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ANGEMENT.

AY, 29th April, 1878,

as follows :or St. John, Picton ate Points. or Riviere du Loup Points West. and Intermediate

from Riviere du and Intermediate from St. John and Stations. dation) from Truro

from Pictou and

Meslenan,

Rev. A. W. NICOLSON. Editor and Publisher. Published under the direction of the General Conference of the Methodist Church of Canada

\$2 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE Postage Prepaid.

VOL. XXX

HALIFAX, N.S., MAY 18, 1878.

thus passed this memorable night. The

people on shore made a huge fire which

was continually replenished. Those on

hoisting him up the cliff side was so

crushed by the ice that his leg was

broken in three places, and another man

who stood on the cliff to assist him had

one of his legs broken by the ice and

sea. Ten men got ashore this time and

the rest came back to the vessel which

pans of ice. The crew now threw out

the ballast to keep the vessel afloat

than the other, and a complete bridge

was formed from the vessel to the shore

upon which the men walked as on dry

ground. Who but could see that this

broken and two others who were so bad-

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OUR ENGLISH LETTER,

THE BISHOP OF LICHFIELD.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,-By the death of the Bishop of Lichfield, the Church of England has lost one of her foremost men. He was a most worthy occupant of the Episcopal throne, and earnestly carried out the great work he had undertaken. His public career has been a very lengthened one. As Bishop of New Zealand he labored for upwards of thirty years and was successful in the establishment of Church of England missions on an extended scale and on a permanent basis. The history of those years of hard toil, indefatigable work, and at times of heroic bravery and endurance, is a grand memorial of his great life. His work in the dioand on behalf of the lowly workers on the canals, and the colliery population he has pleaded and toiled with marked success. Notwithstanding his lengthened Colonial experience he became an ardent advocate of the English Church as it is, and a strong opponent of courage of his convictions, fearlessly taking the side of what he felt to be the right. His church views were high, but yet all agree that a good and a brave man, an earnest minister of Christ has passed away. He died in his 70th year. One of his sons has just been consecrated as a missionary Bishop, and in his far away diocese in the southern world is following in the foot. steps of his father.

HOUSES OF REST.

A plan and a plea for Houses of Rest for wearied and partially invalided preachers, has just been issued by Charles Garrett. The suggestion is for the procural and maintenance of four or more houses, in sheltered and healthy situations, where for a few weeks or months sick brethren and their families could find a comfortable retreat at a very small outlay. The scheme is very good, it is not impracticable as far as expenditure goes, and it would prove an untold benenfit to many. The proposal appears to be very favorably received, if we may judge from the opinions which have been expressed. It is boped that it may bear fruitat the forthcoming Conference, when for the first time, the laymen will be assembled as part of that great connexional court. It would be a most graceful act on their part, at such a time, to inaugurate a plan which promises rest to many a weary preacher, and restoration to work.

THE RESIGNATION

of a beneficed clergyman, who is in possession of a valuable living, is a rather unusual occurrence. The Rev. C. T. Astley, the Rector of Gillingham, near Rochester, has taken this step. He is pained and disquieted by the ever increasing Romanism in the Established Church, and the utter uselessness of the protracted and expensive lawsuits which have been undertaken for the repression of Ritualism. Convinced that the Bishops are powerless in this crisis, he has taken the only course open to him; that of leaving a church which fails to exercise godly discipline, and to maintain the pure faith of Christ. Mr. Astley is much beloved in his parish, is an earnest worker, and a godly man, whose retirement is much regretted.

HOME MISSIONARY MATTERS

are just now under careful and anxious consideration. From the suggestions forwarded for revision at the May District meetings, we see that it is proposed to separate the yearly collection in the classes and constitute a fund for special objects which are not missionary in their character and for which the circuits do not provide. These will include expenses of various kinds, but are to be put down to the Home Mis- men got aboard another vessel but the ashore and the ice which only stayed sion account, although many of us fail other thirty two were out all night. in one hour is broken up and returns to see any close relation between grants The night set in bitterly cold and snow to sea. What an interposition of Divine

divide, and important changes will be made before they become law.

THE FAMINE IN CHINA

is on a terribly wide scale, the sufferers are numbered by millions, and of these a fearful number are perishing under circumstances of deplorable misery. This calamity has not called forth much sympathy or active assistance. The recent efforts made to relieve the famine stricken in India, and the present intense strain on account of the war feeling, have prevented any general response to the call for pity and help. A few thousands have been sent, and in one or two cases missionary societies have sent liberal grants to their agents, but this is all that has been done to meet this calamity.

IN THE MIDLANDS.

The closing paragraphs of this letter are written upon a former circuit, to which your correspondent has come for the purpose of preaching and lecturing. On the way, passing through London, there was time for a brief visit to St. Paul's, for a view of the recently completed monument in memory of the

DUKE OF WELLINGTON. It is 24 years or more since his death, and upwards of 20 years since the arcese of Lichfield has been unsparing, tist entered upon the work, and during all that time it has been in hand. It occupies one of the chapels in the south aisle of the cathedral, and is a fine and elaborate piece of workmanship, of costly material and superior finish. But it is too complicated, with all its columns and cornices; which at a little change in the burial laws. He had the distance lose their effect. The recumbent figure of the great Duke is finely

> best part of the design. CENTENARY HALL

designed and executed, and is by far the

was rapidly filling at half-past ten for the 11 o'clock service. The anxiety to hear Dr. Pope preach the official and Presidential sermon before the Missionary Society was very great. The great hall became inconveniently crowded. The sermon was worthy of the occasion -preëminently fitting for the present aspects of the Redeemer's work in the earth, and full of admirable counsels in regard to the tribulation and kingdom and patience of Jesus Christ. The text was taken from Revelations 1st chap. 9th ver. Our worthy President appeared in good health, and his presence at the anniversary services will be a great satisfaction to our loyal and loving peo-

April 30, 1878.

Letter from Newfoundland.

I give the following account, Mr. Editor, that your readers may form some idea of the dangers to which the ice hunter of Nfld. is subjected on the perilous sealing voyage. We are however, thanks to a merciful providence, not often called to record such casualities, although I may say that since my resinence on the Island I have known and heard of some hundreds of the hardy sons of Newfoundland finding a watery grave whilst prosecuting the But it was fearful work and was attend-

The brigantine Eric of Carbonear, the water and were hauled out again, Seal Fishery. 133 tons, owned by John Rorke, Esq., M. H. A., and commanded by Capt. Geo. Perry, and which had a crew of sixtyfour men, sailed from Carbonear with the rest of the fleet on March 5th. All went well until the 9th when one of the men named Samuel King in being engaged in pushing away the ice from her bow accidently broke his leg. This was the beginning of a series of casualities which terminated in the loss of the ship and of nearly every life aboard. On the 20th the ship struck the Seals and was in a fair way of getting a good trip when, owing to the ice becoming slack, nearly the whole of the crew perished by being out on the ice all night. On the morning of the 22nd fifty four men went after some seals that were panned a day or two before and which could not be got aboard on account of the loose state of the ice. The Seals were away from the vessel about one mile. But when they got to them and and had got their turn and were making for their ship the ice again parted and the men were carried one way and the ship another. Fortunately twenty two to ground. And now all are safely

for these extraordinary cases, and the fell. In their efforts to reach the vessel providence! Well might the Episcopal and yet, the Conference has never thought purely aggressive work of Home Mis- many of them fell into the water and clergyman read prayers with the sions. All these recommendations have were hooked out by the gaffs of their rescued. Well might there be joy that to undergo a severe sifting. On many companions. These had to strip to night in the Methodist Church, over points the committee was compelled to the skin on the ice and wring out their these who had thus been saved. Well clothes and put them on again. Two might the people of Carbonear say that poor fellows who thought they could they were miraculously delivered. It find their vessel left the rest, and their | was a miracle, and a miracle in answer companions heard them splashing in the to prayer. O what joy was experienced water but could render them no assis- in this place when the news flashed tance. These found a watery grave. across the wires on Monday morning, 'The crew are all ashore." Everybody Their names were Summers and Tucker, the former was a married man and was thankful to that God who had unthe other a widower. The vessel got dertaken our cause and delivered our nine of the men the next morning. poor sealers from a watery grave. On None of these were frost-bitten. The the following Wednesday the crew was rest were got during the day. About sent home in the S. S. Hercules. The twenty of these were frost bitten, and public wharf was lined with spectators some very severely, so much so that and the scene almost heartrending. several since they reached home have Stout able seamen were seen brushing suffered amputation of toes and part away the starting tear. Mothers were of the foot. Having twenty men frost there to meet their sons and wives to bitten and one man with a broken leg | meet their | husbands. Nay they all on board, the Capt. determined to proseemed as those that had come back ceed homeward and having got clear of from the dead. As yet some have not the ice on the 4th of April they stretch- returned. They are still suffering. ed their course southward, having One had his leg amputated at the thigh, spoken to the S. S. Eagle in the vicinity another at the ankle, and another half of Cape Bonavista. That night a terone foot and several toes taken off. But rible gale came on. The next day the rest are doing as well as can be ex-MANCHESTERIAN. the weather being very thick and gale pected. increasing and not knowing where they Carbonear, May 1, 1878. were, the cry was heard from the bow 'breakers ahead." Seeing an island near they got under it and dropped Our Boston cotemporary, The Congreanchor, thinking when the weather gationalist, has the following seasoncleared up they would get away, but able paragraph: the gale increased so much that night and the next day that at noon on Sat-"The female members of our churches urday they were obliged to cut away have other duties besides going to the the masts to enable the ship to ride out ladies' praver-meetings; one of which the gale. On every hand also they may possibly be to avoid display in found that they were surrounded by dress at church. One of the finest high perpendicular cliffs up which the sea was breaking in mad fury. (They were near Bird Island Cove). On the was the remark that a certain lady saves top of those cliffs were hundreds of the congregation where she worships men and women who were looking down

ten thousand dollars a year! A woman upon the poor distressed fellows below. of wealth and of high social culture They had ropes prepared to throw them, and position, she vet makes it a rule but they could not launch a boat anywhere, no boat could live in such a sea to dress for church in a manner so plain as that. The vessel was heaving and and inexpensive, as to throw her whole straining at her cables. Three large influence against any undue expendianchors and stout chains held her with ture in that direction, thus helping to iron grasp, but still the sea abated not and each man aboard expected every make everybody feel satisfied to atmoment to find a watery grave. In the tend Sabbath service with such, and cabin prayer meeting after prayer meetonly such outlay as can fairly be afing was held. When the clock would forded. Such women are greatly indicate that another hour had gone the needed in many congregations, and the crew would sing "Praise God from good which they may accomplish is whom all blessings flow," and then "To your knees" and "call upon your God" was the order of the day. And

beyond estimate, especially in these times, when so many in every community are obliged to exercise the closest economy."

board tried to get a light to burn in the caboose but the sea breaking over the OUR SUPERNUMERARY FUNDS. vessel it was put out as fast as it was lighted. The Sabbath dawned but

