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THE EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY
OF THE
METHODIST CHURCH OF CANADA.

ARTICLE SECOND.

Secondly. Our Educational enterprise became necessary, on order that the rising ministry of our Church might be suitably prepared for their great work.

The question of ministerial education is one of gravest moment. In this connection we may wisely study it from a few standpoints of thought.

In the first place—The importance of the work assigned to the Christian minister demands that he should be qualified by the most mature culture of heart and mind for its successful accomplishment. The Christian minister is the divinely constituted educator of mankind. His sublime and solemn mission it is to speak in Christ's stead to his fellowmen, to teach them the way of eternal life—to expound to them the profound mysteries of "soul-saving" science. Is it not reasonable that he should be properly educated for it? To whom do men intrust their magnificent and richly freighted ships? To uneducated and inexperienced sailors? Certainly not; but to men of nautical science and experience. In whom have we the greatest confidence in any emergency requiring the best medical treatment, or surgical skill? In the ignorant quack, or the duly authorized practitioner? Assuredly in the latter.

So in cases demanding the decision of the Law, men employ or seek counsel of those whom they regard as most deeply versed in legal lore. Such being the case, then we affirm, by parity of reasoning, no style of intellect is too grand, no genius too brilliant, no acquisition of learning too extensive, nor any ability to influence society too distinguished, to characterise the man to whom the highest interests of mankind are so fully committed. We know there are those who allege that the first teachers of the Gospel had no such educational preparation for their work, and yet, they "turned the world upside down," and therefore these objectors say, the training of the schools is not necessary to ministerial fitness and success. True it is, some of the apostles were styled "unlearned and ignorant men," but we must bear in mind that this was the language of unbelief and prejudice, and may have been purposely used to disparage these disciples of the despised Nazarene. They may however have employed this language in a comparative sense, meaning that although the Apostles were ordinarily educated as laymen, they were destitute of the professional culture distinguishing their own Rabbis. It seems to be strongly overlooked by those who thus disavow an educated minister, that the Apostles were privileged with three years intercourse with the Great Teacher himself, enjoying the benefit of his private teaching and public practice, and were afterwards plenary endowed for their great work by the enrichment of the Pentecost, constituting them the most accomplished divines, and the greatest linguists that ever lived. On that memorable day when they received this extraordinary gift from on high, they were enabled to discourse to the thousands of foreigners there in Jerusalem, in at least fifteen of the languages and dialects spoken by them. What a noble intellect, and what a wealth of sanctified learning did Saint Paul bring to his apostolic labours! How expressive of the high estimate he formed of large mental qualifications for the Christian ministry are his affectionate and faithful counsels to the youthful Timothy: "Till I come give attendance to reading; to exhortation, to doctrine." "Study to shew thyself approved unto God, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth!"

the ministry of the present day having no promise of such miraculous endowment as that of the Apostolic age, must needs, as far as possible, substitute it,

by availing themselves of every resource within their reach, that they may achieve the honorable distinction "Able ministers of the New Testament."

In the second place. The advanced intelligence of modern society imperatively calls for an educated ministry. Throughout the civilized world the popular mind is on the "qui vive" for information, and restless asks, "where is wisdom to be found, and where is the place of understanding?" The present is an age of newspapers and Magazines—of books for the million and public libraries of Literary Institutes, and Free Schools. Every where then "Knowledge is being increased." Wherever the Christian minister finds his mission, even though it be amid the many privations of newly populated districts of our country, he seldom fails to meet with educated inquirers after truth. To maintain its proper relation to society the pulpit of to-day must be filled with men of the highest mounted mind—men who have added to their faith and zeal every scholarly attainment. The minister must lead the van, or at least, keep well abreast of those engaged in this intellectual march to the land of mental light and wealth. The ministry that fails to do this, is powerless—is effete. Methodists generally are rapidly advancing in intelligence, and are, not unreasonably, asking for improved pulpit instruction. A higher measure of ministerial education has therefore become one of the greatest necessities for the future of Methodism in this Country. It is essential not only if we would extend our borders—it is absolutely required in order that we hold the ground already occupied. The demand among us for Educated Ministers can be no longer waived consistently with our denominational interests. It must be speedily met or families without number will be forever lost to our community as a Church.

In the third place, the varied and powerful assaults upon our holy Christianity—so sadly characterizing the present day—renders an Educated Ministry an *indispensable necessity*—Jesus of Nazareth, whom Isaiah foretold as "the wonderful," shares more largely to-day the attention and thought of men than at any former period. Simple and unpretending as is His religion, its triumphs among the nations of the earth have been many and marvellous. Impressed by the Spirit of benevolence and purity marking all its developments, thousands are believing its doctrines, and experiencing its power to save and bless. But as of old, there still are those by whom, both itself and its benign author are "despised and rejected." Availing themselves of the vantage grounds for which they are indebted to Christianity—the subjects of a refined or gross infidelity are continually availing her sacred and venerable foundations and walls with the engines of perverted philosophy, misapplied science, and unsanctified learning. Under various guises this anti-Christian thought is developing itself both in Europe and America.

To be Continued.

St. John, N. B., April 20th, 1876.

Temperance Papers.—No 4.,

THE PRESENT OUTLOOK OF THE
TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

(BY REV. W. HARRISON.)

On the 10th of January, 1826, in the city of Boston, the first society for the promotion of temperance principles was organized by a few noble and patriotic men. Little indeed did they realize the magnitude and grandeur of the reformation then and there inaugurated; little did they dream in that day of small things that they were silently and surely laying the foundation of one of the most influential movements the world had ever seen. Clearly and firmly however, and amid much bitter and combined hostility, these early heroes announced their deep and earnest convictions and entered upon a work which should command the sympathy and substantial support of every true lover of the race.

To America doubtless belongs the claim of starting one of the greatest social movements of the age, its commencement form a page of light in her marvellous history, and grateful millions have festooned her brow with garlands of honour and benediction which fade not away. Standing there on the lofty eminence of

50 years of temperance work it is a matter of deep interest to glance at past achievements and the measure of influence now possessed by this great and benevolent enterprise. The supreme and vital question which now presses for attention is one of deep and absorbing interest, it relates to the present position of the temperance reform, and to its real influence on the social, moral, and practical life of mankind. After all the expenditure of talent, wealth and endeavour of half a century, spent in the exposition, defence and advocacy of temperance principles it is surely a matter of importance to ascertain their influence on the thought and morals of the present day. Is then the Temperance Reform, as a distinct, special organization, advancing with the times, or declining as something that is exhausted and out of sympathy with the age in which we live?—To this we reply without hesitation that in no previous period of this reform has it commanded so much attention and support as at present; it stands in the front rank with the great social and beneficial movements of the day, it is enlisting on its behalf the vast ocean of public opinion and in provinces the most influential it is ever gaining conquests at once complete and grand. Never in the history of the past did this enterprise command such extensive and substantial recognition as at the present. The great agencies which are influencing the thought and moral life of mankind are marshalling their forces on the side of temperance. The press, with its almost omnipotent energy, is more than ever lending its sympathy and support. The pulpit with all its elevating tendencies is substantially one with us. The platform is uttering its mighty protests and denunciations against the giant evil of intemperance, and with thrilling, burning eloquence in presenting the claims of a righteous cause. In addition to all this, it is quiet evident that the opinions and convictions of parliaments and senates are ripening on this subject and they are feeling their way to enactments which will hasten the accomplishment of our great design. With all these glorious battalions of power fighting on the side of right we have already the promise and pledge of greater conquests for the truth. With such an array of moral and intellectual forces marching into grand alliance the toilers in the temperance vineyard can afford to labour on and await with patience and hope the revelations and triumphs of the coming future. The struggle it is true may be severe and long but the dark citadel of intemperance is doomed and its complete and final overthrow is one of the certainties of the future.

The Temperance Reform exhausted? Declining? Dead? Ten thousand voices fling the falsehood to the winds and in tones of thunder answer, No. The organizations spreading everywhere speak of its strength, vitality and power.—There are vast energies in sympathy with this movement which are slumbering and need awakening before the full force of this enterprise can be seen. From the first the work has been progressive in its nature, and to-day it throbs with the elements of advancement and endurance. The principles it announces, the end it contemplates, and the agencies employed insure a succession of triumphs and a complete and final victory. Gerald Massey when anticipating the final triumph of the truth was right when he penned his thrilling and immortal lines.

"'Tis coming o'er the hills of time,
And this old world is growing brighter;
We may not see the day sublime,
But high hopes make the heart beat lighter
'Tis coming, yes, 'tis coming."
Deer Island.

JUVENILE SMOKING.—"Smoking is the first step on the wrong road."—C. Garrett.

"I never see a young man smoking a cigar but I say to myself, 'That Young man is taking the first step to ruin.'"—J. A. James.

The master of the Edinburgh Reformatory lately said, "We have eighty boys here. Scarcely one who has not been a smoker or a chewer, and most of them both."

"I believe that no one who smokes tobacco before the bodily powers are developed ever make a strong, vigorous man."—Dr. Ferguson.

BEREAN NOTES.

A. D. 33.] LESSON VI. THE POWER OF JESUS' NAME. Acts 3. 12-27. May 7.]

HOME READINGS.

MONDAY—The Lesson. Acts 3. 12-26.
TUESDAY—"Presence of Pilate." Luke 23. 1-24.

WEDNESDAY—"Delivered up." Luke 23. 25-38.

THURSDAY—"Killed the Prince!" Luke 23. 39-56.

FRIDAY—"Raised from the dead." 1 Cor. 15. 1-20.

SATURDAY—"Repent ye, therefore." Luke 13. 1-9.

SUNDAY—"And be converted." John 3. 9-17.

TOPIC: Looking only to Jesus.

GOLDEN TEXT: There is none other name under heaven given among men, whereby we must be saved. Acts 4. 12.

How does this lesson illustrate—

1. The power of Jesus' name?
2. That there is none other name?
3. That we should look to Jesus only?

How does this lesson—

1. Encourage Bible study?
2. Fix the aim in Bible study?

CONNECTING LINK.—The sermon of this lesson was interrupted by the arrest of Peter and John, but many believed. The next morning they were brought before a great council of Jewish rulers and publicly questioned. This called out the events of the next lesson.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

Our last lesson left us in the middle of one of the most thrilling narratives of the New Testament—at the point where Peter and John, with the healed cripple, stood in the center of a wondering crowd in Solomon's Porch. Our present lesson is Peter's speech to them in explanation of the miracle, seizing the opportunity to preach Jesus, to whom he ascribes it. Let teachers be as prompt and earnest in seizing their opportunity. The last lesson, then, exhibits *The Power of Jesus' Name*, as expressed in the TITLE, and, more broadly, in the GOLDEN TEXT: "There is none other name under heaven given among men, whereby we must be saved." The method of availing ourselves of this power is, as in the TOPIC, *Looking only to Jesus*. THE DOCTRINE thus taught us is *The Supremacy of Jesus*. THE OUTLINE sets before us the power of Jesus' name in two respects, (1) As a fact, and (2) As a principle.

BY D. A. WHEDON, D.D.

12-18. *The demonstrated fact.*

PETER SAW in the very look of the excited people their wonder, and also that they were attributing the miracle to the power of the apostles rather than to its proper source. His question is a strong denial. We must not suppose they could work miracles just when and as they pleased. Nor was the power given them because of any HOLINESS or merit of their own.

13. Whence then? THE GOD who was in covenant with ABRAHAM, Gen. 17. 7, ISAAC and JACOB, Gen. 28. 13, THE GOD whom their FATHERS had worshipped. No false God, therefore, and no new god. GLORIFIED. Exalted to heaven and clothed with authority and power. HIS SON. Rather, his servant. Peter presents a striking series of contrasts, which at once honor Jesus and condemn his Jewish hearers. God glorified Jesus; they surrendered him. Pilate would have freed him, and they denied him. They rejected the Holy One, and preferred a murderer. They destroyed the life of the Prince of Life. They killed, but God raised to life."—Whedon's Commentary.

15. Two climates are intended to show the Jews their awful guilt: (1.) What they did. DELIVERED UP to PILATE, DENIED, and KILLED. (2.) Whom? God's servant, the HOLY and JUST ONE, the PRINCE OF LIFE, who is the author of life to men, and not its destroyer, as was Barabbas, whom they chose instead. These were terrible charges, yet they were uttered by Peter as Christ's ambassador. GOD RAISED. This grand announcement is now for the first time proclaimed in God's temple. They all knew of the crucifixion, the darkness and the earthquake; and they had probably all heard of the resurrection but did not believe it. WITNESSES. The miracle prepared the hearers to believe the testimony.

16. How it was done. HIS NAME. Jesus to whom the name belongs. It was not in virtue of a mere uttering his name, as in an incantation or magical performance, but by the power of Jesus himself. THROUGH FAITH. Of the apostles. YEA THE FAITH. Peter puts emphasis here,

taking no credit to himself, and giving all glory to Jesus. The instrument is so simple that it can have no virtue except as God has made it a condition and connecting link. The people saw the man standing there; they knew him well; the healing was done in their PRESENCE; the PERFECT SOUNDNESS was clear. What must be inferred? Why, that Jesus is the Messiah, and the people whom he came to bless had KILLED their Messiah.

