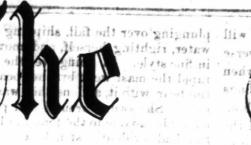
MARCH 11, 1876





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### A CHAPTER IN CANADIAN HISTORY. BY REV. JOB SHENTON.

For four years no question has perplex. ed our statesmen in Ottawa and New Brunswick more than that of the Common Schools. In New Brunswick a persistent and united minority have been and are clamoring for the repeal of the School Act. The people of that minority consist of French and Irish Catholics. They form about one third of the Province of New Brunswick, and with the French and Catholics of the other Provinces constitute the minority in the Dominion, numbering about one million and a half out of four millions.

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A brief history which I summarise of the New Brunswick School Act will set forth the aspect of the question of agitation. In 1871 the Local Legislature passed a Common School Act which repealed the existing school acts, making assess ment compulsory, and granting aid only to non-sectarian schools. The act did not interfere with the right of any denomination to maintain schools in which distinctive religious doctrines might be taught ; the immediate effect of the act was to de prive academies, colleges, &c., of the Episcopal, Catholic, Methodist, Presbyterian, and Baptist bodies of their legislative grants. The clergy and laity of the Roman Catholic minority felt agrieved. They immediately petitioned the Privy Council of Canada to dis-allow the act. Sir J. A. McDouald replied to the petitioners that the Legislature of New Brunswick had acted within its constitutional powers, and it had the sole authority to redress any grievance. Such a reply ought to have satisfied them, as Sir John could not be accused of hostility to the Catholics, as he had always advocated separate schools. But the question was forced upon the Dominion Parliament. Mr. Costigan attacked the law, and called on the Governor General to dis-allow the act. The Government, instead of following their minister of justice, as it ought to have done, voted the dis-allowance motion. If they were not prepared for thorough action, the minority were. M. Chaveau moved that then an address be presented to the Queen, praying for an act to amend the North American Act, in the sense as understood by the minority. i. e., that each denomination in the Province should continue to possess all such rights, advantages, and privileges with regard to its schools, as it had enjoyed at the time of the passing of the Act. On learning the purport of this resolution, the N. B. Government telegraphed an earnest protest against this attempt to overthrow the school legislation, and to destroy the independent powers of the Provincial Legislatures. On the evening of that day the Chaveau resolution was voted down. But a resolution moved by Mr. Colby. of Quebec, was afterward carried, expressing regret that the New Brans. wick school law was unsatisfactory to a portion of the people, to which a "rider" was appended on the motion of Hon. Alex. McKenzie, referring the case to the Law Officers of the Crown, and if possible to the Privy Council of England. Docu-Colonial Secretary ; these were presented to the law officers, whose opinion sustained the position taken at first by Sir J. form. A. McDonald. The Supreme Court of New Brunswick confirmed this opinion. Not jet, however, was the contest ended, for an appeal was made to the Privy Council. The Premier, whose sympathy

contest the constitutionality of the School Act, was still a pretty good proof of sympathy. It is surely a fortunate thing that the final appeal in this Dominion is in the hands of the Imperial Parliament; for if

Canada had been an independent country, if the Governor General had been elected by the people, and if the Dominion Parliament had insisted on its wishes being carried out, the dissolution of the union. or revolution, could hardly have been prevented. But the Privy Council, without listening to the reply of the Hen. G. E.

King, in answer to arguments presented. ruled that there was nothing in the ground taken on which to found a claim with respect to denominational schools, nor anything unconstitutional in the School Act, and dismissed the appeal with costs. So apparently closed the final door. Not so, however, for an address was moved by Hon. E. Blake, asking the Queen to use her influence with the Legislature of New Brunswick, to procure such an amendment of the School Act as would remove all just grounds of discontent. She refuses the prayer of the request. And now our legislatures must face the question squarely if it be forced again upon them. Now we are asked to petition for the re-

peal of a clause in the North West Act, imposing the separate schools upon the unborn provinces.

It is a mistake to fancy that the contest is purely educational. It is as much religious. The demands are to teach religion. If the clamor would cease we might give them, perhaps, not very gracefully the sop. But Rome does not ask for rights. The principle of equality upon which rests our nationality, grants to all the same civil and religious liberty. Our country is as free as any on which shines nor the right of the legislature to grant the sun. We have no parish oligarchy public money in aid of their support. But who could, upon the forfeiture of social standing, and of daily bread, our people to attend the Established Church. So long as religious freedom does not interfere with the State, and keeps within the law ol rights to others, no one has a right to interfere. But not content with the same rights as Protestanis, Roman Catholics demand privileges. They say, "Build our school-houses, pay our teachers, and we will give a certain amount of secular ed"cation; but let us teach our religion." That is the ultimatum. Rome has always bidden for votes to those who will grant msot of her demands. She has but eon political principle, and to change sides does not destroy it, or expose her to the charge of inconsistency. She never stays get all she can, and she is infallible only language; they had better buy a gramin that one principle. No one prevents any denomination from building schools and paying for their sectarian teaching. And certainly if Roman Catholics wish to do it. let them do it ; but don't ask Protestants to foot the bills. Is Rome opposed to education ? De cidedly, no. She has an educated priesthood, colleges, and universities. Is Rome opposed to any system of popular education? Emphatically, yes! Look at the countries she has ruled, and see the difference between them and Protestant c. untries. Popular ignorance is her stronghold. Educate her children, and her power is gone forever. We are interested in the maintenance and preservation of our institutions. But if our liberty of conscience is to be sacrificed upon the altar of political expediency if our future is to be darkened by the grievous wrongs intended to our independence; then this Dominion will be injured to its foundation. We protest against the encroachment of any sect upon the liberties of the people. We protest in the name of the Christian men and women and children of this land. We protest as patriots and citizens. We protest as lovers of God's word. Let us fling out the red cross flag, bearing this device: ments were forwarded to Earl Kimberly, & Liberty. Equality, Rights." And if any traitor touch it. say, " hands off there.' This must be our national Canadian plat-

### MISCELLANY. minhinter

# MR. SPURGEON ON OPEN AIR PREACHING.

On Monday night at the Metropolitan Tabernacle, the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon delivered a special address to the preachers of the Open-air Mission. Alluding to a remark made by Mr Macgregor, Secretary of the Mission, he said that he gave that gentleman imely notice that if he ever wrote to him as "Reverend" he would write to Mr. Macgregor as the "Rev. John Macgregor." (Laughter.) He (Mr. Spurgeon) was one of the Lord's clergy and so were the open-air preachers ; he did not believe they were laymen-that was, stone-headed or thick-headedbecause they did not happen to have been "ordained." He received his ordination straight from the Lord himself. (Hear, hear.) He called them all "Reverend" as well as every teacher in the Sunday-school, and he would not be distinguished by any title not applied to them. (Hear, hear.) Open-air preachers had a long pedigree. He had sometimes been amused by the Freemasons assuming that every man was a Freemason from the time of Adam. (Laughter.) He thought the confraternity of open-air preachers was about the oldest in the world. He supposed Abel preached to Cain in the open-air, and he did not like it. Enoch. the seventh from Adam, had not a tabernacle or cathedral-(laughter)-and yet

places where they were most wanted ; and he saw no use in preaching in places where there was nobody to listen. (Laughter.) He once saw a man preaching in the street-he was preaching with all his might. A little dog was sitting down, and there was not a soul about. (Laughter.) About 500 persons were added to the Tabernacle last year, and that number, more or less, had been yearly added to the church for twenty years. Out of the number there were always some who told him or his brother how much they owed to open-air preaching. In conclusion, he remarked that the best time to get a shot at the devil was whenever they saw him. (Laughter.) If a man

had a right to swear in the streets, they had a right to prea h. If a man was drowning - although he (Mr. Spurgeon) was not an ordained Humane Society man-(laughter)-he would try to save him; if sinners were dying, a man might not be an ordained preacher, but he was obliged to do what he could to save them. (Loud cheers.) The ceremony of baptizing a number of persons then took place.

THE WAY OF TRANSGRESSORS IS HARD.

Sad, sad indeed, is the picture given by a reporter of those nine men recently sent to the Indiana State prison for he had righteousness. He felt convinconnection with the "crooked whisky" ced that Noah preached in the open air business. Some of them-perhaps all and what a glorious open-air sermon -were men of reputable social standthat was of Elijah's on the top of Carmel! (Applause.) After all, the ing, and one man at least said to be a noblest thing that could be said for the a leading member of a church. But open-air preacher was that he had the there they were, in the ante-room of literal example of Jesus Christ. (Hear, the penitentiary, ready to be admitted, hear.) Instead of being an innovation, have their hair cropped and their beards shaven off, to don the "zebra clothes and to go "to hard labor," some for the Reformers. What grand gatherings two years, some for two years and six there were under the Gospel oaks. He months. One man's case was specially had himself preached beneath an oak touching. It is thus described : "He was sitting on a smoking lounge, with Gospel to assembled thousands. Open- his face buried in his hands, the picture air preaching was sure to take place of grief and despair. The reporter wherever there was a revival of religion. touched him lightly on the shoulder, when he started and raised his head. His face looked careworn and haggard, and his eyes were suffused with tears. He is an old man, sixty winters having whitened his hair. He has an open, frank and honest countenance, and would be taken for a gentleman. " Mr. Mc-Griff. Jam sorry to see you here; I believed that you were more sinned charge of inconsistency. She never stays advantages. The Holy Spirit would against than sinning, and hoped you with a losing side. That principle is to not teach them to speak the English would pull through." "It was no use; my council did everything they could for me." After a pause he continued: " My God! to think that I would ever come to a place like this! It will kill me! My heart is crushed now!" He Bibles. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) spoke in a voice deep with emotion, and Every open-air preacher ought to be an | was greatly agitated. "If it were not for my poor wife and son, I believe I could stand it; but to think of the disgrace brought upon them is more than can bear. It will kill my wife; she is ways shut their fists when preaching- sick now, and this will kill her. But (laughter)-others sawed and chopped there is one consolation-she knows I am innocent of the charge. John minded him of a little soldier on post at Bingham lied on me-cruelly and mathe back of the Tabernacle telling liciously lied. He never paid me a dollar in his life, and he knows it well. Byron Bingham, his brother, told me at the Grand Hotel in Indianapolis, in the presence of the United States Marshall, that he knew nothing against me, and he did not believe I was in the ring. platform in his enthusiasm, and almost I spoke of it afterward when John Bingham found it out, sir, and that is would not imitate these. Preaching why he swore that his brother Byron. monkeys would not do; they wanted knew nothing about the money he (John preaching men, who were original, not Bingham) swore that he paid me while eccentric and singular-men who were I was at home sick. They raised the themselves. (Hear, hear.) He had no stumps and did the dumping on me, doubt in the street it was necessary to and I swear to you that I am an innospeak very loudly, and it was a great cent man." The above was given to thing to have a glorious voice; but they the reporter in a broken voice. The need not bawl themselves to death. speaker would often pause in its narra-(Laughter.) Again, there was no need tion. He said that his wife was fifty- failure-called them suddenly away to be offensive in preaching. (Laughter.) eight years old, and that he had been Anything like the attitude of a prize- married thirty years'; was warm in the fighter in preaching was out of place. praise of his son, who had stood nobly As to matter, there was nothing else by him during his long trial. McGriff disease, before even a distant view of to preach about beyond Jesus Christ. was well known and highly respected at their work has been vouchsafed to (Applause.) Let them hammer away Evansville, being for seven years the them; flung them, as it were, aside like at that text, and they would never city clerk of that place, and a leading broken instruments, useless for their want another subject. They should member in the-Church. His trial destined purpose, ere he crowned with preach the language the people under- and conviction have told heavily upon an immortality of success and blessings stood. At the West-end they might him, and those who know him well the lives which fools regard as madness, be polite, while even "slang" would be state that he looked ten years older and the end that has been without tolerable at Billingsgate, because there yesterday than he did two months ago. human honor. It is but a part of that it was not slang, but their everyday He is a man of high nervous tempra- merciful fire in which he is purging talk. He did not want to be over- ment, and it was with the utmost diffi- away the dross from the seven times

ought to be good ones. (Laughter.) all this he has the heart disease, and it They had been told so many times is the general opinion among his that people knew them off by heart. friends that he will not long survive his (Laughter.) They should preach in imprisonment.-Ritsburgh Christian Ad

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#### THE CASE WAS POSTPONED.

A tattered memorandum book was ecently found on the steps of a very humble dwelling out West. Some of the entries are as follows :---

" My father had a slight misunderstanding with a neighbor about a division fence which he had inherited from my grandfather. After several disputes he consulted a lawyer, who had a good many children, but little practice. This was fatal. A suit was commenced.

" Several years ago my lawyer said I must get ready for the trial. I did so, and went to court at every term. But it was postponed on every pretence that human ingenuity could invent.

" 1871. March term-Counsel for defendent moved a continuance, because he was engaged in the Court of Common Pleas. Court granted the motion but intimated, with great dignity, that such an excuse would never avail him again.

" September term-Counsel trying a case in an adjoining county. Judge hesitated, but yielded.

"December term - Defendent ill. Proved by the certificate of a respectable physician.

" 1872. March term-Counsel had made an engagement to meet a client from New York, who could not conveniently leave his business again. Continued, the Judge suggesting that New York clients might find counsel nearer home.

"1873. September term - Carried the title deeds to my lawyer. Surveyor examined the premises, said the defendent had encroached on me. But another surveyor (partner and pupit of the first one) said that my deed spoke

Truro, February 28, 1876.

The WESLEYAN, Halifax, N S., in an editorial on "Ministerial, Contrasted with Lay, Benevolence" says, and we think the when in opposition had been with the correctness of the statement will scarcely minority, fe't somewhat restrained by the be called in question : "The Ministers, responsibility of power; but the vote of taking them, man for man, contribute \$5,000 to carry the appeal to the Council, twice as much for the support of missions critical, but he thought tales were a culty that he could keep up yesterday. refined gold of a spirit which shall be though in fact to aid Bishop Sweeny to as the Laity."-Central Ch. Advocate.

was a return to the old fashioned plan of the Apostles, the first Fathers, and under which Wycliffe proclaimed the It was when Wesley stood on his father's grave, and George Whitefield took to the field, that the shaking of dry bones took place in the last century. The Holy Spirit did not now give people the gift of language; but whatever we had lost by the withdrawal of miracles had been gained by the invention of printing and by innumerable other mar and stick to that. (Laughter.) There were some open-air preachers who would be all the better if they read the grammar as often as they did their indoor student. Taking another small matter, he advised them when they stood up to preach to pay a little attention to their manner. Some men althe air, and one he knew always repeople which way the wind blew. (Laughter.) Other men assume attitudes which made them look like birds with tails-(laughter)-and he remember seeing a speaker whe, on one occasion, clutched the rails of the very sat down. (Laughter.) He hoped they little over-done. Some of the stories He was almost entirely let down. With worthy of eternal bliss.-Farrar.

of a hackmatack stump in the line of the fence, a foot in diameter ; whereas, the only tree anywhere near the fence was a pepperidge tree, not more than seven inches and a half across; case postponed to employ other surveyors.

" December term --- Counsel agreed that Court might visit the premises in dispute. Judge refused to go, but said the jury might do so, provided that nobody went with them to explain and confuse. Next morning a heavy snow fell, and boundaries were covered. Case continued.

" 1874. September term-Motion to postpone on the ground that the defendent's attorney wished to be absent, hunting for a few days. Motion prevailed. I remonstrated, bu; my counsel said the lawyers were very accommodating gentleman, and the courtesies of the bar required it.