ARTICLE IV. there was no means of deliverance at Why the discussion of this matter hand. But prayer was made without should have originated in the Eastern ceasing on their behalf. . But what is Conferences, whilst the Western ones this coming in from seaward at 12 o'clock? It is a small skirt of ice. Is have taken no notice of it, not even indithis to strike the vessel and thus make cating that they were desirous of amalgaher drag her anchors, or send her and tion at all, we do not know. Perhaps it her helpless crew to the bottom. Nearis because the Eastern ones are much er and nearer it comes, it stretches from more largely composed of young men; the vessel to the cliffs. Several as and youth is proverbially radical in its soon as it came near the vessel got on ideas and modes of action, whilst age is it and hopping from pan to pan got conservative. In this case, at least, we under the cliffs and were hoisted up. must say that perhaps a little of the conservatism, which is said to be a characed with great danger. Several got into and one poor fellow just as they were

deal of reform. Now Mr. Editor we have come nearly may arise in connection therewith? Now to the length of our chain. There are one how many men are in the Conferences or two points which we have not touched -the relations of the Book Rooms to the question, &c., but not wishing to inflict definitely? Are there as many as would another article upon you or your readers, have saved Sodom from destruction? We we must lay them aside, as there is one doubt it. And as a consequence our was now being struck heavily by the other matter to which we must refer. It whole church is at the mercy of any ad is the great need of a statement of the past | captandum scheme that may be presented history, and present condition of the fund, for acceptance. We trust that this anoa little longer. Then to the joy of of which we have had so much to say. As | malous state of affairs will not be suffered the rest aboard another and a larger this matter is surrounded with some little longer to exist. skirt of ice was seen coming in from seaward. This was heavier ice difficulty you will permit perhaps this article to be lengthened a little, by a few Thanking you and your readers for space suggestions in reference to it. We do and patience, and pleading the necessity not know what the opinion of the breth- of the case as an excuse for presuming to ren generally may be, but any who have advise and suggest, to those who ought to was in answer to prayer. What a sight attempted to inform themselves upon any know more of the subject than we, whether it was to see those poor fellows who had point or points concerning the fund will they do or not; trusting, also, that what undured so much hardship now releas. make no question in reference to such a we have often hastily written, may be ed from their prison. And now we see necessity. The Book Room prints an carefully read, not to mark its blemishes some of the crew hauling a boat. This nually a full statement of its doings—the but to master its facts—and that thus it contains the poor fellow with his leg Missionary Society sends forth its ponder- may help some to a more perfect underly frost bitten they could not put foot ous reports by the thousand-and even standing of the questions that may arise the Educational Society takes care to in connection with this interest, we take place all details before its supporters. Our leave for the present of OUR SUPERNUfund has been in existnce for 23 years, MERARY FUNDS.

worth while to receive any statement in full of its doings, or even to preserve such have, as a matter of course been presented from time to time. Such carelessness is not at all creditable to a body preferring any claims to be called business men-Of course, the Treasurer, or Secretary of the fund, or whoever has the accounts under his charge, is ready at any time, to make out such a report as may be desired. timely notice being given; even if it should entail some labour. Such labour would be but a part of his duty, in connection with the management of his business. But the difficulty is here. The fund belongs to three Conferences, and who is going to say that we want a report, and give the necessary directions as to the form and manner in which it is to be made. No one Conference has the power to say this, and there is no provision made for concerted action. This year the N S. and N. B. and P. E. Island Conferences will be within consulting distance, and if the Newfoundland Conference could make arrangements to be represented the matter might be easily managed.

The Western Conferences took this step some years ago. In 1871 the Treasurers made a detailed statement of every matter connected with the fund, and it is stated in the minutes, that they have now determined upon a yearly report. We would not need that. If we had a detailed statement now, to be supplemented every four, or, every eight years, bringing the information always up to date, it would be amply sufficient. In the way of suggestion we venture to give, more fully, some information as to the nature of the report furnished in the West.

This report consists simply of a series of tables or schedules without any written statements or explanations whatever. But any such explanations are rendered unnecessary by the fulness and completeness of these schedules, as will be seen from the following statement of their contents: Table I. Contains all the minister

claim ants—giving names, years travelled. annual supernumerary allowance, years reeiving same, and amount.

Table II. Widows of deceased ministers and supernumerary do. Table III. Temporary claimants-do.

Table IV. Special claimants, do. Table V. Deceased claimants-that is ninister and wife both dead, do.

Table VI. Summary of the above. Table VII. History of the fund-receipts and expenditure in every particular, for each year from origin of fund down to date. Very important.

Table VIII. Present condition of fund and investments. This has columns for date of investments, where and how invested-amount-rate per cent., annual interest-amount of interest paid-amount

These tables would probably need modification in a few instances, to accommo. date them to our circumstances. but even as they stand they would be most valuable, not only for the historical information, but also, for the summaries and averages which they furnish. As an illustration of the need of this information we may instance this agitation now pending concerning amalgamation. It has come up in one form now-who can tell how teristic of Methodism, would be a good many more it may assume before we are done with it, or how many other questions who can answer half a dozen questions concerning the fund intelligently, and

And now Mr. Editor we must close.

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UDGE MARSHALL'S ADVICE TO THE ERRING AND SCEPTICAL.

We make an extract from the pamphlet referred to last week, which has reference more to the effect of scepticism on human character than to the doubting condition itself. The Judge is far advanced in life, and from his lengthened experience and observation is entitled to attentive hearing.

But those self deceived and mere formalists in Christianity, even if knowing these solemn Scripture truths, they will not think and act in conformity with them. They have and "love idols, and after them they will go." These they make to themselves, of "the lusts of the flesh, the lusts of the eye, and the pride of life," and in ardent desires and efforts for the acquisition of worldly gain. They also exhibit their natural propensities in various displays of levity and vanity; in attending theatrical performances, public sports, and the ball room, reading tales of romance, and in numerous other modes of sensual indulgences and amusements; all directly contrary both to those plain divine commands, and to rationality and prudence. They are really of this world, and imitate and cling to its fashions and practices; and to a great extent if not fully, go with the multitude, in the ways of ungod liness and folly. While having "a name to live," as members of churches, or more or less regularly attending on religious ministrations; they are dead as to spirituality of mind and are really living without true Christian hope, and as Scripture declares. "without God in the world." They may wish to be thought religious, though without conversion, and spiritual life; and Christians without self denial, or possessing the inward graces, and exhibiting the truits of the Christian character.

To these careless ones the solemn Scripture question forcibly applies-" How shall we escape, if we neglect so great salvation." It is indeed in its origin, and all its bearings and effects, a great salvation: for it was devised by the infinitely wise, holy and eternal God, -and has been meritoriously purchased for all by the most severe and atoning sufferings and death of the Son of God. It has been fully revealed by divine inspiration; and its graces and blessings are secured to all obedient believers, by the operations of the Holy Spirit. It is great as to man, for it regenerates his immortal Spirit; brings him out of a state of alienation from God; and introduces him into his favour, love and protection, while here; and if continuing in taith and obedience, secures to him, not only exemption from future and eternal condemnation and punishment, for his numerous offences: but the enduring possession of inconceivable en- appearances. The small vestry was too oyments and happiness; and the free and oving companionship of all wise and holy spirits, in the eternal kingdom of his God and Saviour.

The word escape in the Scripture above cited, evidently means an escape or exemption from condemnation and punishment at the final judgment of all mankind; when God will, as He has repeatedly declared, "judge the world in righteous-ness by the Lord Jesus Christ;" who will then make an everlasting separation between those who have received and retained His Spirit, and died in faith and obedience, and whose names are in the "Book of Life;" and those who have wilfully neglected to employ the means divinely enjoined for obtaining that great salvation. Most of those means have been mentioned in previous pages; and they are all so explicitly and fully set forth in the Scriptures, that all can readily comprehend and understand them. It is not said, that those who have failed of salvation have proudly and presumptuously despised and rejected it. They merely neglected it, and therefore shall not escape. Of all such persons-not been "born again," nor having "the wedding garment,"-it is declared in Scripture, that "the wrath of God abideth on them;" and that, at the final judgment, they will be driven away "into everlasting fire" and "punishment."

There are some, or probably many, who say, or think:—"If I am to be saved, the Lord will, in His own, and the best time, call me to seek and obtain His salvation; and that I can, of myself, do nothing 'towards securing it." All this is directly contrary to the divine exhortations and commands, expressly and repeatedly given in the Scriptures. They cannot, it is true, do anything of a meritorious character to procure that salvation, for it is only attainable through faith in the atoning sufferings and death of the Lord Jesus Christ,—but they have the power to comply with the divine requisitions; -- "cease to do evil" forsake sinful companionship,—pray for divine grace,—seek heavenly wisdom and blessings, and they 'shall be given," for the Lord Jesus Himself has declared, that " every one that asketh, receiveth, and he that seeketh, findeth; and that he "that knocketh" at the door of mercy, "it shall be opened" unto him." He will "deliver the needy when he crieth;" "will regard the prayer of the destitute;" and "will give unto him that is athirst, of the foun-tain of the water of life freely."

They can prayerfully read and search the Scriptures, and meditate thereon and attentively wait on the public worship, and the ministration of the Word. They can-through divine power implored, and readily imparted-believe in the atonement of the Lord Jesus Christ; and thus, according to the divine promises, obtain pardon and peace; and, through the influences of His Spirit, every other grace and blessing of the at " great salvation." There is the utmost encouragement to pursue such a course of diligence, faith and obedience, for divine wisdom has said :-Blessed is the man that heareth me, watching daily at my gates, waiting at the posts of my doors."-" Blessed are they that hear the word of God, and

But to all disobedient neglecters of that "great salvation," the following, with many other divine warnings, and admonitions, expressly apply:—"Behold now is the accepted time; behold now is the day of salvation." (2 Cor. 7.)-" Boast not thyself of to-morrow, for thou knowest not what a day may bring forth (Prov. 27.)—"See that ye refuse not him that speaketh. For if they escaped not, who refused him that spake on earth much more shall not we escape, if we turn away from him that speaketh from heaven." (Heb. 12.)

BOSTON MONDAY LECT URE. SHIP.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.

During the last two years there has been a growing interest in a growing man of Boston. Elijah made no more unexpected and impressive appearance before Ahab and Israel than Joseph Cook did before Boston and the reading world. Previous to the winter of 1875-6 he could scarcely claim local habitation or a name. Graduating at of the college course at Yale, and grafull theological course at Andover, and his statements as stupendous blunders. adding a post-graduate course for special study, he began his ministry under a license, and has never assumed ordination vows.

church at Lynn, within whistle-sound of the city, and Boston never heard of him. Then he went abroad, and sunk entirely out of sight among German schools, scholars and philosophies.

In the autumn of 1875 he consented to conduct the noon prayer-meeting which was then held under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. in the smallest vestry of Tremont Temple, Boston. The audience rarely numbered fifty, and for the most part were plain and pious people who came every day to " exhort one another." Mr. Cook's conduct of the services the first time brought him a second invitation; and the second a third. By this time a few of the steady goers had suggested to friends that if Mr. Cook would lead again it would repay them to come. He led; they came. The comers multiplied at each of his strait. The audience changed into the In May, 1876, several months after the air had caught the sound of his coming, we first heard him speak. audience may have counted three hundred; and that lecture closed the sea-In the succeeding autumn the numbers seeking audience at his opening soon made a removal to Park St. Church necessary. And after two or three lectures there a final removal was taken to Tremont Temple, which seats three hundred more than Park Street as Mr. Cook moved from place to place

heard much beyond the Hudson of the new Tishbite who had appeared at the Hub. Here there was at first curiosity and kindly praise, mixed with gentle criticism. Soon there were some slant shots driven with a deadlier aim. But they fell light on the armor of Mr. Cook's ironsides. By and by there came college professors, scientific experts, quarterly magazine writers. small scholars, great scholars, preachers, newspapers and caricaturists to silence the new voice.