17. THROUGH IGNORANCE. This was some palliation, yet now were they ignorant no longer. Not repenting now was an assenting to all that had been done. A sin of ignorance needs an atonement. When the knowledge comes we are responsible. But none of us can make this plea of ignorance.

18. THAT CHRIST SHOULD SUFFER. God's Messiah was to be a suffering Messiah. The Jews had lost sight of this. He promised a suffering Saviour, and showed it again and again by the PROPHETS. This was the world's only hope. And he has fulfilled his promise in Christ dying for us. The murderous acts of the Jews are not included.

19-26. *The saving principle.*

19. REPENT. That is, in your hearts. Their great sin was a sufficient reason. BE CONVERTED. Turn to God in your conduct. Not that men are to passively let him turn them, but they are to turn themselves to Christ as their Lord. Believing in him, their SINS would be forgiven, BLOTTED OUT, as an account on a waxen tablet would be erased. WHEN. Rather, in order that their sins would be forgiven on the spot; and in view of thus securing their own salvation, they were exhorted to repent and turn. Then Peter looks on to further results, and would have them REPENT that those results may be gained, literally, in order that the times of refreshing may come from the presence of the Lord, (in order that) he may send unto you the foreappointed Messiah, Jesus. He is now in HEAVEN, and will there remain until his second advent, when their looked for but now lost Messiah will come. This is now a time of conflict: then will be a time of REFRESHING and rest. Every new penitent hastens the conversion of the world and the final glory.

21. HEAVEN RECEIVE. The Jews knew nothing of the second advent. RESTITUTION means accomplishment, or fulfillment. THE ALL THINGS refers to the predictions of the prophets. Peter, then, says that Jesus will remain in heaven until the prophecies are all fulfilled, namely, those relating to the work and reign of Christ, and the glorious triumph of his Gospel on the earth.

22-24. MOSES foretold him. Deut. 18. 15-19. LIKE UNTO ME. A lawgiver, ruler, mediator, and head of a dispensation. Moses and Jesus in these respects stand alone. Moses directed the Jews to HEAR Jesus. Every rejecter of Christ disobeyed Moses. There was but little prophecy from Moses to SAMUEL. The latter prophets foretold THESE Gospel days.

25. The Jews were CHILDREN OF THE PROPHETS because they accepted them as their teachers, and of the COVENANT with ABRAHAM as his posterity. The former they must obey; the promise of the latter they must believe. SEED. Pointing to Christ. THE COVENANT meant salvation from sin. The gospel is only its full statement.

26. UNTO YOU FIRST. God's plan was to give the Jews the FIRST offer, and then the Gentiles, the KINDREDS. RAISED UP. Not here from the dead, but as in ver. 22. TURNING. This is the greatest blessing God can give. But Christ turns us only with our own consent.

Lessons. 1. Jesus being thus predicted, raised up, sent, and attested, all things point to him as the all-powerful and the only possible Saviour. He is come for that purpose, and to reject him is to incur a great guilt. 1 Tim. 1. 15; Acts 10. 43; John 3. 18; Luke 20. 17, 18. 2. Still more, we are to look to Jesus and to Him ONLY. Only His blood can cleanse us. Only His merit avails. Only His intercession can be successful. No substitute will answer. No good purposes, no moral lives, no set of opinions will do. We must have Jesus. John 14. 6; Heb. 12. 2; 10. 25-27; Num. 21. 9; John 4. 14, 15; Matt. 1. 21; 1 Tim. 2. 3.

WESLEYAN ALMANAC APRIL, 1876.

First Quarter, 1 day, 11h, 57m, Morning. Full Moon, 8 day, 3h, 24m, Afternoon. Last Quarter, 16 day, 4h, 25m, Afternoon. New Moon, 24 day, 2h, 42m, Morning. First Quarter, 30 day, 6h, 13m, Afternoon.

Table with columns: Day of Week, SUN, MOON, and HOURS. Rows list days from Saturday to Sunday with corresponding times and moon phases.

THE TIDES.—The column of the Moon's Southings gives the time of high water at Painsboro, Cornwallis, Horton, Hantsport, Windsor, Newport and Bruno.

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

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

IN MEMORY OF REV. GEORGE McDUGALL.

Missionary to the Indians of the North West, who perished in the Snow, Jan. 1876. Read before the Juvenile Missionary Meeting of the Centenary Church, St. John.

CONVERSATIONS BETWEEN A PREACHER AND A BELIEVER.

CONVERSATION II. "Deepen the wounds thy hands have made In this weak, helpless soul, Till mercy with its balmy aid, Descends to make me whole."

prince of this world cometh, and findeth nothing in me."

B. I believe this; I believe that the more I have of God in me, the more easy and complete my victories must be; for greater is He who is in us that believe than he who is in those that believe not.

P. When you are entirely sanctified, you will be fitted for the service of God. The most acceptable services done for his glory are those performed by the holy angels; and they are so pleasing to him, that our Lord has taught us to pray, that his will may be done by us on earth, as it is done by them in heaven.

B. This I must readily acknowledge, and earnestly desire. P. Another reason why you should seek this blessing is, it will render you more useful to others.

B. I greatly approve of this. I would be useful: it is one end of my being. And as the more holy I am, the more useful I am likely to be.

P. This: the more holy you are, the more happy you will be. When the cause of human misery is removed from your heart, its effects will cease.

LITERARY INCIDENTS. FROM THE ENGLISH CORRESPONDENT OF THE "NEW YORK ADVOCATE." What a great public man living thinks of the biography of a great public man who recently died, may be learned from the extract following.

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This was especially shown by the selection of the pall-bearers. Besides the Archbishop of Canterbury—a particular friend of the Dean's, and both friend and countryman of the deceased lady—there was Dr. Stoughton, the Nonconformist pastor, who has long been a great favourite at the deanery, and Dr. Caird, the celebrated Scotch preacher, one of the Queen's chaplains, representing Presbyterianism.

Those who preach the Gospel to others are sometimes required, in their own experience, to test its supporting and comforting power. Death, it is true, is the common enemy of all, and there are few families escape its ravages, but it is not often that he makes so great a breach in one household, as he has during the last winter in that of our aged brother Buckley.

PREACHING ON THE LESSONS.

Some of our ministers, we are happy to say, have been adopting the practice of preaching upon the Sunday School lesson. The effect of this, so far as we have had the opportunity of learning, has been admirable.

LITERARY INCIDENTS.

FROM THE ENGLISH CORRESPONDENT OF THE "NEW YORK ADVOCATE." What a great public man living thinks of the biography of a great public man who recently died, may be learned from the extract following.

OBITUARY. IN MEMORIAM.

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Lottie Martha, aged 24, died in Christ, Nov. 8th, 1875. Surrounded by Christian influences from her cradle, she early gave herself to her Saviour. About three years ago consumption fastened itself upon her, and despite the warfare waged by loving hearts, and skillful, willing hands, he never relaxed his grim hold till, worn out with the conflict, "the weary wheels of life at last stood still."

LEONARD TOWNSEND.

Died at Spring Hill Mines, on the 15th April, 1876, Leonard Townsend in the 33rd year of his age. On Saturday morning, April 15th, quite a gloom was cast over our neighborhood when the news spread that Bro. Townsend had accidentally met with his death, while engaged in putting up a gin in the Mining Company's works.

MR. BENJAMIN BALDERSTON.

Mr. Benjamin Balderston, of North Wiltshire, in the 74th year of his age, after a short but severe illness, passed away on the 5th of April, 1876.

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her hand in her Saviour's, she walked unflatteringly down to the waters of death. To the many friends in the Lower Provinces who knew and loved these sisters, this imperfect tribute is respectfully dedicated. They were lovely in their lives and in death they were not divided. They lie side by side in the village churchyard. Two swelling hillocks which have not yet gathered green, mark their resting place, and cast their shadow over many loving hearts:—but the ransom of the Lord shall return, and come to Zion with songs and everlasting joy upon their heads; they shall obtain joy and gladness, and sorrow and sighing shall flee away.

J. R. BORDEN. Guysboro' April 18th, 1876.

MRS. ELIZABETH SARGENT.

At Barrington, on the 29th ult., Mrs. Elizabeth Sargent, widow of the late W. B. Sargent, Esq., aged 77 years. Mrs. Sargent was for many years a sincere follower of Christ, and a consistent member of the Methodist Church. Her hospitality to the ministers of the gospel was liberal and unvarying. For a number of years she entertained, free of all charge, the junior preachers on her Barrington circuit, all of whom will bear cordial testimony to her kind and Christian deportment.

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His interest inherit a legs been, and still are converted already given church. The widow that the sep partner, is but the skies is n room for fea dition of th Balderston. The whole Catholics, ga eral. MARY ALL and Sarah G 27th, 1804, in Fabre, England, dicious hom with life. The eye were such Her father was Her father was For many ye death he was t in connectio Liverpool. Th was held with a extract taken f Mr. Gardiner in the chapel minister, a larg church, togeth classes, walkd anxious to show worth. There persons; presen ed by the Rev. deeply the loss had sustained. Rev. R. Young at Pitt-street a hour before the streets were cr classes, anxious chapel. At 6.30 open, and in a bench, the stairs rail were crowd had to go away. usual on such o ters—was hung At the early a diner experie united with the erpool. From t a period of fifty a consistent m changes which t scenes of gladn vidences sweet the profession of patience the rac In March, 182 riage to Capt. G year 1832, came that time Metho here; and I have difficult to say, indebted to he friends in Engl of a Wesleyan M her own church It would be impo ligions characte appropriate than t speaking of persa name of "the wis He says,—"It is gentle, easy to b and good fruits, without hypocrisy was in her lips, the rule of her li decision, associat discernment as t necessary, contrib ility and usefu valued friend. H numerous and pre she bear of a neig row than she hast who looked upon —"How many b soothed; how ma duties of her dot surprised many, w case she regulat as not to allow t observance of reli seasons of discou hands would hang speak a word of ch not weary in well made to offend by caused the "way o of." She was no fa sensible of her o abilities to stumbl others. The minis ways welcome to he she entertained h away, while othe, to her kind-hearte [As a wife she w him with whom fo shared the joys at the sorrows of life. faithful and affecti must be precious t ters. May they a mother's God. Her last illness w speak but little. T was her favourite.

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His interesting family, all grown up, inherit a legacy of prayers, which have been, and still will be answered, until all are converted to God. Most of them have already given themselves to God and His church.

The widow is consoled by the assurance that the separation, from her beloved partner, is but temporary. A re-union in the skies is not very distant. There is no room for fears, respecting the future condition of those who live as did Brother Balderston.

The whole country, Protestants and Catholics, gathered together at his funeral.

G. O. H.

MRS. GEO. ALLEN.

MARY ALLEN, the daughter of James and Sarah Gardiner, was born October 27th, 1804, in the county of Gloucestershire, England. She owed much to a judicious home education which commenced with life. The first examples that met her eye were such as she might safely copy. Her father was a man of exemplary piety. For many years up to the time of his death he was the leader of several classes in connection with the Pitt street chapel, Liverpool. The high esteem in which he was held will appear from the following extract taken from a notice of his death:—

Mr. Gardiner's remains were deposited in the chapel ground, Stanhope. The minister, a large body of the officers of the church, together with the members of the classes walked in procession, all being anxious to show their respect to departed worth. There were about five thousand persons present. An address was delivered by the Rev. R. Young, who felt most deeply the loss which he and the church had sustained. During the next week, the Rev. R. Young preached a funeral sermon at Pitt-street chapel. At six o'clock, an hour before the service commenced, the streets were crowded with persons of all classes, anxious to gain admission to the chapel. At 6.30 the doors were thrown open, and in a few minutes every seat, bench, the stairs, vestry and communion rail were crowded to excess. Hundreds had to go away. The pulpit, which is not usual on such occasions except for ministers—was hung in mourning.

At the early age of thirteen, Miss Gardiner experienced converting grace, and united with the Methodist church in Liverpool. From that time till her death—a period of fifty-nine years, she continued a consistent member. Through all the changes which those years brought—mid-summer of gladness and sorrow—mid-winter of sweet and bitter, she held fast the profession of her faith. She ran "with patience the race set before" her.