" 1875. March term-One of the jurors taken sick. Motion to go on with the trial with eleven jurors. Defendent's connsel objected with great strength of voice, and demanded a full jury trial, pure and simple. I think he called it the 'palladium of our liberties.' Case postponed.

"September term-Received a bill for retainers, term fees, clerks' fees, and expenses. One item was for the amount of a retainer which my lawyer had declined from the defendant. Of. fered him the farm, provided I gained the case. He said this would not be deemed honourable practice, but he would take it, and give me credit as far as it went.

"Took the cars for the West, coming mostly on freight trains and after nightfall.

" Mem .- Dont forget inscription for tombs one : Here lies one who died of a lawsuit bequeathed by his father."

\_\_\_\_

Not once or twice alone in the world's history has God seemed to make his very best and gravest servants drink to the verv dregs the cup of apparent by the sharp stroke of martyrdom, or down the long declivities of a lingering

him. The universe

MARCH 11, 1876

WESLEYAN THE

WESLEYAN" ALMANAC

MARCH, 1876. First Quarter, 3 day, 5h, 33m, Morning. Full Moon, 10 day, 1h, 58m, Moring.

Full Moon, 10 day, 1h, 58m, M oring. Last Quarter, 17 day, 9h, 10m, Afterneo New Moon, 25 day, 3h, 57m, Afternoon.

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 < Monday even lift them up ye everlasting doors and the King of glory shall come in,' the jealous wards at the gates of the A. 43 1 32 2 25 Monday Tuesday Wednday 6 59 2 25 9 51 7 33 3 **22** 11 11 5 52 6 185 50 6 204 23 m'rn 5 26 0 27 5 48 6 21 8 19 5 46 6 22 9 17 Thursday

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

High water at Pictou and Cape Tormentine, 2 hrs and 11 minutes LATER than at Hakfax. At Annap-lig, St. John, N.B., and Pertland, Maine, 3 hours and 25 minutes LATER, and at St. John's, Newfeund-land 29 minutes LATER, and at St. John's, Newfeund-ind 29 minutes LATER, and at St. John's, Newfeund-ind 29 minutes LATER. At Westport, I hours 54 minutes LATER. At Westport, 1 hours 54 minutes LATER. At Yarmouth, 2 hours 20 minutes LATER.

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

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

ALL THINGS BY AND FOR THE SON OF GOD.

#### I COL. I., XIV.

(By REV. RALPH BRECKEN, A.M.)

(Concluded from our last).

II. In close connection with the divine origin and destinies of the human race comes the thought which, if Rev. elation had not conveyed it, we would never have presumed a probability, that every thing in the universe was not only created by the Son of God but so constituted by Him that it might be made available for the purpose of aiding him in the glorious un lertaking of blessing and restoring the fallen world. The thought makes us almost stand in awe of our own dignified existence. What an awful responsibility to voluntarily wreck such a divinely honored existence! "When I consider thy heavens, the moon, and the stars which discover the comprehensiveness of the thou hast created what is man that assertion that "all things were made

Christ's brethren will tween God and the patriarchs; frequent-ly in the course of sacred history they appear on the stage as ambassadors from the court of heaven making known God's ultimatum to the rebellious and his gracious purposes toward the pen-itent and the obedient. When God brought his only begotten Son into the movid he scid "Let all the angels of Those who are be crowned with has yet to witness the gala day when the Son of God shall crown as kings and priests unto God fallen man whom he has saved. Then shall be heard the guerdon "I have made thee a little lower than the angels and have crowned thee world he said, "Let all the angels of God worship Him," and suddenly there with glory and honor." was with the angelic herald who announced over Bethlehem's plains the

THE ART OF CHRISTIAN LIVING. incarnation, a multitude of the heavenly host praising God. Angels minister-When you think, when you speak, when ed to Emmanual in his humility, and you read, when you write, after his resurrection they came as a guard of honour to attend him in his When you sing, when you walk, when you seek for delight; triumphant ascension back to the skies.

thrones and dominions and principali-

passed to re-possess the glory which he

was. While the challenge of the fore-

most of the band was ringing before

as they saw the disciples gazing upward,

they said to them, "Ye men of Galilee

why stand ye gazing up into heaven?

this same Jesus which is taken up from

you into heaven shall so come in like

manner as ye have seen him go into

heaven;" and that angelic promise is

the most direct pledge we have of the

second coming of Christ. Angels were

conspicuous helpers in the early work

of the apostles, and are brought into

conspicuous notice in the unfoldings of

were made for the Son of God.

for the Son of God."

To be kept from all evil at home and abroad Live always as under "the sys of the Lord." Whatever you think, both in joy and woe,

Think nothing you would not like Jesus to know. Whatever you say, in a whisper or clear, Say nothing you would not like Jesus to hear.

Whatever you read, tho' the page may celestial city rang back the challenge, "Who is this King of glory ?"-the reallure, ply came back in enthusiastic chorus, Read nothing of which you are perfectly

The Lord of hosts, he is the King of sure Consternation at once would be seen in glory "-and at that every bolt in the

your look, massive portals was withdrawn and If God should say solemnly "Show Me they swung loose, and through the that book ! abundant entrance the vast procession Whatever you write, in haste or with heed,

poured, and amidst the acclamations of Write nothing you would not like Jesus to read. ties and powers the exalted Saviour

Whatever you sing, in the midst of your glees nothing that God's listening ear

had with the Father before the world Sing could diplease. Wherever you go, never go where you fear God's question being asked you "What

the walls of the heavenly Zion, the last doest thou here !" in that long line of march were still Whatever the pastime in which you enlingering over the hills of Judea, and

For the cheering of youth or the solace of

Turn away from each pleasure you'd shrink from pursuing Were God to look down and say "What

are you doing !"

### A VESSEL WITH QUEER PAS-SENGERS SENT OVER NIAG-ARA FALLS.

# From the Detroit Post.

mamma, and her own voice trembled. the apocalypse as the executive officers Captain Gilbert Pratt, a veteran "He talks very loud, don't he mamof God's wrath or mercy.' Marshalled mariner now living in Belleville, Ont., ma? S'pose it's so as deaf Betsev can in their battallions about God's throne whose period of service on the lakes can hear, and the other deaf folks." on the great day of final assize they dates back nearly half a century, reshall come forth, and shall separate the "O Birdie ! dear come straight away calls an incident which, though it has from that window," said one of her evil from the good. Do not these been almost forgotten, attracted consisters, whose cheeks were blanched things help to explain the truth that siderable attention in its day. Vessel the invisible as well as the visible with fear. owners were then more conscientious "What for ?" asked Birdie. throughout the immeasurable universe than now. They were not inclined to "Oh! because the lightning is so risk the lives of passengers and crew in sharp and it thunders so loud." IV. By a very hasty allusion we may unseaworthy crafts. The owner of the But Birdie shook her head, and, shoes, and lastly, shreds of woolen fabric old schooner "Michigan," then the looking over her shoulder with a happy sticking to his coat. To all of these sublargest vessel on the lakes, hit upon a smile on her face lisped out: Made either novel expedient for disposing of her. 'Tis mediately or immediately. All the "If it funders, let it funder! The vessel had become old and rotten God makes it funder, and he'll take and was no longer serviceable. Incare of me. I a'n't a bit afraid to hear stead of loading her and sending her God talk, Maizy."-S. S. Times. out late in the season heavily insured to be wrecked, he chose a more harm. less plan, but not one less profitable to THE WONDERFUL LOVE OF GOD himself. He induced the proprietors If we only have believed what our Sav of the hotels at Niagara Falls to buy iour has told us of the love of God. of the the vessel and send her over the falls. joy he has over the returning wanderer, This was about the year 1830. The we never could stay away from him as we proposition was eagerly accepted by the do. O reader if you are indifferent to him hotel proprietors, who saw in it a capiremember, he is not indifferent to you! If tal advertising scheme, and one which you are not delighted yourself in him, you would be certain to pay them well. The are suffering loss. The Lord takes plea affair was widely published in the newssure in his people. We read in the thirty papers, and was the talk of the surseventh Psalm, at the twenty-third yers rounding country for weeks and weeks. "The steps of a good man are ordered by They did not count amiss when they the Lord. and he delighteth in his way." judged what an excited public curiosity "Do your gods love you?" asked Missionary of some Indians. would do. For several days previous "The gods never think of loving," was to the great event the stages and canalthe cheerless answer. boats were crowded. People flocked The Missionary repeated the sixteenth thither from all parts of the country to verse of the third chapter of John's Gos witness the novel spectacle of the largest pel :- " For God so loved the world that vessel on the lakes going over the falls. he gave his only begotted Son, that who-The hotel keepers reaped a rich harvest. soever believeth in him should not perish but have everlasting life.' So great a crowd had never before been " Read it again" asked the arrested paseen at that famous resort. On the ap-"That is large light; read it again." pointed day the "Michigan" was towed gan. A third time the blessed words were reout into rapids in the presence of a peated, and with this emphatic response vast number of people, who lined the "That is true; I feel it." banks or visited the scene upon the nu-On one occasion a missionary was diemerous excursion boats which were calltating to a native amanuensis the transed into requisition. The task of towlation of the third chapter of the first We epistle of St. John ; and when they reaching the vessel into the current was ined the passage, " Now are we the Sons of trusted to a Captain Rough, with a God" the converted heathen burst into in like a flood," and he "was in heaviness crew of half a dozen oarsmen selected tears, and exclaimed, "It is too much. it by himself. This was a rather hazardis toy much; let me put it. 'Now we as ous enterprise, and Captain Pratt, who permitted to kiss his feet." "-Heart Sat was himself one of the crew, save his faction heart almost failed him when he set out, though he had gladly volunteered for the service. There had been placed on AFTER the discredit which the charthe schooner several animals in accordacter of our seamen sustained by th ance with the programme which had wreck of the "Deutschland," it is pleabeen widely avertised. These consisted sant to find an instance of the heroism of a buffalo, three bears, two foxes, a of English sailors has caused much raccoon, a dog, a cat, and some geese. gratitude in Sweden. A Swedish paper At her bowsprit was the American encontains a story of the manly conduc sign, and at her stern the English Jack, of some English villagers in rescuing the Canadian hotel-keepers having jointhe crew of the "Gustave," which ha in the enterprize. There were also gone ashore at Cresswell, a village on some effigies displayed on board to give the Northumberland coast. The lifeappearance of a crew and to make more | boat was manned by thirteen out of fif- praying with families, and in various other real the scene of a vessel with all on teen of the male inhabitants of the vilboard making the terrific plunge. Just lage. Two old men and the women before the tow line was cut the animals were alone left behind. But even these on board were turned loose. Just as gallantly lent a hand in the work, by the vessel entered the rapids two of the wading deep into the water to push the bears plunged overboard and actually life-boat off. The boat, however, could not reach the ship in the heavy sea then the word of release, when the Lord called succeeded in swimming ashore. The third one climbed a mast as if to get a running, and lest all attempts to do so better view of the scene. All the anishould fail, a little girl named "BELLA," mals seemed greatly frightened, and was sent off to the neighboring town ran from one end of the deck to the of Newbiggin, five miles off, for the other, much the same as a human crew rocket apparatus. This heroic little might have done under similar | circummessenger had to wade through several stances, in an agony of despair. The bogs which lay on the route; and she Sheffield, Feb. 1876. vessel swept grandly down the rapids, returned from her errand so benumbed,

plunging over the fall, shipping a little water, righting herself, and moving on in fine style. In going over the second rapid the mast went by the board and the bear with it, and neither was again seen. She swung around and presented her broadside to the foaming billows. She had evidently struck a rock and was stationary. Here it was thought her career was ended, and the affair was over. But she stopped only a moment. The force of the waters swung her

around and she moved on stern foremost. On the third rapid she bilged, but she carried her hull apparently whole straight to the horse-shoe fall, over which she plunged stern foremost to the foaming abyss beneath. She was smashed into a thousand fragments. None of the beasts on board were ever heard of more, but the geese turned up all right, and were seen on the bank below, quietly oiling their feathers, as if there had not been much of a shower after all. One of the effigies was also

found uninjured, throwing his arms about and knocking his knees together in the eddies, but all the others had disappeared. The scene was a most thrilling one. The great crowd of spectators watched the progress of the vessel with breathless interest, and gave a great cheer as she made the final plunge.

CHILD'S BEAUTIFUL FAITH.

Birdie was only four years old, but

loved her, and always took care of her.

One day there was a very heavy thun-

der-storm, and Birdie's sisters and

drew their chairs into the middle of

pealed and rattled over their heads.

"It is God's voice, Birdie," said

bright eyes.

through wearing her cold, damp clothing for six hours, that she was next morning laid up with a sharp attack of cramp. Meanwhile, the life-boat had managed to reach the ship and rescue all on board. The Swedish writer commenting on this little heroine's achiev. ment says, "Who those shipwrecked people were was unknown to her; to what country they belonged was all the same to her; it was a question of human life that might be saved by her means. I opened the family Bible, the sole ornament of that unassuming room, and there read the name of "ISABELLA BROWN" born 1853." . Fortunate the country which possesses men and women like those who, on that icy January night, flew to the rescue of the Swedish steamer "Gustave" and its crew!" The most pleasing feature of the story is that the crew of the life-boat and this little girl and her parents never thought that they were doing any more than that which duty demanded .-

English Methodist.

A CHINAMAN'S FORBEARANCE.- A gen. tleman who comes down Pine street each morning, has given us an incident which came under his observation on Wednesday last. A Chinaman had set down his bask. et to rest himself near the corner of Ma. son street. Three well-dressed boys, aged from twelve to fifteen years, came along on their way to school. Unable to resist the temptation to commit a crime, they each stole what vegetables they could take conveniently in their hands-principally tomatoes-ran off a short distance, and she had already been taught that God pelted the Chinaman, besmearing his clothing and damaging his little stock. The gentleman went up to the Chinaman, and said to him : "Why do you stand and permit such a thing? Why did you mamma even laid by their sewing, and not throw one of those rocks and punish the young rascals?" What was the reply the room, pale and trembling with of this heathen : " Me no punishee him fear. But Birdie stood close by the now. bym bye we alee go up here (pointing window, watching the storm with heavenward); God punishee him for alee same." Astonished at the reply, the gen-"O mamma ! a'n't that bu'fu !" she tleman asked "John "where he learced that, "Oh, mer go Sunday school and mission school. Good teacherman show me how I makee good man."-California cried, clapping her bands with delight as a vivid flash of lightning burst from the black clouds, and the thunder Paper.

> THE MICROSCOPE AGAIN & DETECTOR OF CRIME .- The microscope has recently completed a circumstantial evidence against a murderer, forging the links so strongly that numerous witnesses, swearing to an alibi, were of no avail in the criminal's behalf. The latter, a Polish Jew, enticed a female of his own sect to a cornfield, and there killed her with a butcher's knife. Suspicion being directed to the man, close examination of his garments elicited, first, blood spots, second, soil and vegetable matter on his stances the microscope was applied. The blood was declared to be human, and its nature and probable age determined; the soil was pronounced identical with that of the field in which the murder took place, the particles of vegetable matter were recognized as bits of corn stocks and leaves, and the identity of the dyed wool with the material of which the girl's shawl was made was established. This, together with other evidences adduced, despite the ingenious theories put forth by the defense, convinced the jury who found the prisoner guilty, thus consigning him to the gallows.

March 19. DEATH.

