

The Wesleyan.

137
Richard Rev H. DD

Rev. H. PICKARD, D.D., Publisher.
Rev. DUNCAN D. CURRIE, Editor.

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

\$2 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE
Postage Prepaid.

VOL XXXII.

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1880.

No. 17

DEATH.

I saw a rider ride so fast
Midst snow, and ice, and stormy blast;
He rode a horse so white, so white,
It seemed to light up all the night.

The rider rode with might, and main,
Nor minded sleet, nor driving rain;
The horse was white, and gaunt, and lean,
Nay! every ghastly rib was seen.

I felt the rider's chilling breath;
I knew the rider's name was Death;
That he rode fast to seize his prey
Which he would bear away, away.

Into some deep and darksome tomb
Where all is silence, all is gloom;
There he hath stored his treasures rare,
For death full well doth love the fair.

Oh! dead, most beautiful, most sweet,
Hath old Death chained these lissome feet?
Oh! dead with mouth like crimson flower
Dost grim Death hold thee in his power.

I had one flower of beauty rare,
With starry eyes, and floating hair;
Death's lips an ice cold kiss did give,
Ah! me! my flower had ceased to live.

I sob beside the stone-grey tomb,
My dim eyes strive to pierce the gloom;
Hush! hark! a voice falls on my ear,
These kind words I seem to hear:

"Faint, weary heart, in patience rest;
I hold your darling to my breast:
I burst the portals of the tomb,
And brought her hence to fairer bloom."

"And soon Death's glowing sway is o'er,
Yea! soon he reigns a king no more;
E'en now Death's sharp sting broken is,
For Christ is yours, and you are His."

ZETA.

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

TO-DAY—'Tis to us like a little seed
Which grope its path in darkness towards the
light;
Father: we cannot see; we only feel our way,
And long to leave behind this earthly night.

TO-MORROW—'Tis the opening of the day,
The imprisoned seed then blooms a beautiful
flower;
Father! we pray Thee take us by the hand
When bursts upon our view that glorious hour.

ZETA.

HYMN.

Written at the Holy Sepulcher in Jerusalem.
Saviour of Mankind, Man, Emmanuel!
Who sinless died for sin; who vanquished hell;
The first fruits of the grave; whose life did give
Light to our darkness; in whose death we live;
O strengthen thou my faith, convert my will,
That mine may thine obey; protect me still,
So that the latter death may not devour
My soul, sealed with thy seal. So in the hour
When thou (whose body sanctified this tomb,
Uprightly judged) a glorious judge, shalt come
To judge the world with justice, by that sign
I may be known and entertained for thine.
—George Sandys. 1587-1643.

WHAT HAS CHANNING DONE?

The men who rebelled against the decrees were led by him, and, at the same time, they rejected the complete inspiration of the Scriptures and the divinity of our Lord. Channing marked out a new path. Calm, clear, bold, and in sympathy with the suffering classes, he began to preach those captivating sermons and to write those well-words paragraphs which have entered into our general literature as a permanent element. His life was pure, but without the inspiration of fervor and the faith that needs a definite object for its attraction. He expected much, but believed little.

His chief service, however, was purely humanitarian. Take from his preaching and writings the pleas he makes for the freedom of the slave, the reform of social abuses, the relief of poverty, the education of the poor, and the general uplifting of the helpless, and you have little left. His theology was skin-deep. It touched the fatherhood of God, but never reached the divine brotherhood of Christ. In attacking the controverted tenets of Calvinism, he put nothing in their place but the whipped syllabus of his creedless generalities. One can very easily see the true character of Channing through the medium of his followers. His position was untenable save by himself. He could not found a school that had cohesion and tenacity to a position. The men who built up their paste-board faith around him must either go higher or lower. They generally did the latter. Hence the wild vagaries of Theodore Parker were the most natural sequence of Channingism. Without Channing there could not have been a Parker. The one was the erring child of the more conservative father. One would have expected much from this founder of American Unitarianism. Had he been a firm believer in the divine mysteries of our faith, the golden thread of such writings as he would have produced would have gone into the warp and woof of our theology for all time to come. As it is his works belong rather in the line of our moral

essay than our theological structure. The expectations of him were not realized. It was not possible. The faith of the multitude passed him by, and will never go back and pick him up, save to recall some fine-spun moralizings on man in relation to his brother man.—*Chris. Advocate.*

WHERE IS CHANNING'S PLACE?

Where is Channing's place. It belongs to a moral reform, not a spiritual one. His was not an original mind in its higher production and inventive quality. It is quite the fashion to laud him, to praise his nice sentences, to put him well out in the front of our best thinkers. But he does not belong here. He has built up little and pulled down much. American Unitarianism, nevertheless, was at its best in him. He appeared abruptly in the American life. He has passed away after a brilliancy which borrowed all its force from its connection with prevailing orthodoxy, and which left only the poor cometary scintillations of Parker, Frothingham, and Bellows, behind. One of the dead failures in our theology is Unitarianism, even with Channing as its father. What have his hundred years done? The reaction against extreme Calvinism would have come anyhow. It were better that it had come through better hands. Why does it now and then build a church? I can carry on none of the functions which a true Church means and needs. It cannot evangelize, for the field of the unreached world is like itself, unchristian-like. Its members do not grow. It simply sits still and spins its web of moral generalizations. One Father Taylor, the sailors' preacher, is worth more to Boston and our whole land than ten Channings. The attempt to revive Channing by distributing his books gratuitously to candidates for the ministry in the evangelical Churches will fail. People do not love gratuitous literature. Channing belongs to the past, and our civilization, like our Church, has no time to go back and count its passed milestones.

Channingism has no future in it. It will stand alone as the type of the greatest theological failure in American history during our first century. That system that calls itself a faith, and leaves Christ out of it, cannot live. There is no conserving salt to make it stand the tests of time and trial. It has no projecting capacity. It is the fashion of an hour, and will then take its place among the dried husks of discarded things. Men of literary pretensions may descend upon it, and say that it is beautiful and symmetrical; but all the members of the guild of literature cannot make the world believe that Channing was an American adaptation. He was an icicle when he needed the breath of spring. He was only a pleasant harper when we needed the bread of life from the first teachers in our national history.—*Christian Advocate.*

NARROW LIVES.

An obscure life is not of necessity a narrow one. There are aged people, laid aside by reason of infirmities, from taking an active share in the world's work, who still retain their bright vivid interest in whatever is going on, and who live largely outside and beyond themselves. There are invalids, seldom able to venture from the seclusion of home, who diffuse a benign and wide-reaching influence, which blesses hearts, and strengthens hands, in a way that only the Master sees. To most of us come hours when we sit in the shadow, when our defeated plans and broken hopes seem to be strewn like driftwood on the shore of life; and then, perhaps, we despair of such accomplishment as we would honestly desire, such achievement as would be rewarding and successful, in our day and generation. Let us not lose courage. The Master has another measure of success, and judges in a tenderer and truer fashion, than we can, of our loss and gain. If our opportunities be few, and our privileges limited, we are responsible for what we have, and never for what we have not.

The trouble is that many of us, some in our little retired nooks, and some on our hill tops of social advantage, are willing and contented to live narrow lives. Selfishness is invariable narrow, and nothing is so subtle as selfishness. The home duties of a wife and mother are her first nearest duties. They right-

ly take precedence of others. But there are wives and mothers in all our towns and villages, who are making the daily mistake of so absorbing and concentrating their entire energy in the kitchen and the nursery, that they have neither time nor strength left for anything else. Unconsciously they are growing narrow. They are bringing every thing in life to the rigid rule of an inelastic custom. They test their own and their neighbors' conduct by an arbitrary code, which is good of its kind, but which is not susceptible of the least modification, because their point of view has not varied a hand-breadth in years. Many excellent mothers fail of teaching their children's lives, at the critical moment when youth approaches maturity, from this reason. Their very fidelity to their children's comfort, health, and well-being, has prevented their keeping pace, as mothers should, with the mental and spiritual developments going on in their homes. Sons and daughters turn away from the love that has sheltered and brooded over them all ways, and seek other counselors, sometimes unsafe and unprincipled ones, because the narrowness of the mother repels them.

It seems to me that there is nothing on earth much more beautiful, attractive, and inspiring, than the picture presented to us by some dear, feeble woman, unable to enter with great seal into the details of any labor, but able to help and cheer those who are bearing the burden, by her sympathy, intelligence, and love. How much the Church owes to those older members who only now and then are happy in sitting in their pews, or going to the communion table, yet who love her solemnities, and pray for the progress. These keep in mind her missionaries and her ministers. These take time to name her wants before God, and plead, with faith unflinching, for his Spirit to abide in her temples. These, with enthusiasm kindled at the divine altar, never despair of the prodigal in the far-away land, but anticipate the hour when he shall return to his father's house.

It is a narrow life you are living, friend, if in it you care only for your own profit, pleasure, and enrichment. If you cannot put yourself aside for one who sits in the gloom of bereavement, or the stern pressure of pain, with compassion and consolation, you are narrowing your own power of sympathy. If you cannot deny yourself an hour's ease at your own fire, a bit of ornament or luxury in your dress, or a little rest in the morning or the night, for love's sake, you are dwarfing your soul's growth in Christ-like gentleness.

Some of us have known girls, beautiful, noble, and generous, dowered with wondrous charms of mind and person, and we have seen them entering womanhood, as we might have watched a queen at her coronation. They have gone only a few years, the admired and beloved treasures of their own kindred, or the idolized wives of men worthy of them. But, alas for the unfulfilled promise of the imperial blossoming! These commonplace, vain, and capricious women should not have been the ripened fruit of buds and bloom so fair. It is idle to charge the change upon lack of health, or home care, or any superficial cause. The trouble is deeper. Nobody stands still in this world. Those who do not advance, retrograde; and the brilliant, fascinating, and elegant girl of twenty, unless she lead a narrow, selfish, and too introspective life, should not remain stationary. She should become the gracious, dignified, and lovable woman of forty; the saintly, pure, and almost heavenly woman of sixty.

There are those who reverence sorrow as God's great educator, and think that grand characters are disciplined only by the sharp strokes of adversity. This is but a partial truth. Sorrow is one of God's ministers. So is joy. So is faith. So is tender home-hold love. So is prosperity. The peach grows mellow in the sun. The rose takes on its crimson tint, and emits its sweetest fragrance under June's skies. Trouble, rightly accepted brings forth the precious fruit of righteousness. Sometimes, if resisted, it hardens and crushes. We are not to dictate to our father. We are to be sure that he knows best, and that whatever he sends he sends in love. And as he has placed us in a wide and weary world, with something to do for him, every day it behooves us to see to it that we live, not narrowly, nor niggardly, nor grudgingly, but with liberal hands, and eyes looking trustfully up to him.

A BURIED SOUL.

Two students were travelling together from Penafiel to Salamanca. Being tired and thirsty, they sat down by a wayside spring. While they refreshed themselves they caught sight of a stone upon which was cut the following sentence in the Castilian tongue: "Here is buried the soul of the licentiate, Peter Garcias." "A good joke," laughed the younger of the two, "here is buried the soul—the soul buried! How I should like to know the character who could write such a comical epitaph," and he arose to go away. "There is some mystery in the affair; I will stay to unravel it," said the other. Accordingly, allowing his companion to depart, he began to dig with his knife all around the stone. At length he succeeded in raising it up, when he found, in the ground beneath, a leather purse containing a hundred ducats and a card, on which was written in Latin: "Thou who has wit enough to discern the meaning of the inscription, inherit my money, and make a better use than I have." So the student replaced the stone, and resumed his journey, carrying with him the "soul of the licentiate."

With the above story a famous writer has introduced his most famous book. Might it not serve to point out an important Christian lesson? Though of course, a man's soul can never be changed into a sum of money, or piece of property, may it not be buried with his treasure and share its fate? Was not this the reason why Christ advised men to choose the heavenly store-house for their possessions? "For where your treasure is, there will your heart be also." The heart that is to be exalted with its treasure to the heavens will be safe from all danger; but the soul that is buried with his treasure in any spot on earth will be open to all attacks of the moth, the rust, and the corruption which threaten the treasure itself. And is it not a fact that there are many souls buried with his possessions, and rusted, moth-eaten, or corrupted along with these? How many men are literally buried in business; and how many are buried in anxiety and care on the one hand, and thoughtless pleasure on the other? What a degradation is this to the soul that was made by God, and might sit in heavenly places in Christ Jesus, and eternal constant fellowship with things eternal and divine! What shame, what ruin, what folly! The soul that is worth more than a world, to be buried in the world's dress! The soul that God could lift so high, upon which Christ could work such wonders throughout a glorious eternity, to be corrupted or rusted like any piece of perishable goods! How can a man submit to this who has heard the inspiring words of Christ? Who need stoop to this who has been told of a mighty Redeemer raised so high that he may lift up to his side the lowliest of those who believe in his name? John Bunyan triumphed in the miserable den into which his body had been thrust, and no prison bolts could fetter his soul, or keep it from mounting above the stars. There is not a soul so exalted on the pinnacles of earth that it is not degraded and impoverished, if it suffers itself to be chained down either by golden or iron bands, that it cannot reach those heavenly heights. There is not a soul so buried in poverty, so plunged in care, or so sunk in sin, that it may not, by the help of Christ, wing its flight to where he is gone, bearing all its best treasures with it.

LOVING OUR FRIENDS.

It is wonderful the exquisite pain we contrive to give to people whom we really love very much! We give it by snarling and snapping, saying sarcastic biting things—the idlers of the family being often the busiest in this occupation. Now, with the bee, we forgive the sting for the sake of the honey; but who can forgive the wasp? And who could forgive the bee if he stung not his enemies, but his friends? And that is what some of us do; and O, the sting rankles and poisons the life of people for whom, I verily believe you would lay down your own. Yes, you would die for them; but you will not check your ill-temper or your ill-feeling enough to enable you to live with them. "When two conscientious people quarrel, both think them lives right. Hard words at least will not mend the matter; one might as well try to mend glass windows by pelting them with stones."