In March, 1827, she was united in marriage to Capt. George Allen, and in the year 1832, came to reside in Yarmouth. At that time Methodism was not established here; and I have been informed that it is difficult to say, to what extent we are indebted to her correspondence with friends in England for the appointment of a Wesleyan Missionary to this part of the Province. While she loved Christians of all denominations, her attachment to her own church was decided and ardent. It would be impossible to describe her religious character in language more appropriate than that of St. James when speaking of personal religion under the name of "the wisdom that is from above." He says,— "It is first pure, then peaceable, gentle, easy to be entreated, full of mercy and good fruits, without partiality, and without hypocrisy." The law of kindness was in her lips, and gentleness of spirit the rule of her life. Her characteristic decision, associated with a clear and quick discernment as to what was desirable or necessary, contributed greatly to her stability and usefulness, and rendered her a valued friend. Her household duties were numerous and pressing, yet no sooner did she hear of a neighbour's sickness or sorrow than she hastened to her aid; as one, who looked upon her in death, remarked,—"How many brows those hands have soothed; how many pillows those hands have softened!" When discharging the duties of her domestic sphere, it often surprised many, with what adroitness and ease she regulated her worldly affairs so as not to allow them to infringe on the observance of religious obligations. In seasons of discouragement, when others hands would hang down, she was ready to speak a word of cheer, and bid them "Be not weary in well-doing." None were made to offend by her example. She never caused the "way of life to be evil spoken of." She was no fault-finder. She was too sensible of her own needs and responsibilities to stumble over the faults of others. The ministers of Christ were always welcome to her home. Some whom she entertained have long since passed away, while others, still living, can testify to her kind-hearted hospitality.

As a wife she was true and devoted to him with whom for nearly fifty years she shared the joys and sympathized amid the sorrows of life. As a mother she was faithful and affectionate. Her memory must be precious to her sons and daughters. May they all seek and serve their mother's God.

Her last illness was brief. She could speak but little. The twenty-third psalm was her favourite. My last interview with

her was exceedingly satisfactory. As I parted with her, and took her hand in mine, and looked upon the pallid countenance, wearing an expression of holy serenity and calm, caught from the heaven that was so near and shining through the parting shadows of her life, the eye that always beamed, beamed more brightly as she said,— "Though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil, for thou art with me. thy rod and thy staff they comfort me." When the last hour came, she had light in the shadowy valley—under her were "the everlasting arms." Of her it may truly be said, she "fell asleep."

"So that night dew fall not more gently to the ground, Nor weary worn-out winds expire so soft." Yarmouth.

STEPHEN OXLEY, ESQ.

Stephen Oxley, Esq., of River Philip, after a brief illness, died on the 7th inst., in the 74th year of his age.

The exact date of the conversion to God of the deceased writer does not know. He must, however, have been a member of the Methodist Church at least fifty years. He grew up under the pastoral oversight of such men as Webb, Crosscombe, Strong, Wilson, Snowball, and Hennigar. What wonder then if occasionally he would remind us that, in his opinion, the fathers were in many respects superior to their sons in the gospel. How his countenance would beam with very joy as he spoke of the humility, zeal, assiduous and successful labours of those holy men of God, who first sowed the seed of gospel truth in this country. He loved his ministers, and to his house they received a kind invitation, and ever found a hearty welcome. We will miss him at the Quarterly Meetings. His seat in the church on the Sabbath, when well and at home was never vacant. In him the social element was largely developed. He was fond of society. And while the serious were pleased with his words of wisdom, the young were delighted with his innocent mirth, and both saw in his cheerfulness the excellencies of true religion. To him the Saviour was precious. And though our departed brother was not what we would call a model Christian, yet whatever failings other people might see in him, he saw more in himself, and looked to the Saviour for grace to enable him to overcome them.

On the Sabbath previous to his death, he was not at worship. After service we learned of his illness, and on Monday morning hastened to see him, but found him something better. He spoke of his hopes of heaven, and of Jesus and His love. On Thursday we again visited him but he was not so well; yet we fully expected his recovery. During the following night he grew worse so rapidly that when morning came, his power of utterance, if not of consciousness, were gone; and in this state he lingered until 3 p. m. Thus one after another of our honoured aged members pass away from the church on earth, to join the church in heaven. Let us pray that the mantle of the fathers may rest upon the children—that those "noble sons of worthy sires" would give themselves to the Saviour, and become active members of the Church of Christ.

W. A.

River Philip, April 15th, 1876.

MRS. ANNIE METCALFE.

At River Philip, on the 27th ult., Annie the beloved wife of R. T. Metcalfe, M. D., in the 28th year of her age.

Sister Metcalfe experienced the pardoning mercy of God about nine years since, under the labours of the Rev. Samuel Thompson, at that time pastor of the Baptist Church at Wallace River, was baptized by him, united with his church, and continued a consistent and worthy member of the same until the day of her death. For several years after her conversion she taught school, for which, both by national endowments, Christian graces, and education, she was eminently qualified. Wherever she taught, she was a great favourite, both among parents and children; and her name among them still, is as ornament poured forth. Two years ago she was united in marriage to him who now mourns her demise, and settled at River Philip, where her husband commenced the duties of his profession with fair prospects of success. The writer first knew her as a teacher at Spring Hill, during his charge of the Parrsboro' circuit, and when he with his family came to this place from Sydney, C. B., our departed sister was one of the considerate ladies whom we found in the paragon to greet us on our arrival. This act of Christian kindness and courtesy of a member of a sister denomination we highly appreciated, and till death found her the same kind and firm friend.

About twelve months ago she showed signs of failing health, and as time advanced it became too evident that consumption had marked her for its victim. All that love and unremitting medical attention could do was done, but unavailing, she grew weaker and weaker. Her mind during many long nights and days of weariness and weakness rested in quiet trusting in Jesus. Her last words were to her husband, "I am going, God is love." Early in life she passed away, but, while we drop a tear over her grave, we hope to meet her in the abodes of the blessed.

W. ALCORN.

River Philip, April 17th, 1876.
"Christian Messenger" please copy.

MACDONALD & CO.
IMPORTERS OF CAST AND

MALLEABLE IRON PIPE,
With Fittings of every description.

BRASS AND COPPER TUBES, SHEETS ETC.
STEAM AND VACUUM GAUGES, HAND AND POWER PUMPS.

Rubber Hose and Steam Packing.
MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS,

ENGINEERS' BRASS FITTINGS.
Also—The heavier description of

BRASS AND COPPER WORK
FOR STEAMSHIPS, RAILWAYS, TANNERIES, ETC.

Nos. 166 to 172 Barrington Street, --- -- -- Halifax.
Dec. 22.

1876
RAILWAY.
1876

SPRING ARRANGEMENTS.

On and after MONDAY, 3rd APRIL, Trains will run as follows:—

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

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

Local Express Trains
Will leave PICTOU for TRURO at 3.10 p.m. and TRURO for PICTOU at 11.00 a.m. ST. JOHN for SUSSEX at 5.00 p.m. SUSSEX for ST. JOHN at 7.00 a.m. POINT DU CHENE for PAINESEC at 11.35 a.m. and 3.15 p.m. PAINESEC for POINT DU CHENE at 12.30 p.m. and 4.05 p.m.

Mixed Trains.
Will leave HALIFAX for TRURO AND PICTOU at 11.00 a.m. and 1.45 p.m. and PICTOU for TRURO AND HALIFAX at 6.30 a.m., TRURO for PAINESEC and MONCTON at 7.00 p.m. and MONCTON for PAINESEC AND TRURO at 5.30 p.m. POINT DU CHENE for ST. JOHN at 6.45 a.m. and ST. JOHN for POINT DU CHENE at 10.45 a.m.

Accommodation Trains
Will leave MONCTON for MIRAMICHI, CAMPBELLTON and WAY STATION at 12.15 p.m. and CAMPBELLTON for MONCTON at 6.20 a. m., connecting with Trains to and from Halifax and St. John.

For particulars and connecting see small Time Tables.

C. J. BRYDGES,
General Supt. of Government Railways
RAILWAY OFFICE,
Moncton, 8th April, 1875.

SEWING MACHINES,
or will furnish any Sewing Machine required, in price from \$10 UP TO \$100.

We would call particular attention to the "**WEBSTER**," which has become the popular machine of the day being

A Marvel of Mechanical Simplicity, and makes but little noise when used.

It is adapted for all kinds of work, both light and heavy, will hem, ruffle, tuck, fell, quilt, gather and embroider.

DO NOT FAIL TO SEE THEM.

We have sold about Thirteen Hundred, (of the Webster,) in little better than a year, in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.

All machines warranted and kept in repair for one year from date of sale, Free of Charge. Sewing Machine Findings, Needles and Oil kept constantly on hand.

Old Machines taken in Exchange for New.

Good Local and Travelling Agents wanted, to whom a good chance will be given to sell either by Commission or Salary.

Address, MILLER & BROS.,
Middleton, Annapolis Co., N.S., or
St. John's, Newfoundland,
Or Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Sole Agents for New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, P. E. Island and Newfoundland. Oct 6 '76

CONSUMPTIVES READ.

VICTORIA, WILMOT, April 7th, 1875.
MESSRS. C. GATES & CO.

GENTLEMEN:

This is to certify, that I was troubled with Bronchitis for about 12 years and tried different preparations which was recommended for it, but got no relief until I used your LEE'S MAN BITTERS, SYRUP AND OINTMENT, and have been troubled but very little in that way since, which is now about three years; and would highly recommend your medicines to all suffering with throat and lung diseases.

Respectfully your's,
DAVID FALES,
Sworn to before me, April 9th 1875,
at Victoria via Wilmot.
WALLACE PHINNEY, [J.P.

MUSIC BOOKS!
BELLAS' ANALYTICAL METHOD FOR PIANO,
75 cents, is an easy, attractive, and pleasant method for the first six months at the Piano.

GETZ'S SCHOOL FOR PARLOR ORGAN,
\$2.50. Immensely popular. About 70,000 copies now in use.

CELESTIAL COLLECTION OF NATIONAL SONGS.
The most brilliant compilation of Patriotic Songs extant. The National Airs of America, England, Scotland, Wales, Ireland, France, Spain, Italy, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Austria and Russia are in it. In Paper 40 cents. Bound 50 cents. Cloth 75 cts.

MASON & HOADLEY'S METHOD FOR BEGINNERS.
\$3.00, is a handsome, complete, well arranged Instruction Book for the Pianoforte.

GERMAN FOUR PART SONGS, FOR MIXED VOICES.
\$1.50. A rich treasury of most excellent music for Societies, etc.

OLIVER DITSON & Co., Boston.
CHAS. H. DITSON & Co.,
711 Broadway, New York.
J. E. DITSON & CO.,
Successors to Lee & Walker, Phila.
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SEEDS.
BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
ILLUSTRATED DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF Kitchen Garden, Field, and Flower Seeds, Gladiolus, Bulbs, &c.—containing a full description of the various sorts and a large amount of useful information on their sowing and culture, FREE ON APPLICATION.

BROWN, BROTHERS & Co.,
Ordnance Square,
Halifax, N.S.

We send Flower Seeds and Bulbs also Small Vegetable Seeds, at retail prices to all parts of the Dominion and Newfoundland free of Postage.

March 10th, 1876.—10 ins.

LAYER RAISINS.

2500 BOXES, New. For sale by Subscriber. R. I. HART.
Jan. 27.

BUCKETTE BELL FOUNDRY.
Established in 1837.
Superior Bells of Copper and Tin, mounted with the best Rotary Ring, for Churches, Schools, Parks, Post-Offices, Court Houses, Fire Alarm, Tower Clocks, Chimneys, &c. Fully Warranted.

Illustrated Catalogue sent Free. VANDUSEN & TITZ.

Provincial Builders' Society.
Office—102 Prince William Street.
St. John, N.B.

MONEY
Received on Deposit at Six per cent interest withdrawable at short notice.

LOANS
Made on approved Real Estate security, repayable by Monthly or Quarterly instalments, extending from one to ten years.

The recent issue of CAPITALIZED STOCK by the Society gives to its Depositors and Shareholders increased security.

C. W. WETMORE, President.
THOMAS MAIN, Secretary.
May 25.

DECALCOMANIE.
10
We give full instructions in this new and beautiful art, and provide for its execution, in the most perfect manner, by the use of our own machinery. The only one in this country that will guarantee to give perfect results. Address: 36 1/2 St. John St., Halifax, N.S.

A GREAT BOOK
A FULL HISTORY of the wonderful career of
MOODY AND SANKEY,
in Great Britain and America, by Rev. ROBERT BOND, D.D., who has known them 15 years. 774 pages, 13 engravings. Price \$2. Agents wanted everywhere.

JOHN KILLAM, Sen
Yarmouth, N.S.
March 31st., 1876. 1m.

JOB PRINTING

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

We are now prepared to execute all
Orders for the above work
AT MODERATE RATES.
WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH.
AT THE 'WESLEYAN' OFFICE.
Liguamvita.

75 TONS, well assorted, 4 to 12 inches. For sale by Subscriber, R. I. HART.
Jan 27.

FITS!
FITS! FITS! FITS!

CURE OF EPILEPSY, OR FALLING FITS.
BY BRONNE'S EPILEPTIC PASTE.

Persons suffering under this disease, and who have been unsuccessful in their attempts to cure it, by any other means, will do well to try this Paste. It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and has cured thousands of cases, both of the ordinary and the most severe forms of the disease. It is sold in small quantities, and may be obtained of any druggist or chemist. Price, 25 cents per box. Sent by mail, on receipt of the price.