> MONDAY TUESDA WEDNE THURSD. FRIDAY-SATURI

SUNDAY TOPIC : Son

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2. Upon t parental love 4, Upon God ? Explain ho 1. David's 2. David's

3. David's DOCTRINE Rom. 6. 23; GEN At Absalo father's " Ho and there, too the GOLDEN

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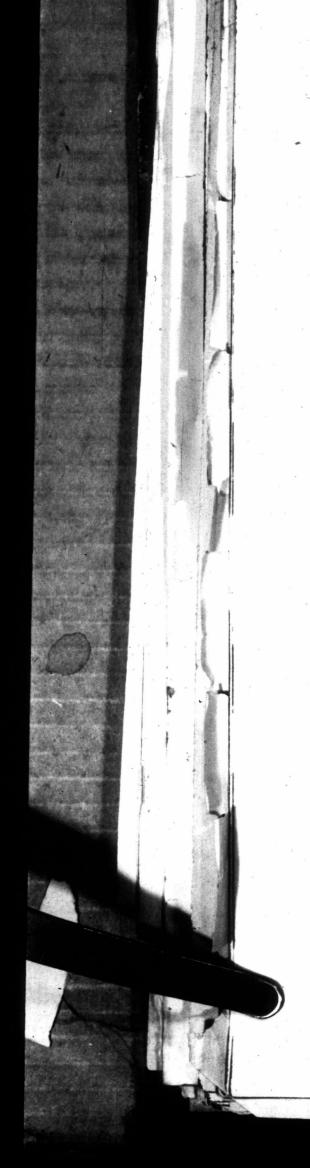
THE TWO GATE

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There news

Verses 24.30.

Absalom en



thou art mindful of him ! First, it is stated that all things visi-

said, that the working out of the desti-

nies of our world engrosses the interest

of this earth is a text book which is

sent forth to minister for them who

shall be heirs of salvation?" We know

that angels are brought into prominence

as the mediums of communication be-

the study.

ers."

ble were made for the Son of God. The agencies at work he notices, and all earth itself in its creation and developevents transpiring in history, are fulfilment was so constituted that it should ing his good pleasure. "Fire and hail, be the most appropriate abode for a snow and vapour, and stormy wind fulrace whose salvation is by redemption, filling his word. He makes the wrath and whose wirtue is on probation. of man to praise him the remainder of was so constituted that in the fulness wrath restrains. All the discoveries of time it should be the fittest scene for of science, all the inventions of art, and God's own incarnation. All nature all the collateral learning of the centuaround us has ever been made to tell ries; all the political events now transby symbol of wisdom, and love, and piring, or that have ever transpired, are power, and remind us of our mortality in Christ's hands subservient to the saland point through a resurrection to the vation of men, and the accomplishment home. All the spacious firmament of his own glory. To trace accurately filled with world's innumerable has Christ's administration of affairs so as been made to serve a similar purpose, to secure the ultimate triumph of His and leads the contemplative mind up truth will doubtless form an interestto purer thoughts and higher ambitions. ing study for the hereafter when we If it be objected that creation is too shall occupy higher ground, and can vast for such a purpose as this. It were see farther. At presest we stand on manifesely a waste of matter to make the shore, and only see a few ripples in constellation after constellation of that great tide of events which is steadheavenly bodies merely to feed the inily bearing all things on towards the tellectual appetites, and kindle devoconsummations of eternity. tional fires in the breasts of a few mil-V. We learn some practical lessons lions of people. We reply that all we claim is that this must be one purpose, the universe of worlds was made to

from our subject 1st. Isall heaven and earth is interested in the salvation of mankind, and the universe was so creat serve though it has others. We know ed as to forward the event, and the Son that other eyes beside our own can reof God gave his life as the ransom, shall vel in their magnificence, and other we the interested parties be the only lives can feel their benedictions, and ones to present the spectacle of indifreasoning from analogy Philosophy asference, and how shall we escape if we serts that other worlds beside our own neglect so great salvation. 2nd. must be inhabited, but Philosophy is learn encouragement for our faith. He wrong when from this inference she that saves us is mighty to save. He is comes to the conclusion that comparabefore all things and by him all things tively little interest can centre in ours. consist. We believe, from what God himself has

The voice that rolls the stars along, Speaks all the promises, This is our God, we have waited for him

of the universe. We believe that what and He will save us. 3rd. Shall is stated of angels is true of all other not feel it to be our highest honor withequally intelligent beings granting their existence. They all are benefitted by in the ambition of earth to become a Christ's incarnation, they all desire to follower of the Lamb. look into these things, and the history

Ashamed of, Jesus can it be A mortal man ashamed of thee?

studied by the universe, and their ideas Were he ever so lowly it would be an of the enormity of one sin, and the eternal disgrace to be ashamed of one worth of virtue, and their conceptions of God's character are heightened by who had loved us so much. But he who poured out his soul unto death for us, w III. Things invisible were made by who bore our griefs and carried our sorand for the Son of God. Different rows, has meted out the heavens with ranks of the invisible portion of the creation are enumerated, "Whether a span of his hand, and weighed the they be thrones, principalities or powmountains in scales and the hills in a

Did not Christ so constitute His balance, "or ever he had formed the angels that they might be readily availearth and the world even from everable as agents for forwarding many lasting to everlasting he is God." He purposes involved in the plan of rewill yet be crowned Lord of all when demotion. "Who maketh his angels spirits, his ministers a flame of fire." the last enemy shall be put under his "Are they not all ministering spirits feet.

> All hail the power of Jesus' name. Let angels prostrate fall, Bring forth the royal diadem, And crown him Lord of all.

# OBITUARY.

M5. GEORGE VARNER

On the 4th December, 1875, Brother George Varner, of Lakeville, N.B., exchanged mortality for life, aged 70 years. Bro. Varner was brought into the enjoyment of experimental religion some 45 years ago, under the ministry of the late Rev. A. McNutt. The christian course then entered upon he continued to pursue

till "the silver cord was loosed," and his 'spirit returned to God who gave it." Religion he found to be a source of enjoyment. "Her ways were ways of pleasantness." Living in habitual communion with God, he was enabled "with joy to driw water from the wells of salvation." Not always was he on the mountain top, it is true, for sometimes the enemy "came through manifold temptations;" but alays obtaining deliverance he was enabled milormly to rejoice in the Lord. The word of God was his delight, and

the well-worn Bible, with its numerously marked passages, testifies to it that he was in the constant habit of going for counsel and for comfort.

According to his ability our departed Bre. endeavoured to " work for Jesus," not only did he feel it a privilege to be associated with others in maintaining the means of grace, he delighted to put forth personal effort, in speaking of Jesus by the way, visiting the sick, visiting and ways he sought to do good.

His last illness was short, stricken with Paralysis while leading family worship, he lingered on the borders of the spirit land but one week, patiently waiting for him home. For him " to live was Christ, and to die was gain."

By his will, forty dollars was bequeathed to the Missionary Society of the Methodist Church of Canada.

From the Roo GATE, a WATCH country saw i NING ALONE, al -Several toget) flight and defeat and reported it MARCH 11, 1876.

### BEREAN NOTES.

March 19.] LESSON XII. ABSALON' DEATH. [B.C.1023.] [2Sam. 18.24-33.

HOME READINGS. MONDAY-2 Sam. 18. 24-33. TUESDAY-2 Sam. 18. 1.23 WEDNESDAY-2 Sam. 19. 1-15. THUBSDAY-1 Sam. 4. 1.18. FBIDAY-Prov. 10. 1-9. SATURDAY-Matt. 15. 21-28. SUNDAY-Luke 15. 11-24.

TOPIC : Hopeless Sorrow over a Lost Son

GOLDEN TEXT : He that pursueth evil. pursueth it to his own death. Prov. 11. 19.

#### TOPICAL OUTLINE.

1. An anxious father, ver. 24-30. 2. The lost son, ver. 31, 32.

3. The hopeless sorrow, ver. 33.

What practical lesson is there here-1. For all children ?

2. For all young men ?

2. Upon the death and tenderness of God ?

Explain how-1. David's waiting is like Jesus' waiting. 2. David's love is like Jesus' love. 3. David's tears are like Jesus' tears. DOCTRINE : Death the wages of sin. Bom. 6. 23; James 1. 13-15.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

At Absalom's Death we see a loving father's " Hopeless sorrow over a lost son. and there, too, we have an illustration of the GOLDEN TEYT : " He that pursueth evil, pursueth it to his own death." The whole lesson is contained in the OUTLINE: 1. The anxious father ; 2. The lost son ; 3. The hopeless sorrow.

Absalom entered Jerusalem on the very day of David's departure with a force of at least twelve thousand men. His first act was a revolting crime, chap. 12, 11 12; it to his own death. 16.21, at the suggestion of Ahithophel, who meant to make irreparable the breach between him and his father. Had he followed his counsel of an immediate pursuit of David, chap. 17. 1-3, escape would have been impossible. But Hushai, David's who was in the rebellion to defeat it, and who sought to gain time for his master, advised delay, and the gathering of a mighty army before taking the field. This plan was adopted, to the dismay of Ahitophel, who, seeing the cause, thereby already lost and himself "uined, went home and deliberately hung himself. David by evening had reached the fords of the Jordan. Before morning he was roused by a message froni Hushai, who feared that after all his plan might fail, and meant, on

He soon recognized the first by his wellknown gait to be AHIMAAZ, the high priest's son, and Hushai's former messenger. Though starting second, he had taken a different route and arrived first. ALL IS WELL-That is, to thee. " Thou art in safety, thy matter is prosperous."-Gesenius. This was shouted from a distance. FELL DOWN. In homage. He reports a victory, ascribing it to THE LORD. ABSALOM SAFE-Here speaks the father. I KNEW NOT. If this was true. it was an evasion. He certainly knew that Absalom was dead, ver. 20, but Joab did not mean that he should tell it So David waited still. But the terrible

agony of his suspense. They best know who have waited for intelligence from the battle field where their loved ones were in peril.

31, 32. The lost son. THE LOED HATH AVENGED THEE, is Cushi's announcement of the victory. ABSALOM SAFE. The uppermost question in the father's soul. And how delicately, yet how plainly, the unwelcome truth is told in the wish that all the ENEMIES of David's throne might BE AS THAT YOUNG MAN IS. Under the words spoken is the idea that death is the rightful doom of traitors. All that David sees is that he is dead. He knows nothing of the hanging in the oak, the darts of Joab, or the heap of stones. How different this end from what Absalom expected, when in his pride he erected the pillar, verse 18, in the valley of Jehoshaphat, to perpetuate his name. He had planned evil and pursued it, from hate of his brother to impious war for the dethronement of his father and king, going on in his pride and ambition from bad to worse, until, as in the Golden Text, he had pursued

33. The hopeless sorrow. The wail of anguish that tenderly calls and repeats the loved name, and cries MY SON, MY SON, as the stricken king goes up to the CHAM-BER in the tower, must touch the hardest heart. He forgets the terrible crime, the justice of his fate; the sin against God, and the merciful deliverance of his king. dom and himself, in the depth of his fatherly love for a graceless incorrigible son, and sorrow for his death, even wishing that he HAD DIED in his stead. But though smitten in his tenderest affections. this wild, unreasoning grief was wrong. He had no right to forget, justice, law and the rightful claims of his people. He made the day one of mourning and shame to them who had just perilled their lives any event to be on the safe side, and by in his cause; and it was time that he be daylight his whole company were across roused by the plain truths and bold words of Joab, chap. 19. 1.9. Lessons 1. Sin pursued must end in ruin. There is no escape. Its earned and promised wages is eternal death, and will surely be paid. It is terrible to die forever, and O! how needless. Rom. 6. 23 : 2.5: Fzek. 33. 11: 2 Peter. 3.9: Matt. 25. 41; 2 Thess. 1. 9. 2. Christ's sorrow over lost souls is a greater sorrow than David's was, just as his love is greater. He thinks of the sin, the cause of the ruin, as well as the woe. He even died to save us from both. How deep will be his sorrow in the judgment day! Judges 10. 16; John 3. 16; Luke 19, 10, 41, 42; Matt. 23. 37. 3. Our one great need is a new heart. Let us seek it at Jesus' feet in repentance and prayer. John 3.3; Gal. 6.15; 2 Cor.5. 17 : Psa. 51. 10. SLUMBERING CHRISTIANS .-- Some somnambulists have been able to walk on places where, had they been awake. they never would have been able to endure the dizzy height; and I see some Christians, if, indeed they be Christians, running awful risks, which I think they would never venture upon unless they had fallen into a deep sleep of carnal security. Speak of a man slumbering at the mast-head; it is nothing to a professor of religion at euse, while covetousness is his master or worldly company his delight. If professors were awake they would see their danger, and avoid sinful amusements and ungodly associations as men pended in the air, verse 9. "There are fly from fier e tigers or deadly cobras.



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the river. Psalm 4. expresses his feelings at evening, and Psalm 3. (see its title) in the morning. He fixed his head-quarters at Mahanaim. Ish-bosheth's capital of thirty years before, where friends and adherents rallied around him. After a time Absalom with a large army crossed the Jordan in pursuit.

The battle. The armies met in the wood of Ephraim, chap. 18. 6, a forest of Mount Gilead, of which Dr. Thompson says "The region is still covered with such forests-with thick oaks and tangled bushes. with thorny creepers growing over rugged rocks, and ruinous precipices down which the rebel army plunged in wild dismay, horses and men crushing each other to death in remediless ruin." Josephus gives David's army at about four thousand. The rebel force was much greater, as its killed alone were twenty thousand His people, in their loving care for his person, insisted that David should remain in the city and not enter the fight. So the command was given to Joab. Abishai, and Ittai, with the strict injunction as they passed him at the gate, DEAL GENTLY FOR MY SAKE WITH THE YOUNG MAN, EVEN WITH ABSALOM, ver. 5. His fatherly affection forgot the treason which as king he had no right to forget. The battle was short. Overwhelming disaster befell the rebels, and in their , flight the spreading bough of an oak, beneath which Absalom was riding, caught him by the head and held him fast, so that, his mul? slipping away from under him, he was susthousands of such trees," says Thomson |-Spurgeon. " still in the country, admirably suited to

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catch long haired rebels." He would soon have perished if let alone, but Joab's darts soon ended his life, and crushed the rebellion. Joab disobeyed David, indeed. but it was a necessity of the case. See his vindication in chap. 17. 5-7. The body was thrown in a pit near by, and stones heaped upon it in token of abhorence of his crime. So natives to-day in passing the structure called Absalom's tomb, stop to stone it from the same motive.

Verses 24-30. The anxious father. How deeply anxious, who can tell? BETWEEN THE TWO GATES. In the space between the outer and inner gates of the city wall. There news would soonest be learned. From the ROOF of a tower at the outer GATE, a WATCHMAN looking out over the country saw in the distance a man RUN-NING ALONE, and so reported. TIDINGS -Several together would have indicated flight and defeat. He soon saw ANOTHER and reported it through the gate-keeper.

UNITY OF BELIEVERS .- A mass of quicksiver falling upon the floor will split into a vast number of distant globules. Gateer them up and put them together again, and they will form into one body as before. Thus God's people below are sometimes driven apart and divided into parties; but when the Holy Spirit brings them together again under his melting influence, they may all become one in Christ.-Exchange.

THE STRANGE RECOGNITION .--- A Hindu and a New Zealander met upon the deck of a Missionary ship. They had been converted from their heathenism, and where brothers in Christ; but they could not speak to each other. They pointed to their Bibles, shook hands, and smiled in each other's faces; but that was all. At jan. 23. last a happy thought occurred to the Hindu. With sudden joy he exclaimed : Halleluia?" The New Zealander, in delight, 150 Bbls Crushed. 50 bbls Granulated. 10 50 bbls Powdered. 50 bbls Vaccum Pan. 50 bbls Scotch Refined. 40 bbls Porto Rico. cried out : " Amen !" Those two words, not found in their own heathen tongues, were to them the beginning of "one language and one speech."