Will you learn from a child? Two

boys were caught in a snow-storm. When they were found, the elder was shivering, having taken off his great coat to wrap round his younger brother. Will you learn from a heathen? Euclid—a mere mathematical abstraction to most of us—having offended his brother, the latter cried out in rage,—"Let me die if I am not revenged on you!" To whom Euclid replied: "And let me die if I do not soften you by my kindness, and make you love me as well as ever!"

AUSTRALASIAN METHODISM.

The New South Wales and Queensland Conference met January 21st. The Rev. Dr. William Kelynaek was elected President. The statistical reports showed that an increase of 169 members had taken place during the year, besides the increase of 1,580 in the mission districts. The number of Sunday-school scholars was 13,760. The project of establishing a Thanksgiving Fund, was favorably considered, and a committee was appointed to make out the scheme and lay it before the district meetings. This fund will be applied to the help of the Missionary Society, the Home Mission, Church Extension, Children's and Ministers' Children's funds, the Metropolitan Chapel Building scheme, to the completion and assistance of the Stanmore College undertaking, to the establishment of a school for the higher education of girls, and to fund for the extension of Methodism in Queensland.

The Victoria and Tasmania Conference met at Melbourne, January 21st. The Rev. J. D. Dodgson was elected President. The Rev. Joseph Dare, well known in this country, became a supernumerary on account of failing health. The statistical returns showed an increase of 95 members, the present number being 12,213; the number of children in the Sunday-school is 13,900. The South Australia Conference met at Adelaide, January 20th. The Rev. Henry T. Burgess was elected President. The statistical returns showed a decrease of 62 members, the present number being 4,802. The Conference authorized a Harvest Thanksgiving Fund to be established, with which it is hoped to raise \$50,000 for the relief of burdened trusts.

The New Zealand Conference met at Dunedin, January 21st. The Rev. W. Lee was chosen president. The statistical reports showed that the whole number of ministers was 71, of whom 7 were Maories, and of members 3,737, whom 388 were Maories, being an increase of 122 members over the preceding year. The number of members on trial was 202. Reports were made to these conferences from Newington College (to be removed to Stanmore), New South Wales; Horton College, Tasmania; Prince Alfred College, South Australia; and Wesley College (Theological Institute), New Zealand. The New Zealand Conference had a brief discussion of the class-meeting test. One of the ministers, in making the return of his circuit, had only counted those as members who attended class-meeting. The opinion of his conference, as informally expressed by those who spoke to the question, seemed to be that the meeting in class ought not to be compulsory, but that it should be considered enough if the leader saw each member in private to know how his soul prospered. The conference directed the attention of ministers and congregations to the diligent use of the recognized means of grace, and advised the quarterly meetings, in view of the large immigration to the colony, to concert measures for further evangelistic effort in their respective neighborhoods.—*Methodist.*

SUBSTITUTE FOR CALOMEL.

Sulphate of manganese is now being introduced as a substitute for mercury in the various bilious troubles. In jaundice, hepatic dropsy, and hypochondriasis it is stated to have produced most remarkable results; and in hemorrhoids, and in congestion of the fauces and bronchia, it is proved no less efficacious. Anemic patients, who cannot take any of the preparations of iron, are enabled to take iron with benefit if combined with two to five grains of sulphate of manganese. It is found preferable to administer the manganese in ten grains to a scruple dose in a glass of water, adding a little citrate of magnesia to cause effervescence. By these doses, large bilious dejections are produced. Half a drachm is said to be the utmost dose ever necessary, ten grains being usually quite sufficient.

PURE SPICES!

the attention of our friends to our Report on "Adulteration" just issued, page 28, 43 and 61, and that our Spices are each NO ADULTERATION," after Analysis.

our Packages of

Cassia
Cream Tartar,
pure quality as that sold in
will prove that PURE SPICES
superior kinds and mixtures

UND PACKAGES are put up
25 lb and 25 lb each.
one on each Package
arranted Pure.

PURE SPICES.

bags,
rels,
e.

UTCLIFFE & Co.,
DEALERS IN SPICES.

OUR NAME is on each
Do not buy Spice in
WITHOUT ANY NAME, it is
substituted for the real

F S & Co.



RY & Co.,
LERS IN

ORGANS,
MUSIC BOOKS,
chandise Generally.
St John, N.B.

PORTES
New York: BILLINGS
GUILD, CHURCH
OSE & SONS, Bos-

ANS
attleboro; SHONIN-
DOMINION OR-

struments at Low-
Terms to Responsi-

MUSIC.

attention to this De-
of music, no mat-
ublished, can be had
ay. Our own cata-
pieces mailed free

ry's
Journal,
ery month; 60 cents
es 6 cents.

anything wanted in
ll orders by mail re-
All remittances
d be made in post-

DRY & Co.,
EET, ST. JOHN, N.B.

e & Pure Bred
try

ard,
Sunny-side Far

ound on file at George
per Advertising Bureau
vertising contracts may
ORK.

Newspaper Advertising
es Building, New York,
r advertisements in the
es.

RATES.

Three months	Six months	One Year
\$ 3.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 6.00
6.00	8.00	12.00
12.00	16.00	25.00
20.00	30.00	45.00
26.00	37.50	62.50
28.00	40.00	70.00
38.00	56.00	90.00

0 per cent. added.
change once a month.

DIALOGUE

BETWEEN PAUL THE APOSTLE AND FATHER ABRAHAM.

P. I rejoice to call you "Father Abraham" after the flesh and more especially after the Spirit, and having read and written and preached so much of thee, I would like very much to converse with thee concerning these things, particularly for the benefit of others.

A. And I rejoice to call you my son after the flesh, but especially my son, in the one common salvation, and in the one common faith, by which that salvation is made both yours and mine.

P. Are we not to consider thee as especially raised up, to preserve—to show forth and to transmit the two grand fundamental truths of our most holy religion—viz., the sacrificial death of the Lamb of God for the salvation of the world, and of faith in Him as its only condition, producing a righteous and holy life before God and man.

A. These fundamental truths were held in tact by righteous Abel, Enoch, and Noah before the flood; and after the flood were by Noah transmitted to his posterity, save in a few families, such as Melchizedec and others, they were greatly corrupted by the superstitions and vain traditions of men, and were in danger of becoming obliterated; and it pleased God to reveal himself to me, and to renew the promise of a Saviour believed in by the Patriarchs before me, who should be born of my seed through Isaac, "in whom all the families and nations of the world should be blessed," and it was at this time, that "I believed God and it was imputed to me for righteousness," or in other words I was "justified by faith" as you have termed it.

P. And being made partakers of this precious faith, you were anxious that all in your household should be made partakers also?

A. Yes, "I commanded my children and household after me, to do justice and judgment, that God might bring upon me, that which he had promised, viz., to bless others, as he had blessed me with salvation through faith.

P. And thus your household may be considered as the first properly organized visible Patriarchal church?

A. And a type of the church of God in all time to come; and years afterward, when circumcision was introduced, they all submitted to that rite with myself as their head.

P. Did not God also promise thee temporal blessings?

A. God promised me a numerous seed through Isaac though not yet born; and the land of Canaan for an inheritance to them; but God, blessed be his glorious name, promised me a numerous spiritual seed through Christ, of whom my beloved son Isaac was a type; and a better country, even a heavenly one, of which the earthly one, was but an imperfect type; and it was when this spiritual seed was promised, that God called my name Abraham, saying "a father of many nations have I made thee, for in thee shall all the nations of the earth be blessed," and also "I will be a God unto thee and to thy seed after thee."

P. Thou was then made a federal head?

A. To all believers and their seed, the same God who covenanted to bless me and mine, promised to bless them and theirs also.

P. And when so blessed, they are said to "be blessed with faithful Abraham who is the father of us all who believe whether Jews or Gentiles."

A. Verily so, for the covenant was "the gospel preached before unto me, and is an everlasting covenant.

P. Was thou not made also a pattern of all believers?

A. My son Ishmael by Hagar the bond woman, and my son Isaac by Sarah the free woman, were types—the son of the bond woman, who was cast out, was a type of all those who are born after the flesh, and who seek to be saved by the works of the Law; and therefore are condemned by that Law, which in vain they seek to obey, and must in the end be cast out; while the son of the free woman, is a type of those, who are born of the free spirit, and are children and heirs of the promise of eternal inheritance; and as regards myself as the pattern of believers, it is my faith which is imputed to me for righteousness and obedience which that faith produced in me before God and man, whosoever I sojourned, that is to be imitated by all men, in order to the obtaining of the covenant promise: as I believed they are to believe, as I walk they must walk, and being faithful, "they shall sit down with Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob in the kingdom of God, and all others be cast out."

P. Then the Mosaic Covenant made at Sinai did not affect the covenant made with that 30 years before?

A. That "which comes by Moses" could not and did not make void the covenant made with me, and all believers

unto the end of the world, for that covenant guaranteed to us "grace and truth by Jesus Christ."

P. Wherein then serveth the Law?

A. It was added because of transgression, and served as a schoolmaster, to bring them to Christ, that they might be justified by faith only, and not by the works of the Law, for by the Law is the knowledge of sin and not of salvation.

P. Then the Moral Law showed them their sins and need of a Saviour—the ceremonial with its sacrifices and divers baptisms, showed forth, the sacrificial and all atoning Lamb of God; and the Washing of Regenerating and Renewing of the Holy Ghost?

A. And "when times of the Reformation" came by Jesus Christ, the true Lamb of God dying for our sins, all that was typical and temporary in the mosaic covenant, was done away, "for by one offering He hath perfected for ever them that are sanctified."

P. Then, Christ came to fulfil and to confirm the Covenant made with thee?

A. He came to fulfil the promise made unto our Fathers, the oath which he swore unto Abraham, that we might be saved and serve God in righteousness and holiness and righteousness all our days. He came as a minister to confirm the promise unto the Fathers; and that the Gentiles might glorify God for His mercy; that the blessing of Abraham might come on the Gentiles also, that they might be justified by faith, and—

P. So become the children of faithful Abraham, who is the Father of us all. Let me ask you Father Abraham what are we to understand by "the New Covenant which God promised to make with the house of Israel after those days."

A. It is called a new covenant, as contrary to the "covenant of works" made with Adam in Paradise; the terms of which were "Do this and thou shalt live," and as contrary especially to the Mosaic command made with Israel at Sinai; the conditions of which were "The man that doeth these things shall live by them." This promised new covenant is as old as the fall, and is contained in the words spoken to Adam immediately upon his fall, "The seed of the woman shall bruise the serpent's head," or, "That the Son of God should be manifested to destroy the works of the devil;" and Abraham, Enoch, and Noah believed in the Lamb slain from the foundation of the world, and their faith was imputed to them for righteousness; and when their God and Saviour preached the same gospel unto me, I believed also and became fellow heirs with them of the righteousness of faith. And in the above promise to the house of Israel, God promises the same blessing to them also, by taking away their sins, and to write the law upon their hearts and minds, which he wrote upon the tables of stone; and it is called new also, because it must of necessity be new, when we first experience salvation, and it will always be new, because of the immeasurable love contained therein. Now, both in time and in eternity, the terms of the new covenant are the same as from the beginning, viz., believe and be saved; so that it is the old, old story, and yet the ever new, new story "of Jesus and His love."

P. Praise the Lord for this new covenant of redeeming love, may I still go on and preach it till I die, viz., salvation through the blood of the Lamb, by faith in our Lord Jesus Christ.

A. And in heaven, all kindreds of the earth, circumcised and uncircumcised, baptized and unbaptized, believers and non-believers, as little children, shall all sing the new song forever?

P. It was some years after you believed that you were circumcised. Can you tell me why you were circumcised?

A. Be assured of this, my son, that circumcision was by no means a condition of salvation, otherwise I could never have been justified without it; but God himself justified me, or constituted me righteous, by faith only, years before I was circumcised.

P. I ask again—Why then were you circumcised?

A. You, yourself, hath given the answer, in your Epistle to the Romans:—"He (Abraham) received circumcision as a sign and seal of the righteousness of faith, which he had, yet being uncircumcised, that he might be the father of all, whether circumcised or uncircumcised, that believed." So that in the justification of a sinner before God, no rites or ceremonies, no works done before, or done after, justification, can possibly justify the penitent sinner, but faith only, for by "grace are ye saved through faith, not of works, lest any man should boast."

P. Circumcision was then a gospel sign and seal; and was added to show forth visibly the grand doctrine of justification by faith as its only condition?

A. And also to show forth the circumcision of the heart, and as a seal, to assure us, that all who believed would be both justified and sanctified.

P. Outward and visible signs seem to be necessary not to salvation as also too many believe and teach, but necessary to us, in our state of ignorance and weakness, to remind of spiritual and important truths?

A. Just so, and hence God appointed animal sacrifices to remind us of the true sacrifice for sin;—and Divers Baptisms to remind us of the operations of the Divine Spirit; and the Sabbath, to remind us of the creation of the world in six days, and of its spiritual type, the new creation in Christ Jesus, and of the rest remaining for the people of God; and circumcision in the flesh, to show forth the doctrine of salvation by faith and purity of heart and life.

P. And now instead of animal sacrifices, we have bread and wine in the sacrifice of the Lord's Supper, to show forth the Lord's death till he come; and also our union and communion with Christ and with one another in him. Instead of the 7th day we have the 1st day of the week to remind us of Christ's resurrection, and of our future resurrection from the dead, and our spiritual resurrection; while instead of circumcision, we have baptism, to show forth the promised gift, and operations of the Holy Spirit, and to be a sign and seal of the righteousness of faith, which righteousness secures to us all the blessings flowing therefrom; but when that which is perfect shall come, all these signs shall be done away.

A. Outward and visible signs have changed, but the covenant confirmed before of God with me, and all believers, remains unchanged, and unchangeable, in its blessings, in its subjects, and in its conditions of salvation.

