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The Church Guardian.

"Grace be with all them that love our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity."—Eph. vi. 24.
"Earnestly contend for the faith which was once delivered unto the saints."—Jude: 3.

Vol. 2.—No. 31.

THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1881.

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EDITORS.

DR. DOLLINGER on the 28th of February reached his eighty-second year.

THE Rev. T. Pelham Dale has, it is stated, accepted the offer of a living in the diocese of Lincoln, and consequently the living of St. Vedast, Foster-lane, will be vacant.

THE *Daily Telegraph* says it is believed that Lord Dufferin will shortly be appointed to succeed Mr. Goschen at Constantinople, and that he will be accompanied by Mr. Plunket.

THE remains of Victor Jacquemont, the French naturalist, who died at Bombay nearly sixty years ago, have been exhumed and embarked on a man-of-war for conveyance to France.

MAJOR BROMHEAD has conveyed to Windsor Castle the staff and a fragment of the colours of the 2nd battalion of the 24th Regiment, which had been recovered from the field of Isandlana.

At the last M. A. examination in the University of Madras, N. Vaidyanabhan, a native student, by obtaining the highest marks for political economy, was declared to be the winner of the Cobden Club Silver Medal.

It is said that after a sermon by the Bishop of Bloomfontein, at Brighton, a cheque for £3,000 was handed in by a member of the congregation towards the fund which the Bishop is raising for the erection of his Cathedral.

THE fine old hymn, "Rock of Ages," was translated by Mr. Gladstone into Latin, and fell into the hands of some monks, and was sung in the convent, they never dreaming that it was a Protestant hymn, and never having heard of Toplady.

Twice as many churches have been consecrated in Virginia within the last three years as were consecrated in any other diocese of the American church. Virginia ranks next to the diocese of New York in the number of its candidates for holy orders.

A GERMAN has invented a method of executing criminals by electricity, which is likely to do away with the bungling and cruel method now in use, and thus to obviate many of the objections to capital punishment. The death is instantaneous, and apparently without pain.

St. Stephen's, Walbrook, which is considered the master-piece of Sir Christopher Wren, has been re-opened after repairs. This Church was originally erected in 1428, on a site given by Sir Robert Chicheley, then Mayor of London, but being destroyed in the Great Fire was rebuilt in 1672 by Wren, who is said to have successfully attempted to set up a dome, a comparative imitation (though on a diminutive scale) of the Pantheon at Rome, as a kind of probationary trial previous to the erection of the gigantic dome at St. Paul's Cathedral.

A new Cunard steamship, the *Servia*, has been launched from the yard of Messrs. Thompson, of Clyde Bank. Her length is 530ft., breadth 52ft., depth 44ft. 9in., and her gross tonnage 8,500 tons. Her cargo capacity is 6,500 tons, with 1,800 tons of coal and 1,000 tons of water ballast. Her horse-power will be 10,500. Her speed is expected to be 17½ knots. She will accommodate 450 first-class and 600 steerage passengers, with a crew of 200 officers and men. The first Cunard liner, the *Britannia*, which was launched more than forty years ago, had a tonnage of 1,139, with a capacity for 225 tons of cargo, and speed of 8½ knots. The *Servia* is built entirely of steel, and is thus 620 tons lighter than if she had been constructed of iron.

THE fact that Convocation is to have before it the New Revision of the New Testament, will be a most acceptable assurance to Churchmen that every safeguard will be taken to ensure a reliable text. This also accounts for the delay in issuing the volume, Convocation having adjourned until May.

IF anything could convince people of the puerility of many of the discussions about religious symbolism it would be the fact that the Dunkard of Johnson county, Mo., have split on the question as to whether in celebrating religious feet-washing both feet should be washed or only one.—*Episcopal Register*.

THE China Inland Mission, although founded only in 1866, has already seventy missionaries, twenty six missionaries' wives and about one hundred native helpers, scattered over China. The mission has seventy stations in eleven provinces, and itinerant work has been carried on for several years in four other provinces.

BISHOP TUTTLE has four schools in Utah, in which seven hundred youths are educated, mostly from Mormon families. The expenses of these schools are largely paid by scholarship funds contributed by Church people of the older dioceses. The Bishop has confirmed two hundred from these schools, and one of the most promising clergy is a young man rescued from Mormonism by his influence.

THE Scottish Episcopal Church Directory for 1881 shows that there are connected with the Scottish Church 255 clergymen, of whom 89 are in Scotch orders. There are seven dioceses, the Bishop of Moray, Ross, and Caithness being Primus. The number of churches, chapels, and mission stations is 239, and there are 104 parsonages. The directory contains much valuable information with reference to the various organizations within the Scottish Church, its unions, colleges, sisterhoods, etc., and makes a very convenient manual.

WHEN Alexander the Great marched through Persia, his way was stopped with ice and snow, inasmuch that his soldiers, being tired out with hard marches, were discouraged, and would have gone no further, which he, perceiving, dismounted his horse, and went on foot through the midst of them all, making his way with a pickaxe, whereat they all being ashamed, first his friends, and then the captains of his armies, and last of all, the common soldiers, followed him. So should all men follow Christ, their Saviour, by that rough and unpleasant way of the Cross that he hath gone before them. He having drank unto them in the cup of His passion, they are to pledge Him when occasion is offered; He having left them an example of His suffering, they are to follow Him in the self same steps of sorrow.

Nothing is likely to do more to bring Christians who differ from us in the manner of religious worship to the use of liturgical forms than the departures from good sense and a reverent spirit which characterize platform prayers. Dr. Mallieu's recent comparison of Dr. Crosby to Rip Van Winkle in his "temperance" prayer shocked even the cultivated Boston audience to whom it was spoken; but a popular Unitarian minister, offering a prayer recently at the installation of his successor, is reported to have taken even a bolder departure. He said: "O God we pray Thee to save our young brother from the headache, and from the headache, and from the stomachache." Can the passion for originality and quaintness and irreverence go further than this? It is not surprising that those who are compelled to hear this sort of praying are urgent for a Prayer Book.—*N. Y. Churchman*.

FOR 1,500 years no Christian dared to trust their salvation to any but an Episcopal ministry.—*Perceval's Apology*.

FOLLY OF SEPARATION FROM THE CHURCH.—For the Church of England, I am persuaded that the constant doctrine of it is so pure and orthodox, that whosoever believes it, and lives according to it, undoubtedly will be saved; and there is no error in it which may warrant any man to disturb the peace or renounce the communion of it.—*Chillingworth*.

THE census returns of the United States show the somewhat remarkable fact that the colored population has increased in a larger ratio than the white population during the past decade, although the increase of the latter was so largely swelled by immigration. The total population increased 30 per cent. between 1870 and 1880, while in the same period the colored population increased from 4,880,000 to 6,577,151 or more than 34 per cent. Thus it would appear that natural increase went on more rapidly among the negroes than among the whites.

GIVING TO GOD.

No one that I have ever met, who has really studied the subject, has come to the conclusion that the Bible warrants setting apart less than one tenth; and those whom God has prospered can do much more. I am not judging any one; I am only telling you the result, so far as I am aware, of all thoughtful investigation of the Bible on this subject. And I know an instance of one, not as rich as many in this church, who never used to give more than a casual offering on the Sunday, and possibly an occasional subscription; who now, since he has studied the Bible on this subject, has given £400 at least, this year, for the work of God at home and abroad.—*Sermon by Canon Wilkinson, St. Peter's, Euston Square—Parish Magazine*.

STARTLING STATISTICS.

On Ash-Wednesday evening, Rev. Dr. Rulison, of St. Paul's, Cleveland, Ohio, delivered the Oration before the graduates of the Wooster Medical College, and in speaking of the influence of mind and spirit upon the body, he produced the United States' Census Report, in proof of the assertion, that one of the most prevalent causes of lunacy in this country, was excitement and exhaustion produced by certain phases of religion. In five asylums, the number of insane from Intemperance was given at 812, and from religious excitement, at 740.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE PRAYER BOOK.

Many years ago the minister of a Presbyterian Church in Savannah, Georgia, was complimented by one of his elders on the beauty and devout character of his public prayers. "They are not mine," replied the minister. "Not yours! Where did you get them from?" "From the Episcopal Prayer Book," answered the minister. "Ah! I see how it is," said the astonished elder, "you are going to be an Episcopalian." "Indeed I am not," the minister replied; "I have been thirteen years in the Presbyterian ministry, and I am not going to change now."

Not a little nettled at this remark of his elder, the minister determined to prove to him that he was not going to be an Episcopalian, by preparing a sermon showing that Presbyterianism was the Scriptural polity of the Church. This, he thought, would set at rest all doubts as to his allegiance to the Presbyterian body. Accordingly he sat down, as he told me, to examine the matter. As he did so, with his clear and mature mind, difficulties arose which he could not solve. He wrote to the Rev. Dr. Smythe,

then a very learned Presbyterian divine in Charleston, to help him in his studies. Dr. Smythe, who had but recently published a volume on the "The Prelatical Doctrine of the Apostolic Succession," gave him such helps as he thought were requisite, and pointed out lines of investigation. These failing to remove the scruples which his studies had begun to suggest, he again wrote to Dr. Smythe for further light. He was told that if what he had did not settle his mind, nothing would.

In this state of mind, he turned to one whom he had known in former years, and who was a fellow alumnus of the University of South Carolina, Bishop Oley of Tennessee, and propounded to him his difficulties, and asked for a solution. Not to dwell on the intermediate steps, the result was that light began to break in upon his investigations; he saw more and more clearly a more excellent way than that which he then walked in; and with a courage that involved great personal sacrifices, and a consciousness that led him to promptly avow his strong convictions, he retired from the ministry of the Presbyterians, became a Candidate for Holy orders in our Church, and I was present at the Services in St. Paul's Church, Augusta, Ga., on the 12th of March, 1843, when he was ordained Deacon, and listened to the same discourse from the same beloved Bishop Elliott, which he had preached but one week before, when I was admitted by him to the Diaconate. That newly-ordained brother was the Rev. Thomas Fielding Scott, who, in 1764, was elected by the General Convention the first Missionary Bishop of Oregon and Washington Territories.—*Spirit of Missions*.

Foreign Missions.

INDIA.

THE DIOCESE OF COLOMBO.—I.

AFTER Bishop Chapman's death in 1862, Bishop Piers Claughton of St. Helena, was chosen to fill the vacant see. He resigned in 1871 and was succeeded by Bishop Jermyn. In four years the climate proved fatal to him, and the present Bishop Dr. R. S. Copleston was consecrated Bishop of Colombo.

There are in the diocese 20,000 Church members, 1200 communicants and 63 clergy of whom 16 receive assistance from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel which also gives aid to St. Thomas's College and School, and the most interesting and scarcely less important establishment, the Orphanage at Buena Vista. In this paper we shall speak only of the work of the S. P. G., leaving the records of the Church Missionary Society for next week.

The clergyman in charge of the Orphanage is the Rev. Philip Marks who ministers also at three mission stations. He writes: "During the past year the schools have increased in number to eight—4 boys' schools, and 4 girls'—with an aggregate of 450 pupils. About a sixth of the total number are Christians, all the teachers are communicants. The teachers have with two exceptions been trained by ourselves, the male at the Buena Vista schools, the female at the Orphanage. Our three Sunday schools are likewise flourishing. In those for males we keep up our four great divisions; classes for Christian men, classes for Heathen men, classes for Christian boys, classes for Heathen boys. The doctrines of the Church are distinctly taught in all our schools. Once a month a teachers' meeting is held to study the Scripture for the next four weeks. Numbers of the pupils become convinced of the truth of our holy religion, and as soon as they are old enough to act for themselves are eager to be baptized. It is then that the parents take alarm. They raise no objection to their children being taught Christianity. But no sooner do

the young people declare their intention of being baptized, than their elders adopt every means to prevent them. Scolding proving of no avail, argument is next tried, or Buddhist priests are sent for to help their endeavours to shake the faith of the young Catechumens. This failing, personal violence is resorted to with threats of withdrawal from school, expulsion from home, or disinheritance. But it is only for a time, sooner or later, patient perseverance in well doing prevails, and such young people seldom fail to become good Christians, and the relatives are to some extent reconciled. Did space admit I would give not a few instances which show that in Ceylon, at least Mission Schools are one of the best means of spreading the Gospel. Our most satisfactory converts are as a rule those who have been educated whilst young."