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#### A MOST REMARKABLE CURE.

A NOST REMARKABLE CURE. PHILADELPHIA, June 28th, 197. STIT HANCE, Baltimore, Md. – Dear Sir: Seeing Your North Hance, Baltimore, Md. – Dear Sir: Seeing Your hydrogen and the philophic Hills, and the could give me no philo. I then consulted another physician, but I seeing where the second series and the physician is the seeing physician was summoned, but he could give me no physician was summoned. But he could give me no physician was summoned, but he could give me no physician was summoned, but he could give me no physician was expeed and bled several different times. Not see the second second second different times, physician was expeed and bled several different times. I had from two to five fits a day, at intervals of physician was set of the fits a day, at intervals of physician was second in my business, and I consider that have a affected in my business, and I consider that have a stated in my business, and I consider that have a stated in my business, and I consider that have a stated in my business, and I consider that have a stated in my business, and I consider that have a stated in my business, and I consider that have a stated in my business, and I consider that have a stated in my business, and I consider that have a stated in my business, and I consider that have a stated in my business, and I consider that have a stated in my business, and I consider that have a stated in my business, and I consider that have a stated in my business, and I consider that have a stated in my business, and I consider that have a stated in my business, and I consider that have a stated in my business, and I consider that have a stated in my business, and I consider that the have a stated in any business, and I consider that the have a stated the physician business and the physician business have a stated the physician business and the physician business have a stated the physician business and the physician business have a stated the physician business and the physician business a ..... wo Sorth Third St., Philade William LADER.

-----IS THERE A CURE FOR EPILEPSY?

The subjoined will answer. Miss. June 30 - SETH S. HANCE - Dear Sire of five dollars, which I send you for plephe Pills. I was the first taken The above of the second and it critical the basis of your back aft sites. It could get a directions. He has never had a fit sites. It is us by my persuits on that Mr. Lyon tried your Fills. It cases was a very had one; he had fit such that has been persons have verifted to me from Alabama and To newsees on the subject, for the prepose of a scription in the your sector is the prepose of a scription of a scription of the regard to your Fills. I have always recause of a there, and in no instance where I have been a close of hearing from their effect in we they in hel to case. Yours, etc. C. H. Gey, in hel to case. Unrenda, Yalabusia Count Miss. -----

#### ANOTHER LELARKAPLE

CURE OF IN-HERPSY; OR, FALLING FITS. 2". MARCE'S EPILEPTIC PILLE.

Mayroomer, Texas, June 20th, 107. 1998 Mahari-A person in my employ had been a construction for the system of the second se conducts at it corvals of two to four vectorized score is easily of it quict succession, sometimes containing it to or corve days. On reveal occur ions they lasted and his in disperied totally dimand, in which state is and extinue, it is day or two after the fits certed of easily contradicts prescribed by our read with the second to try part is determined. In which state is a day or two after the fits certed is second to contradicts prescribed by our read with the second to try part of your Phils, gave the fit according to direct beside the second contradict, about the second to try our read to the period to the period by our read to the second contradict. The period have been been as been been about 50 years of right and the node. is at healthy date, about 50 years of rice, a datify ince help summered taking your need

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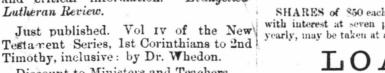
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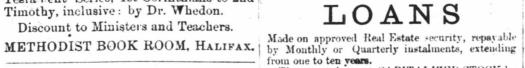
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NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

You need Vol. III of the Old Testament

# W PULLET PRIME Y DE LE DE DE

#### OUR NEIGHBOUR'S OPINION ON A somewhat serious riot disturbed THE COLLEGE QUESTION.

Church in this city, on Monday night. The same system which is desired in Stones were thrown, Mr. C's life was Nova Scotia by the advocates of a Prothreatened, and he only escaped with vincial College, has been in existence in severe injuries. What are unbelievers New Brunswick for years. We wish to think of a religion which produces they would take as sensible a view of such results ? Are these the old weathe subject as do those who have the pons of Popery? Has that religion utmost experience of what it means. still, only lying dormant till aroused, With a population of three hundred all the old enmity and malice which thousand, this talk of a grand Univer ity is preposterous. A second-rate town in Britain would scarcely swell into such ambition educationally as do some of us, who cannot show either the esources or the population which such town would possess. The St. John Globe judges rightly when it says, "if all the lenominational institutions were swept way to-morrow the work of re-building them would at once recommence." Our co-temporary speaks from observation both ways. He has taken no little interest in Education, and his remarks are consequently valuable. Says the Globe :---

> The Chronicle takes the ground that if Government increases the subsidy to any or all of the in-stitutions of learning, it should have a voice in some way in the management. Perhaps it should ; but we see no reason to believe that the money would be spent a bit more wisely or economically by a Gov-ernment official than by some one interested in education.

In regard to the main question, viz., the with drawal from them of the State grants for the pur-pose of putting all the money into one central Uni-versity, we do not believe it will have the effect sought to be achieved. Our experience in New Brunswick is that a Provincial University does not meet all that the public want. We wish it could be otherwise. But the Catholics have a college of their own. The Episcopal Synod of this Diocese, at its last meeting looked towards helping the Windsor institution. The Wesleyans still liberally sustain Sackville, and it is more deeply seated (and deservedly so) than ever in their affections; whilst the Baptists work hard in the interests of Acadia. We believe that if all the denominational institutions were swept away to morrow, the work of rebuilding them would at once recommence. All o these are doing a good work. They suit the inter-ests of the denominations that sustain them; and they better subserve the interests of higher educa tion in this country than would any Provincial In stitution. Perhaps they do not do quite as good work as Oxford or Cambridge or Brown, but they just suit the present requirements of this country and that is enough.

Our brethren of ahe Methodist Episcopal Church might take a profitable lesson from the condition of Methodism among ourselves at this moment. There is no agitation of any sort over our economy. True, General Conference does not immediately confront us ; but if there were serious discontent it would show itself some way. The cause of to the coach-no officials deriving their salaries from a tax upon the industry QUORS, WHEN ASKED TO SIGN THE AP. of their brethren. Our Presiding Elders are on Circuits, or in charges, where their strength is employed directly upon those fields of toil, while their Districts are as well nurtured as among our neighbors over the border. Our Bishops are all either in regular minisfood, such as the bulk of the community terial, or other responsible, Church offices. Every man is earning his own bread, and exercising at the same time the supervisory functions of the other office to which he has been elected. It would be a serious thing for us to contomplate the support of, say Three Bishops with a salary each of \$4000 - - --\$12.000 Twenty-five Presiding Elders

# Our English Letter. THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,-The Parliamen tary session of 1876 has been opened by Her Majesty the Queen, in person. This is an event which has not occurred for several years, and its absence has caused much complaint. It is an occasion for the display of great pageantry, which is dear to the world of fashion, and Londoners in particular. The Queen did not read the speech, but it was read for her by the Lord Chancel lor. It is rather more interesting than the general run of such documents, and does not contain many promises. Past failures in this respect, are teaching Her Majesty's Government the advisability of promising just as little as possible. The Queen is to have another title added, and is in future to be called "Empress of India." Foreign relations are all peaceful and hopeful. Turkey is being remonstrated with, and told in plain terms what her duty is to her revolted Provinces, and her Chris. tian subjects. The Royal speech furnishes nothing new in relation to the well-worn theme of the Suez Canal-The whole question is becoming one of mere finance, and nice calculation are being made as to whether this gain is worth the price which has peen paid. The difficulty in which the Government finds itself in reference to the slave question, and the issuing of a second obnoxious circular; is evaded by

referring the whole matter to a Royal Commission. This will demand time, and prevent any immediate expression of Parliamentary feeling upon the quesion. Not much is said upon legislaion for domestic and ecclesiastical pur oses, but a full and important session s opened, and work hard and arduous waits Her Majesty's advisers.

#### THE LAW COURTS

have had several important cases connected with church matters, and two of these have been duly noted in your columns. Another decision has been given, and is terribly hard upon the clergymen. In fact they seem just now to have fallen upon evil times, and are being worsted in almost every legal controversy. The facts of the last case are briefly these : a certain parishioper who denies the personality of the devil. and has published a book of extracts from holy Scripture for use in family worship, which compilation he prefers to the appointed lessons and even to the Bible itself was for his offence expelled from the sacrament, and for redress resorted to the law. Itall went against him. until it was heard in the High Court of Justice, that of final appeal; and our peace is the absence of redundacies there the Lord Chancellor reversed the and questionable features in our church | finding of the Lower Courts, admonishgovernment. We have no fifth wheels | ed the clergyman that he had broken the law in refusing the sacrament to the aggrieved parishioner, and concludes by ordering the clergymen to pay the costs incurred. It seems hard upon conscientious men thus to be dealt with in matters sacred, and for the law to compel them to administer the saerament of the Church to men whom they judge unworthy. Yet the servants of the State must obey its laws, and the clergy having voluntarily taken this yoke upon them must be content to wear it. It would not be desirable while we have a state church for the members to be placed at the mercy of in individual who might fix his own terms of communion, and without risk of enquiry or trial. do precisely as he liked within the bounds of his own

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# Dr. Punshon far and near,

speeches, and at his office, receiv diminished popu ed good results It is a time of re and of large in so that the pro ical returns in M ful. The gracio down upon my so that in the to in the country, numerous, the n and quickened, numbers. This this my final yes I have also been aged by the repo work of God wi Eastern Confere winter in the col To God be all t

### FROM BRIT

February 21,

A glimpse of Province may vate letter, a par liberty of publish ent is a native of " The WESLEY

always every wee but two steamer Francisco each m of papers genera there were no W land road had bee vada by heavy sno We will soon be for mails probab steamers oftener. you have ever bee you have been in I think on the seems possiple to in the latitude of I consider what about this time ov People have begun here now, and it than February. much interest tal here anyway by N doubt you saw the was upset last mo called upon to f they succeeded in cabinet was electe mation. and now v canvass for the oth ation day in Victor will be over, and on as usual, only t " outs' will be th pointed ones will wait, regretting t opportunities they hard town this. sus has lately been population at 5,29 whom there are a sive of Indians licenses have been a pretty good supp have several churc that their influence the evil done by t Russ is the pas Church and is very is well attended. the prayer-meeting vice is crowded. ought to say. th better attended on in the East. Ca better here than There are many meet with them ve

SAD NEWS F.

DEAR EDITOR.-

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On Wednesday

On the 25th ult

THE WESLEYAN

Methodist Paper published Maritime Provinces. \$2 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE

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in these Provinces

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

All Wesleyan Ministers are Agents.

SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1876.

THE financial year for the Book Room and WESLEYAN closes with this month. Any cash remittances, therefore, on account of either, will be thankfully received.

FATHER CHINIQUY IN BRUNS-WICK ST. CHURCH.

This famous missionary has been addressing immense congregations in Halifax during last week. From his portraits, now generally seen throughout the Dominion, he is at once recognized. Of medium height, compactly built frame, and commanding appear. ance, he seems well designed for the great work which now engages his labors and sympathies. Mr. Chiniquy is French in every particular but his religion. His accent is French, and this gives his words a not unpleasant zest to English ears. Departing frequently from our accepted rules, he says honest, pamphleet, Magareet, &c., &c. Yet his construction of sentences is marvellously correct, and his style frequently beautiful and eloquent to a charming degree. He possesses, too, a French imagination. This takes him away into regions of illustration and expression, seldom visited by our less fervid countrymen. It leads him betimes into action with weapons which do not always meet the approval of his more conservative hearers. When he declares that Popery is a conspiracy against Christ-even when he describes with scathing sarcasm the methods of Popery, in making a Christ and then holding him up for adoration, all his Protestant hearers can appreciate his arguments; for these have been familiar weapons in the hands of the Pope's opponents throughout. Seldom, however, has any converted priest made such good use of the experience of his own dark days as Mr. Chiniquy. How his maid, Margareet, was insructed to prepare a new baking of wafers, his supply of "the great God" being exhausted ; how he consecrated these into the body and blood of Christ, and, placing them in his vest pocket, compelled the newly-created God to go wheresoever he (Mr. C.) listed-thus, instead of Christ being the guardian of the priest, the priest becoming the guardian of Christ-was all told with great effect. Nothing has ever been uttered more convincing of the degradationthe desecration indeed-to which Romanism subjects the holiest objects of our religion. But when Mr. Chiniquy desoribed his dreadful experiment of consecrating the elements in presence of an excited multitude of Roman Catholics, and then flinging the broken fragments on the floor, to be devoured of rats and mice, thus establishing the truth that it was a god "made with hands"-not a few listened with "awe, if not with horror. We pronounce no opinion on the bold experiment ourselves, as we find many good and intelligent persons differ from us; but a more daring act, we can well conceive, could not have been perpetrated in that city of Montreal, at the hands of whose fanatical population more than one reformer has lost his life. Towards the close of his interesting address, Mr. Chiniquy revealed the secret of his strength. Illustrating "the methods by which so many hundreds of his countrymen have been converted, profession they are Churchmen. he related several incidents, and in doing so preached to us the same gospel employed with them. Most beautiful in their simplicity were his allusions to Christ as a "gift." The great congregation drank in a story spoken as having been told to Frenchmen, which observation clearly showed was equally applicable to a Halifax audience. Mr. Chiniquy must possess uncommon charm of words in his own mother language when he can captivate as he does in a language rudely expressed and amid frequent hesitations.

impossible for those who are discussing Mr. Chiniquy's service at Fort Massey this subject in favor of Dalhousie to keep the true question before the public. It is not-shall a Central University be countenanced? so much as shall Dalhousie be supported for Presbyterian work by the money of the same people who are obliged to support their own denominational colleges. We have several denominational colleges to-day-Dalhousie being one of the number. Are these all to be equal ly sustained by the Government ( or are all the others to be sacrificed for the advantage of Dalhousie? What is the true question just now. Rev. G. M. Grant seems prepared, rather than have the Roman Catholics

THE COLLEGE QUEST:ON .- It seems

oppose the exceptional support of Dalhousie, to grant them separate schools! So it has come to this. Anything rather than give up the Presbyterian purpose. We are not accustomed to use either threats or blandishments with our political representatives; but they will in this case, we have no fear what ever, do what is right to all the memoralists who have approached them on the question of college grants.

SAILING UNDER FALSE COLORS No little indignation was awakened

n the Church of England recently by the discovery that a "confraternity of the Blessed Sacrament"-a secret ally of the Church of Rome, in fact, existed within its very heart. Not until compelled to reveal their true charreter did they give even a hint publicly that such a brotherhood existed. In one of the Provincial Synods amongst ourselves. when the question was sprung upon one or two of the concealed members, they took shelter behind the motive of seeking higher ground in spiritual experience and fellowship. We have not seen evidence of any advancement by the brotherhood since that time. Whether the explosion frustrated the plans originally laid down, or led to greater or more effectual secrecy, we cannot say. It would be difficult, however, to convince the better thinking portion of Episcopalians that a deep and dangerous plot was not cherished against peace of their beloved Zion.