P. Baptism appears to me, to perfect as a sign and seal, what circumcision lacked. 1st. Circumcision signifies the putting away of the body of the sins of the flesh, by the circumcision of Christ; baptism signifies the imparting of the Holy Spirit, for the washing of regeneration and the renewing of the Holy Ghost; while baptism with water is more merciful, more convenient, to all times, places, and peoples; and more charitable, in including the daughters of Zion in its application.

A. But see, my dear son, that you never preach it as a condition of salvation. Keep it as God would have you keep it, a sign and seal, of the gospel of our salvation.

P. I trust I ever shall do so, for when some gloried in being baptized, I thanked God that I had baptized so few, for Christ sent me, not to baptize, but to preach the gospel, and salvation, free, full, and present, by faith in the blood of our Lord Jesus Christ.

A. As many as walk by this rule, peace be unto them and upon the Israel of God. Let me ask you, my son, if your fellow apostle, James, holds forth the doctrine of justification by works?

P. He does, Father Abraham; and yet he by no means contradicts my doctrine of justification by faith only.

A. How so?

P. Because I refer, to an invisible justification of which none is cognizant, but the believer and God who justifieth, but James, refers to visible justification which took place, "when you offered up your son Isaac upon the altar." It was then, you by your obedience showed forth the faith, which you professed to have: The first was justification by faith, the second was the justification of faith, or faith proved to genuine. Both justifications may be illustrated by a carpenter's compass with its two feet: To form a circle, the two feet must move together; the outer one around the centre one; so with faith and works, both must move together: Justification by faith alone, answers to the centre foot, justification by works, to the outer foot; the first works by the second, or works by love and purifies the heart and life; and by the work of faith, the labor of love and the patience of hope, faith is made perfect, and thus a complete and rounded christian character is formed and made meet for heaven. And now I think I have but one more question to trouble you with, and it is this: why then did you administer circumcision to your infant Isaac before he believed?

A. First, because God commanded it, who promised to be a God not only unto me but also unto my seed; and therefore he was a child of the Covenant; and so also was my grandson Jacob. Second, because while they were unassuming infants they were in a salvable state, and the free gifts came upon them unto justification of life; and dying were saved into heaven; but if living and sinning, they were as all other sinners, to be justified by faith only. Now, both my son and grandson were trained up to believe in the Covenant God and Saviour of all, and when through grace they did believe they were justified, then their pre-circumcision was to them as it was to me, a sign and seal of the righteousness of faith, which they had not in uncircumcision but in circumcision, and yet, were not required to be circum-

cised; and God, who is the God of Abraham, justified by faith before circumcision, is also the God of Isaac and the God of Jacob justified by faith after circumcision.

P. The same may be said of baptism, for the same God of those who are baptized after faith, is the God of those who are baptized before faith. Both rites are signs and seals of the same Gospel covenant. Circumcising is anti-Mosaic, is 430 years older than Sinai's Covenant of Works. It is, saith Christ, not of Moses, but of the fathers. Baptism as a rite, is circumcision perfected; and as the Abrahamic covenant of grace includes both believers and their seed, and abideth for ever, therefore, of both Gospel rites, both believers and their infant children are proper subjects. And, in conclusion, of both Jews and Christians it may be truly said, "He is not a Jew nor Christian which is one outwardly; neither is that circumcision or baptism which is outward. But he is a Jew or Christian who is one inwardly; and circumcision or baptism is that of the heart, in the spirit, and not in the letter, whose praise is not of men, but of God." And now, Father Abraham, I thank you greatly and bid you farewell.

A. The grace of our Lord Jesus, and the love of God, and the communion of the Holy Ghost be with us and with all the Israel of God henceforth and for ever and ever. Amen.

J. V. J.

GLEANINGS FROM HOPEWELL, N.B.

DEAR MR. EDITOR.—Feeling assured that a few lines from this Circuit will not be unwelcome to the readers of your "organ." I shall endeavour to give you a synopsis of the prosperity of "our Zion," in this extensive field of labor. It is with feelings of heartfelt gratitude to Almighty God that we say, we are in a position to report progress. During the year, my superintendent and I have labored together in perfect harmony. While toiling in the Master's Vineyard and pleading for souls, God has smiled upon us blest our efforts, and cheered our hearts, the times of refreshing that we have experienced will be treasured in our minds like remembered melody. In the summer months a revival broke out at Alma, and never have we seen a more general spread of religious feeling than that manifested at the above mentioned time and place. People appeared to be hungering for the wine that maketh glad the heart of man. From the surrounding country they flocked to hear the tidings of a Saviour's love.—on several occasions the church was crowded to excess and scores were unable to gain admittance to the building. As a result of united effort at this place, about forty persons handed in their names for church membership, all of whom have since been received into full connection with our branch of the Christian Church, and most of whom are regularly meeting in class. After spending some five weeks at Alma we proceeded to Point Wolfe where we conducted special meetings for two weeks. This place is now chiefly Methodist ground. The church was revived during the special meetings, and ten persons were convinced of sin, sought salvation through Christ, embraced the doctrines of Christianity and were made to "rejoice in the Lord." These have since connected with us in christian fellowship. We have a neat and beautifully finished church at Point Wolfe. Thanks to the benevolent Mr. McGibbon who came nobly to the front and took the enterprise in hand. True the people aided him to the best of their ability, and are deserving of praise for their generosity. Mr. Stevenson of St. John very kindly provided cushions for the seats at a cost of \$90. The church was formerly dedicated to the Lord in the month of December last. It has seating capacity for one hundred and fifty people, is free from debt with a fund of two hundred dollars with which to fence and improve the grounds in the early spring. We may say just here that our friends at Alma intend holding a new church in that thriving village in the near future—the old edifice being out of repair and too small for the accommodation of the congregation. In the month of January we began special work at Caledonia, a field opened up by us during the present year. The storms interfered with us to some extent, but our efforts were not in vain—God's presence was manifested in our midst and souls were truly converted. A society of eight persons was established there, seven of whom are now members of our church. Leaving this place we proceeded to West River a locality quite unknown to Methodist influence up to the commencement of the present Confederal year. Again God's presence was with us, His Spirit was powerfully felt, and soon the cry was heard "what must we do to be saved?" Sixteen persons experienced a change of heart in these meetings and last Sabbath evening Brother Wilson baptized four with water and received fifteen as members of the

Methodist Church—on which occasion he preached an able and most impressive sermon. We have a good congregation and have planted the nucleus of a church in this place. We purpose starting a Sabbath School both here and at Caledonia in the course of a few weeks. Our congregations are good on all parts of the circuit, and outside the special work, a few have come into fellowship of church through the regular means of grace. In reviewing the work of the year, we feel thankful to God for his goodness to us. While the circuit is very extensive, the exposure great, and the work arduous, yet we are comforted with the promise that they who turn many to righteousness shall shine as the stars forever and we hope eventually to reap our reward. We pause ere closing, to meditate on the changes of the year, and as we do so our feelings are strangely intermingled with joy and sorrow. Death has been doing its work amongst us—while our ranks have been filling in with new members, the older ones have been "passing away." Many have been carried on the wings of time into the great abyss of eternity. We have followed to the grave, some whose locks were frosted with age, some who were in the hey-day of life, some affluent in the bloom of youth. Ours is the loss; theirs is the gain. Some of these death-bed scenes were solemnly blessed and the words that fell from the lips of the departing ones will ever linger in memories like the golden rays of the setting sun upon the mountains crown. Soon the scepter (so far as this circuit is concerned) will pass from the hands of the present Superintendent, and we will be removed to other fields of labour, and to form other associations. Bro. Wilson has spent two full terms on this circuit and many of the people are greatly endeared to him and his family, and his exit from them will leave a vacancy not soon to be refilled. Whither we are to be sent we know not, but being on the hands of a benevolent brotherhood, as servants of the most High we are trustful. Our ruling passion is to win souls for Christ and to be of service to the church. Bro. Dobson was, by the united voice of the Quarterly Board invited to take charge of this circuit for the ensuing term but as yet has not accepted. Thanking you for the space given me in your valuable paper and praying for the prosperity of Zion, I am Yours in Christ,

S. C. WELLS.
Hopewell, April 18th, 1880.

CHURCH PSALMODY OLD AND NEW.

DEAR SIR.—It was with pleasure that I read the article upon the above subject which lately appeared in your columns. In it you say, "That most of our organists are beginning to understand that singing congregations reflect the highest honor upon their leaders, and that the most damaging compliment a congregation can pay to those in the orchestra is to listen in silent resignation." I fully agree with these remarks, with the exception of the first few words, as I am somewhat doubtful that most of our organists see this matter as they should. The improvement of Church psalmody or congregational singing is a very important matter, worthy of much attention and thought. The plan suggested by your correspondent, "Laycock," re District Choral Unions, would (in choirs) be very beneficial and useful. But as a matter of general practical utility something simpler is wanted that would be more likely at once to meet the urgent and pressing need of our congregations. One great want of Methodism in its different sections nowadays is good, substantial, soul and spirit stirring congregational singing. Any scheme that would bring this about would really be invaluable. The degeneracy in our singing is most marked and widespread. A certain popular preacher, not a Methodist, states that he visited a Methodist chapel where the singing was rendered by a quartet led by an instrument placed on a shelf behind the preacher and not far from the ceiling, while the congregation sang very little or none at all. The grand hymns of Wesley were sung at one time, he says, until one felt like being carried up into heaven, but now they are sung so that ones heart sinks. That these words correctly describe the singing of our people in many places will be admitted, I doubt not, by most of your readers. Our people have allowed the large organs to come in as their substitutes in the matter of praise, whereas they were intended only to lead and to assist, to which instrument they seem to sing a sort of humming accompaniment in a subdued tone, or, as you happily described it, in a "genteel whisper." They must have the instrument above their voices, hence if it (the instrument) plays forte they sing piano; if it plays piano they stop altogether. They are afraid to sing heartily and lustily, "in tones louder than a genteel whisper," because they evidently think such singing partakes somewhat of "vulgarity" and "bad taste." Hence we frequently here such words following genteelly whispered:—

"We'll crowd thy High as the hills And earth with Shall fill thy praise"

Can people shipping after appears exquisite worshipper of god and learn that to praise Him to three to press heart," with understanding

How to improve has been a quiet thought and at for some years Wales. A plan out by most dete if adopted on th be the means direction. The what as follows of a circuit are to cultivating congr number of hymns from the Connex Book, and sent ing at each pla duty it is to call gregation toget learning these p usual in some p tion to meet an ervice. Af residing in the requisite qu out fee or rewai its turn to give ing. When the t iently well, a ps at a central plac of ministers and in the matter arlemen deliver a critising the suggestions calc future efforts, a noted by all part a taste for corre among the people in a marked m singing at the St

For practical circuit is ground work upon with at have been tried ess. A plan like should be tried if it be tried. Why singing was once tic of the Method one of the means good of souls. L and fire of our fo then have differen have now. An in the matter, and correctly and he will be felt which to pow, reaching preacher and peo so to speak, the Word more earn power, and the praises of God; be and sinners, seein ness of preacher a strange influence out for the living by. All will feel Heaven comes dow And glory crowns "Oh, that met Lord!" "Let e breath praise the Lord!"

A LOVING VACCINATION

Speaking of the tion feeling in R American admits favorable to vaccin here or in Europe, confidence in vaci shaken. The figu form of the pra than an abrogati virus, not contami its virtue by over is, by repeated tra to man—is both f certain efficacy. this fact is require stamping out of st city. In view of general adoption of small-pox, but la of human scourg oughly brought New York, that w tants there were la of the disease, a wise as it is absur to lend themselves of anti-vaccination

RHEUMATISM

I had for some ye troubled with Rheu ness in my knees, s difficulty that I coo from the failure o tried, I had despair thing that could cur vice of a friend, I g ERADICATOR a trial, have completely cu felt any return of t using this medicine, years ago.

Canning, N. S., De

"We'll crowd thy gates with thankful songs High as the heavens our voices raise, And earth with her ten thousand tongues Shall fill thy courts with sounding praise."

Can people really be in earnest worshipping after this fashion. To me it appears exquisitely ironical. Go thou worshipper of good taste and politeness, and learn that God will not allow thee to praise Him by proxy, but will have thee to praise Him with thy "whole heart," "with the spirit and with the understanding also."

How to improve Church psalmody has been a question to which much thought and attention has been given for some years past by the people in Wales. A plan adopted and carried out by most denominations there would, if adopted on this side of the border, be the means of much good in this direction. The course pursued is somewhat as follows:—The congregations of a circuit are formed into a union for cultivating congregational singing. A number of hymns and tunes are chosen from the Connexional Hymn and Tune Book, and sent to the leader of the singing at each place of worship, whose duty it is to call his own choir and congregation together for the purpose of learning these particular tunes. It is usual in some places for the congregation to meet an hour before the evening service. After a while a gentleman residing in the neighborhood, having the requisite qualifications, visits without fee or reward each congregation in its turn to give them a little extra drilling. When the tunes are learned sufficiently well, a psalmody festival is held at a central place, to which a number of ministers and musicians interested in the matter are invited. These gentlemen deliver speeches at intervals, criticising the singing, and offering suggestions calculated to improve their future efforts, and which are carefully noted by all parties concerned. Thus a taste for correct psalmody is fostered among the people, which shows itself in a marked manner in the improved singing at the Sunday services.

For practical purposes the area of a circuit is ground quite large enough to work upon with success. County unions have been tried but with doubtful success. A plan like the above might and should be tried in most circuits. Let it be tried. Why not at once? Good singing was once a special characteristic of the Methodist people, and was one of the means blessed by God to the good of souls. Let us catch the spirit and fire of our forefathers. We shall then have different services to what we have now. An interest will be felt in the matter, and everybody will sing correctly and heartily. An influence will be felt which will spread from pew to pew, reaching the pulpit, until preacher and people will lose themselves, so to speak, the one in preaching the Word more earnestly and with greater power, and the others in singing the praises of God; believers will be edified, and sinners, seeing the intense earnestness of preacher and people, will feel a strange influence inclining them to cry out for the living God, as in days gone by. All will feel that—

Heaven comes down their souls to greet, And glory crowns the mercy seat. "Oh, that men would praise the Lord!" "Let everything that hath breath praise the Lord. Praise ye the Lord!"