Another clergyman the Rev. J. Du Silva has laboured for 23 years in the Colpetty, one of the suburbs of Colombo. He says of one of his flock who had died "She had been baptized and married by me; her friends were almost all Buddhists; she died of a lingering illness, the pain was at times severe, and the solicitations of her Heathen friends to have superstitious rites of their religion performed as remedies were earnest but her faith was not shaken."

Kotahona, a large and populous Tamil district is under the care of the Rev. Christian David whose father and grandfather have also been mission-workers in Ceylon. "European merchants and planters have put up a large coolie shed here for the coolies to halt in on their way to and from the coffee estates in the central province. During the past year 2,000 persons including women and children have passed the coolie shed, where Mr. David gives them religious instruction and ministers to their bodily wants."

There are other places too numerous to mention where work is progressing the Bishop writes: "Planning and organizing have been going on among us with considerable activity in all parts of the Church, Native as well as English. In my last letter I told you that in the coffee districts, the English planters were bestirring themselves to provide more churches and clergy. Since that time I have ministered in at least four new churches and can point to the beginning of three. . . . The English-speaking congregations in the various out stations are doing something. Either a church is being built as at Negombo, or a parsonage as at Puttalam, or a school as at Kalpiyaya or all of these as at Kurungala. In St. Paul's Kandy, and Holy Trinity, Colombo, new chancels have been added and new organs erected. In strictly Missionary fields it is the same. We have seen new works opened in Kandy and other places, and the old work is, with scarcely an exception increased in the outward means of growth.

It is for God's Spirit to quicken all this 'outward machinery' with life, to flow through all these channels, to sanctify all the ministers whom He employs that I so earnestly seek your prayers."

(Letter from Bishop Copleston, Colombo.)

The little island of Mannar lies at a short distance of the north-western coast of Ceylon. It is separated from the larger island by a narrow deep, but turbulent channel. When Xavier was preaching in Southern India, some of the natives of this island sent to entreat him to come and show them the way of salvation. Unable to grant their request in person he sent one of the secular clergy who made many converts not a few of whom suffered as martyrs. There are still in the island many native Christians who belong to the Church of Rome. In this remote station cut off from communication with his brethren, one of the S. P. G. missionaries, the Rev. E. R. Edwards lives and labours alone. (Report of S. P. G.)

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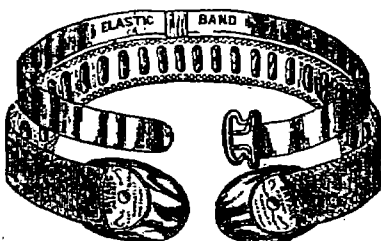
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GENTLEMEN, I suffered for many years from an impaired digestion, an evil which rendered me anything but an agreeable companion. At times, during an especially bad attack the pain in the region of the heart would be terrible, causing me to become insensible in a moment. I tried a costly medicine, but without any permanent benefit; my last estate would be invariably worse than the first until I concluded to try one of the Holman Liver Pads. During the first two weeks of wearing it, I thought it was like the many other remedies I had tried, and was to reach my case, but then I gradually began to grow better, a fact I realized in being able to lie upon my left side for quite a long while without inconvenience. I continued wearing the Pad and was it only in five days for two months longer; at the end of which time I ceased to be troubled with indigestion altogether, and spasms at region of heart, are but of very rare occurrence, and these I have no doubt, will ultimately cease. Perhaps the further information from you on this point would further convince you of the value of the Pad. Without troubling you with further details of my complaint and sufferings, I have only to add that I can confidently recommend the Holman Liver Pad and Remedies from personal experience of the benefits derived from their use. And I consider that I am to overstate the value to those similarly afflicted as I have been.
Yours faithfully,
C. O. FRESTON.

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BRONCHITIS,
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COUGHS, COLDS,
and all Lung and Chest Affections.
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It has no equal, supplying the brain with PHOSPHORUS, and giving tone to the whole nervous system.
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READ INFANTS' HOME REPORT.
HALIFAX, N. S.
C. K. PUTTNER, Ph. M.
SIR,—I cannot express too highly the high esteem and great value I have formed of your Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Iron, &c., as prescribed by our physician, Dr. T. R. Almon, and the great benefit and service it has rendered to our babies in the Home. I have found that they can take it without any trouble, and does not in the least disagree with them; and with weak, delicate and ailing children who do not seem to thrive, your Emulsion has acted in a most remarkable manner in restoring the little ones to health and strength. In fact, our Home cannot do without it. I can, with the greatest of cheerfulness, cheerfully recommend your Emulsion to be a most valuable medicine for children, and have found it superior to any I have used.
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SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED.
Rev J J Curling, Bay of Islands, Newfoundland (7); Thomas McLachlan, Carleton, St. John's N. B.; John A Beatty, do, do; Mrs. J. Smith, Great Village, Londonderry, Col. Co. N. S.; A. McGee, St. George, N. B.; Mrs. A. J. Campbell, Liverpool, N. S.; R. A. Borden, Moncton, N. B. (2); Mrs. Wm Wambach, Vogler's Cove, Lunenburg Co., N. S.; Mrs. C. Tweedy, Louisa, Ont.; Rev J A Richey, Beatonville, Lunenburg Co., N. S.; Mrs. Jane Short, do, do (2); Robert McCulloch, Watson Settlement, Carleton Co., N. B.; Thomas Gartley, rear, do, do; Rev T G Notten, St. John's, Newfoundland; Rev A N Bayley, Bonaville, do; David Campbell, Park Corner, Prince Co., P. E. I.; Thomas Adams, do, do; Mrs. Richard Pillingan, French River, do; Benjamin Saunders, Bridge-town, Annapolis Co., N. S.; H J Shipley, do, do; Rev T P Massiah, Rose Blanche, Newfoundland; J B Bayley, Bay of Islands, do; Mrs Townsend, Warksworth, Ontario; Nelson Woolaver, Brooklyn, Hants Co., N. S.; Alex Teakles, Walton, do, do; H Salter, Scotch Village, do, do; Leaver Sparling, Baddeck, C. B.; Chas Jones, do, do; T A McLean, Moncton, N. B. (3); A J Bahang, do, do; A H Newman, do, do; Mrs Dr Bradley, do, do; Mrs A W Dodd, do, do; Mrs Dr Jacobs, do, do; A W Morrison, do, do; Murray Estford, do, do; W M Buck, do, do; W C Paver, do, do; J H Nickerson, do, do; Humphrey Gilbert, do, do; Mrs Weldon, do, do; Albert Gorham, do, do; Dr E B Chandler, do, do; F J Hunter, do, do; F M Cotton, do, do; Wm Stevens, do, do; James F Sayre, do, do; Joseph Barton, do, do (2); R F Boyer, do, do; T F Cooke, do, do; Thos Woodman, do, do; George C Peters, do, do; C U Chandler, Dorchester, do; Wm Hickman, do, do; A E Oulton, do, do; E V Goffroy, do, do; Miss Jane Gilbert, do, do; T H Gilbert, do, do; Geo Chandler, do, do (2); Jas Clarke, do, do; Mrs Thos Landry, do, do; Mrs J B Peck, do, do; Jno B Foster, do, do (2); W D Wilbur, do, do; Wm Turner, do, do.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS! MOTHERS!
Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere at 25 cents a bottle.
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"I was dragged down with debt, poverty and suffering for years, caused by a sick family and large bills for doctoring, which did them no good. I was completely discouraged, until one year ago, by the advice of my pastor, I procured Hop Bitters and commenced their use, and in one month we were all well, and none of us have been sick day since, and I want to say to all poor men, you can keep your families well a year with Hop Bitters for less than one doctor's visit will cost—I know it."
A WORKINGMAN.

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The Halifax Editor can be found between the hours of 9 a. m. and 1 p. m., and 2 and 6 p. m. at his office, No. 51 Granville Street, (opposite), directly over the Church of England Institute, and next door to the office of the Clerical Secretary.

THE S. P. C. K. DEPOSITORIES.

The question which our correspondent "V" asked a few weeks ago, and to which we directed attention at the time, is one that has long been troubling us. The establishment of colporteurs, which, in our former article we advocated, is a matter well worthy the attention of those in charge of these Depositories. At the same time, it is well for us again to recur to the subject, in order to say how thoroughly we endorse the suggestion of our correspondent, that a supply of suitable books ought to be placed in the hands of the clergy in the country parishes, if they were accessible. It is well known that large numbers, in fact, the great majority of people never visit Halifax or St. John. When any do go, their business is such that they are not likely to go to the Depository. Now what is wanted, is, that in different centres throughout the two Provinces, the publications of the Society, or rather a selection of them, should be on sale, so that the clergy can direct their people's attention to them, and induce them, when they wish to buy a work, to purchase there. In all the bookstores Church people are buying Bibles and Prayer Books at large prices, because the only places to buy the cheap issues are St. John or Halifax. Books for the children are purchased of other Societies, because they find them on sale at the stores. Even the clergy themselves would be often inclined to purchase Books and Tracts, if they found them on sale. Whereas, now, they have either to go to the cities, or send and pay the postage. The present system of working the Depositories is one that favors the cities, and practically deprives the Country Parishes of a great portion of the benefit which should accrue from the Society's publications. We may be told, as the writer was, when he applied for a relaxation of the rules, and asked that a selection of books be placed on sale at the bookstores, the bookseller to have a small commission for handling them, that the only way was for the clergyman or some one to pay cash for the publications. We submit that the Committees should be willing at least to make the experiment, requiring monthly returns, without asking for the cash in advance from the clergyman. The publishing firms do

not treat the country booksellers so, and there is no reason why the Committees could not make a suitable arrangement with the booksellers. Why should our business arrangements be so far behind those of other religious Book Societies? It is time that the Committees bestirred themselves, and by means of colporteurs and agencies endeavoured to give the benefits of the cheap publications of the S. P. C. K. to the people in the Country Parishes who most need them, and who were satisfied, would often make purchases if they ever saw the Tracts, Pamphlets and Books. It is a lamentable fact that in thousands of Church homes you will never see a Church book. And why? Because they have never seen any. And yet the Depository shelves are loaded with valuable and cheap books, containing just the information our people want, but no effort is made to get them to the people. Our paper would have had a very limited circulation if we had waited for Church people in the country to send to Halifax for it.

THIRTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CONSECRATION OF THE LORD BISHOP OF NOVA SCOTIA.

On Friday last, the Feast of the Annunciation, an unusually large congregation assembled in the Cathedral at the 11 o'clock Service to participate in the Eucharistic Feast, and thus becomingly celebrate with their Bishop the Thirtieth Anniversary of His Lordship's Consecration to the See of Nova Scotia.

A review of the present condition of the Church of England, both in Nova and in other parts of the Empire, contrasted with what it was thirty years ago, will help to make us realize the greatness of the Bishop's Episcopate, as well as to display the remarkable work and growth of the Church during that period.