But now comes mischief from a new quarter. It is known that Plymouth Brethrenism has made inroads upon the Church of England. In fact the apostles of that faith confess that among formal Episcopalians lies their principal misssion. In a few instances they have succeded in separating families, by first innoculating individual members of the household with their peculiar views, and then instructing them to " come out from the ungodly." This is rather serious business. It is, perhaps, a question which ought to concern the authorities who have the guardianship of our social and domestic interests. The hyprocrisy of this movement, however, is that which we are now treating upon. The last act of Plymouth Brethren is to divulge their actual denominational name. They will deny their true relation by every possible form of expression, excepting the plain negative which honesty demands from them. They will admit that they "break bread with the brotherhood"-farther they will not go. They are "Evangelists,' "Disciples "-anything in short to conceal the reality. This example is copied by their converts. These follow the modes of their teachers --- insinuate themselves among ignorant persons with no end of Scripture, all in the same train; or assail the educated and capable with boldness amounting sometimes to insolence. But the question whether they are Plymouth Brethren at once arouses their indignation. They are Churchmen. In the secret workings of their souls-in their phraseology. their modes of operation, their doctrines, they are Plymouth Brethren. In

kindled fires and invented tortures for its enemies ? It may be as well for our meighbors to learn, at the earliest date possible, that this lawlessness will not be permitted in this free country; that its exhibition will only hasten such measures as will oblige peace-abiding people to desire the utter expulsion from amongst us of a system which threatens the stability of our national constitution and the safety of society. It may safely be presumed that occasional hard things are said against Protest\_ antism in St. Mary's Cathedral; would our neighbours enjoy it if that sacred fortress were stoned similarly? The contrast of the two religions ought to be manifest to even the pur-blind after this.

And now that Halifax has been afflicted with the dreadful sense of insecurity -has been shown that its boasted freedom of speech is but a deception-what remedy is proposed?

The Chronicle denounces its cotemporaries as having exaggerated the nature of the riot. Were there not deliberate attempts made to take the life of a man holding the sacred relation to one of our leading churches of an accredited Minister? Is not the city full of muttered boasts over the riot, and further threats of similar consequences? We can give the names of half a dozen men and women who have seen and heard sufficient in our streets, during the quietest hours, to convince the most

sceptical that a very dangerous element exists among our population. But the crowning wonder is that \$100 have been offered by the city as a reward for convicting evidence on the subject. One would think that a Thousand Dollars would have been more like the inducement called for by such a condition of things.

### A FEW QUESTIONS.

The mischief which follows is such as should cause the most searching enquiry and the most vigilant caution. There can be little doubt that Mr. Moody by some means has been "persuaded to give their books an occasional word of approval. Without reading them he has affixed his potent name to their teachings. Gentlemen of property are sacrificing their home comforts in England to propagate these doctrines in our Provinces. It is a thousand pities that they do not bring with them that one excellent qualification which above all others would recommend them to Christians-honesty and truth.

WHICH MAY BE PUT BY RATE PAYERS TO APPLICANTS FOR LICENSE TO SELL LI-PLICATIONS.

Prepared by the City of Halifax Temperance League

1. Is the article for which you wish icense, a cheap and mutritions article of need to use? 2. It is your endeavor to provide for

our young men a perfectly harmless beverage, the use of which will be favorable to thrifty habits, industry, improvement of time and fidelity to their em. ployers? 3. Will your establishment be a quiet

desirable place for young and old to frequent? a place not likely to be a resort for idlers and topers?

4. Will your business lessen the need for a large police force, and thus reduce our taxes, or will it increase the need? Will it tend to promote peace and good order in the city or the opposite; to re-duce the number of drunks and other unfortunates who figure in our police reports or add to them; to provide inmates for

the city prison or diminish them? Will your businesss enhance the value of property in the neighborhood where it is carried on, and will it benefit your customers as well as yourself. 6. Presuming that you intend (within legal restrictions) usuing your best efforts to sell as much liquor as possible, does not the use of strong drink create a love for | and especially for designing noble ship it, and is not love for that which intoxicates a terrible evil.

7. Has the number of liquor shops in our city any influence in causing the large amount of poverty which exists? 8. Can you remember any instances where frequenters of bar-rooms became wrecks in character and circumstances. or died in the prime of life. 9. Have you ever heard of crime being

ommitted through the influence of strong drink? If so, were not those who sold the drink morally responsible for the crime? And do not those who sign petitions for the sale make themselves accountable for the sale?

10. The annual expenses of the Poor's Asylum are about \$22,000 Of the City Prison, about 6.000

Of the County Jail about 2.000 In the short term of seven years these would foot up \$210,000, or more than onefourth of the revenue of the Province. Various competent authorities estimate the proportion of the cost of such institutions caused by the liquor traffic at from three-fourths to nine-tenths of the whole. What is your estimate ? 11. Would the community lose or gain,

were the liquor business entirely aban-If such questions as the foregoing can-

not be answered satisfactorily, the failure in doing so will furnish ample grounds peared on Wednesday.-St. John Tel. for declining to sign application for license Halifar, March 7, 1876.

with a salary each of \$1500 \$37,504

or. say a round sum of Fifty thousand dollars per annum.

DEATH OF JAMES SMITH, Esq. -- Tiding reached St. John yesterday of the death, in the course of the same morning, at Wood stock. of Jas. Smith, E-q., who was one of the most famous shipbuilders this city has ever produced. Mr. Smith began life, as most famous builders have done, by handling the broad axe in a shipyard, but have ing a natural aptitude for the business. he soon went into shipbuilding on his ow

account. He was the first man who be gan to build at Courtenay Bay, and his first vessel the Courtenay, was launched there about the year 1835. First and last. we believe, he built about sixty large ve sels, among which we may name, the Margaret, Queen of the Seas. Alfred. Bin Nevis, Onward and Marco Polo. The latter vessel which was famous for her great speed and rapid passages, was built in 1851, and is still afloat, hailing from South Shields. The "Onward," built in 1860 is also affort still, and so are the "Margaret" and " Alfred" built in 1858 and 1853 respectively. When Mr. Smith visited Liverpool some years ago, he found

eight or nine of his ships in that port. Mr. Smith at one time had accumpated a large fortune, but was unfortunate

enough to have one of his ships burnt on the stocks, and reverses in his large bus iness. His energy and skill have made New Brunswick known all over the world as deservedly celebrated for building famous clipper ships, beautiful in appearance, fast sailers and large carriers. Mr. Smith was much and deservedly esteemed in all his relations in life. He had attained to a good old age, but until a day or two he seemed hale and heafty The im-

mediate cause of his death was inflammation of the lungs, the first symptoms ap-(Mr. Smith was long a Trustee in the Methodist Church.)-ED. WES.

MORE BISHOPS

are said to be required in England, and that if the Dioceses were not so large, and clegymen were brought into closer tellowship with their superior clergy, there would not be such aberrations in loctrine nor such rebellion in ritual as w prevails. An attempt was made w nights ago to introduce a Bill i'arliament for the increase of the copate, by means of enlarging the of the Ecclesiastical Commiss and enabling them to create w Dioceses, when the money requiror the Bishop's maintenance shall forthcoming. But the spirit and setuper of the House of Commons was div adverse to the proposal. An ding defeat was dexterously avoidressing for an adjournment of Bill, and the probability is that no attempt will be made to carry The Commoners claim that each ase must be presented to them in form separate bill, and judged upon its own merits. The Church may think it wants more Bishops, but the nation does not. Far too much time is now taken up in legislation upon Church matters, and the sooner the whole affair set at liberty by disestablishment, the better it will both for the state and the church itself.

#### WESLEYAN NEWS

compressed into a few para. can be graphs. Mr. Boyce upon leaving the Mission House at the ensning Conference, will altogether retire from official life, and will we trust, long be spared, in some bright home in the southern hemisphere, to enjoy the quiet and rest his long and valued services so justly merit His retirement necessitates another appointment, but it is too soon to offer an opinion as to who will be the new secretary at the Mission House.

far and near, delivering missionary speeches, and attending to the duties of his office, receiving every proof of undiminished popularity, and accomplished good results for the mission funds. It is a time of revival in many districts. and of large increases of membership, so that the prospects of good numerical returns in May next, are very hopeful. The gracious visitation has come down upon my own circuit and people, so that in the town and in several places in the country, conversions have been numerous, the members greatly blessed and quickened, and many added to our numbers. This is heart cheering in this my final year upon the circuit.

I have also been very greatly encouraged by the reports on the state of the work of God within the bounds of your Eastern Conferences as reported this winter in the colume of the WEELEYAN. To God be all the glory. " B." February 21, 1876.

FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA.

A glimpse of our own most distant Province may be obtained from a private letter, a part of which we take the liberty of publishing. The correspondent 18 a native of Nova Scotia.

" The WESLEYAN comes along but not always every week. In winter we have but two steamers between here and San Francisco each month, and then a bundle of papers generally comes, but last time there were no WESLEYANS. The overland road had been blocked along in Nevada by heavy snow, so mails were delayed. We will soon be a little better situated for mails probably, as Spring will bring steamers oftener. I don't know whether you have ever been up in this country, but you have been in a good many places, and think on the Pacific too. It hardly seems possiple to me that I am away up in the latitude of 40° and so warm, when I consider what it is likely to be just about this time over on the Atlantic coast. People have begun to dig in the gardens here now, and it appears more like April than February. I suppose there is not much interest taken in political affairs here anyway by Nova Scotians, though no doubt you saw that the Local Government was upset last month and the Opposition called upon to form a ministry, which they succeeded in doing. One of the new cabinet was elected last Monday by acclamation, and now we are in the midst of a canvass for the others. To-day is nomination day in Victoria, and soon the trouble will' be over, and probably matters will go on as usual, only that those who were the "outs" will be the "ins," and the disappointed ones will only have to watch and wait, regretting they have not the same opportunities they once had. Rather a hard town this. I just notice that a census has lately been taken, which sets the

population at 5,293, including Chinese, of whom there are a good many, and exclu-

Dr. Punshon is vigorously at work Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, sustain his bereaved and much afflicted hand. maiden so that she may bear this great burden of sorrow 1 Johnny was the solace and the hope of her declining years, and how drear the world would be to her to-day were it not for the faith which reveals the eternal world of light.

The crisis was too sharp and sudden to allow of extended converse on spiritual themes. Our dear young friend had been brought up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord." Near the close of our last Academic year he was brought under a powerful impression of the truth. and though he was not led to take and maintain a decidedly Christian course, wo are not without hope that some measure of gracious influence was retained. In the severe shock of his last hours his mind was preserved with remarkable calmness. Those who ministered to him spiritual connsel and consolation found him endeavoring so to place himself in the Lord's hands as to rely on the stoning blood. His last articulated utterance, addressed to his grandmother a few minutes before his breath expired, comforted her greatly as a token that he was near the gates of

heaven. After appropriate religious services at the Academy, the remains of our beloved pupil were taken, suitably convoyed by sorrowing friends, to his home in Pugwash there to sleep by his mother's side D. A.

until the resurrection morn. Sackville, March 7, 1876.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

#### NOVA SCOTIA.

Several accidents caused by falling on the ice have happened in Halifax.

There was an explosion at the Waverly powder mills the other day, but fortunatey no one was injured.

Two Indians stole a purse containing \$300 from Mr. Ed. Rice, of Bear River, Digby.

From the amount of wreckage washed ashore at Sambro lately, it is feared that some vessel has been wrecked.

A man and his son, travelling from North Shore to Sydney, were overwhelmed in a snow slide.

Two Sambro men and an Artilleryman were rowing near Sambro Island on the 2nd inst, when a wave swamped the boat. The Sambro men were drowned, but the other man succeeded in swimming to the shore.

Mr. Chiniquy has been lecturing in Halfax, every meeting was interrupted. but at the last one held in Fort Massey Church, the windows of the church were smashed in, and Mr. Chiniquy was most violently assaulted.

NEW BRUNSWICK & P. E. ISLAND. Scarlet lever is reported as prevailing at Moncton and Botsford.

Two boys are in custody at Fredericton on the charge of robbing a bonded warehouse.

A boy was killed at Sackville by a sled

Lord Lytton, recently appointed Gover-nor-General of India, has embarked therefor.

Fifty five Hungarian villages are entirely submerged, there being as much as nineteen feet of water over some of them. General Schenek, the late American Minister in England, has left England for New York, and the name of Mr. Dana, Jr, has been mentioned as his successor. The British steamer "Bothina," from New Orleans to Liverpool was burned at sea on the 13th of last month. Crew all saved.

General Belknap, United States Secretary of War, has pleaded guilty to cor-ruption in connection with his department, He is to be indicted.

The steamship "Scotia" has been chartered by a party of English noblemen, who, with their families, will visit the Centennial in her.

An Italian barque was wrecked recently on the North Carolina Coast, and nine of her crew, and a life boat crew of six men who attempted to rescue them, were drowned.

A heavy fire occurred at the Gold Coast on the 1st ult., and by the explosion of a large quantity of powder which was stored there some fifty natives were blown to pieces.

The crew of a Spanish guard ship attacked an English trading vessel, but were overpowered, captured, delivered to the proper authorities, and are to be a large and comfortable vestry. The tried on a chare of perjury.

#### CIRCUIT INTELLIGENCE.

CARBONEAR, NEWFOUNDLAND.

MR. EDITOR, - A few further particulars respecting our new church at Carbonear than the telegram sent you set forth, may be acceptable to some of your readers, many of whom have worshipped in the The entire outlay when fences have been old sanctuary that has served for nearly two generations. A new church was a necessity, and the Trustees resolved to attempt to provide for that necessity. Some difficulties surrounded, but they were not insurmountable. The town was divided into wards. Collectors were appointed to solicit subscriptions from the members of our congregation, and promises being recorded, the Trustees on the faith of these went forward. Where to place the new church was a point that presented no little difficulty. Here a difference of opinion prevailed, good men differed in their views. After some delay, however, this matter was arranged and preparations for building were commenced. A plan for the new church having been furnished, the Trus-

tees adopted the same and entered into a

contract for its erection. On the first day of June, 1874, the foundation stone was laid by Rev. J. T. Peach, as the heavens poured down their rain, but the people came, and joined in the holy service and laid their offerings on the memorial stone. Surely the hearts of the people were touched, for they "offered willingly." The ladies also helped nobly, and by their efforts realized the handsome sum of nearly \$2,400. It is worthy of note that all through, as money was wanted to discharge liabilities, it was always forthcoming, truly " it was the Lord's doing, and it is marvellous in our eyes " God heard and answered prayer. We expected to have been able to have worshipped in the new church before Christmus of 1875, but circumstances over which we had no control prevented. At length the day for the dedicatory service was fixed. Invitations to ministers to attend and take part in the same were all written on one day and despatched by the first mail. Before the appointed time the President and the ex-President arrived at Carbonear. Brethren Shenstone, Peach, and Ladner failed to be present, increasing infirmity in one case, extreme severity of the weather in another, and personal affliction in another preventing these brethren from participating in the holy joy of the occasion. Sunday morning, January 23rd, ushered in a calm and bracing winter's day, after a week of tempest and of storm.

Wednesday the preference of the pews were disposed of by public competition, and every pew was secured. This realized over \$17.00, and as the Trustees looked on the wet and slippery walking, the Court they rejoiced in spirit as they felt that their enterprise had been, by the divine | iug to fully appreciate the rev. lecturer's blessing so crowned with success, and that in the place of having to grapple with a considerable debt they were in possession of funds to free the new building genie, of the notion that habits such as altogether.