A LOVE OF TRUE PRAISE.

VACCINATION.

Speaking of the growing anti-vaccination feeling in Europe the Scientific American admits that the statistics unfavorable to vaccination, collected either here or in Europe, may be true; but its confidence in vaccination remains unshaken. The figures teach rather a reform of the practices of vaccination than an abrogation of it. "Vaccine virus, not contaminated and stripped of its virtue by over-humanization—that is, by repeated transmission from man to man—is both free from risks and of certain efficacy. No better proof of this fact is required than the practical stamping out of small-pox in this great city. In view of the fact, that by the general adoption of correct vaccination, small-pox, but lately one of the worst of human scourges, has been so thoroughly brought under subjection in New York, that with 1,100,000 inhabitants there were last year but 14 cases of the disease, and manifestly as unwise as it is absurd for our newspapers to lend themselves to the propagation of anti-vaccination nonsense."

RHEUMATISM.

I had for some years been very much troubled with Rheumatic pain, and weakness in my knees, so that it was with great difficulty that I could walk about; and from the failure of every thing I had tried, I had despaired of ever finding any thing that could cure me: but, by the advice of a friend, I gave GRAHAM'S PAIN ERADICATOR a trial, one bottle of which have completely cured me, as I have not felt any return of that complaint since using this medicine, more than seventeen years ago.

GURLAND COX, J P Canning, N. S., Dec. 6, 1879.

RELIEF & EXTENSION FUND.

LISTS RECEIVED.

NOVA SCOTIA CONFERENCE.

CUMBERLAND DISTRICT.

River Philip Circuit— R E Black...\$1 00 Jas Hewson... 1 00 Miss L Chambers... 1 00 Amos Okey... 2 00 Mr & Mrs Colburn 1 00 Geo Payne... 1 00 Robt Donkin, pd \$5 10 00 Mr Snow... 1 00 Nelson Fillmore... 2 00 Small sums & coll 2 00 Jas Hodson... 1 00 Ratus Johnson... 1 00 Total, all paid, \$24 55

Warren Circuit.

Warren. Edw Smith...\$2 00 Shinimicut. Harvey Trenholm 1 00 Thos B Smith...\$5 00 Robt T Baxter... 1 00 Daul Somers... 4 00 Miss Lawrence... 1 00 Hugh Arceles... 2 00 T Embree & wife... 1 00 Hilley Smith and, 1 00 Arthur Embree... 1 00 wife, got paid... 1 50 W H Trueman, jr 1 00 Benj Smith... 1 50 Small sums... 1 50 Thos R Smith... 1 00 Amherst Head. Henry Fisher & wife 1 50 Embree Wood... 4 00 Wiggins Smith... 1 00 Barker Taylor... 2 00 Hen Smith, not pd 1 00 Augusta Wood... 1 00 John W Smith, " 1 00 Alban Mason... 1 00 John H Brown, " 1 00 Jane Becharrel 1 00 Mary J Brooks... 1 00 Total, all paid, \$37 75 Small sums... 0 75

Wallace Circuit.

Mrs J G Wells...\$1 00 Rodk Macdonald... 1 00 Mrs J H Stevens... 1 00 Edwin Mackintosh 1 00 Rufus Woods... 1 00 Mis McLeod... 1 00 Ala Lewis... 1 00 Small sums... 4 75 Mrs Kempton... 1 00 Collections... 1 00 Silas Fulton... 2 00 Jas Huestis... 5 00 Total...\$21 75 Rob Trean... 1 00

Wentworth Circuit.

Lemuel Bigney...\$1 00 Fred Ray... 1 00 Angus Livingston 1 00 Wm Swallow... 1 00 J H Livingston... 1 00 Chas Suttie... 1 00 Angus Melver... 2 00 Small sums... 3 75 Aldren McNutt... 1 00 Collection... 0 75 R S McNeill... 1 00 Hibbert Purdy... 1 00 Total, all paid, \$14 50

LIVERPOOL DISTRICT.

Liverpool.

Mrs E Cobb...\$1 00 Mrs Hicks... 1 00 Nath Freeman... 2 50 Mrs Wm Johnson 5 00 Mrs G Freeman... 2 50 J D Sperry... 5 00 J N Freeman... 5 00 Collection... 5 00 Angus Harrington 1 00 Capt Hicks... 1 00 Total...\$29 25

Lunenburg Circuit.

Lunenburg. Alfred Strum... 1 00 Miss Asker...\$2 00 Capt E Strum... 1 00 Mrs J Ernst... 1 00 Mrs A Zwickler... 1 00 Mrs H Holland... 1 00 Mrs J Young... 1 00 A D Heckman... 2 00 Angus McLeod... 1 00 Mrs J Moarsh... 1 00 John Hilly... 1 00 W Mavner... 1 00 Gies... 1 00 John Bobar... 1 00 E Ernie... 2 00 Jos Selig... 1 00 Nathan Mader... 2 20 D Seaboyer... 1 00 H E Mader... 1 00 Nettie Seaboyer... 1 00 Isaac Mader... 2 00 Allen Young... 1 00 Asaph Strum... 1 00 Geo Anderson... 1 00 Mrs A Strum... 1 00 G Bhiel... 1 00 Jas Westhar... 1 00 Saml Chesley... 10 00 Itajah Westhar... 1 50 A Hibb... 1 00 H Sultman... 1 00 B Heckman... 1 00 Elias Whenaught... 1 00 Stephen Mossell... 3 00 Libby Kelly... 1 00 Nathan Mason... 1 00 G Ham... 1 00 J H Selig & wife... 1 00 Kate E Dodge... 1 50 L Rbuland... 1 00 Jas Mader... 1 00 Chas Smith... 1 00 Mrs E Mader... 1 00 H W Wilson... 1 00 Henry Mader... 1 00 Elias Zink... 1 00 Capt Smeltzer... 2 00 Abraham Zink... 1 00 Small sums... 12 60 S N Knichie... 1 00 Collections... 4 00 Mahone Bay. A Pickles... 1 00 Total...\$98 30

Petite Riviere Circuit.

J D Sperry...10 00 Mary E Rieser... 1 00 J C Sperry... 5 00 Alex Rafuse... 1 00 Danl Rieser... 5 00 Gro E Drew... 1 00 W S Drew... 5 00 Mrs Jos McGregor 1 00 Saml Drew... 2 00 Mrs J C Sperry... 1 00 Jos McGregor... 2 00 Saml Smith... 1 00 Nelson Park... 2 00 Jacob Smith... 1 00 W J Drew & wife 2 00 Mr Lewellyn... 1 00 J Layton & wife 1 50 Uriah Stewart... 1 00 W McPherson and Jane Conrad... 1 00 wife... 1 75 Martin Teel... 1 00 Geo Mozes... 1 25 Saml Smith... 1 00 Wm Holden... 1 00 Jos L Smith... 2 00 Saml Sperry... 1 00 Small sums... 18 70 E Heckman... 1 00 P Collections... 6 00 Danl Wolfe... 1 00 Geo Heckman... 1 00 Total...\$82 10 A Friend... 1 00

GUYSBORO AND C. B. DISTRICT.

Manchester Circuit.

Bayfield. Small sums, pd 2 75 5 30 E W Randall, pd \$5 10 00 Port Mulgrave. Geo Irish, pd \$5... 10 00 Mrs Hattie, pd... 1 00 H Murdoch, pd... 5 00 Intervale. Jas Randall, pd... 4 00 W A Ferguson, pd 4 00 Jno Taylor, pd... 2 00 J A Ferguson, pd 2 00 F Randall, pd... 2 00 Geo Cameron, pd 2 00 Mrs T Mapers, pd 1 00 J M Ferguson, pd 1 80 Mrs Warren, pd 1 00 T Ferguson, scur, 1 00 Thos Johnston, pd 1 00 and wife, pd 1 50 Ann Johnston, pd 1 00 Wm Ferguson, pd 1 00 S DeCoff & wife, pd 1 00 Caleb Ferguson, pd 1 50 Small sums... 1 00 J M Ferguson and Collection... 1 65 wife, pd... 3 90 Bayleton. Richd Bruce, pd... 14 00 Collection... 0 25 Madison Morris, pd 1 50 Jas O'Brien, pd 1 00 Total...\$81 25 Robt Hart... 1 00 Sydney Circuit. Chas Blackett... 10 00 Edw Liscomb... 0 50 John E Burchell... 5 00 Frank Liscomb... 0 50 Jas T... 4 00 Capt Marsh... 2 00 Ida... 1 50 Saml Muggah... 1 00 Mrs... 1 50 Cath M Kenrie... 1 00 Matt Brady... 1 00 Minnie... 1 00 Mrs Burns & fam... 10 00 Mrs J McKinnon 1 00 Wm Dobson... 1 00 Jos Woodell... 1 00 A Friend... 1 00 Mrs James Jost... 5 00 Total...\$50 50 Sydney North Circuit. Jno Nisbet, pd \$5... 10 00 Geo Kay, Sydney Wm Haskett... 5 00 Mines... 1 00 Geo B Moffatt... 3 00 Collections... 4 50 J F Armstrong... 1 00 Jane Cann... 0 50 Total...\$25 00 Port Hood, C. B. Circuit. Mrs John Smith...\$5 00 E D Tremaine... 5 00 Hezekiah... 1 50 Geo Watts... 1 00 Joshua... 2 00 Mrs Fraser... 0 40 Total, all paid...\$14 50 Port Hawkesbury Circuit. J de la C Levesque 5 00 A Friend... 0 50 Cap Walter Murray 3 00 Mrs Angus Grant 2 50 Total...\$11 50 Isiah Embree... 1 00

NEWFOUNDLAND CONFERENCE.

BONAVIDA DISTRICT.

Twillington Circuit— T W Atkinson...\$2 00 In memory of Bro Mrs Atkinson... 2 00 E Atkinson... 2 00 H Atkinson... 2 00 Public collections 11 40 In memory of John S Atkinson... 2 00 Total...\$21 40

PURE SPICES

BROWN & WEBB, (LATE AVERY BROWN & CO.)

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

AND SPICE MERCHANTS HALIFAX,

Invite the attention of readers of the WESLEYAN to the

UNRIVALLED EXCELLENCE

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

PURE SPICES A Specialty,

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

Unadulterated Ground Spices

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

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

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

BROWN & WEBB'S SPICES

have invariably stood the test, and been reported

Absolutely Pure Spice.

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

The Best is Always the Cheapest.

Our sale of Pure Spices has increased to a very gratifying extent, and as we purchase the whole Spices in large quantities in the best markets of the world, we are enabled to offer our Genuine Spices at little, if anything, higher prices than are demanded for inferior goods of other brands. Be it understood, however, that we will never sacrifice the QUALITY of our goods to the rage for CHEAPNESS, but will always maintain the standard of purity which has given our brand of Ground Spice the preference wherever it is known.

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

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

BROWN & WEBB WHOLESALE

Drug and Spice Merchants HALIFAX.

April 2nd. April 16-17

MACDONALD & CO

HALIFAX, N.S.

STEAM AND HOT WATER ENGINEERS,

Importers of Cast and Wrought Iron Pipe, with Fittings, Engineers' Supplies and Machinery

Manufacturers of all kinds of Engineers' Plumbers' and Steam Fitters'

BRASS GOODS,

AND THE HEAVIER CLASSES OF

BRASS and COPPER WORK

ALSO

Vessels' Fastenings and Fittings.

Public Buildings, Residences and Factories supplied with

Warming Apparatus and Plumbing Fixtures,

With all the Modern Improvements, fitted by Engineers thoroughly acquainted with our climate.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE SALE AND APPLICATION OF

WARREN'S FELT ROOFING,

And Roofing Materials in and for the Province of Nova Scotia.

Nos! 162 to 172 also 306 Barrington Street, Halifax.

SMITH BROTHERS,

Dry Goods Importers!

AUTUMN AND WINTER STOCK COMPLETE.

We can confidently recommend this STOCK as one of the most extensive we have ever imported and having been purchased under unusually favorable circumstances, will be found of

Exceptionally Good Value.

Every Buyer of STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS and MILLINERY should examine it if only for comparison sake.

FULL lines of AMERICAN, CANADIAN, and MARITIME PROVINCES Manufacturers.

SMITH BROS

25 Duke Street and 150 Granville Streets, Halifax, N.S.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED

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

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

SEE WHAT PHYSICIANS AND THE PEOPLE SAY ABOUT IT.

Messrs. Scott & Bowne: 66 West Thirty-sixth street, New York, Sept. 2, 1876.

GENTS—I have frequently prescribed SCOTT'S EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL with HYPOPHOSPHITES during the past year and regard it as a valuable preparation in scrofulous and consumptive cases, plethoric and effacious. C. C. LOCKWOOD, M.D.

Messrs. SCOTT & BOWNE—Gentlemen—Within the last year I have used in my own family, and in my private practice prescribed very extensively SCOTT'S EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL with HYPOPHOSPHITES and found it a most valuable preparation, especially in diseases of children. It is agreeable to the most delicate stomach; which renders it a very reliable agent as a nutritive remedy in consumptive and scrofulous cases. Yours respectfully, A H SAXTON, M.D Baltimore.

Messrs. SCOTT & BOWNE—Gentlemen—Within the last two months I have fairly tried SCOTT'S EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL with HYPOPHOSPHITES, and I candidly declare that it is the finest preparation of the kind that has ever been brought to my notice; in affections of the lungs and other wasting diseases, we consider it our most reliable agent, in a perfectly elegant and agreeable form. December 10th, 1878. Very truly J. SIMONAUD, M.D. New Orleans, La.