" Black spirits and white, Blue spirits and gray, Mingle, mingle, mingle "—

they did make their assertions that Mr. Cook was an incipient lunatic. His scientific assumptions and showings were scoffed. His logic was laughed at. His rhetoric was called turgid and intolerable. His taste—well, the criticisms were so fierce and frequent all our ears rung with the charges. Mr. Cook was called by many ungentle names, and his audience abused as a mass of blockheads. The "unevangelicals" attacked his "bigoted and outgrown belief" in the atonement. The so-called evangelicals deplored his ignorance and assumptions. That is, some of both sides were

Meanwhile Tremont Temple was filled every Monday with a great audi-It has always been mixed, but never without a measure of educated men and women such as rarely meet from week to week in any room in America. Prof. Alcot, the venerable and beautiful old gentleman of the Transcendental School of Concord, said to me yesterday, "If the culture and learning of Boston were not in this andience, they are not to be found elseeyes of the speaker had scanned almost ning in November and closing with every assembly that has met the Monday lecturer, is sufficient to offset the sneers from all sides against the stupidity and ignorance of the applauding crowds. It is certainly enough to answer the author of Yale Lectures on Preaching for 1876-7, at which a Boston pastor goes out of his way to shoot a quiver of arrows at Mr. Cook and his

The second year of the lectures is just closing. The last subject considered has taken hold of the community more closely than anything previous. He has been discussing the laws and life of | Total Methodists the family. Starting out with the doctrines of heredity, narrowing to the marriage relation, and developing the disasters which flow from free love and loose divorce laws, he has struck some the Andover Academy, studying a part | blows whose violence and vibrations will be felt for many a day. It is comduating at Harvard College, taking the | ing to be less fashionable to laugh at

When in the first or second lecture on Biology the lecturer attacked the materialistic theories of Häckel, one of our sage city editors assumed to set For a brief period he supplied a Mr. Cook right by reminding him that the philosophers name was spelled Hegel: and spilled several pensfull of fun upon the learned Monday lecturer (?) for fighting a philosopher without knowing so much as to spell his name Hegel instead of Häckel. Ere this present the idea has probably penetrated the brain of the editor that Mr. Cook is at least educated to the point of spelling a proper name; and that there is a Häekel who is as unlike Hegel as Bob" Ingersoll is unlike Theodore Parker.

In the spring of 1877 Mr. Cook mentioned some observation he had made during the past week through a oneseventy-fifth objective. Then the critics chuckled. Nay, they laughed! Like many of his connexions, he ever Communications were published whose contents were a series of pooh-poohs at the pitiful stupidity of the man who would make such a statement and an audience that would bear such imposi-Maionian Hall, seating five hundred. | tion. No microscope ever had, or ever could have, a one-seventh-fifth objective adjusted for observation. Such an absurdity had never been dreamed of in optics. A one-fiftieth was practically useless, and was the last diminution of the lenses that could receive and transmit light. As to a one-seventyfifth, it dwelt in the dreams of the lunatic on the Tremont Temple plat-

Not much was said in response. But giving lectures in other cities, his allu-Thus far the busy world had not sions to this marvelous objective always awakened the animosity of learned men, who considered it unpardonable ignorance. One professor from New England, but now in our largest college of the Middle States, made all manner of sport in the matter; gave the students to understand that Mr. Cook was life. a raging rhetorician whose disregard of exactness was equal to his ignorance on scientific subjects. Thus and thus it went with the monstrous mistake (?) of the lecturer until last Monday, April 15th. Then, before the eyes of two thousand persons, Dr. Ephraim Cutter, of Cambridge, an expert in microscopy, assisted by Dr. Harriman, of Boston, who may be counted the author of the optical wonder, the photographs of blood corpuscles taken by aid of this very one-seventy-fifth were projected on | fully fell asleep in Jesus on the 20th of a screen; and applauded to the echo. "Cook has conquered again" was the word on many lips. Not that he made the instrument; only he knew it when it was made, and was the first to an-

The best friends of Mr. Cook are not blind to the fact of his faults. His ideas of taste and ours are not always in harmony. His methods are his; and therefore not as satisfactory to us as our own. But it seems much more manly and less jealous to allow that he is a great man with grave defects, than to hold smoked glasses before his brightness and cry out against the dark spots on his disc. However he needs no defenders. If I may quote again from Bronson Alcott, "Mr. Cook has run the gauntlet of the critics, and has won."

After one more lecture, in which other photographs taken from the oneseventy-fifth objective are to be exhib-

where that I know." One such state ited, the season closes. Next year Mr. ment from such a source, after the Cook will give twenty lectures, begin-February.—Christian Union.

> A correspondent of the Christian Standard of this city, says: "Methodism in the United States has scarcely passed the first decade of the second century of its existence, and yet the question, " Is Methodism declining?' is seriously put, and facts of startling character adduced in support of its affirmative." Such "facts of startling character" as the following may be of interest. We quote from the article of Dr. W. H. DePuy, in the Meihodist Quarterly Review:-

22,718 16,384 3,293,469 2,147,411 Baptists Presbyterians 7,908 3,333, £,216 857,858 Congregationalists Protestant Episcopal

Perhaps the Standard would serve the cause of truth in general and of religion in particular, if it should pay less attention to what growlers and malignants say, and more to indisputable statistics.— Western Adv.

OBITUARY.

MEMOIR OF WILLIAM SMITH OF WIND

The ancestors of the subject of this memoir, have long been attached to Methodism, and supporters of her interests. William, who from his youth with other members of his family, had been imprest with the importance of personal religion, some forty years ago, with many others, sought and found the pardoning mercy of God. He soon united with the people of away. his choice, and remained a member of the Methodist Church to the time of his death His personal religious experience was uniform through life, and his demeanor such as become the follower of Christ. Although a lover of all good men, he was most conscientiously attached to the church, with which he stood connected. Her doctrines and discipline, ever met with his most hearty approval; and in all her enterprises, he took a deep interest took a peculiar delight in sacred song. and for many years was associated with the choir in the Methodist Church.

In all the relations of life, Bro. Smith ever presented an example worthy of imitation, both as a kind husband, a most affectionate father, and a reliable friend. From happy personal experience, he ever associated the importance of conscious acceptance with God. With him no mere external forms, or outward ordinances could be substituted for "Christ in the soul, the hope of glory." His personal experience was not that of great elation, but rather of calm, confiding trust in the merits of the Redeemer.

Bro. Smith's last illness was protracted, but his family continued to cherish the hope of his recovery. But eventually, it became too evident, that he was fast sinking, and although his last sufferings were severely great, taxing the sympathy of his family; yet his mind was peacefully stayed upon the Lord his God. The writer in his many conversations with the now departed, recollects with what calmness he often alluded to his expected death and his expectation of some day, suddenly like his brother John, passing away from

No man was further removed from mere ostentation and show, yet he ever labored to contribute to the comfort of his household, having all things in order. Those who knew the departed best, will ever cherish his memory, as replete with acts of kindness and consideration. During his last few days upon earth, such was the nature of his disease, that he was unable to hold lengthy conversations. But to questions as to his spiritual state—all his responses, as well as his past life, gave the assurance that all was well. He peace. April, in the 74th year of his age. His funeral was attended by a large concourse of people, thus testifying their respect for the memory of one of the most aged of their fellow citizens.

JAMES G. HENNIGAR. Canning, May 1878.

MR. SPEPHEN GOODWIN.

Died at Baie Verte, on the 28th of Feb., Mr. Stephen Goodwin, aged 59 years. For 40 years Bro. Goodwin was an invalidnot however to such an extent as to unfit him for many of the active concerns of life. Amid many infirmities of the flesh, his wonted duties were discharged Notwithstanding this he exhibited very much of resignation and cheerfulness. Early in life he was converted to God, and the Son of God who loved me and game gave proof ever afterward of "a life hid himself for me" Hers was a cheering with Christ in God." As a member of testimony to the faithfulness of our God. the church Bro. Goodwin was useful be- When brought face to face with the last yond most men. For about twelve years enemy she felt that " to live was Christ he very efficiently filled the office of Re- and to die was gain." "Blessed are the cording Steward. During all those years | dead who die in the Lord." he showed an aptness for and a knowledge May 7, 1878.

of circuit finance that others would do well to emulate. In all circuit work he ever manifested the deepest interest Though duty and infirmity had a tendency to keep him at home, yet his place at the District board was seldom vacant. With all the machinery of Methodism he showed an intelligent and thorough ac. quaintance. For many years the deceas. ed held the office of Superintendent of the Sabboth school. In fact its very existence seemed to depend upon him. It is needless to say that the duties of his office were effectually discharged, and that this nursery of the church was a powerfor good in the place. His presence will be long missed. In all the means of grace he was faithful ever ready to lead or be led as circumstances required. In the support of the institutions of the church he was liberal, even beyond his means.

His last illness was brief. Nature seemed to have no power to resent disease and he sank away to his long, last sleep. He was heard to say during his illness, "If this is to end in death the Lord is going to make it easy to die." And so it was, He passed away calmly as the star disappears in the light of morn.

The Conference year nearly drawing to a close has been one of singular fatality to us on the Onslow circuit. During the early part of the year, diphtheria the scourge of the little ones left many "hungry hearts" waiting for the footsteps that will never come. But lately the aged who had fought out the battle for character. and like Paul were "ready to be offered up," as well as the young man, the support of the widowed mother and the hope of the church, have been suddenly called

On the 18th ult., a large concourse of friends and relations gathered to express affection's last token of regard for the late

WILLIAM CAMERON. He was born in St. John's, Newfoundland in the year 1811, and after coming to this country, early in life he settled at Salmon River. Mr. Cameron was a representative Methodist farmer. Upright in all his dealings, faithful in all his family duties and devoted to the interests of the church. He is greatly missed in all his social relations. He dated his religious experience back to occupancy of the Truro eircuit by the Rev. James Buckley. The pioneer Methodists of Onslow will doubtless remember his hearty welcome and cheerful co-operation. His sterling integrity and ready Christian sympathy so gained for him the respect and love of all, that it has been frequently remarked since his decease. "He died without an enemy." His end was trinmphant. During the tedious months of last winter, while confined by a lingering illness, he was heard frequently to say with Job. "I know that my Redeemer liveth," and when with every prospect of speedy recovery he was smitten down in one short hour, the language of of his heart was " though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death I will fear no evil, for thou art with me."

But trouble seldom comes single handed. Scarcely had the sorrowing family returned to the desolate home, when the bereaved widow was called upon to watch the fading cheek of the son to whom she had looked for the support of her declining years. After but a brief fortnight of terrible suffering from inflammation of the lungs,

ALEXANDER H. CAMERON,

aged 34 years, was called to share his father's rest. For many years he had been a member of the Methodist Church, and emulating as he did his father's lawdable example, his memory is richly cherished by all who knew him. After his father's death he had taken his place at the family altar, and during his last days through great physical suffering, he gave abundant evidence that "his God was reconciled." But recently married, he thus leaves a sorrowing wife as well as a loving mother to lament his loss. Thus by two successive strokes a large family are left to mourn a devoted father and affection

At Ishgonish River also we have been called to part with one whose consistent Christian life has had a salutary effect both in the church and in the neighboring community. On the 25th ult., after a lingering illness with consumption,

MRS. ALEXANDER HIGGINS, in the 50th year of her age was called to join that " innumerable company of angels and the spirits of just men made perfect." For about twenty years she had been a member of the Methodist Church Her religious experience was enriched with daily accretions of grace, so that she could say with Paul. "the life which I now live in the flesh I live by the faith of

at others would do all circuit work he e deepest interest infirmity had a tenhome, yet his place was seldom vacant. nery of Methodism ent and thorough acany years the deceas. f Superintendent of In fact its very expend upon him. It is he duties of his office. harged, and that this was a powerifor good presence will be long neans of grace he was o lead or be led as

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INTERNATIONAL BIBLE LESSONS.