A MOST REMARKABLE CURE.
Philadelphia, Pa., 20th March, 1876.
I am induced to try your Epileptic Paste, as I have been suffering for many years with Epilepsy in its most violent form. It is a most remarkable cure, and I feel compelled to state that I have been cured of it for good. I have been suffering for many years with Epilepsy in its most violent form. It is a most remarkable cure, and I feel compelled to state that I have been cured of it for good. I have been suffering for many years with Epilepsy in its most violent form. It is a most remarkable cure, and I feel compelled to state that I have been cured of it for good.

IS THERE A CURE FOR EPILEPSY?
The subject will be treated in a most interesting and instructive manner, in a new and valuable work, "The Cure of Epilepsy," by Dr. Wm. C. C. Brown. It is a most remarkable cure, and I feel compelled to state that I have been cured of it for good.

ANOTHER REMARKABLE CURE.
CURE OF EPILEPSY, OR FALLING FITS, BY BRONNE'S EPILEPTIC PASTE. Price, 25 cents per box. Sent by mail, on receipt of the price.

SUI GENERIS.

MASON & HAMLIN
CABINET ORGANS.
UNEQUALLED—UNAPPROACHED
in quality and excellence by any others. Awarded
THREE HIGHEST MEDALS
AND DIPLOMA OF HONOR, AT
VIENNA, 1873; PARIS, 1877.

BEST Organ ever made. Superior in quality and excellence by any others. Awarded THREE HIGHEST MEDALS AND DIPLOMA OF HONOR, AT VIENNA, 1873; PARIS, 1877.

NEW STYLES with most important improvements. For monthly or quarterly payments. Or, for cash, at a discount. Address MASON & HAMLIN, 154 Tremont Street, BOSTON; or 89 & 91 Adams St., CHICAGO.

17 Oct 20th.

THE WESLEYAN

The only Methodist Paper published in the Maritime Provinces.

\$2 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE POSTAGE PREPAID.

Having a large and increasing circulation in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland and Bermuda.

As an ADVERTISING MEDIUM IT HAS NO EQUAL in these Provinces.

Rev. S. ROSE, Methodist Book Room, Toronto, is Agent for this paper.

All Wesleyan Ministers are Agents.

SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1876.

METHODIST DEAD—BRITISH AND COLONIAL.

We will devote full space next week to an interesting article upon the unveiling of a monument to the Wesley brothers in Westminster Abbey.

OUR CORRESPONDENTS

thanks to them—crowd the Editor into a limited compass this week. We congratulate our readers upon the variety and extent of the subjects thus brought under their notice.

When the reader has completed the perusal of this chapter in our Methodist history, he may turn with curiosity to another phase of the same subject, as presented in our letter from Bermuda.

SAD INDEED!—Rev. Job Shenton writes, under date 24th inst.—"I have just buried the last child of Mr. Longworth's family—making the fifth in one month!"

NOVA SCOTIA CONFERENCE, 1876.—To avoid confusion, it should be understood that the Annual Conference for Nova Scotia will be held in Windsor, as stated in the minutes, on Wednesday, June 21st, and the Preparatory Committee on Tuesday June 20th (not June 16th as in the Minutes).

The Bureau Veritas has just published the following statistics of Marine Disasters, reported during the month of February, 1876, concerning all flags.—

It may be that this case has now passed beyond the bounds of individual responsibility.

ual responsibility. The General Conference may have here thrust upon it the necessity of carrying to the Privy Council of England, an appeal demanding some similar expression to that of the celebrated Keet case.

TRANSFERS—ONCE MORE.—By communications from General Conference authorities west, we learn that there is nothing this year in the relation of the three annual Conferences of the Upper Provinces to justify the expense incident to calling together the Transfer Committees.

Our St. John District meeting has been appointed to convene on Wednesday, June 21st and if our Conference meet the following day it would rather involve a concentration of business.

THE CENTENARY METHODIST CHURCH SABBATH SCHOOL. ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK. The School continues in healthy and vigorous operation.

THE BERMUDA. Monday last was a welcome day. Our Halifax friends, the steamship "Bermuda" and Capt. Angrove, arrived via New York.

PARLIAMENT. The dissolution of our Dominion Parliament, followed as it has been by the death of Thos. Scatcherd, Esq., the M.P. for London, has cast a gloom over the city and vicinity.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

CONVERSATIONS BETWEEN A PREACHER AND A BELIEVER. The second part of which we publish this week, are intended, we are informed by the contributor, to lead the enquiring mind onward through the successive stages of penitence, justification, holiness &c.

SIMULTANEOUS CONFERENCES.

MR. EDITOR.—In the WESLEYAN, of the 8th inst., you speak of the N.B. and P.E.I. Conference being held "a week later" than that of N. Scotia.

Our St. John District meeting has been appointed to convene on Wednesday, June 21st and if our Conference meet the following day it would rather involve a concentration of business.

(Will the President of the Conference in question please publicly correct this mistake. June comes in on Thursday, and doubtless the fifth and not the fourth Thursday was understood.—Ed. Wes.)

THE CENTENARY METHODIST CHURCH SABBATH SCHOOL.

The School continues in healthy and vigorous operation. At the beginning of the present Methodist year its organization was conformed to that provided for in the Discipline of the Methodist Church of Canada.

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manner. Miss Troop was followed by Miss Blanche Lawton—a dear little girl of four years, who with a voice of extraordinary strength and sweetness for one so young—rendered the fitting song called "Little Things," with very pretty effect.

E. T. C. Knowles, Esq., another young legal gentleman of the congregation, and one of the recently elected councillors of the city then made a stirring address, in which he reviewed the origin and progress of the Juvenile Missionary Society—and gave great credit to Mr. John Jenkins—the late Superintendent who had laboured long and usefully in connection with the school, and through whose instrumentality the society had been organized.

In very eloquent language he spoke of the much lamented Rev. George McDougall, and appealed to all to aid the mission cause as they revered the names of such men.

The collection was then made which amounted to \$32.50, making the entire contribution of the school for missions during the year the handsome sum of \$150. Much credit is due to Mrs. J. D. McLaughlin for the success of this memorable entertainment—since to her excellent management was left the chief control of the musical part of the programme.

BERMUDA CORRESPONDENCE.

When I commence a letter here, I have a discussion with myself as to what month we are passing through. April has been associated in the past with raw east winds, a dearth of sunshine. Cold rains and snow, mud and slush under foot, no apparent effort towards life in field or garden, and general languor and unpleasantness.

Flowers in endless variety are in full bloom in gardens and in many places by the roadside, what season can this be? Past the garden a step, is a field with a crop half grown; there are trees with oranges and other fruit half formed.

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pear in the same manner; having no connection whatever with Mr. Middleton. Mr. Middleton requested the Court to withdraw his name, after which he retired. Three jurymen having been challenged by each side, their places were filled by others.

The same charges and pleas, and the same witnesses as in the first trial, were heard as in the first trial. The Chief Justice ruled that there was no question now before the Court but the matter of damages.

The evidence for the defence proved that any parishioner, whatever his sect or belief, could at any time enter the parish graveyards, select lots, build, change, enlarge, or remove tombs, inherit from their parents, or transfer to others, open or close for burial of their dead, without asking permission of any one.

The Judge, in summing up the case, said that the evidence for the prosecution had not been controverted; the evidence for the defence was infinite simply small.

While he was among the infinities, did it never strike the Judge how infinitely small all this affair must look in the eyes of the world? All turning on the uplifting of the eyes, and the reverent utterances of a few words of prayer to the just and eternal Judge in the skies.

OUR ONTARIO LETTER.

DEAR MR. EDITOR.—We in the West have enjoyed on the whole a pleasant winter, though we never had one which gave us so few days of sleighing, and our roads have been proverbial for badness.

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The rec liament h upon min ponalty of Governme cal inform buried by reward. C compose s willing to unremune come whee right to b such hardy those w

Through nuisance w boise across quently st ruffianism citizen of the public, who, armed his victim, derer being But in the justice seen felon is all demned cell being posty circumstan timony upo was that of who confes with him t doubt the n the jury co testimony, of blood, is cord of whi my sheet.

Church v intense zeal material p nected with The spirit of of churches success of \$9,000, has cesses; at they dedic and raised they raised Port Hope where nine dollars each another the of all the which the feel when friend wro next day e and every and delight who came overjoyed self. We m Montreal, North, and similar succ Many ar ary debt col ly united that our n lowed the f that fund, their salary times. Co is the feel of our had be removed missionary. Some later pealed to the friends, and and sent to stionary. E, tive on north of very pos has been st of our faller Nothing us has ever o us as the have been t doest Throu cloud there in reply to o own confu venience an had not im and immi sionaries at posed in thi had sent t and String George and ott cett and othe of their te waken fjom winter to p We have be tained them by cutting d lower figur but now the of our leadin

Except the Church of England, said his Honor. The Judge, in summing up the case, said that the evidence for the prosecution had not been controverted; the evidence for the defence was infinite simply small.

The jury found for plaintiff one shilling damages. April 13, 1876.

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just previous to the assembling of the larger body in Ottawa. The most important acts passed were one relating to the Inspectorship and sale of intoxicating liquors, and one in relation to our Educational system. The latter act relieves Dr. Ryerson from his official position as Superintendent of Education, and makes the office a Governmental one, with a seat in the cabinet, and the Hon. M. Crooks as its occupant. Dr. Ryerson retires on full pay, which he has richly merited by his very many years of devoted and most eminently successful labors in the cause of education.

The recent registration law of our Parliament has imposed a very unjust burden upon ministers, requiring them, under a penalty of twenty dollars, to collect for the Government a large amount of statistical information concerning every person buried by them, without the least fee or reward. Query: Would the lawyers who compose so largely our representatives be willing to undertake any similar work—unremunerated? Surely the time will come when ministers will demand the right to be represented in Parliament, if such burdens are to be placed upon them by those who frame our laws.

There is a social movement in our midst which threatens important consequences. I refer to the formation of Farmers' Granges. These are being organized in every part of our Provinces. The ostensible object is to procure goods at the cheapest wholesale prices, and thus do away entirely with middlemen, or retail dealers. The effect of the movement is already visible in some of our once thriving villages. Business men are retiring and their stores are being closed, while one firm in Toronto is growing rich off the spoils. What the ultimate result may be, we cannot tell, but we think it must react upon the farming community, and the movement must speedily break down. It may be, however, that our retail merchants have themselves somewhat to blame by exacting too high prices for certain articles of consumption.

OUTRAGES.

Though not infested with the tramp nuisance which has distressed our neighbors across the border, we are too frequently startled by some act of daring ruffianism. The murder of a respectable citizen of Hamilton in open day, and on the public street, by an incensed tenant, who, armed with a butcher knife, way-laid his victim, has been avenged by the murderer being tried, found guilty and hanged. But in the case of the Sombra murder, justice seems hesitant, and the convicted felon is allowed to pine away in his condemned cell, the execution of his sentence being postponed from time to time. The circumstances are peculiar. The sole testimony upon which he was found guilty, was that of the wife of the murdered man, who confessed that she was in concert with him to accomplish the deed. None doubt the man's guilt, but all wonder that the jury could find him guilty upon such testimony. There have been other deeds of blood, isolated instances, with the record of which, I need not at present stain my sheet.

RELIGIOUS.

Church work has been prosecuted with intense zeal and eminent success. The material prosperity of the church is connected with great spiritual advancement. The spirit of liberality, at the dedication of churches, has become infectious. The success of Aylmer, where they raised \$9,000, has been followed by similar successes; at Paris, a town of 5,000, where they dedicated a church worth \$20,000 and raised \$12,000. At Guelph, where they raised at the dedication \$18,000. At Port Hope, where they raised \$27,000, where nine men agreed to give a thousand dollars each, and the ladies aid pledged another thousand. A remarkable feature of all these dedications is the great joy which the very contributors themselves feel when the work is accomplished. A friend wrote us from Paris, that on the next day every countenance wore a smile, and every one seemed filled with wonder and delight. In Port Hope, one of those who came down so handsomely, was so overjoyed he could hardly contain himself. We might speak of Douglas Church, Montreal, and Peterboro', of London, North, and of many other places where similar success has been achieved.

Many are the wishes that our missionary debt could be localized, and a similar united effort made to extinguish it, that our noble missionaries had been allowed the full amount of their claims upon that fund, instead of being cut down in their salaries to meet the exigencies of the times. Could this be done, I believe such is the feeling of our people, and especially of our lady friends, that the debt would be removed, and the balance paid to our missionaries within a very few months. Some letters in the "Guardian" have appealed to the warm sympathies of our lady friends, and a small sum has been collected and sent to the wife of our devoted missionary, E. R. Young, who was obliged to live on nothing but fish and bread made of very poor flour. Another subscription has been started for the widow and family of our fallen McDougall.