Messrs SCOTT & BOWNE:—Gentlemen—In September 1877, my health began to fail and my physician pronounced it spinal trouble; under his care I got some relief from pain, but my general health did not improve, and early in the winter, I began to raise blood and rapidly grow worse. In May last I was taken with a violent bleeding which brought me to my bed and my life was despaired of for many weeks; violent symptoms appeared, night and morning coughs, night sweats, short breath, and a return of the spinal trouble. My physician stopped the bleeding and then ordered Cod Liver Oil and Lime: and I used various preparations, but they did me no good. I lost all hope of life, and was an object of pity to all my friends. Last September I purchased a bottle of your Emulsion, before it was taken I was better. I then bought a dozen bottles and have taken all with the following results: Cough subsiding, night sweats stopped, appetite returned, pains in spine disappeared, strength returning, and my weight increased from 118 to 140 pounds in sixteen weeks. I have taken no other medicine since commencing with your EMULSION and still continue its use until I am perfectly well. I frequently meet some friend on the street who asks, what cured you and I answer SCOTT'S EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL, &c. I have a friend who has not spoken aloud for 15 months and he is getting better. I gave him a bottle, and he bought two more, then got a dozen and says that it is food and medicine for him. He was given up to die a year ago; but he is improving now wonderfully. My recovery is exciting the surprise of many people; and I shall do all I can to make known your valuable medicine. Very truly yours, H F SLOCOM, Lowell, Mass.

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

For Sale by all Druggists at \$1 per bottle.

SCOTT & BOWNE Manufacturing Chemists, Nov. 14, 79 Year.

NEW YORK and BELLVILLE, ONTARIO

SAMUELA. CHESLEY, M.A

Attorney-at-Law, &c., Lunenburg, N. S.

July 1st

BORDEN & ATKINSON, BARRISTERS

AND ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Solicitors, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, &c.

OFFICE—C.B. RECORD'S RICE BUILDING, Main Street, Monc. (N.B.)

R. A. BORDEN. M. ATKINSON. July 6, 1879.

A AMERICAN HOUSE:

230 ARROYO STREET, Opposite Salem Church and North of Colonial Market.

HALIFAX, N.S.

Terms:—\$1.00 per day. Special arrangements for Permanent Boarders.

MISS CAMPBELL, ov. 25, 1 yr.

L. HIGGINS & Co.,

Successors to Geo. McQuinn, IMPORTERS and DEALERS IN

Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Rubbers.

MAIN STREET, MO CTON, N.B.

July 19-17

THE WESLEYAN

FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1880.

All the Superintendents of Circuits and Missions, in the Conference of New Brunswick and P. E. Island, are, by action of the Conference, required to make a special collection in their Churches, towards the Funds of the General Conference. All Superintendents not having made the above-mentioned collection, will at once comply with the order of the Conference, and forward the amounts to the President of the Conference. Let each Superintendent be prepared to report, at his District Meeting, the amount contributed by each Circuit, then will the several Chairmen be able to report the amount raised in his District to the Conference.

H. McKEOWN, Pres. N. B. and P. E. I. Conf.

PROMPT ACTION NEEDED.

It is a significant sign of the times that three prominent Canadian gentlemen engaged extensively in the liquor business, one a resident of St. John, another a resident of Montreal, and the third a resident of Toronto, have issued a circular, calling upon all friends of the traffic in these Provinces to contribute funds to preserve their imperilled business. It is the professed intention of the leaders in this movement to appeal to the Privy Council of England. Their one chief ground of hope for a reversion of the decision of the Supreme Court of the Dominion is the fact that one of the Judges (Henry) dissented from the views of the others. To bring such an appeal before the Privy Council will involve, in one way and another, a large sum of money. The money, probably, will be forthcoming.

The Temperance Alliance of Canada has issued a circular calling for action. The formation of Provincial Branches of the Alliance, in those Provinces where they do not now exist, is desirable. There never has been a time in the history of the temperance movement in this country when wise councils were more needed than now. There never was an hour that more loudly called for the prompt, vigorous, and united efforts of philanthropists of every creed, and of conservative temperance men than the present. We now have the opportunity for securing splendid victories for the right. This opportunity involves great perils. Rash measures should be avoided. Untimely effort will be followed by discomfort. Ill-advised counsels will bring defeat. A serious blunder may overturn the car of temperance, and throw us back five-and-twenty years.

Let temperance veterans, who have borne the burden and the heat of the day, gird on the armour once more, and with whitened locks fall into line, and give us the benefit of their experience and their council. Let young men, with the ardour and the enthusiasm of opening manhood, rally around the standard. Let the churches, in the name of the Lord, lift up their banners for Temperance. Let all lovers of whatsoever things are true, and lovely, and of good report, zealously work for the suppression of the evils of intemperance. And then will the principles of temperance be so firmly established amongst us that a repeal of the Canada Temperance Act will be no more probable than a repeal of the Ten Commandments.

THE GENERAL CONFERENCE FUND.

The Discipline of The Methodist Church of Canada provides for the raising of a General Conference Fund. The necessity of such a Fund is clearly apparent. Each Annual Conference is required to see that a collection in aid of this Fund shall be taken up once a year in each circuit within its jurisdiction. If the several circuits throughout our work would faithfully respond to this call of our discipline, the Fund, probably, would be sufficiently ample to meet promptly all claims upon it. The Fund, however, is far from being as strong as it ought to be. The reports of the Conferences show that the London Conference last year, and the Toronto Conference last year, each contributed about \$2,000.00 to this Fund.

The three Eastern Conferences contributed each less than \$50.00 for the same year, to the same Fund. The reports from the circuits of the Eastern Conferences, for the present year, so far as they have been published, show scarcely any better collections for this Fund, during the current year, than those of the preceding one. Is this as it ought to be? Does this exhibit suggest such intelligent loyalty toward the connexion, on the part of the East, as our whole church has a right to expect from us? May not our ministers and people think of these things.

THE WITNESS CORRESPONDENT.

The writer whose ill-advised letter appeared in the Halifax Presbyterian Witness, a few weeks ago, over the signature of "A Methodist Minister," and who announced himself, at the same time, as a "young preacher," has spoken again, through the columns of that paper. His second epistle is in some respects more objectionable than the former one. We were inclined, after some reflection upon his first effusion in the Witness, charitably to assume that its writer had, perhaps, hastily conceived and written his remarkable paper, and had, probably, upon reading his production in print, regretted that he had given publicity to such offensive assertions. We hoped that if he could not see the propriety of offering an apology for the wrong done, he would, at least, be pleased to say no more upon the subject, and let it pass out of memory as quickly and as easily as possible. In the last Witness, however, he, after having had time to reflect, virtually affirms that he has said nothing to the readers of the Witness about the Methodist laity and ministry that needed to be either withdrawn, or modified.

The assertions of the correspondent of the Witness are important only because of the source whence they profess to come. The force of a statement depends upon what kind of a person is behind it. Such sentences as the correspondent in the Witness has given to the public, coming from some sources, would be passed by as unworthy of any notice. But as they come from the pen of one who announces himself as a member of the fraternity that he defames, and who strikes in the dark, and behind a mask, they demand another kind of treatment.

It is only natural that many of the laity and ministers of the Methodist Church should desire to know the name of the writer of the Witness' letters. Several ministers who have been suspected, have promptly and indignantly disclaimed any connection with them. We, happily, do not know by whom they have been written. It is known to us, however, beyond dispute, that their author is a resident of Nova Scotia. We gather from the two articles in the Witness the following particulars, which their writer gives us concerning himself: (1) He is a Methodist minister; (2) he represents himself as a "young preacher," which term, however, is somewhat elastic and indefinite, and might easily mislead; (3) he is "satisfied" with his present circuit; (4) he has had "a large measure of success;" (5) "he possesses," he says, "a ready gift of utterance;" (6) he was, for some years, in the habit of preaching extemporaneously, and often "said things in the pulpit that he did not intend to say," and "frequently left out things that he had meant to say;" (7) on his present circuit he had adopted a new plan, involving the "writing out of his sermons from the first word of the exordium to the last word of the peroration, and committing it all to memory;" (8) he now takes a manuscript into the pulpit and occasionally glances at it; (9) in former years he sometimes talked to his congregation when preaching, he now regards talking as an "old-fashioned style," in which "helter skelter exhausters" only indulge.

The Witness correspondent says we failed to comprehend the meaning of his letter. He also says we misquoted him, and he gives an instance as follows:

"When he states I used the name of Bishop Simpson he is equally in error. The good Bishop's name was not mentioned by me."

The recklessness or want of memory, and the unreliability of the Witness correspondent, will be apparent by examining his first letter in the Witness of April 3d. In the 39th, 40th, and 41st lines of his first letter, we have, in a quotation, the following words:

"Whence comes the mighty eloquence of such men as Gough, and Bishop Simpson? They both affirm," etc.

With those words in the letter to which he refers, and in clear type, he says he neither "used" nor "mentioned" the "good Bishop's name."

As he does not desire to retract a word of his former letter, and as he asserts we have not understood him accurately, it is well, perhaps, that we should quote a few of his sentences, and leave our readers to

judge whether or not we have correctly interpreted him. He says:

"I would far prefer to use the abominable MS. than fall into disjointed, helter-skelter, senseless rattle on the one hand, or dry and stupid common-place on the other. I utterly dissent from the position that 'any man of ordinary ability can learn to preach without notes if he will.'"

"Let any man of ordinary ability have his subject arranged in his mind, no matter how carefully, and he will sit down after the delivery of his sermon conscious that he has said things which he ought not to have said, and left unsaid things which he ought to have said. Of course clerical snobs and egotists will not feel this, for they are always men of more than ordinary ability. The greatest objection I have is that it encourages indolent preachers to remain indolent. They know they can talk fluently, and hence when they hear their tongues wagging, they think they are preaching. In nine cases out of ten their eloquence is bombast, and their preaching rant. We have in the Methodist Conferences of the Maritime Provinces between two and three hundred ministers, not one of whom ranks above mediocrity as a preacher. To what may we attribute this? May it not be attributed to culpable indolence on the part of the clergy, and stupid prejudice on the part of the laity? Both Presbyterians and Methodists shrink from the appearance of the paper in the pulpit, consequently the preaching of the first is apt to be homeopathic in ideas, and of the latter allopathic in words. The rank and file of our congregations believe in a helter-skelter exhauster of the old-fashioned style."

A correspondent writing to us, under date of the 14th inst., says: "From my place in the far East, I rise to express my sense of indignation at the article in a late number of the Presbyterian Witness, which has for its head 'The Other Side,' and for its tail 'A Methodist Minister.' Between these two ends there are marks of 'that old serpent,' &c.; and to me, as one who loves and reveres my ministerial brethren, and the Methodist Church in these Provinces, the sting of the thing is in its tail."

Another correspondent, who, by some parties, was supposed to be the author of the mischievous letter, has written to us affirming that he had nothing to do with it; and adding: "It seemed strange to me that any reader of the WESLEYAN should fail to identify at once, the style that characterizes the communication of 'A Methodist Minister.'"

We hope our correspondents will excuse us if we withhold from publication, at least for the present, the letters they have sent to us. It is not advisable to prolong the discussion of this subject: enough, probably, has already been said: not to have said as much would, perhaps, have been a fault.

MEN IN HIGH PLACES.

One of the old classic books that young people were accustomed to read in the schools a generation ago, tells of an ancient oriental king, who, at an important crisis in his national affairs, sent an ambassador from his court on a diplomatic mission to the court of a contemporary and powerful sovereign. The ambassador was not as successful a diplomatist as it had been hoped he would be. He succeeded, however, in bringing home to his own country some valuable stores of information, and in giving to his king an enlarged idea of the grandeur of the court to which he had been sent. The report which the returned ambassador presented to his monarch concerning the city and people that he had visited, contained the following suggestive words: "I found their city a palace, and their senate a congregation of kings."

If an ambassador from one of the oriental kingdoms of the present day were now to visit the United States, and read the campaign papers of both of the great political parties, how his imagination would be startled. How full those papers are, day after day, of strange stories about the grandest statesmen of that grand country. The better the man, the better he is abused. The more brilliant in good deeds one's career has been, the more violently is he slandered. Such an eastern ambassador very probably would go back to his own country and say: "I found their cities habitations of rogues, and their senate a congregation of public plunderers."

CHURCH DEBTS.

Last Easter Sunday was, in more ways than one, a high day amongst our Israel in the United States. In several places it was made the occasion of earnest efforts to remove financial burdens with which the churches were oppressed. Three of the Methodist Churches in Baltimore succeeded in paying off debts to the amount of \$120,

000 on that day. The Mount Vernon Peace Church, which is the largest of the three, took the lead. It was erected eight years ago in the most fashionable part of the city. The ground cost \$100,000. The building cost \$250,000 in addition. It is the finest church in America. Methodism has no church in the world equal to it. When it was dedicated it had a debt of \$140,000; five years ago \$80,000 of that sum was paid. On last Easter Sunday the balance of \$60,000 was all paid off. The subscriptions were from \$5 to \$7,500. It was a time of joy and triumph, of weeping and rejoicing, and of rare enthusiasm, such as Baltimore never knew before.

The debt of the Church of the Ascension, Baltimore (\$55,000), was paid off by the Easter collection.

At St. Mary's Church, Brooklyn, New York, a package was laid upon the plate, on Easter Sunday morning, containing \$10,000, the gift of Seymour L. Hasted, which was to pay off the debt against the church.

We know of several churches in the Maritime Provinces that are now burdened with debt, which might be entirely relieved of their financial encumbrance, at an early day, by a prudent, timely, and earnest effort.

We have given our readers, on another page of this issue, large extracts from the Canada Temperance Act. Those extracts contain the peculiar features of this law. The parts omitted refer especially to the provisions for holding elections, and to the rest of the machinery necessary for carrying out the enactment. Temperance workers should make themselves well acquainted with the provisions of this Act.

