. Perry, of Roseway, to Eliza

J. Nickerson, of Indian Brook. By the same, at Roseway, on 7th Feby., William McKay, to Bethia Hagar, both of Roseway. By the same, at Indian Brook, on 7th Feby.,

William J. Swain, of N. W. Harbor, to Emma Smith, of Indian Brook. At the residence of the bride's father, March 25th, by Rev. E. Slackford, Miss Martha E. Caldwell, of Maguapit Lake, to Mr. Stephen N. Marshall, of Scotch Town, G. L.

On the 29th ult., at Barton, St. Mary's Bay, at the house of the bride's father, by Rev. E. Brettle, Captain James William Abbott, to Henrietta, daughter of Lochland McKay, Esq., of Barton.

### DIED.

At Scotch Town, G. L., March 19th, after a painful illness, Elizabeth, aged 50 years, beloved wife of

At French Lake, Sunbury Co., N.B., March 24th, Mr. Albert Clark, aged 49 years.

At Granville Ferry, March 25th, Joseph S., son of Samuel Parker, aged 40 years. At Truro, on the 1st inst., of scarlet fever, Robert

Henry, only son of Israel and Mary G. Longworth, aged 2 years and 4 months. At Clam Harbor, Guysboro' Co., on the 26th inst., David Blois, son of Isaac and Catherine Blois,

of Douglas, Hants Co., N. S. On January 27th, at Kénnebank, Me., while absent from his home in Eastport, of congestion of the lungs, Rev. Alexander McLeod DesBrisay, aged

47 years. With a well-grounded hope of eternal At Truro, on the 27th ult., aged 28 years, How. ard, son of the late James Kitchin, Esq., of Pictou-

On his dying bed he sought the pardon of his sins, and expressed a joyful conviction that Jesu heard his prayers and would receive him to Himself. May his sudden death be a warning to his companions whom he so earnestly exhorted to forsake their sins and meet him in heaven,

At Lake George, March 28th., Joseph Earl Punshon, son of William and Mary A. Branson, aged 2 years and 6 months.

At Factorydale, March 29th., William N. John son, aged 15 years and 9 months.

At Amherst, on the 26th ult., Abel G. Church. aged 49 years. At Amherst Head, on the 27th ult., Mrs. Sarah

At Tyndal Road, Amherst, on the 30th ult., Andrew McLellan, aged 84 years. At Hastings, on the 2nd inst., John Mason, aged

At Mercy Hospital, Omaha, Neb., U.S., in Nov. 1875, of chronic pneumonia, Martin D. Canfield, son of Mr. Jos. B. Canfield, of Wallace, aged 35 years. Mr. Canfield left Wallace some seven year ago at which time he was a member of the Methodist Church. On account of failing health he left Sacramento last fall to return home, but died at Omaha. Only recently have the particulars of his death come to hand.

### MARKET PRICES.

Reported weekly by J. W. Potts, Commission Merchant, St. John, N.B., and G. W. STUART, Market on Saturday April 8th, 1876.

	and and and and and					
	H alif		St. John.			
Butter, Firkins	.17	to .20	.18 to .20			
Do. Rolls	.18	to .20	.20 to .22			
Mutton, per lb	.06	to .08	.05 to .07			
Lamb, prlb. by quarter	.06	to .08	.05 to .07			
Hams, smoked, per lb	.13	to .14	.11 to .12			
Hides, per lb	.05		.051			
Calfskins, each	.25	to 475	.07 to .10			
Pork, per lb		to .091	.07 to .08			
Veal, per lb	.05		.05 to .00			
Tow, per lb			.08 tc .09			
" rough, per lb	$.04\frac{1}{2}$		.05 to .06			
Beef, per lb		to . 8	.05 to .07			
Eggs, per doz	.15	to .19	.16 to .18			
Lard, per lb	.17		.13 to .14			
Oats, per bush	.45	to .50	.38 to .40			
Potatoes per bush	.35	to .45	.40 to .70			
Cheese, factory, per lb	.10	to .12	.09 to .12			
Chickens, pr pair	.30		.40 to .60			
Turkey, per lb	.14	to .17	.15 to .16			
Geese, each	.40	to .60	.50 to .70			
Ducks, per pair	.40	to .60	.60 to .70			
Beans, green, per bush			1.50 to 1.25			
Parsnips, pr bush	.20	to '60	.68 to .80			
Carrots,pr bush	35	to .40	.50 to .60			
Yarn, per lb	.50	to .60	.45 to .55			
Partridges, per pair			.30 to .45			
Apples, per bbl	2.50	to 3.50	GE. 03 00.			
Lamb pelts	.40	to .75				
Rabbits, per pair						