In 1851, the year of the Bishop's Consecration, there were but twenty-five Episcopal Sees in the Church of England, and only thirty in the United States and Canada. Within these last thirty years the Colonial Dioceses have increased to sixty-nine, and the American Bishops now number sixty-three. In the same time the Dioceses of Canada have increased from six to sixteen, those in Africa from three to fourteen, the Australian Dioceses from four to twelve, India and China from three to ten, New Zealand from one to seven, while in several other parts of the world new Sees have been established.

Of the Bishops who were occupying the Sees when Bishop Binney was consecrated, but five are living, viz., the Bishop of Guiana (Austin), 1842; the present Metropolitan of Canada, the Lord Bishop of Fredericton (Dr. Medley), 1845; the Bishop of Adelaide (Dr. Short), 1847; the Bishop of Llandaff (Dr. Oliphant), 1849; and the Bishop of Down (Dr. Knox), 1849. The Primus of Scotland, (Bishop Edon) was consecrated the same year as Bishop Binney. In the United States but three Prelates are senior to the Bishop, viz., the Presiding Bishop (Dr. Smith), 1832; the Bishop of Delaware (Dr. Lee), 1841, and the Bishop of Mississippi (Dr. Green), 1850.

When Dr. Binney entered upon his duties as Bishop of the Diocese, there were, in all, but fifty-five missionaries at work; now (including the parishes at present vacant) the number has increased to ninety-five. Almost every Church building has either been enlarged and improved, or a new one built in its place. The old-fashioned four-square building, with the great three-decker pulpit, has given place to more seemly structures, and in some places to very handsome and Ecclesiastic edifices, while the internal fittings have been greatly changed and improved.

The toll of the Clergy in 1851 included the names of the Venerable Archdeacon Willis, D.D.; Rev. E. Gilpin, father of the present Archdeacon; Rev. F. Uniacke, of St. George's, Halifax; Rev. Dr. James and Rev. Charles Shreve, uncle and father of the Rev. Richmond Shreve, of Yarmouth; Rev. John Stan- nage, afterwards of Ontario; Very Rev. Dean Bullock, D.D.; Rev. Canon Cochran, D.D.; Rev. Archibald Gray, father of the Rev. Walter Gray, recently deceased; Rev. Wm. King, of Parisboro'; Rev. Dr. Twining, for many years Garrison Chaplain; Rev. Charles Elliot, of Pictou; the Venerable Archdeacon McCawley, D.D., for nearly 40 years President of King's College, Windsor, etc., etc. These honored names have long since been gathered into the rest of Paradise. Of those who were at work in the Diocese in 1851, and who are still labouring in the Church Militant, the following list we believe to be complete: Rev. G. E. W. Morris, Halifax (retired); Rev. J. T. T. Moody, Yarmouth; Rev. Dr. White, Shelburne; Rev. H. L. Owen, Lunenburg; Rev. Canon Townshend, Amherst; Rev. W. H. Snyder, Mahone Bay; Rev. Dr. Uniacke, Amherst (retired); Rev. H. Hamilton, Manchester; Rev. W. Godfrey, Clements; Rev. R. Jamieson, Ship Harbour; Rev. Canon Maynard, D. D., Windsor; Rev. P. J. Filloul, Weymouth; Rev. Dr. Nichols, Liverpool; Rev. R. Avery, Aylesford; Rev. L. W. Hill, Antigonishe (retired); Rev. R. Brine, Pugwash; Rev. Joseph Foraythe, Liverpool (retired); Venerable Archdeacon Gilpin, D. D., Halifax; and Rev. Dr. Hill, Halifax.

Prominent among the important measures introduced by the present Bishop, was the formation of a Diocesan Synod in 1854, which, as our readers are aware, met with so many discouragements that its earliest infancy was of the feeblest. Born in adversity, and nurtured amid the most persistent opposition, the Synod has long since abundantly demonstrated the wisdom and sagacity of its founder, and now receives the loyal and hearty support of every Clergyman and Parish of the Diocese. A Church Endowment Fund has been raised, amounting to between \$150,000 and \$160,000, the interest of which, as our readers know, is to take the place of the grants from the Venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, now contributing to the salaries of the older clergy, but which is lost to the Diocese at their demise. A Fund for old and incapacitated clergymen has been formed, which now amounts to \$25,000; a Widows' and Orphans' Fund of \$25,000 has also been raised, and there are Parish Endowments, amounting to \$25,000 more.

In 1851, in round numbers, the Church population was 36,000; in 1861 it was 47,000, and in 1871 it has reached 55,000, while the coming census will probably make it 65,000. An increase of 80 per cent. during Bishop Binney's administration.

We have said enough to justify the language used by the Halifax Herald, which published a very full and interesting article on the subject, when it declared: "Taken altogether, it is doubtful if there is another Diocese in the whole Colonial Empire of Great Britain which presents better evidence of judicious management and healthy growth than the Diocese of Nova Scotia, or another Bishop of the English Church who can show so admirable a result of disinterested labours."

THE N. S. DEFICIENCY FUND.

There seems to be some misapprehension as to the cause of the present unfortunate Deficiency in the Funds of the Board of Home Missions. Some persons,

we believe, have supposed that it is due to a misappropriation, or to bad management, or to a reckless expenditure on the part of the Officers of the Board. But nothing could be more erroneous or further from the truth. Every penny received from subscribers to the Fund has been rigidly accounted for and faithfully applied to the objects intended by the donors.

The Deficiency is simply due to the smallness of the contributions received, for, while a few give liberally, many give most meanly, while thousands who profess to be Churchmen and Churchwomen give nothing at all. In few words, the Receipts for the last five years have been considerably less than the Grants to the Missionaries, and, as a necessary consequence, a deficit has been rolled up of over four thousand dollars.

One of three things must certainly be done in order to set things right again: 1. Those who are already subscribers must increase their subscriptions; or, 2. The clergy must largely increase the present number of subscribers; or, 3. The Grants to several of the Missionaries must be reduced or entirely withdrawn.

The Board feel sanguine that the first and second of these suggestions will be acted upon, for they believe that while some give as much as they can reasonably be expected to, many others can, without difficulty, considerably increase their usual amounts; and they particularly look to the Clergy so to canvass their respective parishes, either personally or by deputies, that very many new names will be added to the lists. All this for the current expenditure of future years. Meanwhile, there is the Deficiency to be met, and special donations should be forthcoming, at least, to secure the Lord Bishop's conditional offer of \$250 when \$750 are raised.

PARISHES IN NEW BRUNSWICK AND NOVA SCOTIA IN 1819, '20, '23 AND '28.

COMPILED FROM THE S. P. G. REPORTS, A. D., 1819.

We have had placed in our hands, in response to our appeal for information about the early history of the Church of England in the Lower Provinces, some very old Reports, from which we have compiled some interesting information, showing the state of Parishes in those early days. The greater portion of the Society's work was at this time in North America. In 1819 Bishop Stanser was Bishop of Nova Scotia, and Dr. Jacob Mountain first Bishop of Quebec. They were the only two Colonial Bishops in connexion with the Church of England in North America. Dr. Stanser, who succeeded Bishop Charles Inglis in 1816, was at this time in England, in an infirm state of health. It was anticipated that he would be able to return to his Diocese in the ensuing summer. He never did return, however, but died in England in 1824, and in 1819 Dr. John Inglis—afterwards Bishop—was the Ecclesiastical Commissary. National Schools were established in Halifax and St. John. Dr. Inglis reports that "the unanimity and attention of his people still continue," and that the number of communicants at Easter was greater than ever before. The Rev. George Wright, Missionary to the Germans, died August 1st, 1819, and was succeeded by Rev. Thos. Twining in the Grammar School, and by Rev. Benj. Gray—afterwards Rector at St. John—in St. George's Church, Halifax. The Rev. Mr. Desbrisaye was the only clergyman on P. E. Island, and the Rev. Cornelius Griffin was appointed to assist him. A new line of road had been opened

from Halifax to Annapolis, "through an extensive forest of 100 miles." Schoolmasters were appointed for Sherbrooke, near Chester, the people being disbanded soldiers, and very poor, for "a German congregation near Guysboro', and a Welsh Colony near Shelburne."

Mr. Dibblee, the Missionary at Woodstock, N. B., laments—"That from Woodstock to the Grand Falls, a distance of nearly 80 miles, and almost entirely inhabited by disbanded soldiers, there is no Christian minister of any denomination, and, of course, no religion whatever; it was necessary in order to obtain their military allowance that an oath should be administered; a good old Churchman—a Justice of the Peace—went up for that purpose; he says it was with the utmost difficulty, and after half a days search, that a Bible could be found, and that he has reason to believe that there are not more than four or five Bibles and Prayer Books among the whole population." We are not surprised to find that the Society at once arranged to provide a supply of Books, and £15 each for two schoolmasters. On the representation of Maj. Gen. Smith, Lieut.-Governor of New Brunswick, a Missionary was stationed at Miramichi. The Rev. George Best, Missionary at Granville, N. S., reported three churches and several schools. Mr. Best was in 1823 appointed Rector of Fredericton. He married a daughter of Bishop Stanser. Favorable reports were received from Rev. Mr. Twining, of Rawdon, and Rev. T. Grantham, of Yarmouth. Rev. Roger Aitken, of Lunenburg, was not much encouraged. The people were a mixture of French, Dutch and Germans, and the English language was not in general use.

The Rev. James Milne was Missionary this year at Fredericton. An organ was erected, and a new service of Communion plate furnished. The communicants at Christmas and Easter exceeded 100. The Rev. Robert Willis, father of Rev. C. Willis, now Rector at Petitcodiac, had just succeeded Mr. Pidgeon at St. John. The congregation so increased that the parishioners contributed to the support of an assistant, who should devote part of his time to Carleton, and the Rev. Abraham Wood, who died in 1879, aged 82, arrived in St. John in 1819. Trinity Church, then our only Church edifice, was much too small. "When the Sacrament is administered many persons of a weak constitution, or from infirmity of body, are deprived of the comforts of that sacred ordinance, from the length of time they must necessarily remain in Church." The daily attendance at the National School was from 130 to 160, and the Legislature had voted £250 towards £700 to build a School-house.

(To be Continued.)

SUGGESTIVE TOPICS FOR DAILY ADDRESSES, INSTRUCTIONS, AND PRIVATE MEDITATIONS.

SECOND SERIES.

FOR HOLY WEEK.*

I.

ON SOME OLD TESTAMENT TYPES WHICH SHADOW FORTH THE WORK OF REDEMPTION.

- 1. The Brazen Serpent lifted up. Christ Crucified, bearing our Sins, the Source of Healing.
2. Abraham offering up Isaac. The love of the Eternal FATHER, giving up the Son to Die.
3. Cain killing Abel. The lawless wickedness of men, putting to Death the Just One.
4. Rahab in Jericho, protected by the Scarlet Line on the Day of Overthrow, and rescued by Joshua. The Faithful, in the midst of a perishing world, saved by the Precious Blood on the Day of wrath, and finding mercy with the LORD JESUS.

5. *Moses striking the Rock.*
The Cleansing Streams which flow from the Riven Side of Christ, giving life to those who drink.

II.

PROPHECIES OF THE MESSIAH IN ISAIAH, CHAP. LIII.

1. In His Humiliation and consequent rejection. Verses 1, 2.
2. As the Man of Sorrows. Verse 3.
3. Our Peace. Verses 4, 5.
4. His Vicarious Office. Verse 6.
5. As Brought to Judgment. Verse 7.
6. As Crucified. Verse 8.
7. In the Grave. Verse 9.
8. As Triumphant over Death. Verses 10, 11, 12.

III.

ZACHARIAH'S PROPHECIES OF THE PASSION.