We have omitted this week our usual amount of matter for our young people, to make room for the insertion of the Canada Temperance Act. In subsequent issues we will make up for lost time.

The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States, will commence its session in Cincinnati, to-morrow, May 1st. No session of the General Conference has been held there since 1836. At that time there were three Methodist churches in that city, with about 1,500 members. One hundred and fifty delegates were in attendance. The Cincinnati of the present time with its immediate suburbs has twenty Methodist churches with about 450 delegates in attendance at this General Conference.

Some of our correspondence comes to us by way of the Ottawa Dead Letter Office. We sometimes get a notice from the Dead Letter Office asking us to send to that office a few stamps, and a letter addressed to us and which has been "insufficiently prepaid," will be forwarded. It is probable that letters have been intended for our office, and have never reached their place of destination, for want of proper care in the postage of the letter. The posting of letters is one of the things that should be done with care.

The Transfer Committee will be in session, in Montreal, during the ensuing week, or at least it ought to be. We have a pretty clearly defined idea of how the Transfer Committee should be constituted, and what from year to year it should do. But as things now are, very few transfers have been made since the organization of our church, and very few are likely to be made until the General Conference shall amend the section of the Discipline in reference thereto.

The venerable Rev. James G. Hennigar, of Canning, was married in Halifax on the 25th of May, 1880. He and his excellent wife whose half century of married life will terminate on the 25th May, are deserving of the honors of a golden wedding.

EDUCATIONAL SERMONS.—Rev. Chas. Stewart, D. D., of Sackville, will preach in Grafton Street church at 11 a. m., and in Brunswick St. church, at 7 p. m., on Sunday next. Rev. Thomas Rogers, A. M., of Horton, will preach in Brunswick St. church at 11 a. m., and in Grafton St. church at 7 p. m., on the same day. These gentlemen visit Halifax, at this time, in the interest of the Educational Society of the Methodist Church of Canada.

Blackwoods Magazine for April, 1880, has been republished by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 41 Barclay St. N. Y. The following are the contents: Brummagem Morality; Reata—Part XIII; The Peasant Proprietors of Norway; Bush-Life in Queensland—Part V; The Afghan War: Passages from the Note-Book of a Staff Officer—Part II; Eleanor; a Tale of Non-Performers; The Prince Consort; The Crisis Abroad; The Appeal to the Country. The Reader having greeted his

old friends, "Reala," John West, and the "Staff Officer," and devoted a few minutes to the contemplation of the lovely "Eleanor," cannot fail to be struck with the political tendency of the other articles. One is devoted to an examination of the standard of morality set up by the Radicals. Another discusses the dissolution of Parliament, the issues at stake, and the spirit in which they are contested. A third describes the positions of the nations of Europe at the present time and the importance and influence of England. Even the reviewer of the last volume of the "Life of the Prince Consort" gives his views on the politics of Europe and relations of England with the continental Powers, though there are some pictures of home life given also; and the peasant proprietary system of Norway is statistically and uninvitingly described as a warning to England against reformers who would subdivide her land.

The periodicals reprinted by Leonard Scott Publishing Co. (41 Barclay St. N. Y.) are as follows: The London Quarterly, Edinburgh, Westminster, British Quarterly Review and Blackwoods Magazine. Price \$4 a year for any one, or only \$15 for all, and the postage is prepaid by the Publishers.

LITTELLE'S LIVING AGE.—The number of the Living Age for the weeks ending April 17th and 24th respectively, contains the following articles: Hamlet's "Life of Turner, Edinburgh; Charles Watson, London Quarterly; The Marbles of Egina, Fortnightly; Among the French Friends in Burgundy, Fraser; The British Peerage, Temple Bar; The Civil Code of the Jews, and Chinese Progress and Russian Diplomacy in Central Asia, Pall Mall; Hindoo Powers of Memory, Athenaeum; A Tidal Problem, Nature; with instalments of "Adam and Eve," "The Crook-Meg," and "Verena Fontaine's Rebellion," and the usual amount of poetry.

As a new volume began with the number for April, this is a good time to subscribe. Fifty-two numbers of sixty-four pages each (or more than 3,300 pages a year), the subscription price \$3 is low; for \$10.50 the publishers offer to send any one of the American \$4 monthlies or weeklies, with The Living Age for a year, including the extra numbers of the latter, both postpaid. Little & Co., Boston, are the publishers.

In the North American Review for May, ex Judge Jera S. Black continues the very interesting series of papers on the Third Term Question begun in the February number. His article is entitled "Gen. Grant and Strong Government," and its purpose is to show, first, that the limitation of tenure of office in the Presidency to two terms is a fundamental principle of our republican form of government; and secondly, that not only does disregard of that principle threaten the permanency of our republican institutions but that Grant's third candidacy is essentially a plot to revolutionize the republic and introduce monarchy. Mr. Leslie Stephen writes of "The Religion of all Sensible men," and speculates on the prospect of that religion displacing the present creeds of the multitude. The creed of the present future, he says must be capable of assimilating modern scientific theories. George Tichnor Curtis continues his series of articles on "McLellan's Last Service to the Republic." These papers are especially valuable on account of the large number of hitherto unpublished documents which they contain. Mr. Francis H. Underwood contributes an essay on R. W. Emerson and his writings; and an anonymous writer labors to show that the United States Government cannot, consistently with the Monroe Doctrine, permit the construction of an American Isthmian Canal, unless the same shall be controlled solely by cis-Atlantic Governments. The notices of New Books are by Mr. Axel Gustafson. The Review is sold by all booksellers and newsdealers generally.

Laurent H. Tremblay, Esq., Professor of French, has left on our table his "New Method for imparting to Englishmen the (Parisian) Pronunciation of French in Eight Lessons." Published by C. W. Knowles, Windsor, N.S. Price 50 cents. This will be a valuable work, no doubt, for those who are studying the language.

POSTAL CARDS.

MANCHESTER, GUYSBORO, CO., April 27th, 1880. MR. EDITOR.—No money in this part of the country. Hay very scarce, and cattle perishing. A great amount of destitution and suffering along the shores.

NAPPAN, April 26th, 1880. MR. EDITOR.—We are enjoying prosperous times here in several departments of our work. We have just commenced Methodist services in a new place, and have already received thirty-seven new members. We purpose opening a new Sabbath School next Sabbath.

MID. MUSQUODOBOIT, April 28. MR. EDITOR.—A weekly prayer-meeting has lately been established here; prospects encouraging. As far as they have been held, the attendance has been excellent, and good has resulted. The Sabbath services, also, have been well attended. W. L.

CORRESPONDENCE

BEDEQUE, P. E. I., April 14, '80. MR. EDITOR.—Affliction has been permitted to visit the home of one of the oldest members of our church, at Wilmot Valley. His two sons, both in the prime of life, were called away by death within a few days of each other. The following address of sympathy was presented to them by their neighbors:

The address of which brother Percival speaks was presented to the afflicted parents—Mr. and Mrs. George Clarke, of

Wilmot Valley, P. E. I. signed by Alexander Lavelle, eighteen other persons. It expressed sympathy for the bereaved whose household has been so short time, invaded by death, breathes a prayer for divine aid and strength to be given to the necessities of the bereaved.

MR. EDITOR.—It is seldom anything in the WESLEYAN old part of the Methodist have often wondered if anything gotten on worth or if we are too much taken world to think of the church reference to the church. I suppose Mr. Editor the Method of Amherst contains some Temperance men and women found in any church. They fine kind, nothing will keep the Reform Club or Lodge, but it seems so strange that excuse will keep them from the therrings of the Church—our all churches have amongst its Masons, Oddfellows, Grangers and Tradesmen, who acting vice given in the good Book, a in business" it is very comded to see how they work to various orders and institutions they belong, but it seems as forget that the first offering of the church—what is the reason method of the Methodist Church to methodical for them? do more money by strict attend worldly affairs? or does it coo see that the Church meeting up—what about the Harvest crop pay for the trouble—what vineyard will it keep itself—Master say when he calls for the produce? Amherst, April 8, 1880.

UNITED STATES METH

The Rev. S. McBurney, past Methodist church at Hazardville, was "surprised" by his evening after his return from C. After refreshments and appropriate, an original poem was read the pastor happily responded, his high appreciation of the awarded him.

Rev. C. B. Pitblado, pastor of odist Church at Portsmouth, N. shire, and formerly of Nova S. the recipient of a flattering rec the evening of the 12th inst. in Church, the entertainment consist concert and readings, of a character, arranged by the you and intended to show the gra appreciation of the society at of their popular pastor for the In the audience were several citizens of the city, irrespective relations. Bro. P. has succeeded in the affections of both his and of many in the communiters upon his new year of duty happiest auspices.

Rev. Dr. W. Arthur, and H. McDonald, of the Wesleyan C. and Rev. Wallace McMullen, of Conference, delegates to the Gference of the M. E. Church, pool, April 15.

Rev. Henry T. Hopkins, a loast preacher living at Newark, burned to death a few days ago attempting to light a piece of pyrostore. He was eighty-three years

The Chautauque meetings for anence with the School of Langt 6 to August 19; the Foreign Mstitute, July 31 to August 5; C Assembly, August 3-19; Anniv the C. L. S. C., August 7.

The Round Lake Camp Me year will begin June 12. The special services at Ocean summer will begin July 5th.

A Mrs. Ann DeGroot, a re Newark, New Jersey, has built thodist church in that city at he pace, and presented it to the C in architectural appearance the unique, picturesque and beaut harmonizes well with the elegan residences in the avenue where osted.

Rev. Mr. King, a Baptist presnt for to baptize a man who shot at Stantonville, Ky. Imme entirely impracticable; so he d sprinkling. It is said that he did

HOME AND FOREIGN IT

A working man in Manchester, and, recently gave an "object of bread, to represent the wages of low-workmen, he cut off a slice, saying to his audience, "this you give to the city government, a larger slice which he then cut off, "is what you give to the general good." Then with a vigorous flourish he cut off three-quarters loaf saying, "This is what you give to the poor." Only a thin slice then ed, the greater part of which he e for the public house," leaving on crumbs, "and this you give to yourself and family."

The following specimens of some written examinations of the Lond schools are worth reprinting: "In Turin?" "Tureen is the cappy; the peopl there live on d

Wilmot Valley, P. E. Island. It was signed by Alexander Laird, M. L. C., and fifteen other persons. It expresses their sympathy for the bereaved parents.

DR. EDITOR—It is seldom if ever I see anything in the WESLEYAN about this old part of the Methodist heritage. I have often wondered if there was really anything going on worth writing about.

Amberst, April 8, 1880. A. Y. M. The Rev. S. McBurney, pastor of the Methodist church at Hazardville, Connecticut, was "surprised" by his people.

UNITED STATES METHODISM.

Rev. C. B. Pithado, pastor of the Methodist Church at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and formerly of Nova Scotia, was the recipient of a flattering reception on the evening of the 12th inst., in the M. E. Church.

Rev. Dr. W. Arthur, and Rev. F. W. McDonald, of the Wesleyan Conference, and Rev. Wallace McMullen, of the Irish Conference, delegates to the General Conference of the M. E. Church, left Liverpool, April 15.

Rev. Henry T. Hopkins, a local Methodist preacher living at Newark, N. J., was burned to death a few days ago while attempting to light a piece of paper at the stove. He was eighty-three years of age.

The Chautauque meetings for 1880 commenced with the School of Languages, July 8 to August 19; the Foreign Mission Institute, July 31 to August 5; Chautauque Assembly, August 3-19; Anniversary of the C. L. S. C., August 7.

The Round Lake Camp Meeting this year will begin June 12.

Special services at Ocean Grove this summer will begin July 5th.

A Mrs. Ann DeGroot, a resident of Newark, New Jersey, has built a new Methodist church in that city at her own expense, and presented it to the Conference.

Rev. Mr. King, a Baptist preacher was sent for to baptize a man who had been sent to Rintonville, Ky. Immersion was entirely impracticable; so he decided to sprinkle. It is said that he did it well.

HOME AND FOREIGN ITEMS.

A working man in Manchester, England, recently gave an "object lesson" that was full of meaning. Taking a loaf of bread, to represent the wages of his fellow-workmen, he cut off a moderate slice, saying to his audience, "this is what you give to the city government."

Col. Lovell, C. B., of the Royal Engineers, now stationed in Halifax, died on Saturday last. He was 57 years of age. He had been 39 years in the service.

The following specimens of some of the written examinations of the London public schools are worth reprinting: "Where is Turin?" "Turin is the capital of Italy; the people there live and birds

nests and has long tails." "What do you know of the patriarch Abraham?" "He was the father of Lot and ad ten wives—one was called Hissimale and t'other Hagar. He kept one at home, and he turned t'other into the desert, where she became a pillow of salt in the day time, and a pillow of fire at nite."

It does no harm once in a while to reproduce the moral which John G. Saxe attaches to one of his best poems:

Because you flourish in worldly affairs, Don't be haughty and put on airs; With insolent pride of station; Don't be proud and turn up your nose; At poorer people in plainer clothes;

A singular suit has just been decided at Cincinnati. Mrs. Ann Farley, a widow, brought suit against Dr. William Carson, a leading physician, to recover \$5,000 damages for injuries caused to her feelings by reason of a post-mortem examination of her husband by the defendant.

The Presbytery of Montreal have reached the following conclusion in regard to the re-ordination of ex-Roman Catholic priests:—"That the ordination of the Church of Rome is confessedly erroneous and defective in its object, yet ought not to be entirely ignored."

A coloured Baptist Church, at Augusta, Ga., has split on the colour line. The blacks declare that the mulattoes put on too many airs; the latter complain that the blacks do not treat them with sufficient consideration.

At Sartainville, France, the other day, an English ship was wrecked, and all hands lost. The bodies were washed up by the sea, and among the wreckage were found Roman Catholic and Protestant Bibles, showing that both churches were represented among the crew; and the priest refused, on account of the Protestants, to allow any of the dead to be buried in the cemetery.