Nothing in the history of our missions has ever occurred which has so startled us as the last mentioned event, and we have been tempted to say to God "What doest Thou?" Yet from behind the dark cloud there has seen to come to us a voice in reply to our query. Dwelling in our own comfortable homes, with every convenience around us, Christians at home had not realized the frightful sufferings and imminent perils to which our missionaries and their families are being exposed in that great lone land to which we had sent them. In vain have Wolsey, and Stringfellow, and more recently George and Egerton R. Young, W. Fawcett and others, written thrilling accounts of their terrible sufferings during their winter journeys,—journeys often undertaken to procure the necessities of life. We have heard them, and yet barely sustained them. We have replied to them by cutting down their appropriations to a lower figure, and adding to their burdens; but now the death, by cold and exposure, of our leading pioneer missionary, has ap-

pealed to our heart of hearts, and while we blush at the past, over the body of Geo. McDougall, we will solemnly engage to sustain the cause in which he has died with a nobler generosity.

Another Indian missionary has fallen—the venerable Shabwondais or John Sunday, a missionary Indian, who was converted to God in the year 1826, through the labours of Peter Jones and William Case, and has been ever since an invaluable labourer in the vineyard of Christ. The first time we met with him was about the year 1837, when he was on a visit to England, and spent a week upon the circuit of our correspondent's father, Stockton-upon-Tees. Mr. Sunday was remarkable for his eloquence and great originality upon the missionary platform, as well as his preaching ability in the Indian language; he was upwards of eighty when he died—perhaps ninety—and spent fifty years in the service of Christ.

It is no unusual thing for Methodism to receive untold reminders of what she has not accomplished. The last writer upon the subject, is the editor of the "Nation," usually supposed to be the distinguished Goldwin Smith. It is not sufficient for these men that Methodism has arisen from having no existence to being the first Protestant Church in the world—within little more than a century of time; and that she is becoming the most aggressive, both in educational and evangelistic zeal; but because they say she has not produced novelists to compare with Thackeray and Charlotte Bronte, and writers to compare with Kingsley and Milman, and essayists equal to Newman, therefore she is taunted with being below the intellectual status required by the age. The last article, in reply to the "Guardian's" able rejoinder to its first article, is as remarkable for its supercilious nonsense as anything we have read for a long time, and strongly tempts our pen to attempt such a reply as the article richly merits. But while Methodism has nothing to lose by comparison with any other church, it may yet be wise for us to learn, even from our enemies, not to lose sight of the vast importance of developing the intellectual and literary capabilities of the church.

Allow me, in conclusion, to correct an important misprint which occurred in my last letter. Speaking of the Rev. Wm. Stephenson, of Hamilton, I was made to say of him—"An eloquent and somewhat worthy English gentleman,"—a remark which did him injustice, for we have ever esteemed him as "very worthy,"—the sentence should have read "some what portly." The question of "Who goes to Centenary?" upon which, as an arch on its key stone, so many of our Conference appointments were depending, has been answered by the invitation to the Rev. William Williams, of Simcoe, to occupy that position. Instead of lengthening our letter, we purpose, Mr. Editor, to contribute an article or two on the two deceased missionaries to whom we have referred, if it meets with your acceptance.

Yours truly, H. R. R. S.

(Our readers will find our appreciation of this latter offer of our correspondent in an early insertion of his article on Rev. George McDougall.—EDITOR.)

LETTER FROM MONTREAL.

DEAR MR. EDITOR.—Next to the progress of undefiled religion, and pure morality is the importance of the people's education. The disagreement of good men as to the best methods of both elementary and higher education is an obvious proof of the imperfection of our nature, and the limited wisdom of the most patriotic, intelligent and pious. This letter will not enter into the controversy about Schools, and their sustentation, but will briefly refer to the popular proceedings of the recent annual meeting of one of the greatest of this country's scholastic institutions, that of

MCGILL UNIVERSITY.

Convocation is held in a spacious hall, named from the late Wm. Molson, Esq., who was a princely benefactor of the University. Every part of the hall was crowded, even after all the space available was occupied by extra seats. In this respect the annual exercises have undergone a great change within a few years. One gentleman remarked that when he graduated there were but five ladies present, now the youth and beauty of the city assembled there.

Usually the degree of D. C. L. has been conferred at the Convocation in the Spring, but this year in addition to some honours, and prizes in law, only the degree of B. C. L. was taken by an array of fine young men. They were addressed by one of the Professors, whose sound counsels proceeded from deep conviction of the grandeur of Law, and the utility to society of those who worthily conduct themselves as its practitioners. The acts of the Medical Faculty were especially interesting. Seventeen were approved in the examination in Theoretical Chemistry. There had been one hundred and forty eight students in the medical department in the past session, four of whom were from Nova Scotia, three from New Brunswick, and five from Prince Edward Island. Thirty four had fulfilled the requirements which was then conferred by the Principal, Dr. Rossick gave them an address in which he denounced the hurtful inroads now made on the legitimate practice of medicine by persons who are styled "unscrupulous charlatans." He also lamented our hostility to the application of the only known preventive of small pox—vaccination.

Graduates and students were then spoken to by the Hon. Mr. Justice Forrance. There was an impressive silence in the vast assembly whilst he was speaking. And well there might be, and although he has not the fame of a popular orator, the sentiments which he uttered, the spirit in which they were conceived, and the forcible terseness of their delivery would do honor to any man, even though he had acquired the learning of the schools, the science of a philosopher, and the highest wisdom of the Christian statesman, many of your readers will be gratified to learn

that the Hon. Judge Forrance is a descendant of Mr. Philip Emburg, who introduced Methodism in America. The revenue of McGill University derived from endowments is about \$25,000—from the Quebec and the Dominion Government, \$4,895 from donations, fees, &c., about 7,500, making a total of upwards of \$37,000, and should it soon amount to \$50,000, a way appears whereby this larger sum might be most usefully expended in the advancement of the various noble objects of this flourishing University.

REVIVAL SERVICES.

have been held continuously twice on each day for many weeks. When the evening congregations had become too large for the Association Hall they were taken to the Theatre. That also became crowded to overflowing. Literally from the floor to the ceiling seats were filled by serious and earnest worshippers. Among these, it is believed, were many Roman Catholics, and not a few who had rarely attended any church. The cost of services in the theatre was high, probably not less than \$100 per week. The rent for the last week was subscribed by a gentleman who withholds his name. The theatre being leased to a dramatic company for performances commencing the first day after Easter Sunday, the place of meeting had to be elsewhere. It was not long a question what central and otherwise suitable edifice should be chosen. The Methodist church in St. James street has for many years been the scene of the anniversaries of the great denominational charities, so that multitudes who have an interest in these feel nearly as much at ease when there, as when worshipping in their own churches. It has therefore been selected for the evening revival meetings. The first was held on "Easter Monday" and was a great success, a low platform had been erected for the speakers and a grand piano. Mr. Crombie ably presides. He is supported by ministers and others. Mr. Lyard leads the singing, and sometimes gives a solo accompanied by the piano. The congregation is very large, their singing is rapturous. Many written requests for special prayer are read out at every meeting. Some of these are touching in the extreme, as they relate to the sinful habits, and peril of perdition of loved ones, for whom the hearts of relations are deeply anxious.

Two or three addresses are given at each service in which Holy Scripture is invariably read. It is impossible to address the whole truth as it is in Jesus to an audience such as here intended. It is difficult to speak unobjectionably what is admitted to be the Word of God, as there is not time to adduce those qualifications in which in the Scriptures it is embedded. Exception has hence been taken to exhortations in which the doctrine of "faith" has obtained prominence to the supposed depreciation of "repentance and of keeping the commandments of God. There is nothing new in this. Revival action when most moderate is not perfect, because the visible actors are human, and the time allowed for speaking is short. But in this case they are men of known, tried, and exemplary Christian character. There is not one of them but would subscribe to the following weighty words—"Treatises on morality are requisite now as they ever were, and it behoves the evangelical churches of our day not only to proclaim Christ as the one and only sacrifice for sin, but as also the pattern of obedience to the Law, whom every one is bound to imitate. The doctrines of his finished work rightly understood gives no license to sin, but strikes at the very root of the upas tree, the very atmosphere of which is deadly to the soul of man."—The lovers of God therefore, and the lovers of souls will rejoice in hope that the present widespread, and long continuing interest in the solemn business of personal salvation will result in "believers being added to the Lord, multitudes both of men and women."

THE SALUBRITY OF MONTREAL.

has not been in high repute compared to other cities in Canada and the United States. Infant life here has appeared to be in great peril. Much anxiety has thus been caused to parents having young children. A strong but clouded light has lately been cast on this subject, whereby facts have come to the knowledge of the public of the most astounding kind. A respectable man, having lost his wife placed his child of seven months with the Grey Nuns. The father was often baffled in his endeavors to see his motherless babe. When at length he obtained a sight of the child, it was in so wretched a condition that he brought a doctor to it. He found the infant suffering severely from sheer neglect. The doctor did his best, but the child, greatly to the grief of the father, died soon after. A few days subsequently a return was submitted to the Health Board, of which His Worship the Mayor is Chairman, showing that in the year 1875 no fewer than 719 illegitimate children had been received at the Hospital of the Grey Nuns. Of all these only 88 were alive on the first of January. Many of these may not long survive, as no doubt exists that want of care is the reason why the many die so soon. It should be observed that the region is large which supplies these innocents. It includes large portions of the provinces of Quebec and Ontario. Forty seven came from the United States. Neither should it be forgotten that the Sisters have ever been distinguished for their purity of life, and the depth of their charity. It was believed that many of these buds of humanity, if not received by them would like the Egyptians did to the children of the Israelites, "cast them out to the end they might not live." How much this heinous sin, and crime, and cruelty is promoted by the existence of the foundling system it is difficult to say. The facts above given for one year reveal a fearful demoralisation, and call for profound humiliation in the people of this country. What official enquiry will take place remains to be seen. But if the neglect leading to mortality among the most helpless of our race be not changed for more maternal nursing, the horrors resulting from hiring out infants to be brought up will still cry to heaven against

the land. When the deaths of these children are taken from the returns of mortality in resident families the showing will be much more favourable for the health of the city. If to this could be added the universal practice of vaccination here, Montreal might soon gain a name for wholesomeness to which she is entitled for her bracing winter, an ample supply of good water, and an intelligent and energetic Mayor and Corporation.

THE ICE.

has not yet moved down the St. Lawrence, although it is near the end of the third week of April. The ice has shoved twice, throwing many tons not only on the wharf, but also on the adjoining street. Fears are entertained that the lower part of the city will be flooded. People residing or having their business there are making preparation against it. High banks of snow remain in many streets. Business, however has been resumed, and hope is entertained that with the opening of navigation on the river, trade will soon attain the average prosperity of late years.

Yours truly, E. B.

April.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Shipment of Plaster has commenced at Windsor. Trade is reviving in Truro. C. W. Knowles has purchased the "Windsor Mail." Work has been resumed at the Gowrie Mine and the Victoria Mine expects to be busy. The missing man Aldred has been heard from. Six young men of Dartmouth have been arrested for disorderly conduct in the streets. A Night Refuge is to be opened in Halifax; supper, bed and breakfast 25 cents. A son of R. W. Freeman, Shelburne, was drowned by falling into the river, on the 13th inst. A despatch received in Halifax states that the Newfoundland Coast is now clear of ice. Mrs. John Morine, fell into a culvert at Windsor and fractured her collar bone. Mr. Geo. Higgins, a native of Halifax, was bequeathed \$10,000 by the late A. T. Stewart. On Saturday 15th inst. Leonard Townsend was killed by the falling of a gin at Spring Hill Mine. A child five months old was found dead in its mother's arms, in a house on Prince St., Halifax. David Marshall, Esq. has been appointed Superintendent of Streets for New Glasgow. Fifty-three miners, heads of families, have petitioned the Custos of Cape Breton for relief. Alpha Lodge, of Pictou, has donated \$40 to the Inebriates Home, Dartmouth. A School-house in Bridgetown was broken into and slates, copy books, &c., destroyed. A young man named Bostiller died suddenly at his father's residence, Halifax, on Sunday. Catching Lobsters is forbidden between 10th of July and 20th of August. The "Katie" left Port Mulgrave for Boston on the 2nd inst., with fifty-six passengers, and has not since been heard of. A seaman of the steamer "Newfoundland" was lost overboard on the passage from St. John's to Halifax. The body of a female infant, with its skull fractured in two places, was found in a Creek at Bridgetown. Some of the inhabitants of Digby are about engaging a clergyman of the Reformed Episcopal Church. Land slides between New Glasgow and Pictou have put the railway authorities and travellers to some trouble lately. Lot Hardy, of Jordan River, broke his neck by falling into a pan-then in which he was kindling a fire to smoke fish by. James Larey had the thumb and all the fingers of one hand injured by a circular saw in DeWolfe's Mill, Windsor. The remains of an infant, much decomposed, were found in the Catholic Cemetery, Halifax, on Sunday last. The quarterly session of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance meets at Grandville Ferry, on Wednesday next. Dwelling house, store, and blacksmith's shop was destroyed by fire at Bear River, on Friday morning, 21st inst. Two men were injured at Bear River on the 19th inst., while engaged in raising the frame of a barn. One is not expected to recover. By the falling of a tree at Ohio, Lunenburg Co., a young man named James Silver was so badly injured that he died within twenty hours after. Four hundred barrels of Apples were sent from Annapolis to St. John last week for shipment to England. The live Moose for the Centennial was shipped from Halifax on Saturday last; also a number of round sticks of native timber, weighing between two and three tons each.