The plan of the church was furnished by Mr. Campbell of St. John's, who also contracted for the building, which in its design and arrangement, as also the carrying out of the same, reflects great credit on the taste and skill of that gentleman. The extreme length, including tower and vestry, is 113 feet, the width being 52 feet, the height 22 feet. The spire rises about 80 feet from the ground, and is well proportioned, over the main entrance is a large window with stained glass in the margins. The galleries are of such a pitch that the minister standing in the chaste and elegant rostrum can be seen with ease by every individual. The ochestra is placed behind the rostrum, and provision is made for the placing therein at a future day an organ, underneath the orchestra is communion is spacious and finished after the most modern designs. The ceiling presents a very elegant appearance, arched work being thrown across intersected lengthways by narrow beams, dividing the whole into several bays. All the wood work is stained with satin and oak stain and varnished. The church is warmed with hot air, the furnace being placed in a spacious room underneath the church. erected and other outside work completed

will be about \$10,000. Now that the church is dedicated, our great anxiety is that the great Master's "eyes may be upon, and His ear attent unto the prayer that shall be made" there-

J. DOVE.

in

BEECH STREET CHURCH. This unpretending structure dignified y the name of church, is situated between the Quinpool and Chebucto roads. In it the spiritual, mental, and social requirements of the pe ple of Leahyville and neighbourhood are provided for. The building is a church, school house and temperance hall, combined. Every Sunday morning a Sabbath-school is held, attended by between 70 and 80 children. In the afternoon, service, with sermon by one of the Methodist ministers, and in the evoning a service conducted by Christian laymen. During the week the building is used for prayer-meetings, band of hope temperance meeting, etc. Several gatherings and tea-meetings are on the programme in winter. The meetings are under the supervision of Mr. M. Theakston, Wesleyan City Missionary. The ground floor is leased to the Board of School Commissioners, and a very successful day school for boys and girls is conducted by Mr. Elliott and Mrs. Charles Hosterman. The building is considered a great boon by the inhabitants of this rapidly increas. ing suburb. Last evening a Sabbath school entertainment was given by some of the scholars, Mr. Thornton, one of the residents of this locality, who has contributed a large number of children to the school, occupied the chair. After a few remarks by Mr. M. Theakston, the programme consisting of Readings, Recitations, Dialogues and singing, was gone into. The children acquitted themselves in a very creditable manner. The Misses Young, Elsdon and McPhail, with other ladies and gentlemen, assisted in the singing. Miss Thompson presided at the melodeon. General Gray of the Cold Water Army, delivered a very amusing and instructive speech, which showed that he was no novice in entertaining children. Rev. W. J. Johnson read a very humorous

THE third of the Athenseum Lecture for this season were delivered last evening by the Rev. T. Harris. Notwithstanding room was well filled ; the audience seem successful effort to make the hour a pleasant one. The subject, " Blunders," was divided into those of marriage, hyindolence, procrastination and intemper-

ance, can be easily laid aside, of speculations, of statesmanship-such as the French Shore blunder,-and lastly, of typographical blunders. Each kind of blunder was treated instructively and harmoniously, anecdotes being happily given. -St. Johns, N. F. Ledger.

MOUNT ALLISON INSTITUTIONS .- The second term ended on Tuesday, and the closing public exhibition took place in the evening at Lingley Hall, which as usual on such occasions was well filled.

Principal Inch in his report stated that 71 names were on the Academic roll for the term, of whom 55 were boarders, and 13 were College students. Of the 40 Academic students 10 had reached the first rank of proficiency in their studies. 21 the second, and 7 the third. He paid a high compliment to the efficiency in the musical departments under the management of Prof. Sterne, assisted by Misses Pickard & Stewart, and to the Fine Arts department under the direction of Miss Wheeler. He announced that special classes in book-keeping, astronomy, and physiology would be formed, and young ladies could enter for those studies, without being otherwise connected with the Institution.

Vice-Principal Kennedy stated that 93 attended the Male Academy last term, of whom 82 were boarders. He spoke congratulatory of the improvement that was being made amongst the young men and the good conduct observed.

Dr. Allison stated that 94 attended the College last term, which had been charac. terized by a general devotion to duty. He spoke of the very good work being done in the Commercial College by Prof. Whiston. He was happy to say that he was already in receipt of flattering testimonials from different parts of the country as to the thoroughness of the work done three.-Sackville Post.

RIVER PHILIP, FEB. 23, 1876.-Sir : As donations are the order of the day, the friends of the Rev. Mr. Alcorn met at their church, East Branch, on Friday evening. After partaking of such a tea as only the ladies know how to provide. and

sive of Indians. About sixty liquor licenses have been granted, which makes a pretty good supply in a small city. We have several churches here, but I am afraid that their influence is not enough to affect the evil done by the saloons. Rev. Mr. Russ is the pastor of the Methodist Church and is very well liked. His church is well attended, and on Sunday nights the prayer-meeting at the close of the service is crowded. I do not know, but I ought to say, that prayer meetings are better attended on the Pacific Coast than in the East. Can it be that people are better here than there? Afraid not. There are many Nova Scotions here. I meet with them very often.

### SAD NEWS FROM SACKVILLE.

DEAR EDITOR,-Divine Providence has permitted successive clouds of sorrow to overshadow our Academic community.

On the 25th ult, our friends, Mr. and Mrs Whiston were stripped of their first-born, a sweet little girl of six summers. Death gave but short notice of his coming, and the blow fell upon hearts unprepared for its sudden sharpness. Our stricken friends, however, have found strength and solace in the day of their calamity. Believing that "It is well with the child," they are looking up and pressing forward. On Wednesday last, Master John R. McKinnon, one of the brightest boys in our school, received an injury from which he died on Friday evening. An adven-turous young spirit, he essayed to use the large horse sled of the Academy, for the purpose of coasting down the inclined plane of the playground. Two little boys who were amusing themselves at a distance, seem to have been all woo were in sight of the sad occurrence. Our dear young friend was a stranger to both fear and caution. So he unconcernedly put his cumbrous vehicle in motion, and started on the ride to death ! Spurning his feeble control, the sled ran swiftly over the icy slope, and dashing against the gymnasium building, smote him, on the rebound, with one of the upturned shafts, the blow from which such sad consequences have result-ed. The place where the blow was received was the abdominal region, and of course grave possibilities were involved in the case from the very beginning. A physician was unmediately called, and our apprehensions were greatly allayed by learning that there were no present indications of serious internal injury. But alas! the pain was persistent and unvanquishable and soon the mortal injury disclosed itself in fluttering pulse and fading eye. In less than sixty hours, " his work on earth was done The deceased was the only child of the

late Rev. W. C. McKinnon and grandson of the late Rev. Robert Crane, Senr. His venerable grandmother, Mrs. Crane, to whom this comes as the last of a long series of afflictions, was enabled to reach his bed-side just in time to catch a smile of recognition and a feebly spoken word of thousand welcome. May the true God, even the to Cuba.

shaft striking him in the stomach while coasting. Some severe coasting accidents are re-

ported from St. John, one of them has resulted fatally. Capt. McKay of Murray Harbor, P.E.I., was lost overboard from the schooner

" Alice Mayrick," of Charlottetown, on the 14th of last month.

The Bank of Rustico, P. E. I., was broken into recently but no money was taken. A man has been arrested on suspicion

A young lady, living on the North Shore, eloped with a young man whom her parents had forbidden her to marry. The knot was tied at St. John.

A rigger named Burns fell from the mast head of a vessel which was on the stocks at Courtney Bay and received fatal injuries.

The New Brunswics Temperance and Prohibitory Leage met in their third an nual session at Fredericton, on the 28th ult.

UPPER PROVINCES.

Two new theatres are to be built in Montreal this spring.

The election of Langevin for Charlevoix has been protested against on the ground of bribery, intimidation, &c.

Reduath's sugar refinery is closed, and three hundred hands are thus thrown out of employment.

Forty clerks in the general office of the G. T. Railway have received notice that they will be discharged on the 1st April.

Some depositions which were stolen from the Court House at Montreal, have been returned without the party who took them being discovered.

A rumour was circulated that the Queen had promised £10,000 towards the Quebec Improvement Fund, but it has been denied.

It is feared that a party of five men with eight horses have been lost in the woods in Ottawa County, P.Q., they left for the woods some three weeks ago and have not been heard of since.

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### MISCELLANEOUS.

Don Carlos is on his way to England. The floods in Eastern Prussia are increasing.

Paince Bismarck has improved in health and is able to take horseback exercise.

A treaty between Japan and Corea has been signed.

Winslow, the Boston forger, is to be delivered up to the American authorities. The penitentiary at San Quentin, Cal.,

has been destroyed by fire. Loss \$300,000. Professor Tyndall has been married to Louisa Claud Hamilton at Westminster Abbey.

Now that the Carlist war is over, fifty thousand soldiers are to be sent by Spain

At 9.30 a.m., a few gathered together to invoke the divine blessing on the work of piece entitled "Paul ran off with the the day-it was felt to be a time of bleasing an earnest of what was to follow.

At 11 o'clock the public service in the new sanctuary commenced with the reading of a portion of the appropriate service of our church for such occasion. A hymn was then sung, and prayer offered by the ex-President, and then followed the reading of select portions of Holy Scripture. after which the President took charge of the service, and delivered the first sermon. His theme was "The Rock of God's People," Deut 32. 31. In the afternoon the Rev. A. Ross, (Presbyterian) of Harbor Grace, occupied the pulpit, and preached an excellent sermon from "Thy Word is Truth." John 17. 17; Act 6. 30. The ex-President discoursed on the "Superiority and excellency of Christian privilege," taking as his text that sublime passage found in Heb. 12. 22-24. All the services of the day were of an interesting, excellent and profitable character. The congregations were large and crowded. The collections amounting to \$266. The choir did good service on each occasion, and during the taking up of the collection sang appropriate pieces. On the following St. John News.

show." Mr. R. J. Sweet followed with a more serious selection. Master Blakney delivered the closing speech, thanking the audience for their presence and kind attention. The way in which the children performed their part must have been gratifying to the friends who have been laboring in this district. As we listened to the children, whose singing and reciting would have done credit to any of our city schools, we thought that if there is one solitary individual who (when the collection goes round) canot see the utility of Sabbath schools, he had better attend such an exhibition as this, and he will be

converted .- Halifax Reporter 4th. THE large congregation at the Centenary Church last night were considerably excited by the fainting of a young lady who, in response to a call for penitents, had advanced to the front with some

twenty others. The meeting was so interesting, and the signs of repentance were so manifest. that it was determimed to continue the meetings for at least another week .--

which was in sufficient quantity, not only for themselves, but for a goodly number of the River Philip and Oxford congrega. tions, who enjoyed their hospitality, a subscription list was opened and the sum of thirty dollars was subscribed and paid. This amount, owing to the tightness of noney, is considered a splendid offering. and goes far to show the high esteem in which Mr. Alcorn is held all over the ciruit. There were several other presents nade, among which was a beautiful Berlin Wool Scarf, presented by the pupils of Miss Wilson's School, Farmington section. Donations so far, on this circuit, have mounted to \$138, and will probably reach \$200; so you see the people are determined their ministers shall feel no deficiency this year. - Amherst Gazette. . \_\_\_\_

DONATION AT OXFORD.-The friends of he Rev.'s Alcorn and Bird met at the nouse of George Purdy, Esq., Oxford, on the evening of the 21st ult. After the enjoyment of a very pleasant evening, William Oxley, Esq., on behalf of the donors, presented the above Rev. gentleman with a purse containing sixty seven dolars. A vote of thanks being tendered to Mrs. and Mrs. Purdy for opening their house for the occasion, the company dispersed highly pleased with the results of the evening .- Com. to Amherst Gazette.

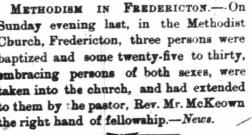
BAPTISMS .- Three or four adults received the rite of baptism from Rev. H. Mc-Keown in the Methodist Church on Sabbath evening last, and about twenty persons were received into the church. At the close of the service in the Baptist

Church last Sunday several candidates were baptized by Rev. T. H. Porter --Fredericton Reporter.

Sunday evening last, in the Methodist Church, Fredericton, three persons were baptized and some twenty-five to thirty. embracing persons of both sexes, were taken into the church, and had extended to them by the pastor, Rev. Mr. McKeown the right hand of fellowship .- News.

The special services, still being held nightly in the churches named last week, continue to be of increasing interest, and their influence is being sensibly felt throughout the entire community. In the Methodist Church, the Pastor

has had the assesistance, during the week, of Rev. W. W. Brewer.-Woodstock Sentinel.



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# CIECULT INTELLIGENCE

MONCTON .- The lecture by the Rev. Wm. Lawson on Monday evening, under the auspices of the Ladies' Temperance Union, was a most excellent one and we are glad to say was well patronized. As a rule Moncton does not extend a hearty greeting to Lecturers, and lest Mr. Lawson should feel unduly flattered by the large attendance, we may as well inform him that the excellent business-like and energetic management of the affair by the Ladies of the Union did more to bring out the people than the brilliancy of his superior talent br the fame of his reputation. Over twenty dollars were realized, leaving a snug balance above expenses .--Moncton Times

WINDSOB The religious meetings will probably be continued for a time longer. Upwards of fifty heads of families have expressed their intention of uniting with the Methodist Church, and in all, about 170 persons have stood up to be prayed for in that church, or privately expressed their desire to the Rev. Mr. Heustis to connect themselves with it.

MRS KENT MASON lectured upon " Intemperance" in the Methodist Church on Saturday evening. The Church (the largest in Windsor) was filled. The Rev. Mr. Heustis introduced Mrs. Mason to the apdience. The lady had been unwell and hardly did herself justice. From the continual work to which she subjects herself, it would not be surprising if she broke down physically and had a serious illness. On Sunday evening she lectured in the Methodist Church, Brooklyn, for the Rev. Alder Temple. The church there was crowded. On Monday evening Mrs. Mason lectured again in Windsor, in the Baptist Church, which was so crowded that seats had to be placed in the aisles. The Rev. D. M. Welton introduced Mrs. Mason to the audience. The lecture was much superior to the one delivered on Saturday evening. Words were exceeding well chosen, and there were several hard hits at the vendors of liquor. Mrs. Mason is very fluent and earnest, in fact. her rapidity of utterance is so great, that we heard some persons who sat a little back in the Churches, complain that they lost a good deal of what she said. Mrs. Mason left here on Tuesday morning for Elmsdale, where she lectures next.--- Windsor Mail. -----

METHODISM IN FREDERICTON. - On Sunday evening last, in the Methodist Church, Fredericton, three persons were baptized and some twenty-five to thirty, embracing persons of both sexes, were taken into the church and had extended to them by the pastor, Rev. Mr. McKeown. the right hand of fellowship .- News.

DALHOUSIE COLLEGE. MR. EDITOR,-Allow me a few words

CORRESPONDENCE.

apon this subject, at present occupying so much attention. We are glad that the different College Boards, who are supposed to have the interests of their respective Institutions

more particularly in charge, have at last moved in the matter. There need be no fear about their being supported by those whom they represent. That they have remained quiet so long is all the proof that needs be adduced of their kindly feeling towards an institution engaged with them in the same great work. There is a

point, however, at which a man loses his self respect by yielding to aggression. even if the aggressor be his brother. That point, it is thought by the colleges who have sent in their protest, was reached last year, when our Presbyterian friends applied for, and obtained the additional grant of \$1.800 for Dalhousie. If there is a reaction, and their monoply be in danger, they have only themselves to thank for it -it is the last straw that breaks the camel's back. Had it not been for this or some action of a similar kind it is possible that the other denominations might have

allowed Dalhonsie to go on as it was going-calling itself a Provincial University, and making use of Provincial money to educate Presbyterian youth. As the matter has come up now, however, it is admitted by all that it will have to be settled. The question is-how?