SE COND QUARTER: STUDIES ABOUT THE

B. C. 603. LESSON VIII. THE FIERY FURNACE; or, Deliverance for God's Servants, Dan. 3, 21-27. May 26.

EXPLANATORY. 21. THESE MEN. The three young He-

brews, Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego. Their conduct showed, 1. Courage, both moral and physical, of the very highest order. They dared to displease the king, to stand alone, to breast the current of popular opinion, to face torture and death. 2. Principle. They acted not on impulse, nor from stubbornness, but upon calm and clear conviction of their duty. They could die, but not commit a sin-3. Reverence for God. They bowed the knee to him alone, and would not even by a gesture appear to worship a statue. 4 Faith. They trusted that he would deliver them, certainly would save them hereafter; and were willing, if need be, to die for his glory. Notice under what circumstances they were faithful: 1. They were in youth, when life seems most enjoyable and precious. 2. They were afar from their home and the worship of their own land. 3. They were without the encouragement of friends, and stood utterly alone in their hour of trial. Bound. While still dressed in their robes of state, and without even the change of a garment. Hosen. Read instead, "tunics or shirts." which were made of linen or woolen. Hats. These were loose turbans of linen cloth. Garments. The word means the loose, flowing, outer robes. All these were of highly inflammable material. Cast into the midst. The furnace was probably built of brick with an opening at the top and a door at the mouth below. They were thrown down upon the bed of burning coals from above. Fiery furnace. Chardin, who travelled in Persia two centuries ago, relates that some persons who took advantage of a famine to sell provisions at exorbitant prices, were, by royal command, roasted over a slow fire. and others were cast into a heated oven.

22. COMMANDMENT WAS URGED. If these officers were so eager to execute the inhuman orders of a tyrant; what energy should we display in fulfilling the behests of our gracious Lord to save men from fires that will destroy both soul and body? Exceeding hot. The context says "seven times more than it was wont," an expression to indicate the utmost possible intensity. Slew those men that took up. No sooner did the officers remove the covering from the roof of the furnace than the pent-up flames burst forth in their fury, and caught the executioners as well as their victims before they could escape-Had both these men and the Hebrews perished, this event would have seemed accidental; had both escaped, some might have claimed that there was no fire. but only a pretense of obeying the command; but when the young men live in the fiery depths, at whose edge the mighty men are slain, the hand of God is clearly revealed.

23, 24. Fell down bound. We cannot place ourselves, even in thought, in the position of these heroes. They expected to die, and were ready to give up their lives for conscience sake. Then Nebuchadnezzar. He was probably sitting enthroned near by, gazing upon the scene; the door at the front of the furnance being open to afford draught, and commanding a view of the fire. Astonied. An old word for astonished. Did not we. Thus the testimony of the king receives confirmation from his council, who joined in the command, and witnessed the event.

25. Lo, I see. It may be asked, why the laws of nature were arrested for these men, and not to save Ridley, Latimer, and many more martyrs who have since died bravely at the stake? In some ages God's cause needs evidences, in other ages exemplars. In one case God gives supernatural proofs, in the other, sublime characters. Loose, walking in the ... fire. They trod the burning coals in comfort, willing to remain in such goodly company until summoned forth. They have no hurt. " No hurt is in them." The flames failed to scorch or the smoke to stifle them; their bends were burned away, but their garments were unsinged. So God keeps his own in peace. Bainham, an English martyr, cried out in the flames, after his arms and legs were half consumed : "In this fire I feel no more pain than if I were in a bed of down; but it is to me as a bed of roses."-Trapp. The fourth. Those who suffer for Christ shall have his presence with them. In prosperity he walks unseen, but in adversity he stands revealed at his disciples' side. The Son of God. Nebuchadnezzar unconsciously uttered a al, one might with impunity travel truth greater than he supposed. He could | througg the swamps of tropical America, not know of the son of God in the sense or follow Stanley on his travels through that we understand him. His words were the interior of Africa.—Amesterdam Nieus "a son of the gods," meaning a divine | van den Dag.

person. He afterward refers to the appearance as an angel (verse 28). Such it may have been-perhaps the angel of the covenant, the pure-incarnate manifestation of Jesus Christ.

26. CAME NEAR. The heat having now sufficiently subsided to allow a nearer approach. Ye servants. In his rage and fury he had abused them; now he speaks respectfully to them. God makes his people honourable in the eyes of the world, and he will yet make them glorious before the assembled universe. Most high God. Perhaps he had felt a contempt for Jehovah as the God of the Jews, unable to defend his city against the Chaldeans. Now he realizes that he is above even Bel, the god of Babylon, in power and ma-

27. Princes, governors, captains. The officers of the Government, assembled from every part of the realm, were witnesses of the wonderful event. By them the news was carried through all the provinces, and the very means employed to honor the idol, only resulted in the greater glory of Jehovah. Saw these men. Their divine companion had now disappeared from sight, as he was no longer needed. The grandees, wondering, pressed close around the living martyrs, saw, handled, and even smelt. As to their sight, it fell on countenances serene with innocence, and radiant with joy. As to their touch, they found the texture of the men's raiment firm, their flesh healthy, their persons not scathed with flame, nor feverish with fear. The hair of the men's heads was carefully dressed in the Babylonian fashion, long and neatly braided, as it lay between their shoulders; and the beard. cut square, fell, as accustomed, on their bosoms. As for the sense of smell, it served to witness that the costly perfumes spent in the morning, as if to anoint them for burial, had lost nothing of their fragrance-fragrance yet exquisitely pure, breathing gladness, as become persons adorned for a feast. The smell of fire had not passed upon them. The pitch, the naphtha, the stench, had not hung about them, and the men who had contracted no taint from the licentiousness of palaces, passed untainted through the suffocating vapor of the furnace."-W. H.

GOLDEN TEXT: Our God whom we serve is able to deliver us from the burning fiery furnace. Dan. 3, 17.

DOCTRINAL SUGGESTION : God's presence with men.

The next lesson is Dan. 5, 22-3I.

THE Moffet bell-punch is leaping into popularity all over the country as the best means of raising revenue for the State out of the liquor traffic. It is the invention of Virginian farmer, and the system of taxing half a cent on a drink of ale or beer, and two and a half for strong drinks -with a little register to keep the account in every bar-room-has worked so well in the Old Dominion during the first year of its trial that they expect to get at least \$600,000 annually out of it, against less than half as much under the old system of taxation. Several Southern legislatures have discussed its introduction the past winter, and that of Louisiana finally re solved to try it. A bill for its introduction in Pennyslvania has been favorably reported in the Legislature of that State. the New York Assembly adopted a resolution to try it in the metropolis, and a movement in the same direction has been set on foot at Boston.

A Christianity without mystery is as unphilosophical as it is unscriptural.— Angus.

A Sunbeam passes through pollution unpolluted.

AMERICAN APPRECIATION OF CANA-DIAN REMEDIES .- A wholesale iron merchant of Boston, Mr. Wm. P. Tyler, of the firm of Arthur G. Tompkins & Co., lately got his ankle sprained and knowing the value of GRAHAM'S PAIN ERADICA-TOR in such cases sent for a supply, which he writes soon cured him. He gave a bettle to a friend suffering from th same complaint who found similar results from its use.

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As Methodism in the East and West is now consolidated into one organization, this history of Mr. Smith's is well adapted to make the Methodists of the West better acquainted with the origin and history of Methodism in the East, and thus bring them into closer sympathy with the work of our brethren in the East. A fuller knowledge of that work will be a bond of fraternity and unity. The volume is highly creditable to both the author and the publisher. It is got up in good style. We bespeak for it a wide circulation among the readers of the "Guardian"—Guardian, Toronto.

people; and ought to be in every Methodist family.—Rev. C. Stewart, D. D. Prof, of Theology, Mt. Allison. It would be a means of grace, as well as a source of valuable information to our

Is invaluable as a repository of the annals of Methodism in this country. It opens with a judicious chapter on the Origin and Characteristics of Methodism, and then chapter after chapter, gives the history of the evangelistic efforts and operations of the Methodists, from 1769 to 1813. Mr Smith has evidently bestowed great pains on this work. It is minute and comprehensive and appears to do ample justice to the subject. We trust his services will be heartily appreciated and that he will thus be encouraged to prosecute a task for which he seems peculiarly well qualified.—Presbyterian

It is needless to say that the book is interesting, especially so to our Methodist friends. While the main object kept in view by the author has been to present an authentic and reliable history of Wesleyan Methodism, he has necessarily embodied in his narrative many historical facts of a general character, bearing upon the condition of the country socially, morally and religiously, which are calculated to render it valuable as a history to people generally as well as to Methodists. The book is deserving of a wide circulation and careful perusal.—Chronicle, Halifax.

Its typographical appearance reflects credit upon the establishment from which it emanates. The work is ably written, and the information to be derived from it is invaluable.—Reporter, Fredericton.

We recommend our readers to procure it for themselves. It will do good both to their heads and their hearts -Canada Methodist Magazine.

This book ought to be in every Methodist Sabbath School, side by side with the first books in real merit.—Rev. D. D. Currie.

If our readers want to possess a history of heroic struggles and glorious triumphs let them procure this book. We trust that it will have a wide circulation, especially among those for whom it is chiefly written.—Recorder, London.

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SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1878.

"ORIGIN OF CREATION."

We promised our readers an extended notice of a book named by us a few weeks ago, among the publications recently laid upon our table. The work is the conjoint production of Dr. Thos. R. Fraser, of Halifax, and Andrew Dewar. It is understood that the latter name represents merely the literary, and the former the scientific, merits of the volume. The object of the treatise is to set forth a theory of the "Origin of Creation." The name is somewhat confusing to an unscientific mind. It is tautological, creation being itself an origin, and an origin in this sense a creation. Of this, however, we can say but little. It is certain that no ambiguity characterizes the book itself. Of the few scientific works we have read of this class, though sufficient to cause a belief that complications of terms and ideas were essential in scientific disquisition, this is the most perspicuous and intelligible. True or false the theory, it is certain that in every one of the twenty-nine chapters the author adheres to his principles-principles which are few and simple enough, but certainly tend to strike at the tap-root of all the science of the schools.

Creation is a word embracing an immense extent of suggestion and supposition, especially when one is seeking for its source—enquiring after the How and Whom of material things. Three classes of thinkers there have been within the past few hundreds of years, ever since, indeed, the education of science led men to ask whether established notions as to creation were true or false. A few have steadily clung to the original opinion, that which comes from a strictly literal rendering of the Bible upon the origin of things. To them, God, so far as our world is concerned, ceased to be a Creator at the end of those six literal days when He pronounced all things good. wrought by miracle, producing out of nothing the hills and oceans, land and sea, with all their tribes and species. Since then all things have remained, save as they have been affected by the attrition of the ages, or the dispensations of Providence. The second class -Christians also, and devout in the faith-conceive that the Bible can only be fairly, scientifically, understood by considering the days of creation as of unlimited extent, and the order of creation as miraculous only in the sense of bringing forward, from the life originally bestowed by the Divine Being, new orders of vegetable and animal exist-These maintain that a divine power is just as necessary, and God as much honoured according to their theory as that of the literal six days. A third class reject revelation altogether, and look to science alone for an explanation of the origin of things material. The book which we are noticing now belongs to the second class.