1. JESUS, "a Priest upon His Throne."—Zech. vi. 13.
2. JESUS, Betrayed for "Thirty Pieces of Silver." Zech. xi. 12.
3. The Shepherd Smitton and the Sheep Scattered. Zech. xiii. 7.
4. They shall look on Him whom they have pierced. Zech. xii. 10.
5. The Prison Opened. Zech. ix. 11, 12.

IV.

THE BEATITUDES ILLUSTRATED BY EVENTS IN THE PASSION.

1. CHRIST Condemned. Pilate washes his hands and declares CHRIST innocent. "Blessed are the pure in heart."
2. CHRIST takes up the Cross. "Blessed are they which are persecuted for righteousness sake."
3. CHRIST falls under the weight of the Cross. "Blessed are they that mourn."
4. CHRIST weeps another to share His Cross. "Blessed are the meek."
5. CHRIST comforts the Women. "Blessed are the merciful."
6. CHRIST stripped of His garments. "Blessed are the poor in spirit."
7. CHRIST nailed to the Cross. Prays for His murderers to His FATHER. "Blessed are the peace-makers."
8. CHRIST dead upon the cross. His Hunger and Thirst after the perfect fulfilment of His FATHER'S Will satisfied. "Blessed are they which do hunger and thirst after righteousness."

V.

THE HOLY EUCHARIST AND THE PASSION.

1. The Holy Eucharist, the Memorial of the Passion.
2. Unworthy Communion, or Renewal of the Passion
3. The Life of the Communicant, Stamped with the Impress of the Passion
4. Worthy Communion, a Participation in all the Fruits of the Passion.

VI.

THE GREAT SACRIFICE.

1. The Glory of the Great Sacrifice.
2. The Pain of the Great Sacrifice.
3. The Type of the Great Sacrifice.
4. The Memorial of the Great Sacrifice.
5. The Sufficiency of the Great Sacrifice.
6. The Completion of the Great Sacrifice.
7. The Rest after the Great Sacrifice.

VII.

STEPS TO THE CROSS.

1. Jesus before Annas.
2. Jesus before Caiaphas.
3. Jesus before Herod.
4. Jesus before Pilate.

VIII.

THE CHARACTERS AT THE CROSS.

1. The Spectators—"The People stood beholding."
2. The Soldiers—"These things therefore the Soldiers did."
3. The Malefactors—"With Him they crucified two Thieves."
4. Saint John—"Jesus saw the Disciple standing by whom He loved."
5. The Blessed Virgin—"There stood by the Cross of Jesus His Mother."
6. The Lord Jesus—"Truly this Man was the Son of God."
7. The Holy Women—"The Women stood afar off."

IX.

THE SINS WHICH CRUCIFIED JESUS.

1. The Covetousness of Judas.
2. The Envy of the Chief Priests.
3. The Slander of the False Witnesses.
4. The Worldliness of Pilate.
5. The Fickleness of the People.
6. The Ignorant Brutality of the Soldiers.

X.

THE PASSION OF JESUS.

1. His Loneliness. Psalm lxxix. 20.
2. His Mental Suffering. St. Mark xiv. 34.

3. His Desertion. St. Mark xiv. 50.
4. His Complaints. St. Mark xiv. 37.
5. His Innocence. St. John xviii. 38.
6. His Precious Blood. 1 St. Peter i. 19.
7. The Saviour of Sinners. 1 Tim. i. 15.

XI.

SOME LESSONS FROM THE CROSS.

1. Penitence.
2. Self-denial.
3. Patience.
4. Compassion.
5. Self-sacrifice.

*The Compiler is indebted for these "Topics" to the Reverend F. A. G. Eichbaum. T. E. D.

Correspondence.

The columns of THE CHURCH GUARDIAN will be freely open to all who may wish to use them, no matter what the writer's views or opinions may be; but objectionable personal language, or doctrines contrary to the well understood teaching of the Church will not be admitted.

DEFICIENCY FUND.

(To the Editors of the Church Guardian.)
Sirs,—Stimulated by the Bishop's generous offer, and also by the communication in your paper from the country clergymen who out of his small income, it appears gives a tenth to God's purposes, a widow lady in my parish, formerly of Liverpool, N. S., with very limited means desires me to enclose to you eight dollars towards the B. H. M., Deficiency Fund.

Yours,

CLERICUS.

"EVANGELICAL" AND "CAVE."

(To the Editors of the Church Guardian.)
Sirs,—I do not dispute the "innocence" of "Evangelical" in furnishing me with the word "assumption." I venture to think he would hardly have been guilty of putting the right word into my mind purposely. I do not doubt his sincerity when he says he would like the discussion to close; but I must crave my right of closing, not only on parliamentary grounds, but because he has accused me of an "animus." An "animus" is not a bad thing in itself, I fancy, and I know mine in this case was honest, viz: to keep the glorious word *Evangelical* from becoming altogether a party name. 2. To express what "Crede" has so well said in your last—that "mere outward Baptism" (whatever that may mean) is a term unknown in the teaching of the New Covenant. I beg leave to say, what I thought I had expressed before "the admission in to the Body of CHRIST is denied its gospel power and grace and this teaching of the "Evangelical Churchman" (so called) and that because it separates the outward from the inward, and thus destroys the Sacramental nature of the rite—these being inseparably united, and CHRIST when he used these words "of water and of the Spirit" Surely no man should attempt to put these asunder being thus joined and CHRIST Himself.

"CAVE."

BURIAL OF THE EXCOMMUNICATE.

(To the Editors of the Church Guardian.)
Sirs,—Referring to a communication in your paper of the 17th inst., headed "Burial of the Excommunicate," I would point to the obvious fact that the Church in this country is in no wise affected by any laws which may be enacted or altered by the Parliament of England to regulate the Church of England as by law established in England. By our Church Act, a parishoner is described as one who is either a Communicant of the Church of England, or, being of full age, is a member thereof, and contributing to the support of the Church in this parish. In England, every person residing in a parish—no matter what his religious opinions may be—has by the late iniquitous change in the British Laws, obtained a right to the Parish Church yard, given, as they were, to the Church by her own people, and kept in order at the cost of the Church. Clergymen, whether receiving titles or not, are com-

pelled to officiate in the registration of burials to the Parish Registrar, whether of Church people, or those who have been depravers of the Church, and have been buried by Roman Catholic or Nonconformist rites. These outside Bodies have thus acquired a claim upon the property of the Church, whilst their own burial grounds remain strictly their own property. A Church-rate is levied, and paid by Church people, for the purpose of keeping the burial grounds fenced and in order, and from payment of this, all but Church people are by law exempted. When the payment of the Church rates was in question, Nonconformists declared themselves not parishioners, but when the privileges of interment in the Churchyard, and Registry in the Parish Books were coveted, Nonconformists claimed parishioners rights.

No wonder that this, with many other acts, bearing exceptionally hard on Church people, has stimulated in many of them a desire to free the Church from the interference of a time-saving Legislature, no longer as in ancient times, composed of the faithful, but numbering among their law-makers not only Jews, but blatant infidels, like Bradlaugh. Unless a just 'concordat' be soon agreed upon by Church and State, their separation, to the great injury of the latter, is inevitable.

Now, from all such unjust interference on the part of the State, our disestablished Church in the Colonies is free. She is in this respect, on the same footing with Roman Catholics and other Dissenters—no better, no worse. They have no more legal right to encroach upon our Church property than we have to interfere with theirs.

Every one, legally a parishoner, is with us entitled to burial in the Churchyard, if there be one in the parish appropriated to the purpose, but parishioners must be members of the Church of England. Any others desiring the interment of their friends in our consecrated ground can obtain their desire, if the deceased died a baptized Christian, and they are willing to have the burial solemnized by the rite of the Church of England. This is the general practice, so far as I know, effected by no further restrictions except cases of excommunication or suicide. This was also the practice of the Church in England until the passage of the late Burial Law, which in no wise effects us. But here, as in England, there are many who contribute nothing towards the fencing or improving of our burial grounds, and who have burial places of their own (too often lying unimproved and even unenclosed), but who covet the use of ours, to the exclusion of our rites and ceremonies and the intrusion of their own. No doubt, if the law of the land could be brought to bear against us in the management of our own property, the attempt to wrest the law in this direction would be made here, as in England, and popularity-seekers would be found, even among nominal Churchmen, ready to combine against us. But in this country even a Churchman can in matters of law, have

FAIR PLAY.

THE ORDINATION OF BARNABAS AND SAUL.

(To the Editors of the Church Guardian.)

Sirs,—We are asked to answer the question, Who ordained Barnabas and Saul to be apostles? We would, first of all, go back to the appointment of Matthias, thus connecting this article with that in your last number on the Christian Ministry.

Although our Lord was forty days upon earth after His Resurrection, yet He was pleased not to supply the place of Judas, but still left that place vacant at His Ascension. Two persons were nominated by the Apostles, and then they prayed, "Thou, Lord, which knowest the hearts of all men, show whither of these two Thou hast chosen." The lot fell upon Matthias, and he was numbered with the Eleven Apostles. This text shows us the equality of the Apostles, and now Matthias was placed upon an equal footing with them. Two were nominated, but only one was chosen, to show that the new Apostle was, in all respects, the equal of his companions in the same office; that Matthias was equal to Judas, to whose place he now succeeded; equal with the eleven with whom he was now numbered. Christ did not supply the place of Judas while He was upon earth, but He did so from Heaven, to show that He is, as much with His Church upon earth, although ascended, as when He was visibly present with her; that He can as

well choose an Apostle sitting upon His Throne in glory as when He was walking by the Sea of Galilee. And this is marked by the important fact that Matthias received no Ordination save from the hand of Christ Himself.

We now come to the second instance recorded in the Acts of Ordination to the Apostolic Office, viz: that of Barnabas and Saul. This took place after the day of Pentecost, when all the Apostles, Matthias included, were endued with power from on high. From that day, until time shall be no more, the Holy Spirit became the Medium of Communication between the Church militant upon earth and the Ascended and Glorified Saviour, and God the Father in Heaven.

Now, another vacancy occurred in the ranks of the Apostles. Herod, the King, killed James, the brother of John, with the sword. (Acts xii. 1, 2.) To fill the place of Judas two were nominated, but one only was chosen to succeed him; thus the new Apostle was shown to be equal with the other Apostles. It was also shown that the office was to be continued. These facts established, the Church was next to see the office extended; therefore, two were now nominated, and both ordained to be Apostles. Thus, in the Ordination of Matthias, we beheld how all men holding that office are equal one to another, and we beheld how the office itself was to continue for all time; while in the Ordinations of Barnabas and Saul we beheld how the men holding that office are to be constantly increased in number. It is a fact that the office exists to day, and is occupied by more officers than in any former age. In the Ordination of Barnabas and Saul we beheld the first Ordination after the Holy Ghost was given. Herein we beheld the beginning of a new stage in the Christian Ministry.

After the day of Pentecost the Church generally, and especially the Holy Ministry, were placed under the guidance and care of the Holy Spirit. On that day the Apostles who had been appointed by Christ were then all filled with the Holy Ghost. Thus the Spirit acknowledged and honoured the work of Christ by giving new powers to the Apostles who had been Ordained by the Lord. And now, to mark this transition from direct calls to the ministry by our Lord, to calls made by the Spirit; and still to mark their united cooperation in this work, two men were chosen and together ordained. One of these was called by the Lord, and the other by the Holy Spirit, while both were finally marked out to the Church upon earth as men admitted by God to the Apostolic office.

On looking to the Conversion of Paul, we see how he was specially called by the Lord to be an Apostle. To Saul himself the Lord said, "I am Jesus, whom thou persecutest. Of him the Lord said, He is a chosen vessel of Me." It must be remembered that the word Apostle means one sent. At St. Paul's conversion the Lord used this word to him, in its verbal form, "The Gentiles unto whom I now send thee." Consequently, he looked upon his conversion as the time of his actual call to be an Apostle, saying "Paul, an Apostle, not of men, neither by man, but by Jesus Christ and God the Father." (Gal. i. 1.) Thus was St. Paul specially called by the Lord to be an Apostle.