It is well known that the political papers, supposed to be organs of the present government, supported and led by the Presbyterian Witness," have always adocated the policy of repression towards the other colleges, and the development of Dalhousie. From this fact. and the readiness with which this College has been subsidized, as well as from present utterances, we judge that many of those who rule us are in favour of the Provincial University scheme. It is true that some of these papers at present advocate a different course ; but it is under protest as a matter of expediency rather than of jusice. As a consequence, it is to be feared that any measure introduced now may be intended simply to heal the hurt of the daughter of my people just as slightly as will enable them to cry-peace ! Such measure, however, will be useless. Dal housie, as a denominational college is well enough, it is doing good work, perhaps as good as any of the rest, but as a Provincial University it is a failure, as it ever must be. It has had a trial, it has been

be initiated with any prospect of success. But does anyone believe that it is practicable ? We would not intimate insincerity on the part of this great object. Nova Scotia had some half-s-dozen denominational colleges. They thought that she had entirely too many, so they established another practically of the same kind. They thought that the walls of sectarianism should be thrown down in matters pertaining to the Higher Education-they adopted a course which any man of common prudence must have known could only have the effect of building them

higher and setting up the gates thereof. Why have they done these things ? For the advancement of Higher Education and the bringing in of a better system, they say. Did they believe that this end was to be secured by multiplying institutions? If love for education rose in their minds above denominationalism, if they thought, as they profess to think, that all the denominations should rally round a common centre, why in the name of common sense, did they not ally themselves with some of the then existing colleges and thus to a large extent, beyond all peradventure, accomplish their object at once ? Why did they not take Kings or Acadia or even Sackville the youngest of them all. Suppose-and we refer now to the latter college because we know it best -suppose they had added to its revenue as much as it now possesses, say an endowment of \$60,000 besides Theological

-to their buildings and lands, valued at perhaps \$40,000 suppose, they had added as much-suppose the government had given to this enterprise what it now gives to the two institutions, any one can see that whether others were willing or not we would have had a Provincial University. Not one in name either, but one in reality. With the patronage of at least half the lower provinces outside of the Catholic interest with its noble endowment, professional staff, buildings and appliances of every kind, it would have been second to no institution this side of Harvard or McGill. Did they indulge the thought for a moment? Not so far as we know. They cast their eyes upon the well watered plains of Jordan, they pitched their tent beside Dalhousie, and called loudly upon those whom they knew to be tied hand and foot to come and feed with them upon the fat pastures. What has been the result? So far as its Provincial character is concerned if it was intended to be a failure we congratulate our friends upon their success. They claim also that it has been a success as a

must provide their own college buildings, pay their own professors and as far as others do, educate their own youth with the aid of such a grant as the others may receive. If, on the other hand the Government gives up its idea of a Central Teaching University, then this first act of justice must be the placing of the Presbyterian body on the same footing as the other denominations. They must build their own colleges, pay their own professors, and educate their own children. We are afraid that the two horns of the dilemma look very much alike, both pretty large and pretty sharp. But this beast of a question does not seem to have any little horn.

We do not advocate any revolutionary legislation. We should be sorry to see Dalhousie broken up, or even crippled. It is doing good work, let it prosper, but not by feeding out of other men's larders. The Presbyterians are able to support it. let them do so. Give them time and opportunity if this can be done compatibly with justice. But we speak our decided conviction, when we say that any measure which does not look to a speedy and con. plete righting of this matter will be a sop thrown in vain.

In conclusion we simply add that we have penned those lines with the warmest wishes for the success of our Presbyterian friends in everything except in securing exclusive state grants to Dalhousie. It ought to hurt no man, however to have the whole truth told him. If it Department, and other scources of income does so much the worse for the man. SCRIPTOR.

"Guysboro Feb. 29, 1876.

### HOUSE AND FARM.

Sour Goose .- To utilize the remainder of the goose after cutting out the breast for smoking, it is prepared as follows: Cut up the flesh into suitable pieces, then take of vinegar and water equal quantities, enough to cover the meat, add a hand ful of small onions, and salt, pepper cloves, etc.; boil together until the mean is done. This, if put up in a cool place, will keep well, and makes an excellent dish when warmed up or eaten cold.

EXERCISE FOR CONSUMPTIVES .--- The Herald of Health answers the question What form of exercise is best for consumptives? " Riding on horseback will probably suit most cases best. Rowing on quiet waters with an easy-going boat is also very excellent. Swinging is very good, too; as when the body is supported by the hands it raises the shoulders up, gives more room to the lungs, and more air is absorbed. Hunting and fishing are good. Gymnastic exercises with light dumb-bells, wands, clubs, and rings are all good if wisely used-bad if improperly

## AUNT BETSEY'S PRAYER MEETING.

MARCH 11, 1876

BY JULIA A MATHEWS ve been to-night to a meeting' Our own Church-meeting for prayer; knew it wouldn't be Christian To wish I wasn't there ; But somehow I felt quite different From what I'd felt before. went with John and the children Into the old church door.

I went feeling chirp and happy ; I'd had a good, bright day; Father'd been rakin' the meadow The boys were cutting hay; And the smell came up so pleasant Just like a sweet wild rose, I had to sing at my bakin', And as I damped my clothes

And all the day had been shiny-Indeed. days mostly is ; think when they go to meetin' Folks don't remember this. It's often so in our meetin's : They go and sing and pray, But scarcely ever seem thinkin Of the brightness of the day.

To-night there was many prayin', And many speakin' too; Yet there was a somethin' wantin' When they had all got through. The prayers were real good and earnest And there was wise words said. But somebow even the Scriptur' To me fell cold and dead.

They told the Lord of our failin's, Of all the cares he'd sent, Of our troubles and our trials, (Ownin' 'twas kindly meant: And they prayed for help and comfort-I know it was quite right, But all the while I was wishin They'd thank him more to-night.

We'd had such a real nice sunset : The clouds were gold and red. And lay on the blue so restful, I wanted one word said To thank the Lord for its beauty He did it to make us glad ; But never one real thanksgivin' For that fair sight he had

O, no; they only just thanked him In a gen'ral kind of way; I wish they would speak out plainly. Of flowers, the new-mown hay, The birds, the sky, and the sunset, And all our sweet home-joys; Would tell him of all the pleasure We have in our girls and boys.

Then they talked so of our failures! Enough to fright a soul! We want some measure of courage To keep faith bright and whole f you should be always tellin' Your boys of their faults and sin Your strivin's to make them better

Wouldn't be worth a pin. I know I'm a vexin' sinner, But I don't feel I'm " vile ;' If I did I'm sure I shouldn't

### they all looke i up the stars, they caug warmth and light a upper world.

AFRIEN GYAR A group of aced children cottage in the ga was a chilly Oc sitting-room was the long entry il room full of fear nestled a little tucked her apro while Tom curle corner. "I do wish m sighed Fan, shive apron. "But you kno any mamma, no our mamma to st up, while she g little Nellie!" s Tom swallowed throat. " It'll be dreadf it seems worse, o said. "So dreadful "Only think, Mr. noon, just as well "And didn't he for ?" asked Fan. "There was a d was quite dead wh Oh dear! I shan' the cars again," sa Ci Why, then, he chirped Fan, after All the children into the star-lit sl thinking only of th the dark, desolate "I wonder if the streets and pearly Corliss, Nannie's door, beside her sis "Mamma says th a figure, but it w more beautiful than about. It doesn't does it ?--- if Mrs. C

# MARCH 1

CHILDRE

MATTERS IN MARYSVILLE AND GIBSON. -Our correspondent informs us that the good work continues in the above places and a large number of persons are seek. ing the pearl of great price. A blessed revival is in progress at "Robinson," and some 40 persons have avowed their determination to seek and serve the Lord. From present indications we are safe in saying that the membership of the Church in both Circuits will be more than double d News.

SYDNEY.-On Monday 28th Feb., the members of society and a number who had found peace through believing, met in the church. Of the latter, twenty-one were received on trial, each being present ed with a copy of our general rules. The work of grace which we are enjoying has been a means of quickening to the church as well as of salvation to many souls. J. G. A.

PORTLAND. ST. JOHN .- A correspondent writes :- The special services in the Portland Methodist Church continue with increased interest and power. Rev. Mr Pickles, of the Maine conference. receiv ed on Monday night a very generous expression of the high esteem in which his services are held. No preaching (except on Sunday), short and pointed exhortations and prayers, lively singing and scripture recitations, are characteristics of the meetings. No more efficient and willing workers can be found than those who compose the official branch of this church and its membership. Important aid has been rendered during these meetings in Rev. Mr. Pickles and Rev. Mr. Allen (of Careleton)."

Rev. Mr. Duncan, the pastor, has recovered so far as to grace the meetings since last Sunday morning with his presence-which is a matter for gratitude and praise to God. In looking over the large gatherings, marking the spirit of the services and numbering those who nightly crowd the altar for prayers, one is led to remerk. "It is the Lord's doings. and marvellous in our eyes."-News.

Job Printing neatly and promptly executed at this Office.

ong enough ; it has done what it could to fulfil the promise of its inauguration, it has been little enough; it has had all the advantages possible-and they are many, and yet it can scarcely hold its own among those whom it was to absorb. The affair has been a mistake, and must be rectified. It is of no service to patch up a rotten edifice-it must be taken down to the foundation, and built on the solid rock of justice and fairplay. If the present government will not introduce a measure to set the matter right, we do not believe that this will prevent its being done; and if it can be settled in no other manner. it will have to be determined at the polls. The other denominations know their rights and are not inclined to submit to injustice. Outside of Halifax and the Presbyterian body, we doubt if there are a hundred individuals who will support the Dalhousie claim.

I need go to no trouble to prove that it s practically a Presbyterian Institution. Disguise the fact by verbiage as you may, apply to it names and titles ad libitum. obtest, protest, legislate as you like, the fact still remains. It is and must ever be a Presbyterian College, simply from the fact that no other denomination of any note will or can have anything to do with it. It is doing for Presbyterians exactly the same work that Sackville and Acadia and Kings are doing for the denominations to which they belong; and differs from these colleges in no respect worth mentioning, except that it is not supported by Presbyterian money.

We do not say that this was intended in the scheme by which it was launched on its career-we will not impute motives. but we do say that if it had been intended. no better plan, none more sure of attaining the object could have been devised than the one which was acted upon. It is all very well, in a race, for the umpire to wait till four out of the five competitors. have their hands and feet tied, and then to set up the prize to be striven for, and it is very well for the successful party to cry out "a fair race! a fair race!" and then claim and receive other prizes gratis. simply because it won the first-but others may think differently. We would not judge harshly, but it does seem that such a course does need a good deal of casuistry in its defence.

But let us look a moment at this matter of a Provincial University. It is a mooted question. We will not go into the pros and contras. Indeed, we have no objection to such an institution, if the scheme could

denominational dovecot." If 80. we congratulate them upon that, too, in all sincerity, albeit, that is a kind of success which they affect to dispise.

It is not too late, however, for them to rectify their blunder. They have no interest in Dalhousie save location. It is just as easy for them to leave Halifax as it was to go there. Dalhousie, anyway is far inferior to any of the other institutions, a building utterly unfit for a Provincial University. They are the only denomination that are in a position to do what they are calling so loudly upon the others to do. They can do it without financial loss, the others cannot. If they really want a general university let them take the common sense method ot getting one. Let them set the example in what they so elquently preach. It is useless to say that the plan is impracticable, that it would be a failure. It is only the Dal-

housie plan-places reversed. If the plan was good for Dalhousie it is good for any other institution a fortiori. Let them give it a trial. If one college will not agree to it perhaps another will, they have never had the offer. It might fail however, and we admit that if the Uni versity men will advocate this plan, for the next ten years as earnestly. perseveringly, skilfully and as eloquently by voice and pen as they have their own pet veheme, and with as little success in convincing anybody but themselves of its possibility, then, they will be fully justified in calling it a failure. We would say, then, by all means, give it up.

But if neither our Dalhousie friends nor the Government are prepared for such a measure, and very probably they are not, let us refer to another point. There are two courses open to the Legislatury. If they adhere to the idea of a Provincial University they must recognise the fact that it can be successfully launched by means of the co-operation and support of all the leading denominations. It must be supplementary to existing institutions. not subversive of them. It must be independent of all denominations-not amalgamated with one. Either of these errors would be fatal to it. If it is to be a teaching body it must confine itself to the higher work, giving an extended course, and leaving the minor college to do the greater part of the work which they are now doing well. The first steps towards securing this object must be-we put the matter without any mincing-the placing of the Presbyterian body on the

used. Walking is good, but not so good as the other exercises.

FIGHTING RAMS .- Says a correspondent of the Ohio Farmer : " At certain seasons of the year; rams are apt to de velop their combative propensities, and those who keep several of them together often have trouble on account of their injuring each other. It is well known they always 'back up' to get a start to butt. Stop their backing-up and you disconcert them entirely. To do this, take a light stick (a piece of broom handle will do), about 2 or 2½ feet long. Sharpen one end and lash the other end securely to his tail : the sharpened end will then draw harmlessly on the ground behind as long as his majesty goes straight ahead about his business; but on the attempt to ' back up' he is astonished to find an effectual brake in the rear. Don't laugh and call this 'all gammon ;' but if you have a butting ram, try it, and the time to laugh will be when you see him jump out sideways, and whirl round, trying to inspect the machine, which will keep behind him."

MAKING MAPLE SUGAR .- "A great ma .y farmers," says a sugar making correspondent of The Christian at Work, residing in Ohio, "might make a few hundred pounds of superb maple sugar, and a barrel of superb maple syrup, just as well as not. They have the trees, and abundance of cheap help, and wood that would cost nothing except the labour of preparing it for the fire. The only difficulty in the way is a disinclination to engage in such a job. Let us make our own sugar this year," says the writer, and then follow his directions for doing it.

" My process of reducing the sap is this : I keep the larger pan supplied with fresh sap, by means of a spout with a coarse cloth strainer over the end, from the reservoir, so adjusted as to admit a supply Dipped n.e in ink? my parent's or my

equal to the evaporation from the pan. from time to time I transfer sap from the larger to the smaller boiler, passing it through a fine woolen strainer. After accumulating a desired quantity in the smaller pan, and reducing it to a thin sirup, it is clarified by putting into a quantity which will make three or four gallons of molasses the white of an egg beaten up with about a gill of sweet skimmed milk. The syrup should not be hot enough to cook the egg. The egg and milk will entangle any sediment or brought to the boiling point everything will rise, when it is skimmed off, leaving the sirup clean. I then continue to boil it as rapidly as possible, till it is reduced to the desired consistence. I reduce my 38 B. My process of making sugar is to reduce the molasses to a degree which should think to be about 48: or 50. and pour it into a cask with one head out, with a spile at the bottom, to which other lots are added from time to time, as they are made. In a short time the mass will begin to granulate; and after having stood some days the molasses will drain same footing as other denominations. They | out, leaving a white and beautiful sugar."

Think it was quite worth while To tell all my friends and neighbors; 1'd be so much ashamed. I'm sure I couldn't lift my head

If I should hear it named. I'd just get close to the Master. To breathe it in his ear; I know he'd be watchin' for me, Waitin' my tale to hear. But I don't believe he'll ever Let me be "lost" or "vile."

For his own strong arm can hold me Close to him all the while.

So I came straight home this evenin'; I did not fret a mite To John or the boys of meetin' They'd think it wasn't right, For they're all strong meetin' goers, And they don't seem to see The want there is in prayers and things That is so great to me. -London Sunday School Times.