It is noticeable that most of the discussions as to theories of creation have reference specially to the origin of life. The de perate purpose of sceptical men of science is to discover a cause of life somewhere in Nature itself apart from God. Scientists of the second class referred to, admit that life is being reproduced, or perpetuated, rather, according to definite laws under divine direction. We cannot see, while there is a departure from the strictly literal notion of a miraculous creation out of nothing, that it makes serious difference to the Christian as to the methods of creation, save with respect to consistency and truth. God is as much in one theory as another, inasmuch as the present order of things could never have had an existence or be perpetuated without Him. Taking consistency and simplicity into the question, we confess this "Origin of Creation" is the most plausible we have met with. Having tried the experiments which the author submits, we can see quite enough to set any reflective mind at work tracing a chain of reasoning through many, at least, of the links which he mentions.

more critical notice than has thus far fallen to its share. Had it originated the materialist, and a defence of it as

in scientific circles-had it even sprung from England or Germany—the world would have heard more of it. Even among ourselves it has not gained the respect it deserves. Of those who have read it, one class profess to sneer at its theory, because, forsooth, it ignores much of their own scholastic systems of science. This it certainly does with a rengeance. But old systems of science have been disputed and even displaced by others more rational and intelligible; and this author certainly has neither obscurity of style nor are all his principles radically in conflict with natural law, as far as common obserers can judge. Others imagine that they have discovered in the book a rejection of the Christian doctrines of a Divine originator—a substitution of Nature for God. We cannot agree with them. There is a very manifest devoutness in all its allusions to the Creator; while its seeming departure from old landmarks of thought is not any more marked than that of Dawson or Hugh Miller in Geology or Chalmers in Astronomy. True, there is not so much an aim at linking science with religion as in the books of those great men, but on the principle that they are not to be condemned for turn. ing their backs upon venerable theories, neither should this author be condemned. Indeed, the preface warns readers against all books, in passing judgment, except the Scriptures.

But the book has made converts. And they are not among the illiterate or scien. tific, either. We have met several, with training and position in the world that entitle them to respect as critics, whose judgment is very favourable to the author's theory. We consider it creditable to our provincial literature that book of great originality, and manifesting a very wide and discriminating knowledge of past and present schools of thought, has appeared in our land, attempting to establish a new theory amid so much conflict as obtains among

It is time now that we gave some idea of the book. This cannot better be done than by citing the author's own principles which underlie all his discussions. We quote verbatim, from several portions of the work.

"The data upon which our theories have been based, are found in a discovery of the nature, classification and properties of the atoms of matter, and of the law that governs their action and force, and are proved by practical experiments, and under personal observations in chemistry, telegraphy, and marine diving, &c., &c.

"Matter is composed of two classes of atoms, mineral and vegetable; or, as they are often called throughout the work, Hydrogen and Oxygen. Every atom is a magnet, having polarity. Like atoms attract each its like, and those of its class only, the greater body attracting or reversing the polarity of the smaller. Like poles repel, thus dissolving matter, and unlike poles attract, thus building up or forming material substances. Thus by nature's laws all work together in har-

mony."
"To this law we have applied the term ATOMAGNETISM."

"While we have discovered the law, we do not claim to be the infallible interpreters of it."

"All atoms are male and female. The mineral atom is the male, and its properties are that it is naturally cold; has blue and white cold colours; and is acid and combustible. The vegetable atom is the female; its properties are that it is naturally warm; its colours are yellow, red, and the warm colours; and it is incombustible.'

"There is no such thing as a dead atom. All atoms are alive, or have inherent life properties, but they must occupy favour able conditions and positions in order to show their vitality.'

"Fvery atom is a magnet having polarity—that is, each atom bas two poles similar to a compass needle. The law of atoms is observed to be, that like attracts like; but by the law of magnets, it is seen that like poles repel, while unlike poles attract. Atomagnetism is a combination of these natural laws, resulting in a universal law of attraction of like atoms and repulsion of like poles."

The above contains, we think, the author's text. His subject is an ingenious application of these principles to the various forces and productions of Nature. Animal life, appetite, chemical action, heat, light, colour, electricity, magnetism, sound, water and rain, dew, storms, food, coal, coral, volcanoes and earthquakes, the tides, ocean, currents, comets, meteors, and finally medicine and health-all come under observation, and are represented as governed by the law of Atomagnetism. The closing chapter provides This work ought to have attracted against the prejudice which this theory

quite consonant with the doctrines of revelation.

Any further attempt at expounding the system would be an injustice to the author. The book must be read to be understood. There are positions taken by the author which we think could be successfully assailed, but we write rather for review than for criticism, and, besides, the author does not claim infallibility. Luther was right, though he erred betimes|in applying his princi-

Can any one explain the passion, for lotteries which prevails in the country. The St. John Telegraph nobly protests against them, though it might derive advertising advantage by encouraging the very questionable business. Most strange of all is, that men of standing give their names to be used for lottery purposes. We need a better moral sentiment, decidedly.

Fenians and Fenians. They are again collecting money from American servant girls for raising an army to take Canada! Russia is supposed to be helping on the scheme. But the papers are so hungry for sensations that we can place little dependence upon rumors of this kind. We imagine, however, that the Fenians discovered during their first and last raid on Canada that Canadians are neither cowards nor Quakers. They believe in non-resistence till really called to arms. Then they resist.

A letter has reached us from the Rev. John Brown, in reply to Mr. Currie on Baptism. We have sent it to the Messenger, as instructed, in the event of our refusing to publish it. Ordinarily, any one addressed by name in the columns of a paper would be entitled to the privilege of replying; but in this case we inserted Mr. Currie's articles not as controversy but as the correspondence of a Methodist minister. It would never do to open our columns to the sinuosities of a discussion on baptizo. There are papers which exist words, so far as they illustrate the for that purpose in great part: this does not. Yet Mr. Brown would scarcely expect the Baptist papers to publish Mr. Currie's letters.

> The Allan line of steamers has, been fortunate in the past. Just now a distressing accident has been reported from one of them. The Sardinian was their best ship, and Dutton their best captain; yet all precautions have not prevented a calamity. We quote from the telegrams to the press:-

> LONDON, May 11.-Steamer Sardinian was at anchor at Moville, Ireland, at the time of the accident. The explosion took place in the coal bunkers; she took fire immediately. The greatest confusion ensued. When order was restored the compartments were searched for the dead and wounded. Some of the latter had arms and legs broken; a few were burned about the face. It is believed that when the full extent of the disaster is ascertained, the figures given of the injured as estimat ed will be considerably increased. The wounded were temporarily placed in warehouses fronting on the Quay. Three of the injured in Derry infirmary are pronounced hopeless. Two bodies of the crew were recovered. Some passengers are reported missing. Among the Sardinian's passengers were 40 orphan children, destined for domestic service in America. An attempt was made to beach the vessel on McKinney's Bank, but she was finally scuttled and filled and sunk in five

SUNDAY fishing is becoming a habit by far too prevalent among our young men of Halifax. Surely common respect for God's holy day, apart altogether from the respect which is due to themselves as gentlemen, ought to prevent this desecration of a day set apart for rest and worship. Yet our own observation and the testimony of others has convinced us that young men whom few would suspect of the practice, set forth by day break of the Sabbath for a fishing excursion, returning by night, thus covering their iniquity. The law may yet be called in, if milder measures do not prevent it.

Clarke's Reed Organ Melodies, advertized in our columns by Ditson, is for sale by J. & F. W. Harris, 115 Barrington St., Halifax. These music dealers recommend the work as of great value. Its price is \$2.50. The work might engender as affording comfort to has gained a good reputation, though but recently published.

THE WAR.

If any reader imagines it is easy to ascertain the precise condition of matters as to European war or peace. he must certainly depend upon something better than ordinary editorial judgment. For instance, we find this paragraph in the Moncton Times of the 8th inst.

PEACE.—The despatches of yesterday and to day greatly encourage the hope that Peace will be maintained in Europe. This will be gratifying to every reader. And in the Kentville Chronicle of the

The war cloud has again spread itself over Europe, and now matters look a little more like business. The difficulties between England and Russia are ap-

parently widened,—and the chances of settlement far less than a few weeks since The fact is that the balance hangs in

equipoise, and its turning either way depends upon contingencies, of which no mortal can form a correct judgment. Perhaps there is not in history a case parallel to this, in which the war dogs stand growling at each other for months, without fighting. A strong leash holds them back on both sides. In Russia it is the dread of a drubbing. In England it is the sentiment of the peace party. We observe that an immense representation of Nonconformists, clergymen and others, have been before Gladstone, with a desire to bring pressure upon the government in favor of keeping out of war. Gladstone delivered a wonderful speech, full of pacific eloquence.

McCarthy's body—the man said to have been murdered in Moncton last Fall-has been found, and precisely at the spot indicated by the testimony of Annie Parker. It will be remembered that this French girl-a very remarkable girl by the way, in all the elements of shrewdness-declared the body had been thrown into the river, after death by poisoning and violence had been brought about. But there are indications that the girl's testimony was not all true. Money and his watch were found upon his person, though she declared he had been robbed of both by the Osbornes. We will give the particulars after all testimony has been given before the Coroner's jury. This is an event of profound interest, and has naturally caused intense excitement in the region surrounding Moncton.

DEATH OF REV. J. G. CURRIE OF ISLAND COVE, NEWFOUNDLAND.-The following letter reached us by last Newfoundland mail. It explains itself. We had no direct knowledge of the esteemed brother whose death is reported, more than by a most favorable reputation. It is probable we shall soon have an extended obituary from some loving

St. John's, N. F., May 8. DEAR BRO.,-By a telegram received this afternoon from the President, the death is announced of the Rev. J. G. Currie, superintendent of Island Cove circuit. For this solemn event we were prepared. The alarming and protracted illness of our dear brother, forbade the hope of recovery. In his case, " Death is gain." Yours truly, THOMAS HARRIS.

WE observe that a Queen's Birth-day excursion—on the 24th inst.—is to carry passengers to Hillsboro, New Brunswick. The enterprizing Rev. C. W. Dutcher and his officials have set on foot,—the receipts to go to circuit use -a grand Musical Festival to be held in the Hillsboro Rink at 7 p.m. There is to be a great combination of voices with a band of music.

In the Latin version of a hymn by Gladstone on an inside page, two errors occur in type. Scholars would discover these corrections for themselves, but Gladstone's vengeance might overtake a compositor who allowed his compositions to be willingly slaughtered.

EDUCATIONAL MEETING .- On Monday evening last an educational meeting was held in the Methodist Church in this city, an interesting addresses were delivered by his Honor Judge Wilmot, chairman, and Rev. Messrs. H. Daniel, Weddall, Paisley Read, and Dobson. Rev. W. W. Brewer read the report.—Fredericton Rep.

Diphtheria has deprived John E. Warner, Esq., Pugwash of both his lovely upon "Close Communion," can it be ex children within a few weeks. We deeply pected that those denominations who are by it, rejected from the Lord's table, as sympathize with parents passing through

TRANSFER COMMITTEE

At a meeting of this committee held in Toronto on Thursday, 2nd inst., the following transfers were made :-

Rev. L. Gaetz from Montreal Confer ence to London Conf. Rev. Hugh Johnston from London Con. erence to Montreal Conf.

Rev. W. J. Hunter from Montreal Conference to Toronto Conf. Rev. C. A. Hanson from Toronto Con. erence to Montreal Conf.

Rev. Job Shenton from Nova Scotia Conference to Newfoundland Conf. Rev. Thos Harris) from Newfid. Conf. or some substitute to N. Scotia Con. Rev. Chas. Meyers applied to be transferred from the Newfoundland to the N. Scotia Conference, but the transfer was E. B. RYCKMAN, not effected. See y. of Com.

CORRESPONDENCE

FUNERAL OF THE LATE REV. W. F. PENNY. B. D.

DEAR BRO. NICHOLSON,-The remains of the Rev. W. F. Penny, B. D., were brought on here for interment in the family burying ground, on Saturday, April 14th. We buried him on the following Monday. A very large concourse of people attended his funeral. The Revs. John S. Peach, James Dove, and James B. Heal. assisted at the service. Bro. Dove and myself gave short addresses to the assem bled congregation in the church. As Bro. Penny was a Free Mason, the members of the Harbor Grace Lodge of F. and A. Ma. sons, (and of which Lodge Bro. Penny was a member,) attended his funeral and buried him with masonic honors. The whole service was very impressive. The Sunday night following, his death was improved by a funeral sermon preached by the writer of this notice from St. Luke's Gospel, chap. 12, verse 35, to 38. At the conclusion of the sermon a sketch of his life and death was The church was crowded by an attentive congregation and we trust that good was done. May the death of this dear brother be sanctified to all.