And now, as to the case of Barnabas. His Jewish name was "Joses, who by the Apostles was called Barnabas, which is being interpreted, the Son of Consolation." But this word is in the Greek equal to the word Paraclete, translated the Comforter; so that the Son of Consolation appears to mean the Son of the Holy Ghost. We know he was one born of the Spirit, for he was a good man and full of the Holy Ghost. (Acts iv. 36, and xi. 23, 24.) These two men thus honourably mentioned are again brought to our notice when the Holy Ghost said to certain prophets and teachers, "Separate Me Barnabas and Saul for the work whereunto I have called them." Ac. xiii. 1, 2.

Now, it is said prophets and teachers could not confer upon any one a higher office than they themselves possessed. But look to the case of Matthias. Our Lord in Heaven is pleased to elect him to be an Apostle. The eleven Apostles were all present, but they were not permitted to lay their hands upon him,—the new Apostle received his office directly from the Lord in Heaven; and Barnabas and Saul were just as specially elected to be Apostles as Matthias; therefore they received the laying on of hands,—not from the other Apostles, but from certain prophets and teachers,—as Moses

was chosen by God to give Ordination to Aaron and his sons. Barnabas and Saul became Apostles when they received this laying on of hands. We know St. Paul had received a previous call to be an Apostle, but he did not exercise Apostolic functions until after this Ordination. Probably Barnabas received a like call, and now both were ordained together.

This Ordination marks a stage of transition, hitherto the Lord alone had chosen men to be Apostles; it marks, also, the co-equality of the Three Persons of the Trinity.

The extraordinary manner in which Barnabas and Saul received the laying on of hands, the outward and visible sign that they were numbered with all the other Apostles, was necessary to show that the Holy Ghost is co-equal with the Holy Saviour. We find the Three Persons of the blessed Trinity all co-operating in the institution and continuance of the Holy, Apostolic, Catholic Ministry; indeed, this is the one grand reason why it is a threefold Ministry.

Episcopacy is grounded, like Christianity itself, upon the name of the Triune God. The Father sent the Son to be the Apostle and Bishop of our souls. (1 Pet. ii. 25.) Christ on earth chose the Twelve Apostles. (Matt. x. 1.) And ascended to Heaven, He appointed Matthias to be an Apostle without any Ordination whatever as far as man is concerned. And now that the work of calling men to the Ministry was to be carried on by the Holy Spirit, the Saviour elected St. Paul, the Holy Spirit called St. Barnabas, while both receive an outward sign of their call. From that time the voice of the Holy Ghost was alone to be heard; and His first independent Ordination placed the men who received it upon an equal footing with all the other Apostles. We find St. Paul, who received that Ordination, stating that he is not a whit behind the very chiefest Apostles. (2 Cor. xi. 5) In this statement many see that Paul was equal to Peter, or to any of the other Apostles. But it has a deeper meaning,—that an Apostle appointed under the guidance of the Holy Spirit is not a whit behind the very chiefest Apostle appointed by the Saviour Himself.

To show us how infinitely superior Christ is to all other Apostles and Bishops, we are told how He remains a Priest forever; that He is the one and only Mediator between God and men, the Man Christ Jesus. To show us the Saviour's independent power as God the Son, He did not lay His hands upon the Apostles, but, as God the Spirit, He Ordained them as to mark His own independent power and Godhead; and the Ordination of Barnabas and Saul shows us that the Holy Spirit is co-equal with the Father and the Son, Who have each already made Their own independent appointments to the Apostolic office. The Father sent the Son to be the Apostle; the Son sent the Twelve to be the Apostles; and now the Holy Ghost said, "Separate Me Barnabas and Saul for the work whereunto I have called them." These Ordinations help to show us how there is One God in Trinity, and Trinity in Unity. Each Person is by Himself God, and each, as God, made His own independent appointment to the Apostolic office; and yet this work of God is so blended together that we have but one line of duly Ordained ministers in the Church of God.

But in being guided by the Holy Scripture we must be careful to mark the general laws laid down for our guidance and obedience; while the exceptions to these laws mark God's eternal power and Godhead—a power which He never employ at any moment, but which no man may presume to use without God's special Will being distinctly manifested.

We have a threefold Ministry because we have a Triune God; and now, if a man seeks to come in any other way into this Ministry than by Ordination from those already in power, he must prove an extraordinary call by extraordinary work, as Barnabas and Saul did at Lystra. But nothing more clearly shows the necessity of a visible Ordination, well as an inward spiritual call, than the example of St. Paul;—converted in a wonderful manner and then called to be an Apostle; blessed with abundance of Revelations and Visions of the Lord, (Cor. xii. 7.);—nominated and appointed by the Holy Ghost Himself, yet he did not venture to do the work of an Apostle, until he had been Ordained by laying on of hands.

News from the Home Field.

DIOCESE OF FREDERICTON.

SACKVILLE.—A Concert of sacred music was given by the Choir of St. Paul's Church on the 18th inst., in the School House. Among the selections were Old Folks' Tunes, Jubilee Songs (the Sacred Songs of the Negroes), and modern music, the concert closing with the address, "Achieved is the Glorious Work." We must not forget to mention two good readings, "A Legend of Braganza," by Miss Grace Campbell, and "The Knight of Intercession," by Rev. Mr. Wiggins. The latter is a beautiful poem by the Rev. S. J. Stone, (author of the Church's One Foundation) and deserves to be more widely known than it is. Sackville Church people have been steadily "up and doing" in aid of the new Rectory. This is the third concert given by St. Paul's church choir in the last seven weeks; and all of them have been successful. We understand that a grand entertainment is to be given in Chignecto Hall shortly after Easter, to consist of music, tableaux vivants, and an amusing dialogue in character. No doubt it will be a success.

WOODSTOCK.—The S. School House of St. Luke's has been removed to the south corner of the Church lot. The old Church will be removed to the place the School House occupied, and a new and handsome Church will be erected this summer on the site of the old one.

ST. JOHN.—Rev. H. H. Barber lectured on "The Eastern Church" on the 23rd, in the Church of England Institute course. The next lecture will be delivered by Rev. F. Sill, B. D., on "The First Four General Councils." Rev. Canon Briggs has been holding a mid-day service on Fridays in Lent, which has been remarkably well attended. At these services he delivers expository lectures on the Epistle to the Philippians. Rev. Mr. Pentreath lectured in St. John's Church School Room, March 17th, in aid of the erection of a School-house for the Moncton S. School. A Curate has not yet been obtained for St. Mary's. The Rev. R. J. Uniacke is doing duty there at present.

PERSONAL.—His Lordship the Bishop has been spending a few days at Sussex. We understand that the Rev. Mr. Kingdon's consecration is fixed for Sunday, July 10th, in the Cathedral. It is probable that a formal ballot will be taken on the first day of the Synod, to rectify the error made in the nomination, by which the name was incorrectly given.

CARLETON.—Twenty-two candidates were confirmed in St. George's Church, and nineteen in St. Jude's Church, on Sunday, March 20th.

MONCTON.—The ladies of the congregation are busily employed in working for the completion of the Tower and Spire, which it is determined shall be finished this summer. A building near the Rectory is to be moved, added to, and converted into a School House, which is sorely needed. It will be 50x20, with rooms for library and Bible Class, and an additional wing for an Infant Class Room. It will be so arranged that all the rooms can be thrown into one for Parochial meetings, entertainments, etc. The building will be framed and the new part ready for boarding in April. Its progress after that will depend on the contributions obtained. As the Parish will have to expend a considerable sum on the Tower, the Rector would thankfully and gratefully receive any contributions for the School House which is required for a large and growing school.

SHEDDAC.—Just before going to press, we have received intelligence of the death of the aged Rector of this important Parish—the Rev. Dr. Jarvis. We can only at present refer to it, and express to the family our hearty sympathy with them in their loss. Next week, we shall give a sketch of the deceased Divine's life.

DIOCESE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—On the Feast of the Annunciation the Holy Communion was celebrated at the Cathedral, and it being the 30th Anniversary of the Lord Bishop's Consecration, ten of the city Clergy and 92 of the faithful Laity par-

took with their Chief Pastor of the Eucharistic Feast.

THE Rev. John D. H. Browne has been appointed Clerical Secretary of the Diocese of Nova Scotia, in the place of the Rev. R. Wainwright resigned.

Persons having business with the Secretary will please address accordingly. DIOCESAN ROOM, 54 Granville St., Halifax, N. S.

St. George's Parish.—The people in the north-end of the city have been for some time discussing the advisability of dividing their parish into two, the present Parish Church forming one, and the two chapels of St. John (near the 3 Mile House) and St. Mark's (at Richmond) forming the other. At a large attended meeting of the parishioners on Thursday evening, it was decided, almost unanimously, to divide the Parish. A committee consisting of Messrs. R. J. Wilson; Geo. M. Connors, Juno. Eckerly, Wm. Taylor, Charles Stubbing, C. S. Harrington, D. H. Whiston, and Geo. Roome, was appointed to arrange the details, and report at a future meeting.

St. Luke's Falk and Mission.—An Entertainment will be given in St. Luke's Hall, Queen Street, on the evening of Easter Tuesday, 19th of April, 1881, in aid of the above Mission. Commencing with "Half-an-Hour about Cyprus," with special reference to the hearing of that country on the Bible History, by Captain Jeff, Royal Engineers, lately Captain of the 31st Company, R. E., at Nicosia, followed by Vocal Music, Readings, Recitations, &c. Admission 25 cents.

AMHERST RURAL DEANERY.—By some mischance the mention of the Wednesday evening sermon by the respected Rector of Maitland, in the new Church Truro was dropped out. It was a most able and effective discourse on the subject of the House being for God and the use to which it should be put. The writer of the article apologizes most heartily for the unintentional defect.

MISSION OF LOUISBOURG, C. B.—For some time past the congregation at Main-dien have been contemplating the enlargement of God's House and have now set to work in earnest. This step is a most necessary one, for the capacity of the present building is not sufficiently large to provide for the wants of the congregation. During the winter the frame-work, in its rough state, was brought from the woods, and your correspondent, a week or two since, had the pleasure of seeing the last log squared and made ready for the joiners. This work was done by members of the congregation who, during the winter months, have considerable time at their disposal. Soon they will be busily engaged with their fishing, but about the first of August, when fish are less plentiful, they propose (D.V.) to carry out the present plan of alterations. Gothic roof, windows and chancel, besides an addition of about 12 feet to the length of the Nave, are among the improvements to be undergone. Up to the present time no appeal for aid, outside of the Mission has been made. The people intend first to do their utmost in advancing the work, and if unable to complete it, may ask their brother Churchmen to assist them. They are deservingly proud as most of them are depending upon the fisheries for a livelihood which, to say the least, is a very fluctuating and frequently a poor occupation. Loyalty to our branch of the Church Catholic and a hearty desire to attend all of her services are distinguishing features amongst all the members of the mission. They never speak of "going to hear Mr.—to day" but catching the true spirit of worship are heard to say "we are going to prayers." The services of the Church are largely attended and the responses heartily made as well on week-days as on the Lord's Day. The energetic Incumbent, C. W. McCully Deacon in charge, is untiring in his efforts in providing for the Spiritual welfare of his people, occasionally he is able to procure the services of a Priest, whose visits are greatly appreciated by those who delight in meeting their Saviour and Redeemer in the Sacrament of His Body and Blood.—Com.

AMHERST.—It is gratifying to learn that the health of Mrs. Townshend has greatly improved.