EXCUSE FOR POETIZING.

We receive a great many communica ions every line of which begins with capital. It looks strange, as they are not poetic, though they sometimes jingle at the other end. The writers, indeed, frequently think that what they thus write is poetical-which would be an innocent mistake if they did not wish us to print them. We think people ought rarely to write roetry if they can help it. There seems to be a demand for a reason for so doing. Pope had to write his excuse:

Why did I write? what sin to me m known

own ?

As yet a child, nor yet a fool to fame, I lisped in numbers, for the number came.

I left no calling for this idle trade, No duty broke, no father disobeyed! The Muse but served to ease some friend, not wife.

To help me through this long disease my life ;

To second, Arbuthnot, thy art and care, foreign matter in the sirup, so that when And teach the being you preserved to bear.

By the way, why did he not say "your art and care," to agree with " you preserved ?" This mixing of the solemn fu molasses to what I suppose to be about with the polite you will never do. But to come back to the mutton-it is astonish ing that men who manifest good sense when they talk with you, and, indeed when they write prose, will make them selves poor ninny hammers by writing the most stupid doggerel, and calling poetry. Is there no remedy for this arias evil ?- Nashville Ad.

"I was thinking " how much more h real place, to have know; and Ned's m good to a fellow,but what will they "Her will tell ( and he won't let ' said Fan, blinking The older ones lo each other.

it, and was down h

ing," replied Nanni

" Down here " w

"Do you suppos can ask God ?" sai "Only think of hav loves us, to tell h need."

"But it is dread mother close to," sa "Don't let us things," said Stel stories. I know a b there was a little gi she lived with her tain, and kept goat faries and mermaids " Dragons, perhap

"Yes, there were she used to get real didn't have half enou father used to beat h strayed away she ha through the bushes a and get her feet and l But one day a be along when she was and stopped and kis her some plums, and every day to that sa would bring her so she did; and every d lady would talk so hold her rough hanones, till Lizette ached. But after ev the lady had to go a think ! she was the k when she kissed Li promised never to fe she would ask the lots of beautiful that be splendid, to daughter, and have about you, and send diamonds? I like tha "But there isn't an ca, so it couldn't eve said Nannie. "Wa There was a click and tired little Fan half rolling down the Mamma lighted the the fire, laid away her her sleepy, shivering The others drew the around the stove exc

## MARCH 11, 1876

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#### WESLEYAN THE

# CHILDREN'S CORNER A FRIEND AT COURT. OY ABCHIE BELL.

group of wandering-eyed, soberd children sat on the piazza of in the gathering twilight. It was a chilly October evening, but the sitting-room was empty and dark, and the long entry leading to Grandma's room full of fearful shadows, so Nannie nestled a little closer to Stella, and tucked her apron around little Fan, while Tom curled up snugly in the corner.

"I do wish mamma would come." sighed Fan, shivering in spite of the apron.

"But you know little Nellie hasn't any mamma, now. Don't you want our mamma to stay and cuddle her all m, while she goes to sleep Poor little Nellie!" said Nannie, pityingly. Tom swallowed a big lump in his throat.

" It'll be dreadfully lonesome for Ned. it seems worse, coming so sudden," he said.

"So dreadful !" echoed Stella. "Only think, Mrs. Carr went away at noon, just as well as ever."

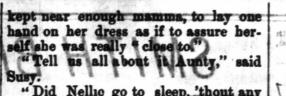
"And didn't her come back ?--What for?" asked Fan, curiously.

"There was a dreadful accident. She was quite dead when they took her up. Oh dear! I shan't ever dare to ride in the cars again," said Stella, shuddering. Why, then, her is gone to heaven, chirped Fan, after a moment's silence. All the children looked up suddenly, into the star-fit sky. They had been thinking only of that terrible crash and the dark, desolate home.

"I wonder if there are really golden streets and pearly gates," said Suzy Corliss, Nannie's cousin, sitting in the door, beside her sister Corn.

"Mamma says that may only be aa figure, but it will be a great deal more beautiful than we can ever think about. It doesn't seem so very far off, does it ?--- if Mrs. Carr is really seeing it, and was down here only this morning," replied Nannie.

"Down here" was so cold and dark, they all looked up again, as if through said, you know."



"Did Nellie go to sleep, 'thout any mamma, who'll det her b'eakfast, and hear her p'ayers in the morning?" asked Fan, plaintively. .

"He will take care of the children, to whom the mother committed them in her last 'good bye.'" said Mrs. Carr, folding Fan a little more tightly in her arms.

"Why, she didn't know she was never coming back," said Stella.

"No; but if she had, she could hardly have chosen for her last words any thing more precious or helpful. Ned told me about it. As usual, when their father is away, his mother called the children into her room just before

school time, and read with them that beautiful psalm, beginning,-" The Lord is my light and my salvation; whom shall I fear,"—and then kneeling down, she asked our heavenly Father to make them all his special care, to 'hide them in his pavillion in the day of

trouble,' and to lead them, that day and always, with his own strong, right hand: Ned says he can remember almost every word. She could have asked nothing better for them."

" Oh, mamma, do you suppose-we were talking-it would be so nice, if Mrs. Carr could ask God-you knowfor things they want up in heaven?" -interposed Nannie, eagerly

"There is nothing about it in the Bible, my dear." Nannie's head drop-ped suddenly, for to her the Bible was the only sure testimony.

" But Nannie, have you forgotten the little group of disciples in that upper room,' and the dear Friend, who, before he went away, prayed for them, and who "ever liveth to make intercession ?"

"No, mamma; but-that was so many years ago; and it wasn't us you know.

"But he said Neither pray I for those alone, but for them also which shall believe on me, through their word.' That means everybody who loves and obeys him. He is interceding for us to-day, just as surely as then he prayed with his disciples."

"Ineverthoughtabout what it meant when I learned the Golden Text, last Sabbath, 'He ever liveth to make intercessions for us,' said Tom, "but tonight, thinking about Ned's mother, it seemed as good to have somebody in heaven we know. I thought how nice it would be, if they could ask-as Nannie



SEALED TENDERS, ADDRESSED D Postmaster-General, and marked "Tenders for Mail Services," will be received at Ottawa, until 12 o'clock noon, on Friday, the 17 March, for the con-veyance of Her Majesty's Mails twice per week each

#### Between Kentville and New Ross, on and from the 1st April next.

The conveyance to be made by Vehicle.

The route pursued in the conversionce of this mail to be as above, via North Alton, Beech Hill and New

The computed distance between Kentville and New Ross is twenty-six miles.

The rate of travel to be not less than five miles per hour including stoppages for all purposes.

The days and hours of arrival and departure to be as follows, subject to a right of the Postmaster General to alter same, should be consider it advisable

Leave Kentville on Tuesday and Friday at 6 a.m.

Arrive at New Boss 12.30 p.m. Leave New Ross on same days, after arrival of Mails from Chester Basin. Arrive at Kentville 8.30 p.m.

The contract, if antisfactorily executed, will con-tinued in force for a term not exceeding four years the Postmaster-General reserving the right to ter-minate the agreement at any time previous to the expiration of the four years—should the public in-terest, in his opinion, require it—opon giving the contractor three months previous notice of his in-

All expenses on this route for Tolls, Ferries, etc., must be defrayed by the contractor.

Each tender to state the price asked per annum, in words at length, and to be accompanied by the written guarantee of two responsible parties, undertak-ing that, in the event of the tender being accepted the contract shall be duly exceeded by the party tendering, for the price demanded jundertaking also to become bound with the contractor in the sum of Six Hundred Dollars for the due performance of the service.

Printed forms of tender and guarantee may be ob-tained at the Post Office at Kentville and New Ross or at the office of the subscriber.

F. M. PASSOW Post Office Inspector

Post Office Inspector, s Office, } -3i Halifax, Feb'y 21, 1876

SEALED TENDERS, ADDRESSED to the Postmaster-General, and marked, "Tenders for Mail Service, will be received at Ottawa, until 12 o'clock, noon, on Friday, the 17th March, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails twice per week each way,

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warmth and light and loveliness of that God's own Son to ask for us ?" upper world.

"I was thinking just now," said Tom "how much more heaven seems like a real place, to have somebody there we know; and Ned's mother was always so good to a fellow,-next best to ours but what will they all do without her?"

"Her will tell God all about 'em, and he won't let 'em feel velly bad." said Fan, blinking dreamily.

The older ones looked enquiringly a each other.

"Do you suppose-that she really can ask God ?" said Cora, reverently. "Only think of having somebody that loves us, to tell him just what we need."

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"But it is dreadful not to have mother close to," said Nannie, huskily,

"Don't let us talk about such there was a little girl named Lizzette : she lived with her father on a mountain, and kept goats ; she used to see faries and mermaids."

"Dragons, perhaps," suggested Tom. "Yes, there were dragons, too, and she used to get real frigtened. They didn't have half enough to eat, and her father used to beat her, and if the goats and get her feet and hands all scratched. But one day a beautiful lady came along when she was crying real hard, and stopped and kissed her, and gave her some plums, and told her to come every day to that same place, and she would bring her something nice, and she did; and every day, you know, the lady would talk so kindly to her, and hold her rough hands in her own soft ones, till Lizette forgot how they ached. But after ever so many weeks the lady had to go away, for don't you think ! she was the kings daughter, and when she kissed Lizette good-by she promised never to forget her, and said she would ask the king to send her lots of beautiful things. Wouldn't that be splendid, to know a real king's daughter, and have her tell him all about you, and send you dresses and diamonds? I like that kind of stories."

"But there isn't any king in Ameries, so it couldn't ever happen to us," said Nannie. "Way, Fan !"

There was a click of the gate-latch, and tired little Fan was half running, half rolling down the steps.

Mamma lighted the lamp, replenished the fire, laid away her bonnet and took her sleepy, shivering baby in her lap. The others drew their chairs closer around the stove except Nannie, who Surgeon-Major, Bombay, in Christian.

the stars, they caught a glimpse of the . "Isn't it a great deal better to have "Oh, Stella !" interrupted Nan, joy-

fully, isn't that like your story-only ever so much nicer? Because God is the very greatest King-and we can all have Jesus for our very Friend. I think Bible stories are just the nicest, because it always can be us, ourselves, and happiness right exactly as it says." Mirror. ALBIEL JOJE OLI

SUNDAY SCHOOL FOR ADULTS.

I must tell you of a work that has gone

things," said Stella. " Let us tell be present : to my surprise, I was at first stories. I know a beautiful one. Once taken into a very large room, where were

some 250 or 300 men reading their Bibles or reciting texts, &c. Everything was in most perfectly in order-small classes each with a teacher, and a superintendent

to take charge of the room. The address was given in the middle of the school hours-all were most attentive. I thought all was over, when I was taken into another strayed away she had to go after them room, where there were about 200 more through the bushes and over the rocks, men some of them converted prize-fighters. many of them quite middle-aged. From that room I was led into another, like the last for numbers : another gospel address was eagerly asked for and listened to.

I was next conducted into another room where I found another class just as large and just as attentive. But even this did not conclude the morning's work in these wonderful schools. I was taken to another street. where I was invited to address some women, and my surprise culminated when I was snown into an enormous room; where there could not have been less than 500 women ! Allthis is quite independent of the Sunday-schools for children.

seven years ago, and eight men were gathered in who were lounging about street corners; and now some 2,000 men and women are got together every Sunday! When we think that the direct object of these schools is to bring men to Christ, and that God has blessed many to the salvation of their sonls, and when we consider that a large number of these men

and women have families, we can form some idea of the blessing they must have been "to Birmingham .- W. P. Partridge,

The computed distance between Chester Basin and New Ross is fifteen miles.

The rate of travel to be not less than five miles per hour, including stoppages for all purposes. The days and hours of arrival and departure to be

as follows, subject to a right of the Postmaster-General to alter same, should he consider it advisable so to do. Life Leave Chester Basin on Tuesday and Fri-

day, at 7. a.m. Arrive at New Ross at 10:a.m.

Leave New Ross after arrival of Mail from Kentville.

Arrive in Chester Basin in three hours.

The contract, if satisfactorily executed, will continue in force for a term not exceeding four years, the Postmaster-General reserving the right to terminate the agreement at any time previous to the expiration of the four years—should the public in-terest, in his opinion, required it--upon giving the contracter three montes previous notice of his enten-

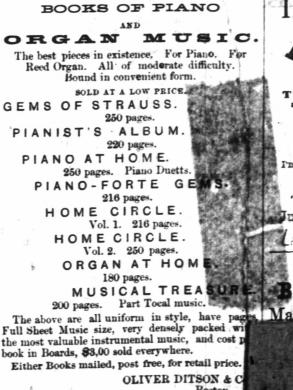
All expenses on this route for Tolls, Ferries, etc., must be defraved by the contracter.

Eech tender to state the price asked per words at length, and to be accompanied by the writ-ten guarnee of two responsible parties, undertaking that, in the event of the tender being accepted the contract shall be duly executed by the party tender. ing for the price demande,'; undertaking also to be-come bound with the contracter in the sume of Five Hundred Dollars for the due performance of the ser-

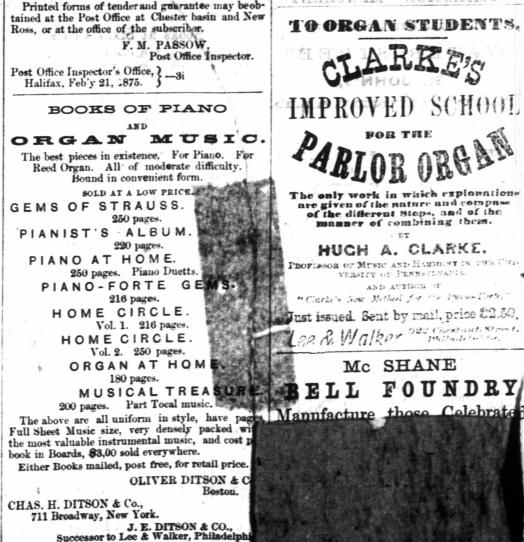
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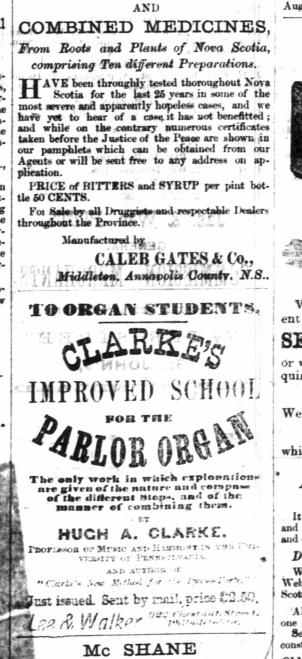
F. M. PASSOW,

Post Office Inspector's Office, }-3i Halifax, Feb'y 21, 1875.



LAYER RAISINS.





JOST BROTHERS.

Bitters.

P. S.—All orders will receive prompt attention.

GATES.

Man

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to \$5 per week.

Aug. 28, 1877.



M: PORTER - - PROPRIETOR.

THE above Hotel is pleasantly situated, one door East of St. Luke's Church and five min-utes walk from Steamboat Wharf, Railway Station and Post Office. Good accommodation for perma-

nent and Transient Boarders. Terms-30 cents per

meal or \$1.00 per day. Permanent Board from \$3

GOOD STABLING

We keep on hand about Twenty differ ent kinds of

SEWING MACHINES,

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

We would call particular attention to the

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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 lign and heavy, will hein, ruffle, tuck, fell, quilt, gather and embroider.

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