NEW BRUNSWICK & P. E. ISLAND.

The bark Lottie Stewart made the passage from New York to Cork in twenty days. The Wharf laborers of St. John have struck for \$2 per day. Portland and Carleton have held successful School Examinations this week. A man from Truro was badly beaten in St. John. He was drunk and don't know how it happened. James Crawford, a Portland School Teacher, has been fined for ill-using a scholar. The diphtheria is making ravages among the St. John children. Winter weather at Grand Falls, plenty of sleighing and five feet of snow in the woods. A St. John policeman was beaten with his own "billy" by a lot of roughs. Richard Gault, of St. George, was found dead in the Fredericton Lock-up. First steamer of the season left Fredericton for Quebec on the 19th. The Methodist Church of Sackville are having a \$1000 Organ built by Holbrook, Mass. Grand Southern Railway Contract has been signed, work to commence within sixty days from 1st of April. Mr. Robt. Chestnut's house and premises at Nauyaswaak were destroyed by fire. Loss \$3000; no insurance. A sailor belonging to the brig, Laura B. fell into a scow alongside the vessel at St. John, and was badly injured. Ship Astoria, at St. John from Mobile, reports loss of a seaman, Geo. Smith, of Boston, who fell overboard while furling sails. Ship Astoria, at St. John, 18th inst., reports the loss of a lad, washed overboard, one man killed by falling from the rigging, and another badly hurt. Michael O'Rourke, of Portland, had the fingers of his left hand badly jammed in one of Messrs. Chubb's Printing Presses, at St. John. Annie McLaughlan, four years old, fell from a carriage in St. John; the hind wheel passed over her head, cracking the skull. She died shortly after. Wm. McCave was endeavoring to climb from his vessel, lying at South Wharf, to the wharf, slipped and fell between the vessel and wharf and narrowly escaped drowning.

Two barns were burned at Clones, Queen's Co., on the 17th. The cattle were saved but everything else burned; no insurance.

D. F. Wetmore, Inspector of Clifton, met with a serious accident by the shafts of his wagon coming unfastened while coming down the Metropolitan Road. The horse started on the run and threw him and his wife out.

UPPER PROVINCES.

The Lachine Canal is to be opened 1st of May. Hon. Malcolm Cameron has slightly improved. Trade in Montreal very quiet. Col. Bernard, Deputy Minister of Justice will be superannuated next September. Trial of Cotte, ex-cashier of the Jacques Cartier Bank, has been again postponed. Archbishop Lynch is said to contemplate another visit to Rome. Three hundred dollars were stolen from a Montreal store in broad daylight. Advice from Gaspe state that there is great distress on the coast. Fall wheat in the vicinity of Ottawa nearly all killed by frost. About 2000 ties broke away from a boom on the river above Ottawa. Smith, the Sombra murderer, has had his sentence commuted to imprisonment for life. Mrs. Williamson, sister of Sir John A. Macdonald, is dead. The floods in the immediate vicinity of Ottawa have subsided. Mr. Elliott, Premier of British Columbia, is reported alarmingly ill. The Students of Cobourg Collegiate Institute have raised over \$300 to pay for a piano to be used in the institution. Two Convicts at the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary attempted to escape, they were captured five miles away. John Henry Goodwin, who forged the name of Peter Mitchell to a cheque, has been sentenced to two years in the Provincial Penitentiary. The body of a young man has been found in the Canal at Montreal. He was last seen alive on the 1st October, near the spot where his body was found. Lacrosse Team for England find a difficulty in getting together their Indian members of the company. Three men have been arrested in London, Ont., on suspicion, for the murder of Patrick Monaghan, last March. The importation of cattle is prohibited except at Halifax, St. John and Quebec, on account of a contagious disease prevailing in Europe. The claims of the railway men of British Columbia have been settled by the Department of Public Works, and they have started for home. St. George's Day was celebrated in Montreal on Sunday last. A sermon was preached in St. George's Church by the Most Reverend the Metropolitan. A clergyman arrived in Toronto last Saturday from Hudson's Bay Territory. He walked a distance of 500 miles in twenty one days, had to dig a hole in the snow to sleep in when the thermometer registered 40° below zero.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Lord Lytton has committed suicide. M. Phillips Grass, sculptor, is dead. The Prince of Wales has left Gibraltar for Cadiz. Fire in Yeddo destroyed 200 houses. Insurrections are disturbing the peace of China. President Grant has signed the Silver Coin Bill. An order has been given for the extradition of Dr. Worms, found guilty of forgery. Insurgents are reported to have defeated the Turks. A walking match for \$5000 is arranged between Lords Beresford and Kerr. Serious riot in Limerick between Home Rulers and Rationalists; over 100 reported injured. It is reported that Hayti is about being annexed to the United States. Fifteen pilgrims were drowned while crossing the river, Vienne, France. Seventeen Chinese will be executed May 6th for murder of Englishmen at Margary. The Emperor William will visit Queen Victoria in May. President Grant has vetoed the bill reducing his salary to \$25,000. The Serbian War Office has ordered all the militia to prepare for foreign campaign. A Laper Mine was burned near Bristol, England, and 500 operatives thrown out of employment. The ill health of Cardinal Antonelli again excites serious apprehensions. Princess Isabella, of Portugal, died on Saturday last at Lisbon. Six murderers were hanged at Fort Smith, Arkansas, on 21st, one negro, four Indians, and a white man. All information now at Department of State, Washington, tends to show that Winslow will not be restored. It is thought the Eastern Crisis has reached a time when it is for the Porte to pronounce the last word. A resolution for the abrogation of the Extradition Treaty between the United States and Great Britain has been introduced into Congress. Explosion of gunpowder in a South Wales Railway tunnel caused the roof to fall in, killing 13 and wounding several. Ten or twelve thousand persons made demonstration in Hyde Park, London, in favor of the liberation of the Tichbourne claimant. Advice from Alexandria state that the demand on Egypt will probably necessitate further fighting in Abyssinia. Wm. Wallace and wife, lately from America, are suspected of having murdered a distinguished mistress in London, England, and then fleeing to Brussels. While five persons were descending a coal shaft at Brown's Station on the Columbia Branch of the Kansas City and Northern Railroad, the rope broke and all fell over 100 feet and were killed. The Spanish government has consented to suspend the collection of forced war loan from, and billeting of soldiers upon, English residents while negotiations with Great Britain on the subject are pending.

CIRCUIT INTELLIGENCE.

Fogo.—We held Missionary Meetings on this Circuit—at Fogo, Change Islands Indian Island and Seldom Come By—the latter part of February, Bros. Reay of Twillingate and Pratt of Herring Neck, came to our assistance and each meeting was an occasion of interest and profit—many of our people are in the bays this winter, but the attendance was tolerably good—owing to partial failure of the fishery and consequent poverty we had fears of financial retrogression. The result proved these fears in a good measure groundless. The total sum collected being nearly \$150. More than three times the amount subscribed on the Circuit for Missions four years ago.

W. S.

A NEW AND NOBLE LECTURER.

The New York correspondent of the "Central Advocate" is a remarkably racy scribe. We have, from his gifted pen, a description in last week's number, of a talk which ranks among the most refreshing of the time. Our readers will thank us for reproducing it:—

"There is a member of the New York East Conference whom we should very much like to introduce to the readers of the 'Central.' And it would not be very difficult to do could we present him personally, although we have never exchanged a word with him, for the Rev. K. M. Adams is so thoroughly a Methodist preacher that you instinctively feel he belongs to us, and would take his hand as a matter of course. He has a plain, common-sense way of getting at things, speaks his mind frankly, yet by no means domineeringly, and impresses you at once with his honesty and Christian purpose. He is taller than he looks, being of full height, squarely built, with a clear eye that evidently means business, and a full beard and moustache closely cropped, and the farthest remove possible from the ministerial dandy, from whom—but as it is Lent, the response of the Episcopalian litany is hardly in order. There is a homely-farmer-look about him, and you would readily take him for a Western man on a visit to the Eastern States. When he speaks the brethren crowd the room, and the keenest among them are attentive listeners. Even Buckley keeps a respectable attitude, and we are inclined to think he would find him a tougher customer in debate than even Dr. Curry, since his processes are so simple and straightforward. Withal he is modest and retiring, and never seems to know when he is going to deal a sledge-hammer blow, while Buckley treats his victim as a cat does a mouse, and lingers lovingly over the thrust before he gives it.

On the reading of the subject, the President called on Bro. Adams to open the discussion, and we should be very glad if we could reproduce on paper the method, manner, and matter of his discourse. He filled his half hour, but the time was extended of course; and for clearness and force we have never heard it excelled, though it was extemporaneous throughout. In the course of his remarks, drawn out by an inquiry as to his views on altar work, he began to relate a circumstance which happened at Stamford. Buckley gravely interrupted him, saying, "Will Bro. Adams please give the date," amid the laughter of the audience, but the speaker comforted him with the assurance that it did not occur during his (Buckley's) administration. We heave a sigh so long on the man that we shall have barely room to epitomize his address, but we are not sorry, for although he may never fill the choicest appointment, it will do us all good to know him, and make us wish the ministry was full of such.

Methodism, he said, was eminently a revival church, and addresses itself in this country to the middle classes, who were the real working power of the nation. This class dealt but little in the abstract, but paid lively heed to the concrete, and results were valued far beyond nominal causes. A stiff Methodism was an anomaly, and when the church got into that state its usefulness would be gone, and it should be buried out of sight with other dead things. It was eminently a revival church, and the methods other denominations were adopting were ours by birthright. He pitied the Methodist preacher who could be disturbed by a warm "Amen," or a heartfelt shout for salvation. One preacher told him that he had heard but one "Amen" during his whole connection with a certain charge, and he felt as if that saved him from lasting disgrace. In his modifications suggested for Christian work, he urged that our preaching was too high and overshoot the mark; that it had too little Bible in it, and neglected the plain moralities of the Scriptures; a fault for which, if he were guilty, he humbly begged God's forgiveness, and humbly pledged himself to amendment; adding, that a different course would have saved the church the mortifications of so many swindlers coming from its borders; that we needed more heart and less head in our sermons. He spoke touchingly of the old-time preaching of Maffit, Merwin, and Durbin, until he carried his listeners, headlong with him, and barely missed a general shout. Then he lamented that he heard none such nowadays, and said he would willingly tramp ten miles through the mud to hear it again. But he insisted that the art was not lost but hidden, and was courageous enough to insist that these grand efforts were not spontaneous, but really studied, and urged an effort to win back the lost weapons that had such wondrous efficacy.

Then he referred to the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, and told how it was treated. Usually made an adjunct to a long morning service, or, if administered in the afternoon, at the close of a Sunday-school session. He claimed it should have a full service, and that it ought to receive the attention our Lord intended should be paid to it. Our Sunday schools ought to teach the Bible

more thoroughly and connectedly, and he deprecated the ordinary lesson book now in use as especially faulty in this respect, asking pertinently, what possible relation there could be between the death of Absalom and the Ascension of the Lord, two lessons which lay in juxtaposition with each other? He found fault with the general run of prayer-meetings as being too formal, and said there was a great deal "too much minister" about them, which accounted for their coldness. You can't steer a vessel when she lies at the dock; out where the billows roll and the winds blow there is some chance of doing it, and it is better to have a poor wind than none at all. His views on protracted meetings were very strongly put. He deprecated this beginning a work on set days of the year, pulling and hauling by rule, and usually accomplishing nothing. Evidently he puts little faith in machine religion, and few will quarrel with him on that score. Our camp meetings were too expensive and too long, and the habit of importing "great preachers" hurtful to the cause. He gave a ludicrously doleful account of his difficulties in starting a prayer-meeting after a sermon, full of theology, fuss and nothing, preached by some professor who had come a hundred miles to unburden himself in this very effort. He wanted plainer churches, and gravely doubted the possibility of a revival in a Gothic, or what was called Gothic, building. The sinners were all in the galleries, or supposed to be, and if one started to go to the altar the devil stopped him in the vestibule. Above all we wanted more of the celestial fire in our work, and closed with an earnest appeal that it should be sought.

Such was the outline, bare and ragged as it looks as we have written it, of a most remarkable address. You will see at once how closely it comes to the popular heart, when you find the secular papers commenting upon it. The *Sun* of this morning pays especial attention to it, and you will hear more of it in other quarters. We do not agree with it in special points, but as a whole it is just censure and timely. We have all faith that we shall see the old time victorious renewed, and the only wonder will be that we remained idle so long.

LET THE BOOK SPEAK.