DIOCESE OF ONTARIO.

CARLETON PLACE.—A handsome Church, which will cost \$7,000, to replace the old Church of St. James, is to be commenced this spring. The structure will be of stone, and Gothic style. Henry Carr, Esq., C.E., is the Architect.

SHANNONVILLE.—Trinity Church.—A. L. Roberts, Esq., has, since the arrival of the Incumbent, the Rev. B. B. Smith, M. A., generously relieved the Church, of which he is one of the Wardens, of a debt of \$100, by cancelling a claim which he held against it to that amount. A Mission Station is about being formed by Mr. Smith, at Northport, across the Bay.

BELLEVILLE.—Christ Church.—It is hoped that on Easter Sunday, the new organ now in course of building by Mr. John H. Phillips, of Napanee, for this Church, will be used for Divine Service. It is said to be highly satisfactory, both as regards appearance, compass and tone.

DIOCESE OF HURON.

DRESDEN.—Christ Church.—The Missionary meeting held in this Church on the evening of Wednesday, 9th inst., was a most satisfactory one. The audience appeared greatly impressed and interested by the different addresses. The speech of the Rev. W. F. Campbell, Missionary Agent of the diocese, abounded in interesting facts and telling argu-

GORRIE.—The Rev. Bishop Alford, last week, held Confirmation in this Mission, at Wroxeter, Tordwich, and Gorrie. Forty-two candidates in all. The Bishop of Huron is to leave England on the 14th April, returning to Canada.

Our London Letter.

(From our own Correspondent.)

LONDON, March 15, 1881.

The state of affairs ecclesiastical looked at from a party point of view may fitly be described as *in statu quo*. The power and influence of the "Ritualists" have so demonstrably proved their superiority that their opponents may be said to be taking breath and reviewing their position with the purpose of discovering a vulnerable point in which to assail. But as the Archbishop of Canterbury said in the House of Lords, when discussing his motion for a Royal Commission on Ecclesiastical Courts, there *must* be room in the Church for the various schools of thought, and the Church's laws must not be enforced with any narrow or bigoted spirit. Talking of the debate in the House of Lords, the change of attitude and tone towards the "Ritualists" was very marked, the only openly hostile speech being made by Lord Oranmore and Browne, a notorious Orangeman. Surely the persecuted party have come out of the fire strengthened and, I may say, triumphant, for certainly their temporary defeat has been crowned with victory. I learn there is a talk of commencing proceedings again for the purpose of imprisoning the Revs. Green and Enraght; but public opinion is so opposed to such bitter persecution that I apprehend better counsels will prevail. The general meeting of the Church Association was held last week, and a very half-hearted affair it was. When persons once get apologetic they are self-condemned. In the estimates that will be submitted to Parliament, amongst the extra votes is one of £4,700, costs incurred by Government in the prosecution of Messrs. Dale and Enraght. There is no doubt this item will be challenged by some member alive to the injustice of charging upon the public funds the costs for what is purely a party affair. And this is one of the votes the Government want to get "Urgency" for, in which case all discussion would be stifled, and anything would be smuggled through. But I am glad to see, by a Manifesto issued by Sir Stafford Northcote, that the Conservatives are going to oppose "Urgency" for supply. To show how stringent this "Urgency" business is,—in fact, the *cléture* in its most arbi-

trary aspect,—this issuing of a Manifesto, in the shape of an address to his constituents of North Devon, was the only way which the party had of making public their reasons for opposing Mr. Gladstone's motion, as its discussion in the House of Commons would be disallowed.

I mentioned in a previous letter the intrepid conduct of a Rev. gentleman at Candahar, who died as he lived, exercising an entire self-abnegation, sacrificing himself for the benefit of his fellow-man. Another case has come to my notice, demonstrating the fact that religion does not emasculate the man—that being a member of the Church militant does not incapacitate as a subject for the world material. In the graphic account that has been published of the Battle of Laing's Neck, written by the late General Colley, then in command, mention was made by him of Col. Deane's bravery and intrepidity. No doubt, most of your readers will have seen the despatch I allude to. He describes the attack, and mentions that Col. Deane was in advance of his men, the first to mount the brow of the hill, and attacked the opposing Boers with true bravery. He dropped, riddled with bullets, ten or fifteen yards in advance of the foremost of his men. Well, this same brave man, when he was stationed in London, after his military duties of the day were over, would go to the lowest slums of London, working for his Master, doing so under the auspices of his vicar, for whom he was a lay reader. Let no one say, after this, that religion un-mans a man. General Colley himself who, whatever mistakes he may have made concerning the Boers, was a distinguished officer, and showed by his death he could die as a soldier with his face to the foe, and standing unflinchingly at the post of duty, this same General, who could be so intrepid in battle, was one of the softest and mildest of spirits, a man noted for his tenderness, and for his consistent Christianity.

The Emperor Alexander II., Czar of all the Russias, is no more. The assassin has at length circumvented his life, and the miscreant's diabolical plots and nefarious schemes have at length succeeded in accomplishing the assassin's purpose. And for what purpose has the late Czar been hunted down even to death with a relentlessness and diabolical fixity of purpose that only makes one wonder he had not fallen a victim to the regicide long ago? Not for any faults of his personally, for he was a kind and sympathetic man, with those qualities that go to make a ruler popular, and beloved. And there is no doubt that by a large majority of his subjects he was regarded with esteem and affection. One of his first acts on ascending to the Crown, the freeing of 23 million serfs, ought to have caused him to be regarded with love and loyalty by all his subjects. There is no doubt, however, that the extreme generosity of the measure was to a great extent the cause of its failure. The people had their freedom before they were able to appreciate or use it right, and thus the latter state of the man became worse than the first. But many are the causes that may be assigned for the failure of the late Czar's regime and his untimely end, yet this is not the place to go into it. The receipt of the news in London created quite a sensation, though it was what had been expected for so long a time. The English Court is going into mourning for a month, from the 24th inst. Mr. Gladstone, last night, in the House of Commons, and Earl Granville in the House of Lords, each gave notice of motion for a vote of condolence with Her Majesty the Queen of England, who they called a relative of the late Czar.

We direct the attention of the afflicted and their friends to Mr. R. B. Mackintosh's advertisement elsewhere. The young lady referred to has been home nearly four months which makes her certificate the more valuable as it proves the cure to be permanent. Ministers' Sore Throat is also one of Mr. Mackintosh's specialties; and he is meeting with considerable success in a case now under his care.

We call attention to Parks & Sons' advertisement in another column. We have seen in our family the products of this popular factory, and can testify to their excellence of taste and colour. As a home industry quite equal if not superior to the imported goods, Messrs. Park & Sons deserve to be well patronized.

BROWN & WEBB,
WHOLESALE
DRUGGISTS,
Spice Merchants,
—AND—
DRYSALTERS,
HALIFAX, N. S.
Warehouse and Counting-Rooms,
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Steam Mills and Stores,
TOBIN'S WHARF.

Avery's Balsamic Syrup
Can be confidently recommended as a most pleasant and efficacious remedy for recent Coughs, Colds, etc., etc. This preparation, compounded from the prescription of Dr. Avery, has been in use for over 30 years, and with unvarying success. Combined by so long and thorough a trial of its great superiority to the various nostrums so persistently advertised, we have determined to put it more prominently before the public. Once known it is always used as the **FAMILY COUGH MEDICINE**, being more palatable as well as more efficacious than any of the advertised **COUGH REMEDIES**, and both better and cheaper than those commonly dispensed by Druggists.
Price, 25 cents per Bottle,
Of Druggists and General Dealers throughout the Provinces.

BROWN & WEBB,
Proprietors.

Brown's Universal Pills.
Sugar-Coated,
Are composed of the best Attenuated, Laxative and Cathartic Medicines, combined in a scientific and skillful manner, according to the action of the different organs upon the different parts of the alimentary canal and other organs.
The proprietors claim for these pills a superiority over very many others of a similar nature, because in them a number of well known and standard medicines of the pharmacopoeia are so combined and in such proportions, that a thorough action is borne in the stomach, it by no means ends there, but extends to the liver, pancreas, lacteal glands, &c. so that obstructions in any of these will generally be overcome by their proper use and thus proper digestion and healthy blood produced.
They are not a quack medicine in any sense, unless science and skill are quackery, for advantage has been taken in their preparation of the learning and experience of eminent physicians and pharmacologists.

Prepared by
Brown & Webb,
And sold by Druggists and Medicine Dealers Generally.
PRICE, 25 CENTS PER BOX.

BROWN & WEBB'S
CRAMP & PAIN CURE.
No "Painkiller," however boldly advertised, surpasses this Standard Preparation for the relief of the class of symptoms for which such remedies are so much used.
For Cramps and Pains in the Stomach, Bowels or Side, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Chilblains, Frost Bites, Cholera, Diarrhoea, &c., &c.

It is an unfailing relief and frequent cure. Its stimulant, rubefacient, and anodyne qualities adapt it to a large class of disorders, and make it a most valuable
Family Medicine.
Prepared by **BROWN & WEBB,**
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PRICE, 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

BROWN & WEBB'S
FLAVORING
EXTRACTS
Are unequalled for strength and purity of flavor by any imported brand. They are made from the purest and choicest materials, with no inferior or factitious admixtures, and need only a trial to show their great superiority to the flavors commonly sold in the shops.
PRICE, 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.
Ask your Grocer for Them!

Bye Week.

ROME NEWS.

The Governor-General will visit Manitoba next July.

The Hall-Anderson gold property, at Fifteen-mile Stream, is reported to have been sold to English parties for \$175,000.

Work will be resumed on contract 15, Pacific Railway, on the 15th of April under the direction of Mr. Haney, Construction Superintendent.

The Dominion Parliament was prorogued on Monday week. This is the third session of the fourth parliament. The session commenced December 9th, 1880.

The miners at Sydney Mines are working full time. The company intend putting 60,000 tons on the bank to enable them to be ready for the spring trade.

Committees are busy at work in arranging for the coming Dominion Exhibition in Halifax this fall. The buildings are to be enlarged and a \$15,000 prize list is promised.

We are pleased to hear Messrs. A. Robb & Sons, of Amherst, have a contract to make 700 cast iron opera chairs for the Mechanic's Institute of St. John.

Dominion One Dollar Notes, with the "one" erased and "four" substituted, are in circulation. The forgery is very clumsily done and can be detected by an instant's examination.

The Dominion Government have subsidized the steamer "Prince Edward" to run between Charlottetown and Liverpool at \$1,500 per trip, or \$2,500 for the present season. She will carry cattle and produce direct.

Two sealing steamships, out only eight days, returned to St. John's, Nfld., on the 23rd inst. with 25,000 seals worth \$50,000. They were but three days occupied in securing cargoes. The result is without precedent.

The English Privy Council, reversing the judgments of the Supreme Court of Canada and the Supreme Court of New Brunswick, have decided that, under the St. John Assessment Act, banks are only liable to be taxed on their net incomes.

For week ending March 12th, 5172 tons of coal passed over the Pictou branch. For week ending 19th instant, 4463 tons. This is the largest quantity of coal moved in so short a time for many years, being nearly 1,000 tons a day.

Mr. John Fraser, of St. John, will launch about 30th April, a ship of 1,550 tons, for Bennett Smith, Windsor. She will class 13 years in French Lloyd's. Her dimensions are 134 feet keel, 40 feet breadth of beam, and 24 feet depth of hold. She is the largest vessel built in St. John for some time.

The St. John Nut and Bolt Works were formally opened on Thursday. Two hundred of the leading business men of St. John were present, and were entertained to dinner by the proprietors. Employment will be given to thirty mechanics. A large number of orders are on hand. The iron is obtained from Londonderry.