Poor French Roman Catholics do not get married in church because of the expense. A first-class marriage, performed at the high altar of a Parisian Church, costs about \$300. For this sum the parties get a grand array of choristers, wax tapers, beads, and clergy in gorgeous vestments.

The Legislature of New Brunswick was prorogued on Friday last.

A resolution providing \$75,000 for Parliament buildings, was brought in by the Attorney General, and passed by a vote of 25 to 9.

The liquor dealers of St. John have united with others throughout the Dominion and are raising a fund for the purpose of carrying the decision of the Supreme Court in regard to the constitutionality of the Canada Temperance Act to the Privy Council.

BELLEVUE DEVELOPMENTS.—The work of tunnelling at the bottom of the pit No. 2, towards the vein of albertite, touched by the diamond borer, has been proceeding satisfactorily till a few days ago, when a couple of miners were struck by a sudden jet or outburst of gas, and thrown back from the face of the level some twenty feet, though not injured.

The presence of gas together with the issue of water, has prevented the work being since actively prosecuted. An air fan is being prepared, which, when completed, will ventilate and permit work being resumed. In the meantime the issue of gas continues unabated. The roar of escaping gas was almost like distant thunder.

One of the bore holes was unplugged in the reporter's presence and a light applied to it, when at once a large, brilliant flame shot up, and burned for some time steadily, until the hole was re-plugged. Arguing from analogy furnished by experience of mining, in the Albert mine, the presence of gas is an evidence of albertite—perhaps not amounting to a demonstration, but still a fact establishing the very great probability of the near presence of albertite in quantity. Some of the stockholders appear to be sanguine they are in the eve of an important discovery.—Post

NEWFOUNDLAND. ACCIDENT TO THE S. S. "CASPIAN."—The Allan Company's mail steamer "Caspian," Capt Troels, twelve days out from Liverpool to Baltimore, struck the Wash Ball rocks on Friday morning at nine o'clock, while attempting to enter the harbor in a dense fog. The "Caspian" was promptly and safely steered through the Narrows, and grounded near the wharf of Mr Shea, agent of the Allan Steamship Company. Her fore compartment is full of water, and all the dry goods will be seriously damaged there. The goods shipped by Newfoundland buyers are all forwarded, and will, in most cases, be utterly destroyed. There are on board about fifty cabin passengers, and three hundred steerage and intermediates. The point of land on which the steamer struck is about a mile and a half from the place where she now lies. The cargo is being discharged, and until the steamer is considerably lightened, no accurate estimate can be formed of the extent of the damage. It is an unfortunate circumstance that there is no dock in St John's capable of lifting a ship the size of the "Caspian." At the time the steamer struck there was no pilot on board. Some four hundred miles of drifting slab ice had been passed before the steamer made the land, which was at a point slightly north of the Narrows, and deviating somewhat from her course in regard to this, the fatal rock was infringed upon.

NEWS OF THE WEEK. NOVA SCOTIA. David Power, Assistant Deputy Marshal of Halifax, died suddenly on Sunday morning last. He appeared to be in his usual excellent health up to a late hour Saturday night. He was forty-four years of age, and had been City Marshal over ten years.

The Directors of the Bank of Nova Scotia have passed a resolution expressing their deep regret at the loss sustained by the Bank in the death of their late agent at Digby, Mr. Henderson, and their appreciation of the seal, vigilance and high integrity which he has at all times displayed in the discharge of his responsible duties as agent of the Bank; and also, they express their warmest sympathy with the widow of Mr. Henderson in her sad and sudden bereavement.

Col. Lovell, C. B., of the Royal Engineers, now stationed in Halifax, died on Saturday last. He was 57 years of age. He had been 39 years in the service. The funeral took place from the residence of the deceased's physician, Dr. Woodill. The paegeant was very large and imposing, and consisted of all the Imperial troops in the garrison, a number of militia officers, civic dignitaries and private citizens. The procession proceeded to Fort Massey Cemetery, in the following order:

Firing party, composed of one Company of the 97th and 101st Regiments. The Royal Artillery, marching four deep. Royal Engineers. Band of the 101st Regt., playing a dead march; Band of the 97th Regt. Body on a gun-carriage, and drawn by Sergeants of the 101st and 97th Regts., Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers. Mourners. Deceased's Horse, led by Grooms. Lieut.-Governor, H. W. Chipley, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate and other Civic Officials, Private Citizens. 101st Regt., marching four deep; 97th Regt., marching four deep. Militia officers. Carriages.

The pall-bearers were Gen. MacDougall, Col. Drayson, Col. Cockburn, Col. Laurie, Col. Cameron, V. C., Col. de la Fosse, and Lieut.-Colonel Fremantle. Large numbers of persons lined the streets along the route of the procession.

Rev. Wm. J. Ancient, (Church of England) who recently severed his connection with Trinity Church, Halifax, has been the recipient of a purse and \$150 from the congregation of Trinity.

The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance was in session at Great Village, N. S., this week.

A fire broke out in Yarmouth at three o'clock on the morning of the 25th inst., in a building occupied by G. F. McMann, gas-fitter, and finally destroyed the building; also that owned by Morton and Allen, gas-fitters, etc.; and the building owned by D. Sullivan. The three buildings were entirely destroyed. The contents of McMann's, and Morton and Allen's were saved in a damaged condition. The total insurance is about \$9000, and the total loss, as far as known, about \$10,000.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

A fire at Canterbury, N. B., on the 21st inst., destroyed nine houses and shops, and several barns. The parties burned out were Thomas Faulkner, Luke Lawson, W. W. Grant, J. M. Farlin, J. Cunningham, F. Laughlin, and J. Cavanagh. Loss about \$10,000.

The trial of Capt Powers, at St John, for scuttling the barque "Brothers' Pride," is dragging its slow length along. It will probably cost the county from \$4,000 to \$5,000.

A new Methodist Church is being erected at Lincoln, Sunbury County, about six miles below Fredericton.

The St John river is now open for navigation. Mr Lowlor, of Chatham, is the contractor for the new Parliament buildings at Fredericton.

The "Transcript" says:—"The Methodists of Dorchester have gone to work in real good earnest to erect a new church building. A good site has been obtained from David Chapman, Esq., near the residence of that gentleman. An active committee is engaged in forwarding the matter, and all differences as to a site have been harmonized."

The House of Commons have voted \$7000 to aid the sufferers. The Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise conjointly give \$500. Others have given large subscriptions to the same object.

Hon George Brown has been in a very low state from his wound, but on Monday afternoon his medical attendants had hopes of his recovery. It is expected that Parliament will be prorogued next week.

The Pacific Railway debate closed on Wednesday morning at 1.50, when Mr Blake's amendment to defer the construction was defeated by 133 to 49.

The House of Commons in Committee of Supply on Thursday voted \$100,000 for the extension of the I C R to deep water at St John, N. B.

Joseph Lamont, one of the chiefs of the Abenacke Indians presented the Princess Louise with an address congratulating her on her safe return to Canada. The address was written by the chief himself and embodied strong proofs of loyalty.

UNITED STATES. Senator Edmunds, at Washington on Friday, speaking of the use for an army, said, if the despatches were correct, Canada had refused to do what the United States might rightly feel justified in insisting upon as a matter of justice. The condition of Europe gave weight to the principle that it is the part of wise statesmanship to be prepared for whatever may come, though he hoped no trouble would ever come.

NEW YORK, April 22.—The morning papers are filled with details of last night's disaster at the Madison Square Gardens, New York. Mr. Mackay, superintendent of the Fair, says at 8.30 his attention was called to the cracking of the walls in the Art Gallery. He went there promptly, and found the room full of people. Fearing the walls were about to give way, he sent a man to turn off the gas from the regulator below, and then requested the people to leave the room on the pretence it was so warm the pictures were being injured. Many protested that they had paid for admission, but meanwhile gas lights were being slowly turned down and the visitors left. At this time pieces of mortar were falling from the ceiling, and the action of the dancers in the adjoining room caused the floor to vibrate and the walls to shake ominously. McKay was turning to leave the room when he heard a succession of sharp reports, and saw the outer walls go out. The roof fell at once. As the walls fell, the Seventh Regiment was passing down Fifth Avenue on dress parade. The news of the calamity reached Col. Clarke, and he called his command and told them to take off their coats and do what they could. After the disaster Jay Gould was seen in Delmonico's, strangely excited, enquiring whether his son had been hurt. The following were killed: Mrs. W. A. O. Hegeman, Miss H. S. Willett, Maria Connolly, nursemaid to Mrs. Hageman, and Wm. M. Tilton. One report says half the pictures in the art gallery are ruined, and that the 13 bronzes were not seriously damaged.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

An interesting squabble is proceeding in the P. E. Island newspapers, in which Mr John Harper, formerly of the Victoria School, St John, appears to be a prominent figure. The Charlottetown "Presbyterian" is "after" Mr Harper with a very sharp stick.

The Charlottetown "Argus" says that the harbours of Souris and Grand River are open. The schooner C. W. Lyle arrived at the latter port from Souris over a week ago.

The summertime "Journal" says:—Travelling on the ice has ceased. A few more days of sunshine, accompanied by an easterly wind, will no doubt make the ice in the harbour a thing of the past.

WESTERN PROVINCES.

The city of Hull in the Province of Quebec, and about two miles from Ottawa, has been almost destroyed by fire. The fire is alleged to have broken out in a house occupied by B. Sabourin on Bridge street east, April 22nd, and owing to a high wind, spread rapidly, both in a northerly and easterly direction. Despite every means available the flames could not be checked in their furious march, and building after building was destroyed. The houses, with few exceptions, were light wooden ones, and furnished the best material for the conflagration. The Hull, as likewise a portion of the Ottawa Fire Brigade, set themselves resolutely to battle with the flames which, however, they were unable to contend with. The whole area of ground, composed of Church, Duke, Lante, Kent, Albion, Wellington, Charles, Central, Wright, Hannah, and several other streets were burned. The heat was intense, and the smoke so dense, that the city was almost shrouded in darkness. The fire raged from 3.30 until 7 o'clock, when the wind fortunately changed, and it was got under control. It is estimated that between 700 and 800 houses are destroyed, and over 4000 people homeless. The disaster was not unattended with fatal results.

SEVERAL LIVES BEING KNOWN TO BE LOST.

whilst reports are current that at least a dozen have perished. It is known positively that a woman named Datremouille was burned and a man named Ouilette. The woman was confined recently, and was unable to leave the house. Ouilette was seen to rush from his blazing dwelling into the street and fall dead. He was terribly burned. Numerous accidents occurred. The area of ground over which the fire travelled is a mile long by four hundred yards wide, and the smouldering masses tell too well of their devastation. In numerous cases the occupants saved their furniture, which is now piled on the public streets. Horses, cows, pigs as well as other domestic animals perished. This is a sad blow to the place, and will cause a good deal of suffering and destitution to those who have been rendered homeless.

The Queen accepted the resignation of Lord Beaconsfield on Thursday, and sent to Lord Hartington desiring his attendance at Windsor Castle.

The London "Post" says: "It is understood that Lord Hartington frankly told the Queen he recommended that Mr. Gladstone or Lord Granville be consulted. He was then empowered to see them."

The "News" says: "Gladstone kissed the hands of the Queen on his appointment yesterday as First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer. He received a perfect ovation at Windsor, and spoke from the window of a railway carriage, thanking the people for their kindly greetings."

The following appointments have been definitely made: Earl Granville, Secretary of State for the Foreign Department; the Marquis of Hartington, Secretary of State for India; H. C. E. Childers, Secretary of War; Lord Selborne, Lord High Chancellor; William E. Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland; Lord Northbrook, First Lord of the Admiralty. Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Chamberlain received offers of the Under-Secretariats. Mr. Chamberlain declines, and Sir Charles has not yet accepted.

FRINK'S REFLECTORS.—The time has long gone by when halls and public buildings had to be insufficiently lighted with a few scattered gas burners or oil lamps; and the powerful reflectors that throw their light upon audiences that are gathered in our large buildings tell luminously of the progress of the age, and the inventive genius of Mr. J. P. Frink, by whom they are chiefly made. The forms of this reflector are so familiar that it is not necessary to describe them, as there is hardly a hall or a church in the country of any pretensions where they may not be found, and we presume it is safe to say there is not one where they have not answered perfectly all that is claimed for them. The heat of the lamps or gas draws up the foul air which passes through an opening in the reflector to the roof, thus keeping the atmosphere free from noxious odors and substances; whilst the reflection obtained from it is superior to any other form of lamp or burner in use. It is stated by those who use it that the economy of the arrangement is remarkable. Mr. Frink is also the patentee of the window reflectors which are needed to throw light into dark offices and counting rooms, which in cities, where economy of space is an object, are too frequent. In such this invention is found to be invaluable.

WEEKLY CALENDAR. 1880. SUN. Moon High Water. Clock. May. Rises. Sets. Rises. Hal. St. J. Slow.

PHASES OF THE MOON. Last Quarter 1st day, 9h, 3m, a.m. New Moon, 9th day, 2h, 2m, a.m. First Quarter, 17th day, 6h, 10m, a.m. Full Moon, 24th day, 2h, 24m, a.m. Last Quarter, 30th day, 6h, 39m, p.m.

Robert Hull, baptist preacher, b. 1794. Machiavelli, political writer, b. 1469. Isaac Barrow, preacher, d. 1677. Napoleon Bonaparte, died, St. Helena, 1821. St. John before the Latin Gate, 95. Who the Great, emperor, d. 973. William Jay, preacher, b. 1769.

Book Steward's Department

1. Rev. H. PICKARD, D.D., Book Steward.
2. Rev. T. W. SMITH, Assistant Book Steward.

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

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

INSTRUCTIONS AS TO REMITTING MONIES:—
1.—When sending money for subscribers, say whether old or new, and if new, write out their Post Office address plainly.