The Rev. Dr. Culross in the *Scottish Baptist Magazine* says: "The opening up of Scripture has not hitherto been all that it might have been. There has been plenty of 'lecturing,' 'expounding,' 'commenting,' and so forth; but not quite so much of letting the Book itself speak. Undoubted exhibition of truth there has been, but too often of truth cramped by logical swaddling-bands, if not actually in dead clothes; too often of truth obscured in the presenting, like a light seen through a fog. Sometimes the creed, accepted beforehand and hereditarily, has given unconscious bias to the interpreter; and the Bible has become the fiddle on which he has played the tunes of his own church, or of his own party. What the churches need, and what many souls are longing for, is not eloquent preaching, or passionate appeal, or philosophizing, or the ransacking of the Bible for 'proofs' of our doctrinal views, or for stones to fling at our theological adversaries, but the speaking out of God's Word, as apprehended in the deepest experience of our heart and conscience; the speaking of it freely and fearlessly, in language that all men can understand; which is to be done by those only who, being something more than grammarians or theologians, are spiritually *en rapport* with the Book, and have unflinching confidence in the teaching of God himself. The gain of all this world would be immense. It would be the counteracting of these tendencies, perpetually asserting themselves, which would turn God's blessed Word into a kind of clever children's puzzle, as if God had given the Bible for a small sharp ingenuity. It would put a stop to the trade of blowing religious soap bubbles in the pulpit; and that 'spiritualizing,' such as finds the doctrine of the Trinity in the baker's dream of three baskets, and which is one of the most mischievous accomplishments a man can have. It would be the answer by anticipation to all the heresies. It would do very much to secure and consolidate the results of 'revival,' for any revival will be shallow and evanescent, and associated with things to deplore, and followed by double lassitude, if we do not bring out for use the mighty meanings of the Book, and that in the shape and connection which God has given them. And I am sure it would contribute greatly to the clearing away of doubts and perplexities, and the deepening of Christian joy."

ALMOST A CENTENARIAN.—The oldest Presbyterian minister now living, probably, is the Rev. Dr. Ingram, of Uist, Scotland, who will reach the one hundredth year of his age in a few weeks. The commission of the Free Church Assembly, which met lately, ordered a letter to be transmitted to the venerable man, congratulating him on his long and useful life, and assuring him of the great interest with which he was regarded by the whole Church.

THE LATE A. T. STEWART.

The sensation caused by the death of William B. Astor, one of our wealthiest citizens, is scarcely over when the city is startled by the news of the death of A. T. Stewart, whose name was, perhaps, more widely known and used as a synonym for wealth and enterprise than that of any other citizen. At the mature age of seventy-four, he has laid down the cares and burden of life, which, notwithstanding his unparalleled prosperity, or perhaps because of it, must have been very heavy. The enormous extent of his business, and the vast variety of goods in which he dealt, and persons to whom he gave credit, and partners and clerks in whom he had to trust, must have loaded him with cares to an extent that few can imagine, and but for a most vigorous mind in a most vigorous body he must have broken down long ago.

Mr. Stewart's commencement of life in New York was as a writing master, and, doubtless, he was a faithful and successful teacher. He then began the dry goods business in a small way, but upon correct principles. He had saved a few thousand dollars, and he resolved to buy only for cash at the lowest prices; and to sell for the same at a very small advance; always to state the truth about his goods; and to have only one price, from which there was no variation. It is reported by a gentleman who knew Mr. Stewart nearly from the commencement of his business career, that he began partnership with a Frenchman, who had a knowledge of the business; but that the Frenchman once warranted a remarkably beautiful and cheap piece of goods as fast colors to a customer which Stewart overheard told him at once that they must separate, as he could not allow any misrepresentation. Separate they did, and Stewart carried through this principal to the last. It was currently reported at one time that in going through his stock he found one piece of goods marked too high, and made a great row about it with the manager of the department. The clerk excused himself by saying that the goods were very cheap, and could well bear the advance he had put on, but Stewart said if he bought cheap his customers must have the advantage, and he would dismiss any one who asked too great an advance. These stories, whether exactly correct or not, getting into circulation, were probably worth millions to the great dry goods merchant. The principle which he was the first to introduce of one price only, also contributed greatly to the popularity of his business.

Mr. Stewart's first dry goods store was in Broadway near Murray street, and from there he moved to Broadway and Chambers street, where he had about 1849 the finest retail store in the city. He extended his buildings there, and when the retail business went up town he built his magnificent store on Broadway and Tenth street, and turned the down-town store into a wholesale warehouse. In these two stores combined he has long done the largest, and probably the most profitable, dry goods business in America, though Mr. Clafin for many years past has done more in the wholesale business than Mr. Stewart, and he continued to the last to rival him in the superior quantities of goods and in the wealthiest class of customers; and it is somewhat remarkable that their deaths are only divided by a few days.

Mr. Stewart's business became so enormous that he had to take in several partners, some of whom purchased goods in Europe. There they had great advantages, being able to take all that were in the market of any particular class of goods, and pay cash for them; the good bargains were consequently first offered to such buyers as A. T. Stewart & Co. In Britain, France and Germany the purchases of the houses were enormous. It is reported that so close a watch did Mr. Stewart keep on his business, that he knew every piece of goods in his store and its cost, but this is doubtless one of the exaggerations in which the public delight. Certainly, however, he must have had good taste and great business ability to accomplish what he did.

As a citizen, Mr. Stewart's name is coupled with no public service to the city in which he made his money, except building fine stores, a fine dwelling house and an immense edifice for a working women's hotel, which has stood unfinished for many years. He was loyal to the back-bone during the war, and contributed a hundred thousand dollars in one sum at the Sanitary Commission Fair. We have some remembrance of a report that he presented to the Government in its dark days a check for one hundred thousand dollars, but of this we are not certain. There is no doubt, however, that he sent a shipload of provisions to his native country at the time of the Irish famine, and we see it stated that he sent another shipload of provisions to the starving weavers of Lancashire at the time of the cotton famine. When the great fire took place in Chicago, though he lost very heavily by failures there, he gave a check of \$50,000 to help the sufferers.

Mr. Stewart has, during his career, invested very heavily in real estate in this city, where the rise in value greatly increased his wealth. He also purchased or built hotels and theatres, and his enterprise in this line was not confined to this city. He owns, we believe, the largest hotel in Saratoga, and the great effort of his was to build a city for working men on an estate which he purchased at Hempstead Plains, Long Island, and to which he constructed a railroad. Doubtless his donations to charitable societies and individuals were numerous, although he had no great reputation in this line. Perhaps the first experience of the kind with him was a check for a handsome sum given to Mr. Wetmore towards establishing the Juvenile Asylum on Washington Heights.

The name Stewart means steward, and the Lord indeed made him steward of vast means, all of which could not prolong his life one hour, and now he has gone to give an account of his stewardship.

When the news spread through the city, about noon yesterday, no other subject was talked of, and almost every one hazarded some remark or guess, or made some enquiry about the disposition of his

property. At the close of the war that was estimated at about \$70,000,000, which was probably an exaggeration, but whether or no, the great fall in the value of property since must have materially reduced the estimate.

The disposition of such an immense amount of property as Mr. Stewart had accumulated must, especially as he left no family (his only child died young), be a matter of deep interest to this community, and a subject of much speculation until his will is made public.—*N. Y. Witness.*

THE CHILDREN AT CHURCH.

The question as to the best method of securing to children the fullest advantages of sanctuary services is still an open one. Some advocate separate services for the children; a kind of primary-class sanctuary service, carried on for the little ones at the same time their parents are being provided for, but in another room, and with exercises suited to their tastes and comprehension. These services are more common in England than in America. Others insist that children should be made to attend the ordinary public services of worship and preaching whether they like them or not. Yet others would have the children's presence expected and recognized by the minister; he remembering them in his prayers, in the hymns, and in his Bible reading, and saying something specially to them in the course of his sermon. And so the discussion and comparison of ways of working for the children at the sanctuary goes on. And it is a great deal better to try to learn and to do what is best in the line of wise provision for the sanctuary than to merely complain of their lack of attendance there. A correspondent from Washington, D. C., has these timely suggestions on the point in question: In order to make it desirable to have young children at the church service, two things at least are necessary: First, Patience on the part of older attendants on divine worship, in not allowing themselves to be disturbed by a restless child, or in refraining from any frowning look at the parents of one when they are disturbed. Secondly, A sermon that in the course of its reasoning shall take root and grow. Have you not watched a child with eyes glistening, head outstretched, mouth open, trying to take in the sermon, finally giving up in despair, dropping the little head and going to sleep? Perhaps you have not seen this in a young child, you may have in an older one; even to a mature manhood.—*S. S. Times.*

It is not a little singular that in all that has been said in this country and in England about Mr. Pearsall Smith, and certain errors into which he seems to have fallen, there has not appeared, so far as we know, a plain and intelligent statement of the real facts in the case. Mr. Smith left England very suddenly, and many of those with whom he was associated in the Brighton Convention hastened to disclaim all connection with him and his recent teachings. One of the religious journals of London gave expression to some very bitter sentiments concerning him personally to which there was no response. The *London Methodist* of recent date says: "Mr. Pearsall Smith has put forth no formal answer to the charges which have been preferred against him, but the contents of a private letter addressed to one of his friends on the subject has been made public. It is not quite clear, even now, what is the attitude of Mr. Smith's mind, for though he makes a confession of error, he leaves us to conjecture what may be the extent of it. He says: 'For some years, in my zeal for the cause of God, I was in the habit of working from very early in the morning to late at night, without taking sufficient time for quiet examination before the Lord, and I was deceived by Satan, who presented himself to me under the form of an angel of light; and again: 'Let my example serve as a warning to you that the greatest privileges are in close proximity to the greatest dangers.' We are afraid Mr. Smith's friends will not extract much comfort from this. The passage about Satan is ominous. Mr. Smith has discovered that his theory of 'holiness' is unsound. He has fallen into 'the greatest dangers,' and he has been 'deceived.' What we are left to infer is, that the upshot of this unhappy business will not be the re-establishment of Mr. Smith's reputation.—*Central Advocate.*

NEAL DOW'S EXPLANATION.—Neal Dow, the temperance advocate, publishes an explanation of his refusal to sign a petition to the mayor and selectmen of Portland, Me., against the opening of the city liquor agency, which he regards as a necessary evil. He says:

A great many people labor under the delusion that alcohol is good as a medicine in many cases, and even necessary in some cases. These people sincerely believe this to be so, and it does not after the case that they are grossly mistaken. While this opinion exists to any considerable extent in the community, it seems to be not only proper, but necessary, to provide some lawful way of supplying the want.

HOUSE AND FARM.

TAKE CARE OF THE STOMACH.

Before a man becomes hungry watchful nature has calculated in her way how much nutriment the body needs, and provides as much of a liquid substance as will be necessary to prepare from the food which may be eaten that amount of substance which the system may require. When this is stored up and all is ready the sensation of hunger commences, and increases with the steadily increasing amount of digesting material just referred to, and the very instant the first mouthful of food is swallowed this gastric juice is poured into the stomach through a thousand sinuses. But no more has been prepared than is necessary, for nature does nothing in vain; so that if a single mouthful more of food has been swallowed than the untempted or unstimulated appetite would have called for, there is no gastric juice for its solution, and it remains to fret and worry and irritate for hours together. If the amount eaten is much excess, the stomach, as if in utter discouragement at the magnitude of its task, ceases its attempts at digestion and forthwith commences the process of ejecting the unassimilated load by means of nausea and vomiting in some cases; in others it remains for an hour or more like a weight, a hard round ball, or a lump of lead, an uneasy heaviness.—Then it begins to sour, that is, to decompose, to rot, and the disgusting gas or liquid goes into the throat, causing more or less of a scalding sensation from the pit of the stomach to the throat; that is called heartburn. At length the hot rotting mixture is forced out of the mouth by the outraged stomach with that horrible odor and taste with which every glutton is familiar. In some cases the stench mass passed out of the stomach downwards, causing in its progress a gush of liquid from all parts of the intestinal canal to wash it, with a flood, out of the system; this is the diarrhea which surprises the gourmand at midnight, or in the early morning hours, when a late or over hearty meal has been taken. When sufficient food has been taken for the amount of gastric juice having been prepared for its dissolution, it remains without any healthful change, inflaming and irritating, and exhausting the stomach by its efforts to get rid of it, and this is the first step towards forming "dyspepsia," which becomes more and more deeply fixed by every repeated outrage, until at length it remains a lifetime worry to the mind, filling it with horrible imaginations, and a wearing, wasting, torture to the body until it passes into the grave.

The moral of the article is that the man who forces his food, he who eats without an inclination, and he who strives by tonics, or bitters, or wines, or other alcoholic liquors, to get up an appetite is a sinner against body and soul—a virtual suicide!—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

A USEFUL BOOK.—Every farmer should own a scrap-book in which to paste agricultural items. Almost any man in reading a paper will see things which he will wish to remember. He will perhaps see suggestions, the value of which he will desire to test, or hints which he will want to be governed by in future operations. And yet, after reading the paper, he will throw it down and will probably never see it again.—In such a case all the valuable articles will be lost. To prevent such loss every reader should clip from the papers such articles as he desires to preserve and paste them in a book. Such a book at the end of a year or two will be interesting and valuable.