JOHN GOODISON. Carbonear, May 1, 1878.

CYCLOPŒDIA OF METHODISM. DEAR BRO. NICHOLSON,-Will you kindly allow me through the medium of your excellent WESLEYAN, to thank those brethren who have so readily responded to my request as given in your paper of March 9th, and to request those members of the three Eastern Conferences who bave not sent me the required information, to do so promptly. Especially those whose ministry began prior to 1855. The facts I wish are-date of recer trial, ordination and admission to full membership in the Conference and the name of circuits travelled up to present date. If any brother has a spare copy of the Minutes of the N. B. and P.E. I. Conference for 1875, I would be thankful if he would kindly mail it to my address. I am progressing as rapidly as my pastoral work will admit in the preparation of the MSS., and hope yet to have it ready the press by the time previously stated. Yours fraternally,

> GEORGE H. CORNISH. Grimsby, Ont.

YLESFORD: REV. A. S. TUTTLE REPLIES TO AN ASSAILANT.

MR. EDITOR,-Some weeks ago an

rticle appeared in the Christian Messen-

ger, signed C. Moser, of Lake George,

which may be more or less misleading, to

which reference would have been made before this, had it not been for protracte personal affliction. At Lake George met two gentlemen, by the name of Moser, a father and son. I assume, the father a licensed Baptist preacher, is the writer. He writes, that in connection with meetings held at Lake George, 14 persons were put through the ceremony of affasion and that " on one of those affusion or casions, &c." Such expressions, used by any exclusive, immersion, and Close Communion Baptist, imply that affusion is not baptism, netwithstanding the teaching of inspired truth, and the opinions of an overwhelmning majority, of the most highly cultured and godly men, to the contrary. He says, that in a discourse on baptism, the Baptists felt themselves wronged, and their principles misrepre-sented. A serious charge, indeed, but he fails to substantiate it. It may be that, because I intimated, that the mode of baptism could not be determined by bap-tizo, and because some allusions to Greek prepositions did not accord with his views, he concluded the Baptists were wronged. I did not say, I believe the apostolic mode of baptism was by pouring any more than by sprinkling, but that the apostles baptized by affusion, resembling the baptism of the Holy Spirit, which was by pouring, shedding forth, &c. Mr. Mosher feels, very keenly, a remark l made to the effect that the Close Communion Baptists did not recognize other denominations, as true evangelical churches. I made this statement not to misrepresent, but believing it to be a fact. I know nothing to the contrary yet. The Methodists have always respected the Baptists, but it does not follow that they must endorse all their dogmas and sanction all their usages. If such prominent men in the Baptist Church Spurgeon, Pentecost, and others of similar ability, could write condemnation

COMMITTEE his committee held in y, 2nd inst., the fol-

m Montreal Cenfere on from London Confrom Montreal Con-

from Toronto Confrom Nova Scotia undland Conf. from Newfld. Conf. to N. Scotia Con. applied to be trans-wfoundland to the N. at the transfer was B. RYCKMAN. Sec y. of Com.

ONDENCE

HE LATE REV. YY, B. D.

LSON,-The remains Penny, B. D., were nterment in the famon Saturday, April m on the following ge concourse of peoral. The Revs. John and James B. Heal. ce. Bro. Dove and iresses to the assem the church. As Bro. ason, the members of dge of F. and A. Ma. Lodge Bro. Penny tended his funeral h masonic honors. was very impresshight following, his d by a funeral serwriter of this notice el, chap. 12, verse 35, sion of the sermon a life and death was as crowded by an atand we trust that y the death of this ified to all. JOHN GOODISON. 1878.

F METHODISM. HOLSON,-Will you ugh the medium of EYAN, to thank those readily responded n in your paper of uest those members Conferences who

equired information, Especially those prior to 1855. The ate of reception on admission to full Conference and the velled up to present has a spare copy of N. B. and P. E. I. I would be thankful nail it to my address. rapidly as my pastoin the preparation of yet to have it ready previously stated. raternally,

GE H. CORNISH. Grimsby, Ont.

V. A. S. TUTTLE N ASSAILANT.

me weeks ago an e Christian Messenr, of Lake George, less misleading, to d have been made been for protracted At Lake George the name of Mosassume, the father acher, is the writer. n connection with George, 14 persons ceremony of affusof those affusion ocxpressions, used by ion, and Close Comthat affusion is not ding the teaching the opinions of an ority, of the most godly men, to the nat in a discourse on ts felt themselves principles misreprearge, indeed, but he . It may be that, that the mode of determined by bap. allusions to Greek accord with his the Baptists were say, I believe the tism was by pouring prinkling, but that y affusion, resemble Holy Spirit, which ling forth, &c. Mr. teenly, a remark I t the Close Commu. ot recognize other true evangelical statement not to misng it to be a fact. I ng it to be a fact. In a contrary yet. The ways respected the not follow that they their dogmas and tages. If such pro-Baptist Church as and others of similar condemnation rite condemnation nion," can it be ex ominations who are, the Lord's table, as

the Baptists do recognize other denominations as true evangelical churches, and that "Close Communion" does not imply to the contrary, I will most gladly recall my statement, and give Mr. M. what information I have concerning the associa-tion referred to. Until such information is given, multitudes will regard my statements as correct. Bearing upon this, I

MAY 18.

will trouble you, Mr. Editor, with a part of a letter from the Toronto Daily Globe: "A stormy meeting of the Ottawa branch of the Evangelical Alliance was held last evening, at which the Methodist, Presbyterian, Congregational, Methodist Episcopal, Reformed Episcopal, and Baptist Churches were represented.

"Rev. Mr. Gordon called attention to a letter in the Canadian Independent, written by Rev. A. A. Cameron, pastor of the Baptist Church, Ottawa, in which Mr. Cameron takes the ground that the Baptists are the only evangelical denomina-tion. Mr. Gordon stated that this remark was a source of great pain to him and to other members of the Alliance, as it seemed to him to claim the position that Baptists constituted the only true visible church in Christendom. After a lively discussion, during which the several ministers present strongly censured Mr. Cam-

eron for giving expression to such views. " Rev. Mr. Gordon moved, seconded by Mr. George Hay, 'That the Alliance, hav-ing heard the Rev. Mr. Cameron's explanation of the words referred to, deeply regret that he does not accord to the other members of the Alliance the same liberty in the interpretation of Scripture, in his reference to the ordinances of the church, that they accord to him.' The resolution was carried unanimously."

If Mr. Moser means by pernicious ways the attitude he assumes towards Methodism at Lake George, I would advise a change. He did not hesitate to pronounce the special services " the works of the devil." Permit me to add that the revival at Lake George was one of unusual power. Thirty connected themselves with the Methodist Church, twenty-one of whom I baptized, and nine had been preimmersion. Others are meeting in classes we were enabled to form.

Yours, &c., A. S. TUTTLE.

May 9, 1878.

OPEN LETTERS ON BAPTISM.

LETTER NO. II.

MONCTON, N. B., May 1, 1878. REV. JOHN BROWN, Baptist Minister: Dear Sir and Brother,-

III. MUTILATED LEXICONS. The Toronto Index and St. John Visitgiven in my Catechism of Baptism, are not correct. It has seemed extremely strange to me that respectable Baptist periodicals should make so erroneous an assertion. Not one statement was made in the Catechism of Baptism without the most positive assurance that its positions, on the points under discussion, were absolutely impregnable. And yet, assertions have been made, by respectable assailants, that I have incorrectly quoted some of the Greek lexicographers. It was clear that there was something wrong somewhere. The mystery has at length been solved.

It is ascertained that different editions of the lexicons of the same authors give different meanings of baptizo. In some instances, different copies, of the same edition, of a lexicon, give different meanings of the word baptizo. Some persons have recently made the remarkable discovery that lexicons are made to sell. Lexicographers and publishers, it appears, strange though it may be, desire to make money out of the sales of their books. Their lexicons are sold for use in universities, colleges, academies and other schools. Baptists will not patronize those publishers whose lexicons give the offensive words "pour upon," and "sprinkle," as meanings of baptizo. Scholars, and teachers, of other denominations, do not measure the value of a lexicon by its rendering of the one word baptizo. Lexicons, therefore, have been so changed as to suit the scruples of Baptist preachers, and

thus secure a wider market. Let us see how Liddell and Scott's lexicon have been manipulated; and that may be taken as a sample of other mutilated publications. Deans Liddell and Scott, of Oxford University, founded their first Greek lexicon upon Passow's work; and this was republished in New York, under the editorship of Professor Drisler. It is much less voluminous than Parsons, and more convenient for use in schools.

From the "Graves-Ditzler Debate," p. 404, (Southern Baptist Pub. Society Report) I quote as follows:

"Of late this lexicon has been completely manipulated by immersionists. Yet it does not sustain them for the simple reason that their whole history is so monstrous, unscientific, and absurd, it cannot be sustained.

" Liddell and Scott, first, define baptizo, "to dip repeatedly, dip under;" second, they erase the second part, and put it dip repeatedly;' then they change again and give 'wet, pour upon.'... In the sixth edition it is patched again. They early editions. Here they have changed, creed.

10. Dr. Graves has been as erroneous in sels materials may be saved.

unfit to commemorate the Saviour's dying love, can look upon it in any other light, than an imposition and a stigma upon on no other word. It is a good lexicon than an imposition and a stigma upon on no other word. It is a good lexicon—the Christian religion? But if Mr. admirable. But who can attach any im-Moser, or any other man, will show that portance to what they say on this word the Baptists do recognize other denomination after these facts? It is a good lexicon, though, only because it is simply a con-densed translation of Passow."

The charges made against Liddell and Scott's lexicon were easily sustained by a comparison of the lexicons in use. An explanation was therefore sought from Professor Drisler, of Columbia College, New York,-the American editor of the lexicon. Professor Drisler wrote, in reply, to Dr. Graves, a Baptist minister, as

"NEW YORK, February 9, 1878.

"J. R. GRAVES, LL. D., "Dear Sir: -Soon after the appearance of the American edition of Liddell and Scott's Greek lexicon, changes were made in relation to the article baptizo, which I never saw. Rev. Dr. Duncan (who made those changes), an Alumnus of our College, and at the time editor of the Southwest Baptist Chronicle (I think), of New Orleans, even before consulting me, denied the truth of any intentional alteration to suit any personal or sectarian views. In reply to a request from him, I stated what I here repeat to you: that the article baptizo stood in the American lexicon, and it was given in the first English edition from which it was printed; the first half of the lexicon having been set up before the second edition was received. as follows :

"Baptizo, fut. ideo (bapto) to dip re-peatedly; of ships, to sink them, Polyb. 2. 51, 6, etc. Pass to bathe, Eubul. Naus. 1; hoi bebaptismenoi, soaked in wine, Lat. vino maledi, Plat. Symp. 176 b, ophlemasi bebaptisthai, over head and ears in debt, Plat. Galb. 21; meirakion baptisomenon, boy drowned with questions, Heind Plat. Euthyd. 227 D.-2, to draw water, Plat. Alex. 67, ef. bapto.-3, to baptize,

New Testament. "You will see that here the significations 'to steep,' 'to wet,' 'to pour upon,' and 'drench,' are omitted. I had no theviously, some by affusion and some by ory to maintain which should pervert the proper signification of the word, nor had the publishers; and I made no change in the article, as it stood in the English

> "In the last English edition the article is given as follows: Baptizoo ful. ioo, to dip in or under

water, Aristoph. philoon, of ships to sink them, Poly. 2, 51, etc.