A sale was held at Richmond of thorough-bred stock, imported by the Central Board of Agriculture, and was largely attended. Good prices were realized—the short horn Durham bull, "Lord Randolph," going for \$410; "Earl of Surrey," \$305; "Cabul," \$300; short horn Durham cow, "Duchess of Warwick, 3rd," \$300; "Roseleaf" for a similar sum, and others at smaller figures.

Halifax, March 25.—Mr. Turner, on behalf of the Halifax Graving Dock Company, is now seeking from the city a bonus of \$15,000 instead of the \$10,000 granted last year. This extra amount is asked on condition that the company build a dock capable of accommodating vessels of 8,000 tons burden instead of 6,000 tons as originally contemplated.

London, March 25.—In the Lords this afternoon, Lord Cairns gave notice that he would call attention on Thursday to the arrangements made with the Boers. The Madrid Correo announces that the police have discovered a secret store of 1,860 rifles outside of the barriers of the city. The authorities are investigating the matter.

pany, it is understood, are prepared to carry on the agreement entered into last year.

Five cargoes of sugar arrived at this port; one from Brazil for the St. Lawrence Refining Company, Montreal; three from Cuba for the Canada Company, Montreal; and one from Cuba for the Nova Scotia Refining Company. During the past two days 1174 hogsheads, 3300 bags, 6 tierces, and 180 barrels of sugar; and 1446 puncheons, 78 tierces, and 83 barrels of molasses were entered at the Custom House. There is one large cargo of sugar in port yet to enter.

Senator Almon's Amendment, which was carried by a very small majority in the Senate, owing to the plausible way in which it was introduced, has misled many well-disposed people outside the "Hall of the Elders" into giving it their moral support, but we very much mistake the prevailing Temperance sentiment of the country if it does not meet with strenuous opposition in all parts of the Dominion. We have personally no sympathy whatever with the Amendment, and urge vehement opposition to all its provisions. We cannot but consider it retrograde legislation in the face of earnest cries for more restrictive laws.

The St. Stephen Courier says the St. Croix Cotton Mill is now an assured fact. A gentleman from Providence R. I., who was in St. Stephen last week investigating the business, left a written proposition to the effect that if the people on the St. Croix river would give a bonus of 30,000 and assure him the lands in the vicinity of Salmon Falls at a fair valuation, he would begin work within thirty days. Committees were at once appointed and in two days the whole amount of bonus was assured.

We are indebted to the Queen's Printer for several valuable documents, among them the Report on the Nova Scotia Mines for 1880, which shows a gratifying advance in our mining industries. The increase in the trade can be seen by the following table:

Table with 3 columns: Commodity, 1879, 1880. Includes Gold-ounces, Iron Ore, Coal, Manganese Ore, *Coke made, Gypsum, Building stone, Limestone, Fireclay, Grindstones.

The revenue from coal for the year was \$52,976. The gold revenue was \$17,464 against 6,788 in the preceding year, or a total for gold and coal of \$70,440, against \$49,194 in 1879. There was no less than \$4,000 more paid for gold prospecting licenses last year than in 1879. The total coal sales for the year 1880 amounted to 954,659 tons, being an increase over the sales of 1879 of 166,035 tons, and form the largest sales yet recorded. Mr. E. Gilpin, Jr., the Inspector of Mines, is to be congratulated upon the able manner in which he has presented the whole subject, and for the large amount of valuable information contained in the Report.

NEWS FROM ABROAD.

Count Pecci, the Pope's brother, is dead.

The Emperor of Germany was 84 years old on Tuesday week.

General Newdigate is recalled from the Cape as well as General Roberts.

A Paris correspondent says General Wood has been appointed High Commissioner of South Eastern Africa and Governor of the British Possessions.

St. Petersburg, March 24.—The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived today. The Emperor and Grand Dukes met them at the railway station.

London, March 25.—A Paris correspondent places the total number of deaths at the burning of the Italian Opera House at Nice at 73. Seven sailors and many foreigners are missing.

London, March 25.—In the Lords this afternoon, Lord Cairns gave notice that he would call attention on Thursday to the arrangements made with the Boers.

The Madrid Correo announces that the police have discovered a secret store of 1,860 rifles outside of the barriers of the city. The authorities are investigating the matter.

St. Petersburg, Mar. 25.—The trial of the assassins commences on the 30th inst. It has been decided to proceed against Sophie Pieoffsky separately. Gen. Melikoff has ordered proceedings against the St. Petersburg Gazette.

London, March 25.—It is stated that the Government has taken measures to intercept the steamer Australia before she reaches New York and arrest Coleman, implicated in the Mansion House plot, who is supposed to be on board.

The late General Colley, killed by the Boers in South Africa, was in Toronto three years ago, in search of information respecting a brother who had settled in Aurora. The gallant officer followed up the clue to discover that his brother had died on the Pacific slope.

St. Petersburg, March 28.—The remains of the late Emperor Alexander II. were deposited in the imperial vault in the Church of Petropavlovsky Fortress yesterday, amid salvos of artillery. The church was densely crowded. The Catafalque was strewn with flowers and wreaths.

St. Petersburg, March 25.—The Crown Prince Frederick William has arrived. A female Nihilist arrested, confesses to having given the signal to Hartmann for exploding the mine under the Imperial train, and also to Russakoff for throwing the bomb which killed the Czar.

Columbus, Neb., March 28.—The Loup fork broke at 12 o'clock yesterday, and the whole of the lower part of the city is inundated with water, which is still rising. Three spans of the wagon bridge across the Loup Fork went with the first raise of the ice. This bridge, a few years ago, cost \$50,000. The damage to private property is immense.

The Boers have finally dispersed, and the war is over. Their right to local self-government, which Great Britain never questioned, but which the colonial authorities may have interfered with, is recognized, but their right to enslave the miserable natives is denied, and provision is made for stopping the practice.

Washington, March 25.—Commodore Robert W. Shufeldt, U. S. N., will shortly be detached from duty in this city and ordered to duty as naval attaché to the U. S. Legation at Peking. This action is to be taken for the purpose of allowing Commodore Shufeldt to accept the command of the Chinese navy offered him by Leon Chang, Viceroy of China, that government being desirous of organizing its navy on modern principles.

The Portuguese Chamber of Deputies, has adopted by 74 votes to 19, the Lorenzo Marques treaty with England. We shall therefore in future have access by Delagoa Bay to the English South African colonies.

The death is announced, at the age of 60, of the Rev. Moses Margoliotz, M. A., LL. D., vicar of the Little Linford, Newport Pagnell, Bucks, one of the best Hebrew scholars of the present century, and a reviser of the English version of the Old Testament. He was of foreign Jewish extraction, was born in December, 1820, became a convert to Christianity in early manhood, after studying under the late Dr. A. McCaul, entered Trinity College, Dublin. After passing the curriculum there he was admitted to Holy Orders.

WHAT class of men are they who occupy long terraces of mansions at Kensington or Baywater, at rentals from 450l. to 1,000l. a year? Curiosity led to an inquiry into the means and occupation of some sixteen of such tenants, not one of whom pays less than 500l. a year. The result was that twelve of them were found to be returned colonists from Australia, India, China, and Ceylon, who had made their fortunes, and had returned to spend the evening of life in the old country. The remainder were London merchants, except one professional man—a Q.C.—Lond.

A curious incident occurred at the Vatican recently. An unknown Cardinal appeared in the Loggia of Raphael among the many persons gathered there on the occasion of the anniversary of Leo XIII's coronation. For a few moments he was supposed to be a foreign Cardinal whose appearance was known to the officials, and some ladies present are said to have kissed his hand and received the Benediction from him.

It was, however, soon noticed that he wore a moustache, and that some of the accessories in his dress were incomplete, and on his being then questioned, it was found that the supposed Cardinal was a poor madman who, had on several occasions presented himself at the Vatican asking to be presented to the Pope.

NEAR a hundred years ago an old building was pulled down in one of the cities of Switzerland. A long time before this it had been part of a Carthusian convent, tenanted before the Reformation. A box was found buried in the wall, and in the box was deposited this prayer—"O most merciful God, I know that I can only be saved and satisfy Thy righteousness by the merit, the innocent sufferings, and death of Thy well-beloved Son, Holy Jesus, my salvation is in Thy hands. Thou canst not withdraw the hands of Thy love from me, for they have created and redeemed me. Thou hast inscribed my name with a pen of iron in rich mercy, and so that nothing can efface it, on Thy side, Thy hands, and Thy foot!"

BOOK NOTICES, &c.

Received the April No. of Our Little Ones. The Russell Publishing Co., 149 A Tremont St., Boston. This little Monthly, with its charming illustrations and stories, is becoming a familiar friend, whose arrival we hail with untiring pleasure. Only \$1.50 a year. Those who have seen one number will, we feel sure, subscribe for it. Single number 15c.

We have received from Anson D. F. Randolph & Co., 930 Broadway, Cor. 20th St., New York, two very beautiful little Easter books—one, "Christ is Risen," price 50 cents, in the form of an illuminated Anchor, and each leaf containing beautiful and highly appropriate verses; the other, "Easter Voices," price 30 cents each, containing in the outline of a cross, verses and texts for Easter. Both are most suitable for Easter gifts. Sent by mail prepaid.

W. K. CRAWFORD, King Street, St. John, has sent us "Harper's Magazine" for April, which besides being a very beautiful number, offers its readers an unusual variety of entertaining reading matter.

Births.

NEALES.—At the Rectory, Richmond, N. B., on the 16th of March, the wife of Rev. Henry H. Neales, of a son.

Baptisms.

WILSON.—At St. John's Church, North Sydney, February 20th, by the Rev. G. Motzer, Leonard Branch Admison, son of Leonard W. and Margaret E. J. Wilson.

Deaths.

JARVIS.—On Saturday, 26th inst., at the Rectory, Shelice, the Rev. George S. Jarvis, D. D., D. C. L., in the 75th year of his age.

MIRNICK.—March 2nd, at No. 12 Queen's Gate Terrace, Martha Maria Molyneux, R. N., only daughter of the late Admiral Sir Andrew Mitchell, K. B., and granddaughter of the late Richard John Uniacke, Her Majesty's Attorney General for Nova Scotia.

DOTY.—At Weymouth, on the 21st inst., Maria, wife of Mr. John Pauli Doty, aged 83 years.

Rest and Comfort to the Suffering.

"BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA" has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Side, Back or Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Toothache, Lumbago any kind of a Pain or Ache. "It will most surely quicken the Blood and Heal as its acting power is wonderful." "Brown's Household Panacea," being acknowledged as the great Pain Reliever, and of double the strength of any other Elixir or Linctum in the world, should be in every family for use when wanted. "As it really is the best remedy in the world for Cramps in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale by all Druggists at 2s cents a bottle.

Hanington's Quinine Wine and Iron, taken according to directions, produces buoyancy of spirits, vigor of mind, and gives lasting strength to the weak and nervous system.

No Lady who delights in flowers, and likes to see them do well, and bloom abundantly, should be without Hanington's Food for Flowers. Ordinary packages, 30 cents; sufficient for twenty plants for one year.

If you have to work early and late, and get little or no exercise, take Hanington's Quinine Wine and Iron to give you strength.

INDIGESTION.

The main cause of nervousness is indigestion, and that is caused by weakness of the stomach. No one can have sound nerves and good health, without using Hop Bitters to strengthen the stomach, purify the blood, and to keep the liver and kidneys active, to carry off all the poisonous and waste matter of the system, &c other columns.