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

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

RECEIPTS for "WESLEYAN"

Table with columns for Name, Amount, and Date. Includes entries for H N Bent, C J Houseman, Rev R Crisp for Wm Estey, etc.

MARRIED

At the residence of the bride's father, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. J. J. Teasdale, Capt. Thomas Rogers, of Halifax, and Minnie, daughter of Mr. Nathan Lewis.

At Kentville, April 21st., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Edwin Clay, M.D., father of the groom, Henry P. Clay, M.D., of Halifax, to Minnie J., eldest daughter of H. Shaw Esq., M.D.

DIED

At Salisbury, N. B., on Sunday, 26th inst., peacefully trusting in the Saviour, Harriet, widow of Mr. Jehiel Sentell, and youngest daughter of the late Joseph Sentell, Esq., of Windsor, aged 60 years.

March 18th trusting in Jesus, at Handley Mountain, Annapolis Co., Mr. Erasmus S. Miller, in the 29th year of his age, leaving a wife and two children to mourn the loss of an affectionate husband and kind father.

At Liverpool, Queen's County, on the 29th of January, 1880, Captain Matthew J. Drew, in the 80th year of his age.

The Great Church Light.

FRINK'S PATENT REFLECTORS. Give the most powerful, the softest, cheapest and the best Light known for Churches, Stores, Show Windows, Parlors, Banks, Offices, Picture Galleries, Halls, Depots, etc. New and elegant designs.

Send size of Room. Get circular and estimate. A liberal discount to churches and the trade.

L. P. FRINK, 551, Pearl St., N.Y.

E. BOREHAM,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, &c., &c.

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

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

AT THE OLD PRICES.

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

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

232 Argyle Street, 3 Doors North Colonial Market N.B.—We refund money if Goods do not suit.

mar 5—6m

BOOK COMMITTEE

The Annual Meeting of the Eastern section of the Book Committee, will be held (D. V.) in the Minister's Vestry, Grafton St. Church, Halifax, on Thursday, May 6th, at 9 o'clock, a. m. The meeting of the Executive will be held in the Book Room, on the evening previous at 8 o'clock. JOHN McMURRAY, Chairman.

Hymn and Tune Book Committee.

A meeting of this Committee will be held (D. V.) in Grafton St. Vestry, on Tuesday, May 4th, at 2 o'clock, p. m. JOHN McMURRAY, Chairman.

LAME HORSES.

Do not give your horse up till you have tried Fellows' Laming's Essence. It will cure spavins, Ringbones, Curbs, Splints and Stiff Joints. GOOD ADVICE.

If you are troubled with Indigestion, Jaundice, Bilious Complaint, Bad Breath, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Dizziness, Liver Complaint, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn, Costiveness, etc., try Fellows' Dyspepsia Bitters. They will cure you. Price 25c.

EVERY HOUSEHOLD

should have a bottle of Fellows' Speedy Relief. For sudden Colds and Sore Throat no remedy has ever been discovered to equal it. As a liniment it will cure Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Burns, Bruises, and wounds of every description. It is the best and cheapest medicine ever offered to the public. Mothers will find it invaluable in the nursery and it should always be kept near at hand in case of accident. Price 25 cents.

PREACHERS' PLAN HALIFAX

SUNDAY, MAY 23, 1880.
11 a.m. Brunswick St. 7 p.m.
Rev. T. Rogers, A. M. Rev. C. Stewart, D. D.
11 a.m. Grafton St. 7 p.m.
Rev. C. Stewart, D. D. Rev. T. Rogers, A. M.
11 a.m. Kaye St. 7 p.m.
Rev. W. H. Evans. Rev. C. M. T. ler.
11 a.m. Charles St. 7 p.m.
Rev. S. F. Huestis. Rev. W. H. Evans.
11 a.m. Cobourg Road 7 p.m.
Rev. W. A. Black, A. B. Rev. S. B. Dunn.
11 a.m. Dartmouth 7 p.m.
Rev. C. M. Tyler. Rev. W. A. Black, A. B.
BEECH STREET 3.30 p.m. Rev. I. M. Melish.
Preachers' Meeting every Monday Morning at Brunswick St. Church, at 10 o'clock.

MUSIC BOOKS!

A NEW TEMPERANCE SONG BOOK, of Low Price, but the very best quality. By GEORGE C. HUGG, and M. E. SEAYES, with the valuable assistance of a number of our best song and music writers. A well printed and beautiful little book. SEND 12 CENTS (in stamps) FOR SPECIMEN. Costs but \$10.00 per hundred, and 12 cts. for single copy.

ARTHUR SULLIVAN'S VOCAL ALBUM Contains TWENTY-FOUR of the best songs of this famous composer, any three of which are worth the moderate price of this fine volume, which is \$1.00.

All Sunday Schools that try it take to WHITE BOOKS (30 cts). No better Sunday School Song Book ever made.

NEW ENGLAND CONSERVATORY METHOD FOR THE PIANOFORTE (\$3.25, complete. In 3 parts, each \$1.50. Has been for years a standard and favourite method, and is constantly in use by the teachers of the conservatory, and by thousands of others.

Try LAUREL WREATH (\$1.00), High School Singer. Try MASON'S TECHNICAL EXERCISES.—Piano (\$2.50). Try THE MUSICAL RECORD. Weekly (\$2.10 per year). Try GOSPEL OF JOY (30 cts). Best "Gospel" Songs. Try AMERICAN ANTHEM BOOK (\$1.25).

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston. C. H. DITSON & Co., J. E. DITSON & Co., 114 & 843 Broadway, 792 Chestnut Place New York. Phil.

TENDERS.

TENDERS will be received by this Department at Ottawa, up to the 10th May next, for the construction of a DWELLING HOUSE, for the Fog Alarm Engineers on Sambro Island, County of Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Plans and specifications can be seen, and Forms of Tender procured, by intending Contractors, at this Department, here, and at the Agency of this Department, Halifax.

Tenders to be addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the outside, "Tender for Sambro Dwelling." The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

WM. SMITH, Deputy Minister of Marine, Department of Marine, Ottawa, 17th April, 1880.

Send for My New Catalogue.

Forwarded free to any address.

H. HARRIS, NURSERY AND FLORIST, Cor. Robie & North Sts April 30—2w

PURE SPICES!

WE beg to call the attention of our friends to the Government Report on "Adulteration of Food," for 1879, just issued, page 28, 43 and 61, where it will be found that our spices are in each instance marked "NO ADULTERATION," after thorough Chemical Analysis.

Our Packages of

Pepper

Ginger

Allspice

Cassia

Cream Tartar.

are guaranteed of same pure quality as that sold in bulk. Experiment will prove that PURE SPICES are better value than inferior kinds, and mixtures at lower prices.

Our QUARTER POUND PACKAGES are put up in boxes of 16 lb and 25 lb each.

With our name on each Package and Warranted Pure.

NORTON, KING'S CO., N.B., Aug 2, 1876.

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

MRS. RACHEL M. MCCREARY. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

THE LADIES

of the METHODIST CONGREGATION, ANNAPOLIS.

intend to hold a Fancy Sale & Public Dinner in the vicinity of the Railway Station, on DOMINION DAY, Proceeds to assist in paying the Debt on their Parsonage, and help the Sunday School. Donations of Articles or Money will be thankfully received by the Committee—

Mrs. Richards, Miss Loomer, Mrs. A. Lockwood, Miss Goldsmith, Mrs. Nicholson, Miss Ada Eagles, Miss Rice, Miss Cynthia Grey, Miss Sarah Hardwick, Miss Newcomb.

Feb. 6

WHOLE SPICES.

PEPPER in bags

MACE

ALL-PIECE, in bags,

NUTMEGS,

GINGER, in barrels

CLOVES, in bales

CASSIA, in cases.

FORSYTH, SUTCLIFFE & Co.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN SPICES.

CAUTION—See that OUR NAME is on each package and take no other. Do not buy Spices in fancy packages WITHOUT ANY NAME, it is sure to be inferior stuff substituted for the real article. April 9 F S & Co.

LIGHT BRAHMA FOWLS,

EGGS FOR HATCHING.

THE ADVERTISER offers to supply to Farmers and others, Eggs from the "Tees" strain of Light Brahma Fowls imported by him from Pennsylvania this winter. The Light Brahma is most profitable, costing no more to raise a nine pound Brahma than a four pound Barndoor. The advertiser received the first prize at the late Halifax Poultry Show for the heaviest Cockerel any variety. Price \$3.00 per 13, and \$5.00 per 26 Eggs, carefully packed and sent to any part of the Dominion. Cash must in every case accompany order. Each order executed in turn. Eggs from pure stock. Brown Leghorns same price. Address J. PENNINGTON, 32 Bishop Street, Halifax, N. S.

April 23. 2mos



LANDRY & Co.,

DEALERS IN

PIANOS, ORGANS,

SHEET MUSIC, MUSIC BOOKS,

And Musical Merchandise Generally.

52 King Street, St John, N.B.

PIANOFORTES

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

ORGANS

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

First-Class Instruments at Lowest Prices. Easy Terms to Responsible Buyers.

SHEET MUSIC.

We pay particular attention to this Department. Any piece of music, no matter when or where published, can be had from us without delay. Our own catalogue of over 2500 pieces mailed free on application.

Landry's Musical Journal,

published on 1st of every month; 60 cents per year; sample copies 6 cents.

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

Address LANDRY & Co., 52 KING STREET, ST. JOHN, N.B. July 10—1y

S. L. SHANNON, & SON,

Barristers and Attornies-at-Law, 42 BEDFORD ROW, - - HALIFAX Jan 9, 3m



The Greatest Blood Purifier

EXTANT IS

GATES' LIFE OF MAN BITTERS

BUT FOR CHRONIC DISEASES

THE INVIGORATING SYRUP

SHOULD BE USED IN CONNECTION.

NORTON, KING'S CO., N.B., Aug 2, 1876.

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

MRS. RACHEL M. MCCREARY. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

THE LADIES

of the METHODIST CONGREGATION, ANNAPOLIS.

intend to hold a Fancy Sale & Public Dinner in the vicinity of the Railway Station, on DOMINION DAY, Proceeds to assist in paying the Debt on their Parsonage, and help the Sunday School. Donations of Articles or Money will be thankfully received by the Committee—

Mrs. Richards, Miss Loomer, Mrs. A. Lockwood, Miss Goldsmith, Mrs. Nicholson, Miss Ada Eagles, Miss Rice, Miss Cynthia Grey, Miss Sarah Hardwick, Miss Newcomb.

Feb. 6

ENCOURAGE HOME MANUFACTURE.

New Boot and Shoe Store

We have just opened in the store lately occupied by C. R. THOMPSON, No. 166 Granville Street, next door South of the LONDON HOUSE, a splendid Stock of

BOOTS and SHOES,

The greater part of which have been MANUFACTURED BY OURSELVES

AT THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

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

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

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

THIRDLY—As you buy from the maker his responsibility to you is greater than if he had purchased the goods of another and was selling them again.

If the style and size of the boot does not suit, you can have them made at a trifling additional cost. We sell for CASH and cash only to keep strictly to this we cannot send out for approval, all parcels being paid for before they are sent.

Should they not suit we will return the money.

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

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

FISHERMEN'S and MINER'S BOOTS a Specialty.

Remember the place

166 GRANVILLE STREET,

First Door South of the LONDON HOUSE.

A. A. BLISS.

March 12—1y



CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Tenders for Tanks and Pumping Machinery.

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

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

By order, F. BRAUN, Secretary.

THE CHEAPEST BOOKS

EVER PUBLISHED.

THE STANDARD SERIES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

No. 11—SELF-CULTURE. — By John Stuart Blackie, Professor in the University of Edinburgh. A valuable book. Price, 13 cents. (Usual price, \$1.00.)

H. PICKARD, Methodist Book Room, 125 Granville Street.

Berkshire Swine & Pure Bred Poultry

WRITE Prichard, Sunny-side Farm

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.

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

ALEX. FLEMING, Sackville, 14th April, 1880. ap. 29—1

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

AND CARD OF THANKS.

THE SUBSCRIBER having removed his old premises 123 Upper Water Street to 184 GRANVILLE STREET, (One door North of the Army and Navy Depot.)

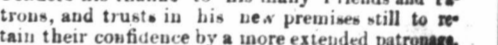
Tenders his thanks to his many Friends and Patrons, and trusts in his new premises will maintain their confidence by a more extended patronage.

With Central Position, Superior Facilities, and greatly enlarged Stock of Cloths, Ac., &c., he hopes to guarantee satisfaction in Custom Clothing of all kinds.

READY MADE will be found remarkably cheap.

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

William Cunningham, April 16—3m.



CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Tenders for Rolling Stock.

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

20 Locomotive Engines

20 First-class Cars (a proportion being sleepers.)

20 Second-class Cars do do

3 Express and Baggage Cars do do

3 Postal and Smoking Cars do do

240 Box Freight Cars

100 Flat Cars

3 Wing Ploughs

2 Snow Ploughs

2 Flangers

40 Hand Cars.

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

Drawings and specifications and other information may be obtained at the office of the Engineer in Chief, at Ottawa, on and after the 15th day of MARCH next.

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

By order, F. BRAUN, Secretary

Dept. Railways and Canals, June 20

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

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

Table with columns for Space, One Week, Four Weeks, Three Months, Six Months, One Year. Includes rates for 1 inch, 2 inches, 4 inches, 9 inches, 12 inches, 13 inches, 18 inches.

Special Notices per week 80 per cent. addd. Yearly Advertisers may change once a month.

Rev. H. PICKARD, D.D., Book Steward. Rev. T. W. SMITH, Assistant Book Steward. VOL XXX

Facis nos ad T. Cor nostrum, do

When I a merry lit Slept on my mat I a-ke'd no sweeter rest But that was not

When I, a maiden, Sought laurel for Its fair green leaves But laurel was no