"The above statement meets, I trust your entire question. Yours very respectfully,

H. DRISLER." Dr. Graves, who is the most prominent Baptist controversialist in America, pro-

fessed to be acquainted, previous to the publication of Professor Drisler's letter, with the manipulations of the lexicon, and the reasons therefor. And he explains as follows (Graves-Ditzler Debate, p. 317): " Professor Drisler, of Columbia College, New York, brought out an American edition of this great lexicon. In the meantime scholars in England and on the

continent examined the defination of baptizo, and the authority quoted for it, and remonstrated with Liddell and Scott, and called their attention to the fact that the authority cited did not at all sustain such a definition. Convinced of the fact they struck it out of their second edition, as a definition unsupported by any Greek authority. Professor Drisler, in the spirit of a true scholar, published a card, informing the people that his second edition would be conformed to the second English edition, and 'to pour upon' was

struck out of his next edition. . Professor Duncan wrote to know why the American did not conform to the English edition. He was informed that it would be made to do so. Thus the question we are discussing has been forever settled by Pedobaptist sprinklers thmselves."

What points are now made apparent? 1. The meaning of the word baptizo, in Liddell and Scott's lexicon has been repeatedly changed.

2. The early editions gave us significations of baptize : " to dip repeatedly "not one dipping, but dipping repeatedly; and "to wet," "to pour upon," etc.

3. The early editions never gave im-

merse as one of the meanings of baptizo. 4. An American edition of Liddell and Scott was tampered with, without the knowledge of his editor, while it was passing through the press, and so mutilated as to favor the immersionist theory.

5. Dr. Graves asserts that the changing of the signification of baptize, was through the influence of English and continental " sprinklers," and that Professor Drisler acquiesced in the changes.

6. Dr. Graves, having made his statement, rejoices because he imagines that, by this nice little arrangement, this question "has been," as he says, "forever sets tled by Pedobaptist sprinklers themselves."

7. Professor Drisler, however, gives another coloring to this picture. It was not a "sprinkler" that did this at all. It was Rev. Dr. Duncan, the editor of the Baptist Chronicle, who "stole this march" upon the unsuspecting editor of the lexicon.

8. Professor Drisler distinctly affirms that he made no change in the article as it stood in the English copy.

9. The charges made by Rev. Dr. Duncan in the lexicon, were, apparently, specially in the interest of the immersionist

accounting for the mutilating of Liddell and Scott's lexicon, as he has been in teaching the Scriptural mode of baptism.

11. Dr. Graves' account of the changes in the lexicon, and of the agency by which the changes were made, is characteristic of himself. He is about as accurate and candid in his statement of this lexicon affair, as he is when discussing other phases of this controversy.

12. The lexicons, though important, are human productions, and their utterances are to be cautiously received.

And now, Brother Brown, do you not see that it is very easy for Baptists to say that they have Liddell and Scott, and all the great scholars, and a host of others besides, who give the rendering you need for baptizo, and not one of whom, "absolutely not one," gives sprinkle or pour. As your denomination has changed our good old English Bible, and issued a mutilated edition, that teaches immersion, and that practically, so far as such a partisan book can, unchristianizes all christians who are not immersionists, so you have issued mutilated lexicons adapted to the necessities of your creed. Of course, Baptist readers, and students and teachers, will buy the books that teaches their theology. Why should they not? Mutilated lexicons are probably now in every college and academy in the land. Why should In this second edition the whole article is not mutilated lexicons, that do not favour sprinkling or pouring, be as plentiful as mutilated Bibles that teach immersion? So long, Brother Brown, as your denomination accepts and approve mutilating tactics, in this theological controversy, you are not likely to be delivered from the thraldom of doctrinal error.

> I am, dear brother, Yours truly, D. D. CURRIE.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Vice-Admiral Sir E. A. Inglefield, C.B. F. R. S., who is to take charge of the fleet on this station, arrived in the Nova Scotian on Sunday morning from England, accompanied by his lady. His flag was hoisted on H. M. S. Rover at eight o'clock Monday morning, and received a salute of 18 guns.

A man named William Jones, of Auckland, New Zealand, has through a firm of solicitors there claimed to be the half brother and sole heir of the late Archbishop Connolly. As the Archbishop made a will the validity of Mr. Jones' claim need not be disputed.

On Tuesday-week a colored man from Preston went to Lawrencetown on business.
While there he thought he would amuse himwattle and bait. The man hooked a fine salmon weighing 14 pounds, which he managed to land. Anglers with such rough gear are not usually so fortunate.

The six convicts, who escaped from the Halifax Penitentiary last March and were recaptured, were up for trial before the Halifax Supreme Court on Wednesday. They all pleaded guilty with the exception of Turnbull, but the jury returned a verdict of guilty against him without leaving the box. A few days ago, a little daughter of Mr.

Daniel Scott, of Amherst, N. S., was butted down by a calf, and then trampled upon by the animal, which broke her leg. The schr. Gaphella, which arrived at Port

Medway, N. S., on the 7th inst., from the Banks, reports that on the 4th, two of the crew, named John Fralic and - Publicover, left the vessel in a dory and were lost in a

On Friday night last four men arrived here from East Halifax, where they had landed after being adrift in two small boats for several days without food or water. Two of them belonged to the crew of the fishing schooner Vesta of LaHave, and leaving their vessel on the western banks at 4 a.m. on Friday, they were lost in the fog and pulled around for some time, but were unable to find any boats. They finally landed on Monday afternoon thoroughly exhausted. The other two belonged to the American fishing schr. Ida A. Thurlow, of Eastport, Me. They left their vessel on Saturday morning and their experience was similar to that of the others. They reachland on Tuesday afternoon.

The Liverpool "Times" says that on the 7th inst., while seven young men were out in a boat fishing in Lake Tupper, near North Brookfield, Queen's Co., the boat swamped, and two of the party-Eldridge Burke and Havelock Beals-were drowned. bodies were recovered after being in the wa-

A wedding of a somewhat novel character took place at St. Mary's Cathedral last week. The bride was a white girl of French descent, named Alice Farol, belonging to Sheet Harbor, and the bridegroom was a noble chieftain of the Mic Mac tribe with an unspellable name. Both seemed to be quite contented with the match, and the red bridesmaids and groomsmen were delighted.

The brigt. Rockland, Cann master, from New York for Sydney, is reported a total wreck at St. Esprit, C. B. She is insured for \$10,000 in Halifax Offices. The vessel is owned by Messrs. Archibald & Co., North Sydney. The Rockland was a vessel of 238 tons register, built at Sydney in 1871.

The barque Chebucto, of Windsor, Capt. Charles Lawrence, from Rotterdam for Halifax for orders was wrecked at a place called Gill Cove, at the mouth of Halifax Harbor, last week. She struck on the rocks during a dense fog, and it was only by the strenuous exertions of some fishermen in the neighborhood, who were attracted to the spot by the cries of distress that the crew were saved. The Captain was badly injured by being thrown over the wheel when the vessel struck, and the sailors lost nearly all their clothing

Messrs. E. Churchill & Sons, Hantsport, and the captain were the owners of the Chebucto, which was, it is said, not insured. She was a vessel ot 802 tons register, built at

At Lower Granville, Annapolis Co., on Wednesday last, Mr. George Shafner fell from an Apple tree and, striking on his head, sustained injuries which caused his death on Thursday morning.

Mr. Thomas Woodaman, blacksmith, this city, met with painful but not serious injuries at Rimouski railway station, on Wednesday last. He endeavoured to step from the train while it was in motion, but fell to the platform, and was cut about the head. Mr. Woodaman was on his way to Manitoba, where he had decided to locate.

It is stated that Mr. J. S. Hutton, the valued Principal of the Deaf and Dumb Institution in this city, has been requested to accept the charge of a similar institution in Belfast, Ireland, and that he will shortly leave here to take the offered position.

The brigt. Thomas Albert, of Halifax, Capt Stewart, which sailed from Cienfuegos April 17th, laden with molasses for Halifax or Boston, went ashore April 25th at Bemini Island. Bahamas, and became a total wreck. The crew were saved, and part of the cargo will be saved. The Thomas Albert was a vessel of 112 tons register, built at Barrington in 1862, and owned by Messrs. Bremner & Hart,

A large number of seals have been captured off our coast this spring. Some of the farmers and fishermen along the shore between Port Hood and Broad Cove will realize handsome profits from the visit of these

NEW BRUNSWICK & P. E. ISLAND

Pilot Allan McEachern reports to the Chatham Advance" that he was boarded off Tracadie on Friday last, by Capt. Cormier, of the schr. Flash, who had been seal fishing at the Magdalenes, left there March 27th with a cargo of 80 seals, and when off the south east point of Anticosti, was caught in the ice and drifted down off Tracadie, being then 32 days in the ice. On Thursday morning Capt. Cormier commenced an attempt to saw his vessel out and on Monday morning succeeded in getting clear, without having sustained any

The boy Lordly, who has been missing from Portland for several days, and who, it was supposed, had been kidnapped, has turned up in Woodstock. When discovered he said he ran away from home on account of having received a beating.

Some nine or ten years ago, a telegraph line was erected through Hillsboro' and Hopewell to Harvey. It remained in operation over a year when, owing to insufficient pat-ronage and the failure of localities to pay the bonus agreed on with the New Brunswick Telegraph Co.. the wire was removed below Hillsboro. The people have, however, again obtained telegraphic communication. The construction of the Albert Railway secured a telegraphic wire as far as Hopewell, and the Western Union Telegraph Co. have just supplied the link to Harvey.

While two men were working upon a stag-ing at Mr. Elias S. Flaglor's building, corner of Dorchester and Carleton streets, St. John, last week, on of the supports gave way. The men were about thirty feet from the ground and one of them fell to the earth, while the other was in such a position that he grasped the sill of an open window and saved himself by clambering into the house. The one who

Diphtheria is very prevalentin Sussex; several deaths have occurred, and other persons are lying dangerously ill. Douglas M. Fairweather has lost a little boy. A girl named Cohan, who was living at W. H. Culbert's, was also seized with this disease and died after a short illness. Mr. Culbert has two children now lying in a very dangerous state. Measles have also been very common here this spring.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., is excited over an opement, the parties to it being a girl about 15 and a servant man named Wilson. They disappeared on Saturday evening. Miss Campbell has since been discovered in North Wiltshire. So far as is known they have failed to have the marriage ceremony performed.

Amongst the vessels on the stocks in Hopewell Cape is a schooner being built there by a company of ship-carpenters and others, for Capt. Andrew Stewart, to be launched in the month of July. Her dimensions are :- 86 ft. keel, 26 feet beam, and 10 and a-half feet hold. She will be 284 tons, carpenters measurement, and of good carrying capacity. She is built of spruce and hardwood, and will be one of the strongest and best vessels ever built at the head of the bay. No expense appears to have been spared to make her in every way a superior vessel. This is the second schooner built by this company. Mr. John Condon is the foreman. The plan adopted by this company is to get the whole

vessel taken up in small shares. The Quarries at Mary's Point are full of activity, about 75 men are employed, and a stone of superior quality is being got out.

A mare owned by Mr. P. H. Nugent, of St. Martins died suddenly in the city on Wednesday-week, some hours after having come in with the St. Martins mail. The mare. which was known as the Stewart trotter, was worth \$200.

Woodstock has been thrown into a state of excitement over the finding of the bodies of six infants in the graveyard just out of the and 150,000 lbs. codfish; 27 from Georges, town on Monday last. Some of them were wrapped in pieces of cloth while another body was enclosed in a small box. Another search was to have been made on the following day.