REFORMED EPISCOPACY in England hardly in a healthy and reliable condition just now. It is reforming itself in most alarming manner. Bishop Greg was at first at the head of this inst of reforms; and to his mind it occurred that there is a great deal in a name. Accordingly the good Bishop demanded that his position as head of the Church militant should entitle him to be called Primate. But the Reformed Episcopalian were modest, and having regard to the fact that they were only a few in number, decided that to assume air of pomp and vanity would lay them open to criticism and ridicule; therefore they would be content to have no higher dignity than a Bishop. But Mr. Gregg had set his heart upon the thing and would not be denied. Another Reformed Episcopal Church was formed, and in due course of time a Rev. Mr. Toke joined it and was made Bishop. Now the two Bishops have found that their ideas of ecclesiasticism do not agree together, and they—the Bishops, ideas and all—have parted to create new centres of reformation. Evidently, Episcopacy proper has not much to fear from Reformed Episcopacy.—Presbyterian Witness.

B. H. M. BENEVOLENCE FUND.

Table with 2 columns: Description, Amount. Includes 'Already acknowledged', 'A Widow Lady', 'W. H. Taylor, Esq., Digby', 'C. J. Wylie, Esq., Halifax', 'Total to date'.

BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

"G. T." per Rev. J. D. H. Browne, 69 cents for Algona. Wm. Gosser, Trans. B. F. M., Dio. N. S.

BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS.

"G. T." for W. & O. Fund 50 cents. JOHN D. H. BROWNE, Acting Secy.

STAMMERING CERTIFICATE.

We, the undersigned residents of North Sydney and vicinity, in Cape Breton, having known Miss Lawlor when afflicted with, and oftentimes pained by, stammering, and after struggling with the impediment (stammering) have now much to say in testimony through this medium, that she has been relieved of the above referred to difficulty. She can now give utterance to her ideas with a freedom of speech a once free, deliberate, and apparently, without effort. We learn from her that she attended, in December, the Stammering Institute of Halifax, at the charge of Mr. R. B. Mackintosh, he having been empowered to use the method first known to, and practiced by, Prof. Wm. Sutherland, of London, Ontario. We heartily recommend those similarly affected to Miss Lawlor to avail themselves of the privilege of attending an Institute calculated to render such valuable aid to both old and young. D. M. MILLER, do. do. do. JOHN YOUNG, of Vaught's Cross, Marants. W. H. MOORE, of W. H. Moore & Co., do. J. A. H. BURNHAM, Teacher N. Sydney Academy. J. N. ARMSTRONG, do. do. T. J. LAWLER, do. do. North Sydney, March 1st, 1881. The above Certificate speaks for itself, establishing the fact that I can cure this disagreeable impediment. LISPING and LOSS OF VOICE also cured. Apply to R. B. MACKINTOSH, 83 Upper Water Street.

BROOKSIDE FARM.

NEW GLASGOW HARRY TOWNSEND, Proprietor. Breeder of Ayrshire Cows; Border Leicester and South Down Sheep; (Scotch Collie Dog) and Suffolk Pig. Also, Toulouse Geese; Perkin Ducks; Bronze Turkeys; Light Brahmas, &c., &c. Correspondence Solicited. New Glasgow, N. S., Mar. 14, 1881.

BALL KNITTING COTTON.

Full Weight! Fast Colors! Correctly Numbered! Superior in every respect to that of America. Manufacturers. Made by WM PARKS & SON, New Brunswick Cotton Mills, St. John, N. B.

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For Clergyman's Family in the country. English, Latin, Music, Vocal and Instrumental. Moderate Salary. Churchwoman. One accustomed to teaching preferred. Address, ALPHA, 131 Morris St., Halifax. Any School or College desiring a Teacher. Of the Classics, Mathematics, or Instrumental Music, would do well to Address Rev. PROFESSOR MANN, M. A., No. 81 Randolph St., Chicago Ill., U. S. A.

To Brunswick Advertisements

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The Church of England Sunday School Institute Publications.

Instruction for Confirmation for the Use of Sunday School Teachers. By the Rev. E. P. Cahill, M. A. Reasons for Believing in Christianity. Addressed to Busy People. By the Rev. O. A. How, M. A. Lessons on Early Church History. Reprinted from the Church Sunday-School Magazine. For Churchmen. By the Right Rev. J. K. Tilden, D. D. The Reformers, their Homes, Haunts, and Work. By Mrs. M. Tupper. A Church Sunday School Hand-Book. A Manual of Practical Instructions for the Management of Church Sunday Schools. Compiled by the Rev. R. P. Cochemus, M. A. Lessons on the Life of our Lord. By Emily E. Drake. Bible History Lessons for Junior Classes. By E. Lilia Tetter. Elementary Lessons on the Old Testament. By Emily E. Drake. Lessons on Israel in Egypt and the Wilderness. By Sarah Geraldine Stock. Lessons on the Gospels and the Ecclesiastical Year. By Laura Bonner. Fifty-Four Infant Class Lessons with Introduction. By Geo. Warrington. Bethlehem to Olivet. A Course of Lessons on the Life of Jesus Christ. By John Fisher. Lessons for the Little Ones. Containing Fifty-Two Infant Class Lessons. By Mrs. L. Cronin. Lessons on the Collects. By the Rev. John Kyle. Steps to Truth. A First Course of Teaching for Sunday Schools. By Eugene and Sarah Geraldine Stock. Lessons on Genesis. By the Rev. W. Sawmar, Smith, B. D. Lessons on the Church Catechism. By Rev. A. Clancy Macpherson, M. A. Lessons on the Acts of the Apostles. By Eugene Stock. Lessons on the Life of our Lord. By Eugene Stock. For sale by J. & A. McMillan, 67 Prince William Street, St. John, N. B.

NEW FALL & WINTER STOCK OCTOBER, 1880.

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Our Stock of DRESS MATERIALS, LINEN, WOOLLEN, and COTTON GOODS of every kind, MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, and SMALL WARES of every description is now complete in each department, and will be replenished from the various manufacturing sources as required.

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JOHN K. TAYLOR, Merchant Tailor and Importer.

Would invite special attention to his Splendid Stock of

Goods for Fall and Winter Wear, in Overcoatings, Suitings, Trouserings, and Vestings,

Comprising all the Novelties of the season and is by far the largest stock of the best Goods in the City.

Clergymen's Clothing, of Every Style made to order from our own Goods, at moderate Prices, and on

EASY TERMS.

Samples Free by Mail, Garments Expresed to any part of the Dominion.

Perfect Satisfaction Guaranteed, and no Garment allowed to leave the Premises unless satisfactory. J. K. TAYLOR, Union Street, by Carleton, St. John, N. B.

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SETTEES,

For Churches, Sunday Schools, and Public Halls, in Ash, and Ash and Walnut of superior quality. All kinds of

Church Furniture, PHOTOGRAPHS furnished on application. ESTIMATES made from Architects Drawings. All work warranted. WAREHOUSES—Market Building, German Street. FACTORY—East End of Union Street, St. John, N. B.

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Coloured Dress Goods, All Reduced. Black French Cashmeres, Reduced.

Sacques, Dolmans and Ulsters, All Reduced. Costumes—Reduced.

Corsets & Underwear—Reduced. Fancy Wool Goods—Reduced.

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Household Linens—Reduced. Blankets, Quilts and Bed Comfortables—Reduced.

Remnants and Job Lots, In Every Department.

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DIOCESAN SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.

PATRON. The Most Reverend the Metropolitan. VISITOR.

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PRINCIPAL. The Rev. John Padfield.

The next Term commences April 21. The course of instruction is the same as that of the best Schools in England, and is founded upon the University Examinations for Women. Pupils are prepared to pass the Local Examinations of King's College, Windsor. Within the last two years, thirteen pupils have passed these Examinations, three of them gaining the title of "Associate of Arts."

A few students can be received, who, having finished their general education, wish to devote themselves to Music, Languages, or Art. Arrangements are made whereby they can give the whole of their time to these special subjects.

There is a Preparatory Department for Young Pupils. The Musical Department is under the care of a lady from the Royal Academy of Music, London. The French Government is a native of Paris and has the Diploma of the French Academy. The Head English Governess, besides having passed the University of Cambridge Examinations for Women, has also a certificate from the South Kensington School of Art.

A large reduction is made for the daughters of clergymen, and where two or more are sent at the same time from one family.

* For Terms, &c., apply to the Principal.

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TRINITY COLLEGE SCHOOL, Port Hope, Ontario.

LENT TERM WILL BEGIN ON

Thursday, January 13th.

Applications for admission or information should be addressed to the REV. G. J. S. BETHUNE M. A. HEAD MASTER.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (70 Spruce St.), where contracts may be made for it IN NEW YORK.

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Steam and Hot Water Engineers,

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

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The Champion Nerve Tonic, or Egyptian Cordial, is a Specific for Nervous Debility, Prostration, Despondency, Languor, Weakness of Memory, Loss of Nervous Power, Involuntary Vital Losses, &c., &c.

A. A. WOODILL, Chemist, Halifax, N. S., Sole Agent. Manual sent free to any address on receipt of 3 cent Stamp.

DEPOSITORY S. P. C. K. Just received at this Depository, a large assortment of

Sunday School Library Books. Quite new and original, and especially adapted to the Sunday Schools of the Church, 13c. and upwards.

Also, a further supply of Little Dale's Plain Reasons against joining the Church of Rome, 25c.

Some of the New Books S. P. C. K. well adapted for Christmas Presents.

The usual Stock of Bibles and Testaments, Church Services, and Books of Common Prayer.

Church Almanacs, 1881, sheet and book. DEPOSITORY AT THE

United Service Book and Stationery Warehouse,

No. 103 Granville Street. W. M. GOSSIP, Depository.

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Men's and Boy's Clothing, Well assorted, and fully 20 per cent below current prices.

Gentlemen's Suits Made to order at shortest notice and latest Fashions.

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Everything marked down. The Advertiser is removing from the Premises, 147 Argyle St., to 152 & 154 Barrington Street, corner Jacob Street.

1,000 Yds Dress Tweeds At 5/4c. per yard.

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NEW AND BEAUTIFUL STYLES Now ready, at Reduced Prices. One to Twenty-one Styles, \$54, \$68, \$75, \$84, \$98, \$108 to \$500 and upward. Before purchasing or making any order, send for our latest ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, PRICE LIST, and CIRCULARS with useful information for VEDICARIES. Sent free. MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., BOSTON, NEW YORK or CHICAGO.

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Carpets, Floor-Cloths, AND DRUGGETS,

Second to none in the Maritime Provinces, Hair-Cloths, Cretonnes, REPS, DAMASKS, And Imitation Leather Cloths, in immense variety. A splendid assortment of

Rich Lace Curtains, BUGS, Cornices, Stair Rods, &c. TABLE DAMASKS of all widths and qualities. FAMILY SHIRTINGS and SHEETINGS in all the favorite makes. One Case Rich Black SILKS from best makers

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500 Men's Suits, Well-made; 200 Boys' do. Sound materials; 40 dozen Fine Dress SHIRTS; Gloves, Braces, Handkerchiefs, Underwear, &c. * Prices in every department the very lowest current in the city.

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Our SILK AND FUR HATS are from the Best Makers in England, viz: Christy, Woolrow, Bennett, Carrington, and Luck. * To Clergymen, on all purchases we allow 10 per cent. Please give us a call.

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Memorial Windows, Heraldic and Domestic Stained Glass, in the best styles of Art; Quarry and Geometrical Windows, in Rolling, Cathedral and Antique Glass.

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Six Doors South of the Old Stand, where will be found a complete assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Spices, Seeds, Dye Stuffs, Combs, Brushes, Fancy Soaps, Perfumery, &c.

Mr. BENT takes this opportunity to thank his numerous friends for the patronage so liberally bestowed on him for the last 14 years, and trusts to merit a continuance of the same. GEO. T. ROWELL & CO., 10 Spruce St., New York.

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