WHITE SOUP.—This white vegetable soup will be found most excellent; take four or five good turnips, two heads of celery, four fine leeks, and wash them and slice them down; and then put them into a stewpan with a piece of butter and knuckle of ham; moisten with a quarter of stock, and let them stew gently until tender; then add a point of milk and some crumbs of bread. Give all a good boil up, strain, and send to the table very hot.

CARROT SOUP.—Take two quarts of stock, and to this add from six to ten carrots, according to size, three turnips, three or four onions, and let them stew till tender. Then take out the vegetables, strain the soup, and with a spoon take off the red part of the carrots from the yellow centre, and force it through a coarse sieve; add the pulped carrot to the soup till it is as thick as good cream. Warm it and serve at once.

SURE REMEDY FOR THE BOTS.—The department of agriculture publishes the following experiments which a gentleman from Georgia tried and found effective in dispelling that serious trouble in horses: "About thirty years ago a friend lost by bots a very fine horse. He took from the stomach of the dead horse about a gill of bots, and brought them to my office to experiment upon. He made preparations of every remedy he had heard of and put some of them into each. Most had no effect, some affected them slightly, but safe-ten more than anything else. That killed them in fourteen hours. He concluded he would kill them by putting them in nitric acid, but it had no more effect upon them than water; the third day they were as lively as when put in. A bunch of tansy was growing by my office. He took a handful of that, added a little water, squeezed out the juice, and put some in; they were dead in one minute. Since then I have had it given to every horse I have seen affected with the bots, and have never known it to fail of giving entire relief. My friend had another horse affected with bots several years later; he gave him the tansy in the morning and a dose of salts in the evening. The next morning he took up from the excretions three half pints of bots."

A good wife, according to Plutarch, should be as a looking-glass, to represent her husband's face and passion; if he be pleasant, she should be merry; if he laugh, she should smile; if he looked sad, she should participate in his sorrow and bear a part with him; and so should they continue in mutual love one towards another.

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A Yokohama correspondent of the Christian Register makes the curious statement that one of the Baptist missionaries from Scotland, at one of the northern ports of Japan, has baptized fifteen converts by sprinkling.

THE CRITIC CRITICISED.

The deacon one morning went out for a walk, And meeting a neighbour he stopped for a talk, All the news of the day passed under review, The false was repeated as well as the true.

Now the deacon's a man of culture and parts, He's read well in science—he's up in the arts; And in the whole city no other you'll see Can criticise sermons as well as he.

Drawing near to his friend, and with a grave voice, He spoke as tho' speaking or death was his choice; "The sermon last Sabbath, you heard it," he said, The answer returned was a shake of the head.

Well, the sermon was good, ye grand let me tell, And the folk I am sure liked it wonderful well, Divinity, orthodox—arrangement complete, For poetic dashes it could not be beat.

But this I must tell—I do it with grief, That preacher I'm sure is a literary thief; That splendid arrangement and beautiful thought, Were gathered from gardens from which they should not.

I will tell you, my friend, but never repeat, Those grapes were from vineyards that thieves love to greet; The empty may glory—the ignorant shout, But learning will be sure to find the thief out.

Beg pardon, dear deacon, please tell me the text, The deacon turned red and seemed quite perplexed; And the conflict within caused tremulous tone, The text I've forgotten, to you I must own.

Then tell me the vineyard where grow the choice fruit, The deacon grew redder and stood like a mute;— Cannot give you their name, but sure I have read, In some book or other each word that he said.

Now deacon, a word with great kindness I'll say, That preacher, on me, called since last Sabbath day, And while we were talking I asked like a sage, From whom do you borrow, Beecher or Talmage?

With an eye that shot flame he looked upon me, And with words quite as sharp as words ought to be;— I don't borrow or steal a great name to earn, To follow their footsteps I proudly would spurn.

If the point of the sword had entered my heart, It could not have made me so terribly smart, Before I like will again try to do, My tongue more than once shall be bitten quite through.

But to this let me add, no one in my life, Ever heard me say words to kindle up strife, But I did think his stars too brilliantly shone, And therefore concluded they can't be his own.

But to do as you've done was no act of mine; I would darken no star that God made to shine, I would feast on no fruit, and then say with grief The hand that fed me was the hand of a thief.

Then criticise sermons and not know the text? Dear deacon pray tell me the step you'll take next; The judge on his throne will condemn thee to grief, For slander and calling his prophet a thief.

With a paleness of face that made him appear As tho' he expected the judgement was near, His dignity rose up from under the rod, And the deacon exclaimed, "I love and fear God!"

And when shaking the hand, and saying good bye, The deacon declared, "to do better I'll try;" I will criticise less and try to pray more, And lay charges unfounded at no prophet's door.

THE WESLEYANS.—The Wesleyans have issued their Home Missions and Contingent Fund report, from which it appears that they have 121 ministers engaged in home mission work, six in village evangelistic work, 15 in the army and navy, and 100 in circuit stations. Two hundred and sixty-nine circuits received aid from the fund, in addition to those receiving special grants. About 600 regular services have been commenced in home mission stations; 99 are held every week; 700 classes of Church members have been formed, 153 Sunday Schools have been instituted, with an average attendance of 10,226 children; while 99 Bible classes and 28 day schools are in operation on the mission stations have been incorporated into ordinary circuit arrangements, and 74 ministers' houses have been provided in connection with the mission stations. Ten chapels are being built, or are projected, to accommodate 5,310 persons, at the cost of \$0,085. In 1875 the income amounted to 10,990. The Wesleyans take no State pay for their army chaplains.

Receipts for "WESLEYAN" for week ending April 27th, 1876.

INSTRUCTIONS AS TO REMITTING MONIES:— 1.—Post Office Orders are always safe, and not very costly. Next to these, is the security of registering letters. Money sent otherwise is at the risk of the sender. 2.—When sending money for subscribers, say whether old or new, and if new, write out their Post Office addresses, plainly. 3.—See that your remittances are duly acknowledged. A delay of one or two weeks may be caused by the business of the office. After that enquiry, if they do not appear.

Table listing names and amounts for the week ending April 27th, 1876. Includes names like Benj. Newcomb, Rev. E. Brettle, Edward Burnham, etc.

The Professorship of Music in the University of Pennsylvania was conferred on HUGH A. CLARKE, Esq., author of Clarke's New Method for the Piano Forte, the work shows throughout the abilities of the author. The book is being used with eminent success. Sent by mail, price \$3.75, by Lee & Walker, Philadelphia.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

OTTAWA, April 27, 1876. AUTHORIZED Discount on American Invoices until further notice, 11 per cent. J. JOHNSON, Commissioner of Customs.

PREACHER'S PLAN, HALIFAX. SUNDAY, APRIL 30th.

Table of preaching schedule for Halifax on Sunday, April 30th. Lists times and locations like Brunswick St., Grafton St., etc.

MARKET PRICES.

Table of market prices for various goods like Butter, Firkins, Mutton, etc., as of Saturday April 28th, 1876.

MARRIED.

At Williamstown, April 18th, by Rev. C. H. Paisley, M.A., Mr. John McAuley to Miss Jane Bridges. On the 12th inst., in the Methodist Church, Bathurst, by Rev. J. S. Phinney, Geo. A. Isaac, Esq., M.D., of Bathurst, to Jennie, second daughter of Richard Dawson, Esq., of New Brandon, Gloucester, N.B. "Christian Messenger" please copy.

DIED.

On Sunday morning, 23rd inst., Carrie Louisa, aged 2 years and 11 days, youngest daughter of John J. and Sarah Hartlen. At Windsor, on Friday, 21st, after a severe illness borne with submission to the will of God, Joseph S., youngest son of Joseph Rickards, Esq., aged 31 years, calmly trusting in the merits of the Redeemer. At Stony Creek, Albert Co., N.B., on the 20th January, James Duffy, Esq. The deceased was greatly respected by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. He died in the peace and hope of the gospel. At Sheffield, N.B., April 11th, after an illness of one week, Mrs. L. aged 4 years and 7 months, beloved child of Moses U. and Lavinia Harrison. At Windsor on the 21st inst., after a severe illness, borne with exemplary patience, Jos. Sentell, youngest son of Joseph Rickards, Esq., aged 31 years. In his affliction he sought and found redemption through the blood of Christ, and his latest days were full of confidence and peace.

RHEUMATISM.—Capt. Thos. H. Gilliat of Church Street, Cornwallis, N. S., has, by the use of two bottles of GRAHAM'S PAIN ERADICATOR, been cured of a Chronic Rheumatism that had afflicted him for over 25 years, and in twelve years after had remained well.

Canadian Pacific Railway.

Tenders for Grading, Tracklaying, &c.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Secretary of Public Works and endorsed "Tender Pacific Railway," will be received at this Office up to Noon on Monday, 22nd May next, for the EXCAVATION and GRADING required to be executed on that section of the Pacific Railway extending from CROSS LAKE eastward to RAY POSTAGE, LAKE OF THE WOODS, about 37 miles in length; also for the GRADING required from the WESTERN end of the 13th Contract to ENGLISH RIVER, a distance of about 80 miles; also for tracklaying and other works of CONSTRUCTION west of Fort William.

FOR PLANS, SPECIFICATIONS, APPROXIMATE QUANTITIES, FORMS OF TENDERS, and other information, apply to the office of the Engineer in Chief, Ottawa.

No tender will be entertained unless on the printed form, and unless the conditions are complied with. By order, F. BRANN, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, April, 1876.

NOTICE.

WITH a view to affording greater accommodation to the public, the drop-letter boxes now established in private shops will be closed, after the evening collection, on Monday, the 1st prox., and will be superseded by new boxes, which will be placed at the undermentioned points, for the reception of letters, on and from the 2nd May next:— Foot of Pleasant and Green Streets, Corner Pleasant and Morris " " Foot Morris and Birmingham " " Corner Spring Garden Road and Queen Street, " " Spring Garden Road and Pleasant " " Salter and Lower Water " " Barrington and Sackville " " Buckingham and Arzyle " " Foot Jacob and Upper Water " " Corner Cogswell and Brunswick " " Water and Cornwallis " " Moren and Cunard " " Goffingen and Cornwallis " " Gerrish and Brunswick " " Foot Artz Lane and Upper Water " " Corner Goffingen and North " " The new boxes will be attached to the Lamp-posts of the Halifax Gas-light Company. Collections will be made from them three times daily, viz:— 1st. At 9.30 a.m.—For letters intended for the Letter-carriers' 2nd City delivery, or for transmission by second mail trains, East and West, or on the proper days, for the English, Newfoundland and Bermuda mails. 2nd. At 3 p.m.—For letters intended for the Letter-carriers' 3rd City delivery, or (in summer) for transmission by the interval Night Express train. 3rd. At 10 p.m.—For letters intended for the Letter-carriers' 1st City delivery, on the following day, or for early morning despatch by trains and mail coaches.

J. O. Inspector of the Office, 22d April, 1876. F. M. PASSOW, P. O. Inspector.

CIRCUIT SUPPLIES.

SEVERAL of the Conference Students now attending the College at Sackville will be prepared to take Circuit or Home Missionary work during the Summer vacation. Further information may be obtained on application to the Undersigned. CHARLES STEWART.

N.B.—It is requested that application be made as soon as practicable. Sackville, N.B., Ap. 25-3

NEW STOCK AT METHODIST BOOK ROOM, 125 GRANVILLE ST., HALIFAX, N.S.

STATIONERY IN EVERY VARIETY, WHOLESALE & RETAIL. Our supply is from the English markets direct, and in price and quality not surpassed in the Provinces. All material necessary to supply the OFFICE, STUDY, LADIES' DESK, AND SCHOOL ROOM. An additional stock of that FINE NOTE PAPER, Which has given such unbounded satisfaction.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LIBRARIES. A large variety, non-sectarian, and as cheap, if not cheaper, than anywhere in the Provinces. Our heavy purchases, amounting to thousands of dollars, enable us to sell to the very best advantage. Catalogues sent on application.

COUNSEL FOR CONVERTS. Admirable for putting into the hands of young Christian beginners in the Methodist Church. Price 30 Cents.

A SUPERIOR AND CHEAP BIBLE DICTIONARY. Smith's Bible Dictionary has hitherto been the very best in our language. But it was in these heavy volumes, and very costly. Dr. Smith himself by condensing the work, has given us, in a convenient book, a collection of many thousand articles, by the best writers in the different departments of Biblical research.

We have made arrangements by which we can sell this book at a very moderate rate. The students' edition, with wood-plate engravings, which retails at \$3.00 in the United States, we sell at \$2.50. The family edition, steel engravings, selling at \$2.50 in the States, we will sell for \$2.00. Agents and Dealers can be furnished with this book at terms which will give them a good margin.

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