9.50 to 11.00

### PREACHER'S PLAN, HALIFAX SUNDAY, APRIL 9th.

Brunswick St. 11 a.m. Rev. J. Lathern Rev. J. Read. 11 a.m. Rev. J. Lathern. 7 p.m. Rev. R. Brecken, A.M Rev. I. E. Thurlow 7 p.m. 11 a.m. Rev. W. J. Johnson Rev. R. Brecken, A.M. BEECH STREET, 3.30 p.m. Mr. J. B. Morrow 11 a.m. Rev. W. Purvis Rev. W. J. Johnson 7 p.m. 11 a.m. Rev. I. E. Thurlow Rev. W. Purvis.

### POST OFFICE.

HALIFAX, April 1st., 1876.

### NOTICE.

ON and after Monday, 3rd April, THE MAILS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND UPPER PRO-VINCES, per Night Express Trains, will close at this office at 4.30 o'clock, P.M., daily. Mails for the United Kingdom via Portland will close on Thursdays at 4.15 P.M.; and via New York on Mondays Fridays and Saturdays at 4.15 P.M.

H. W. BLACKADAR,

### MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Post-mas-ter General, and marked "TENDERS FOR MAIL SERVICE," will be received at Ottawa, until 12 o'clock noon, on Friday, the 12th May, for the convey once of Her Majesty's Mails six times per week, each way, in Summer, and three times each way in winter, between

### Annapolis and Liverpool.

commencing from 1st July next. The conveyance to be made by Vehicle, drawn by not fewer than two horses. The Route pursued in the conveyance of this Mail

to be via Milford, Maitland, Kempt, Caledonia Cor-ner, Brookfield, and Middlefield. The computed distance between Amapolis and Liverpool is sixty-eight miles.

The rate of travel to be not less than six miles pe nour, including stoppages for all purposes.

The days and hours of Arrival and Departure to be as follows, subject to a right of the Postmaster General to alter same, should he consider it a dvis

For six months, from 1st May to 31st October (Daily Service). Leave Liverpool daily at 3 P. M. Arrive at Caledo-

nia Corner at 7 30 P. M. Leave Caledonia Corner on following day at 5 A.M. Arrive at Annapolis 12 Noon. Leave Annapolis daily at 3 P. M., or after arrival of Train from Halifax, arriving at Caledonia Cor-

ner in 7 hours. Leave Caledonia Corner on following day at 6 A.M Arrive at Liverpool at 11 A. M. For six months from 1st November to April 30th

(Tri-weekly Service). eave Liverpool for Annapolis on Tuesday, Friday and Saturday, Leave Annapolis for Liverpool on Monday, Wednes-

day and Saturday. Hours of Departure and Arrival same as Summer

Months. The Contract if satisfactorily executed, will continue in force for a term not exceeding four years., the Postmaster-General reserving the right to terminate the agreement at any time previous to the expiration of the four years—should the public interest, in his opinion, require it—upon giving the contractor three months previous notice of his inten-All expenses on this route for Tolls, Ferries, &c.,

Each tender to state the price asked per Annum in words at length, and to be accompanied by the written guarantee of two responsible parties, undertaking that, in the event of the tender being accepted the contract shall be duly executed by the party tendering for the price demanded; undertaking also to become bound with the contractor in the sum of Five Thousand Dollars for the due performance of

Printed forms of Tender and Guarantee may obtained at the Post Office at Annapolis, Maitland, Caledonia Corner and Liverpool, or at the Office of

Post Office Inspector. Post Office Inspector's Office

### Halifax 31st March, 1876. MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDE'S, addressed to the Postmaster General, and marked "TENDERS FOR MAIL SERVICE," will be received at Ottawa, until 12 o'clock noon, on Friday, the 12th May, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails six times per week, each way, between

### Digby and Westport,

On and from the 1st July next. The conveyance to be made by vehicle, drawn by not less than two horses. The route pursued in the conveyance of this Mail to

be via Rossway, Centreville, Sandy Cove, Little River, Petite Passage and Long Island. The computed distance between Digby and Westport is Forty miles. The rates of travel to be not less than Five miles

per hour, including stoppages for all pur-The days and hours of Arrival and Departure to be as follows, subject to a right of the Postmaster-General to alter the same, should he consider it advisable so to do.

Leave Digby daily at 6 A. M. Arrive at Westport at 2 P. M. Leave Westport Daily at 10 A. M. Arrive at Digby at 6 P. M.

The Contract, if satisfactorily executed, will continue in force for a term not exceeding four years, the Postmaster-General reserving the right to terminate the agreement at any time previous to the expiration of the four years—should the public interest, in his opinion, require it—upon giving the contractor three months previous notice of his intention. All expenses on this route for Tolls, Ferries, &.

must be defrayed by the Contractor. Each tender to state the price asked per Annum in words at length, and to be accompanied by the written guarantee of two responsible parties, undertaking that, in the event of the tender being accepted, the contract shall be duly executed by the party tendering, for the price demanded; undertaking also to become bound with the contractor in the sum of Three Thousand Dollars for the due performance of the ser-

Printed forms of tender and Guarantee may be obtained at the Post Office at Digby, Sandy Cove, Long Island and Westport, or at the Office of

the Subscriber.

Post Office Inspector's Office,
Halifax, 31st March, 1876.
F. M. PASSOW,

### MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmas-ter-General, and marked "TENDERS FOR MAIL SERVICE," will be received at Ottawa, Until 12 o'clock noon, on Friday, the 12th May next, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails three times per week, each way, between

Blandford and Hubbard's Cove. on and from the 1st July next. The conveyance to be made by vehicle.

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with false hopes of cure.

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1. On many cases of cough it exerts an almost specific remedial influence, and the cases are very few which it quite fails to benefit. Long standing cases and those of aged persons are almost always greatly relieved.

2. Its action is speedy and pleasant; its taste is not disagreeable; and its dose is small. The last point is sure to be appreciated by the invalid.

3. It has received medical sanction, and has been frequently prescribed by some of our leading physicians.

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Druggists.
This remedy has held its way and attained its present reputation by its own merit, with little aid from advertising. It has an established sale, and those who know it will always use it when they need such aid.

But while our climate remains what it is, the army of sufferers from throat and lung complaints will always be a large one, and continually reinforc-ed by new recruits. That all such may be acquaint-ed with this reliable medicine is the aim of this ad-

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Jan. 12-3m

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Between Chester & Kentville. on and after 1st May next. The conveyance to be made by Vehicle drawn by not fewer than two horses.

The route pursued in the conveyance of this Mail to be via Beech Hill, New Ross Road, New Ross, Chester Grant and Chester Basin.

The computed distance between Chester and The computed distance between Chester and Kentville is forty-six miles.

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Printed forms of Tender and Guaranteee may be obtained at the Post Office at Chester and Kentville,

F. M. PASSOW,

Post Office Inspector's Office, ) Halifax, March 24, 1876

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God Save the Queen. Rule Brittania.

Roast Beef of Old England.

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April 8, 1876.—unt ch.

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Rev. A. W. N. Editor

VOL. X

WESLEYA 125 GRAN HALIFAX,

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METHOD: AND SA Literature

AND SCI

Sabbath Schools, purchasing A SPECIA

REV. GEORG

The announce

Rev. Geo. McDo

FROM TH

from the Canadia expressions of ac ism, and sorrow letter on our first friend Dr. Taylor read with specia friends. It was the same issue contained his inte Potts, should also his sad fate. T at Helena, Monta some of our Ca giving the facts have already giv interest of the that it brings th other channel, and The Herald says a son of the old m ed by members searching for the the remains cold ground where h thirty miles dista The body was con his latter labors, the rites of Christ

The following e ter to the Hon. M companied the let news of his death. Witness. The the paragraph are pec view of this beir letter he ever wrot

"There is somet all hearts in the man's funeral. T march of the proce impressive, and this show may he the great salvation suffering the doom feelings of this kin of the believer, as disciple of Jesus to the body-of these Blessed are the d

Lord." The letter then rative of the conve of an Indian boy sense." The relat must be passed over incident, showing capacity of the Ind some suppose it to "Before parting

family, I will brie

stance showing the

native Christian God. I had notice Ka-be-o-sense alv Bible to church, an ing of the lessons and the circumsta riosity. I knew he an inland Indian, teacher had ever pe ness where he was him after service, read,' and his answe taught vou the lette them,' was his rep how you can read barrasment he repli I observed that wh any of our words th up into small par state at this time w translation, in wh ployes English ort words are divided i Mundeedoo is wr When the white ma write it Uh. de-she went to my tent I book and ask my the hymns she had and I soon became form of all the sy simple fact flashed this poor Indian by mitting study has

syllable in his langu

of our departed br

We expect shortly