The farmers in the vicinity of St. Andrews are taking advantage of the fine weather to get in their crops. In consequence of the Government's importation of seed wheat a to open negotiations for the amelieration of larger area than usual of that cereal is being the condition of the inferior clergy of France,

Four hundred tons of hay have been taken to Weldford station by rail during the past winter. In many places among the French, at the North, hay is very scarce and cattle have, in numerous instances, nothing to eat except such twigs as they can browse.

The steamers have commenced their trips between Summerside and Point du Chene. The body of the late Mr. Zebedee Ring, merchant, of St. John, N. B., came out in

the Nova Scotian, from Liverpool, G.B. Mr. Jacob Schurman, of P. E. I., a graduate of Acadia College, who it will be remembered won the Gilchrist Scholarship several years ago, recently obtained the degree of Doctor of Science at Edinburgh.

The coroner's jury in the case of the death of Mr. Lounsbury, in St. John, failed to find who was to blame. A fire in Woodstock on Thursday morning

last destroyed a barn (in which it broke out) and three houses, besides damaging adjacent

The corner stone of the City Hall in St John has been found and the contents saved in a good state of preservation. The building was erected for the Commercial Bank in 1838. The newspapers, documents, coins, &c., recovered from the cavity of the stone are of interest to all citizens of St. John, and to some of the older ones recall memories of by-gone days.

UPPER PROVINCES.

The hay crop around Montreal will be unusually large this year, it being now about three weeks in advance of former years. In some fields near Lachine the crop is about twelve inches high already. The warm weather and favorable rains of late have contributed to this result.

A young villain named Jean Baptiste Moss deserted his father's house at Point St Charles about a week ago, carrying off a valuable suit of clothes belonging to his father. Immediately after his departure, the young man's infant brother was found lying in the wash sink where he had placed him, and where it was nearly drowned by the water running on it from the tap.

Rev. Dr. Topp has tendered his resignation as pastor of Knox Church to the Toronto Presbytery, the duties being too arduous for him. The Presbytery has appointed a committee to confer with Dr. Topp and the managers of the church on the subject.

But for the unfortunate accident to the Sardinian," Captain Dutton and crew were to have given a concert in Quebec on the 29th in aid of the building fund of the Y. M.

There was quite a snow and hail storm in Ottawa County on Friday afternoon last.

The case of John W. D. McLagan, commercial traveller of New York, against the proprietors of the Allan Line of steamships, which was an action for damages through physical injuries received by falling through a hatchway while a passenger on one of the defendant's steamers, and in which the original judgment in favor of plaintiff was confirmed at last term of the Court of Appeals, has been settled. The defendants appealed from the last judgment to the Privy Council, and the case was about to come up before that body, when the Messrs. Allan last week settled it. The judgment with costs amounted to some \$16,000.

The first locomotive of contract for the Pacific Railway was despatched to Fort William from the Canadian Engine Works on Tuesday.

The Volunteers of Montreal have been served with twenty rounds ball cartridge, as preparation against Fenians.

The statement of the Bank of Montreal is published and is considered satisfactory. Full profits for year ending 30th April were \$1,430,903; dividends paid, 12 per cent. A diabolical attempt was made to wreck

the Quebec train near Arthabaska. The driver, stoker, and others were saved by a miracle. Seven freight cars were wrecked with the engine. No passengers were injured A fatal fire has occurred at Canawaga, Indian Village. One man was suffocated and

MISCELLANEOUS.

burned to death.

At the last Paris Exhibition, 6,000 police, 5,000 soldiers and sailors, and all the exhibition employees, as well as 1,200 Roman Catholic priests, received Bibles or Testaments through the instrumentality of the British and Foreign Bible Society. Altogether 120,000 copies were given away. The Society is taking active measures for prosecuting the same work at the coming Exposition.

The French custom officers at Havre, have refused permission to land arms from the United States on French soil, intended to be transported through France for the Russian

A despatch from Berlin says at 3.30 this .m, 11th inst, as the Emperor William were returning from a drive with the Grand Duchess of Baden, several shots from a revolver was fired at him in the avenue. Nobody was hurt. The person who fired the shots was arrested. For some time a mysterious craft called the

Race Horse" has been preparing at New York for a voyage to what was vaguely described as the West Coast of Africa. To the infinite relief of the Spanish and English Consuls, she has been seized by the sheriff for debt. Her cargo included a quantity of arms and ammunition.

The United States Consul-General at Berlin reports in Washington that an international exhibition of paper and stationery, and industries relating thereto, will be held at Berlin from the 16th of July to the 31st of Aug. The U. S. Consul at Hamburg reports that

shipment has begun of lean cattle from the United States, to be fattened on the Schleswig-Holstein meadows for the European market. A large number of laborers on the extension of the Chicago & Alton Railway between

Several hundred have congregated at Glasgow, where one was killed and another badly The "Cape Ann Advertiser" says :- The number of fishing arrivals reported at this port the past week has been 36, as follows-8 from the banks with 150,000 lbs. halibut

Mexico and Marshall, Mo., are on strike.

with 400,000 lbs. codfish; and one from the South, with 250 bbls. mackerel. Pope Leo has transmitted instructions to the French Bishops to give their support 10 the Republic as the only Government possible to-day in France. It is also said His Holiness has asked the French Government who at present are left with the scantiest

means of support. The extraordinary decision of the British Court admitting opium into Japan still excites discussion among foreign envoys, who generally regard it as a violation of the treaty on the part of the English authorities.

There is great activity among British and Russian ships in Japanese waters; all are preparing for sea service with much haste. The British squadron are to watch the harbor of Vladisnostock. Russian cruisers are re-

ported in the Pacific. The Prince of Wales has assured the French Government that England will not take any measures respecting the Suez Canal without first consulting France.

While John Anyl, superintendent, was carrying an unprotected lamp in the Glendower Colliery, near Minersville, May 9, it ignited causing a terrible explosion. Anyl was thrown against a wall of coal and died soon after Thomas Morgan also died from injuries re ceived by the same explosion.

WESLEYAN' ALMANAC MAY, 1878.

New Moon, 2 day, 8h, 36m, Morning. First Quarter, 9 day, 6h, 18m, Afternoon Full Moon, 16 day, 10h, 17m, Morning. Last Quarter, 23 day, 9h, 27m, Afternoon New Moon, 31 day, 9h, 33m, Afternoon,

date.	Day of Week.	SUN.		MOON.			Px Px
		Rises	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets.	HH
11 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Wednesdy Thursday Friday Saturday SUNDAY Monday Tuesday Wednesdy Thursday Friday	4 53 4 51 4 50 4 48 4 47 4 46	7 0 7 1 7 2 7 4 7 5 7 6 7 7 7 8 7 9 7 10	4 5 4 29 5 1 5 41 6 32 7 34 8 43 9 58 11 13 A 28 1 45	11 11 11 56 A 46 1 38 2 34 3 31 4 28 5 23 6 14 7 4	6 17 7 23 8 31 9 35 10 36 11 28 m'rn 0 13 0 48 1 15	7 22 7 55 8 2 8 5 9 3 10 10 4 11 3 m'rri 0 3
11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	Saturday SUNDAY Monday Tuesday Wednesdy Thursday Friday Saturday SUNDAY Monday	4 39 4 38 4 37	7 13 7 14 7 15 7 17 7 18 7 19 7 20 7 21 7 22	3 2 4 19 5 39 6 59 8 16 9 26 10 24 11 9 11 39	8 43 9 34 10 28 11 24 m'rn 0 24 1 25 2 25 3 20	2 3 2 24 2 49 3 17 3 49 4 32 5 24 6 26 7 31	2 5 4 1 5 1 6 5 7 4 8 2 9 1
21 23 24 25 26 27 29 30 31	Tuesday Wednesdy Thursday Friday Saturday SUNDAY Monday Tnesday Wednesdy Thursday	4 28 4 27 4 27 4 26 4 25 4 24	7 28 7 24 7 25 7 26 7 27 7 28 7 29 7 30 7 31 7 31 7 32	mo'n 0 12 0 82 0 54 1 11 1 28 1 47 1 6 2 31 3 0	7 43 8 24 9 5 9 51 10 39	8 45 9 46 10 50 11 54 A 57 1 58 3 1 4 4 5 11 6 18 7 24	10 4 11 2 A 1 1 2 3 1 4 1 5 1 6 4 7 2

High water at Pictou and Jape Tormentine, 2 hrs and II minutes LATER than at Halifax. At Annapolis, St. John, N.B., and Portland, Maine, 3 hours and 25 minutes LATER, and at St. John's, Newfoundland 20 minutes EARLIER than at Halifax. At Charottetown, 2 hours 54 minutes LATER. At Westport, hours 54 minutes LATER. At Yarmouth, 2 hours 20 minutes LATER. FOR THE LENGTH OF THE DAY.—Add 12 hours to the time of the sun's setting, and from the sum sub-stract the time of rising.

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

"ROCK OF AGES."

To the Editor of the Wesleyan.

SIR.-Toplady's beautiful verses, "Rock of Ages," are widely known and as widely admired. But as they now appear in many collections of hymns-that of the Methodists among the number-they dif. fer materially from the original production of the author. Without stopping to inquire whether it is just to a writer to take such liberties with his works, it may be safely said, that all the changes, which have been wrought in the hymn under consideration, are not unquestionably improvements. Such at least seems to be the opinion of those who would be judges, for in many modern bymnals- Toplady's verses are found restored to the form in which they were first given to the world. As some of your numerous readers may not have seen the hymn as it originally appeared, and probably would like to have an opportunity of doing so, I will transcribe for insertion, with your approval, in the columns of the WESLEYAN.

"Rock of Ages cleft for me, Let me hide myself in Thee; Let the water and the blood, From thy riven side which flowed Be of sin the double cure, Save me from its guilt and power.

Not the labor of my hands Can fulfil the Law's demands; Could my zeal no respite know, Could my tears forever flow, All for sin could not atone, Thou must save, and Thou alone. Nothing in my hand I bring, Simply to thy cross I cling, Naked, come to thee for dress, Helpless, look to thee for grace, Foul, I to the fountain fly, Wash me Saviour, or I die. While I draw this fleeting breath, When my eye strings break in death When I soar through tracks unknown See Thee on thy judgment throne, Rock of Ages, cleft for me Let me hide myself in Thee"

As thus written the hymn has been translated into Latin and Greek by that ripe, classical scholar, the Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone; and in regard to the former language at least the work was performed so successfully that a Roman Catholic author of considerable note, pardonably mistook it for a production of some ecclesiastical poet of the Middle Ages, and not unnaturally therefore made a claim upon it as church property. It would not be regarded, I am sure, as pedantic in the WESLEYAN to reproduce the Latin ver. sion, for the pleasures of the not inconsid erable class of its patrons, who are acquainted with that tongue. I therefore

"Jesus, pro me perforatus Tu per lympham profluentem Tu per sanguinem tepentem, Tolle culpam, sordes munda

Coram te, nec justus forem Quamvis tota vi laborem, Nec si fide nunquam cesso, Fletu stillans indefesso, Tibi soli tantum munus, Salva me, Salvator unus

Nil in manu mecum fero, Sed me versus crucem gero, Vestimenta mudus oro, Opem debitis imploro, fontem Christi quaero immundus

Dum nos artus vita regit, Quando nox sepulchro tegit, Mortuos cum stare jubes, Sedens judex inter nubus,

The authorship of the "Rock of Ages." was once in dispute and there was quite a valiant controversy, maintained for sometime over the respective claims of the famous Calvinistic divine and the sweet singer of Methodism. But that was after, both were done with writing hymns "on these low grounds," whether they were so employed or not in the happy sphere to which they been transferred. Whilst the combatants were plying their weapons with such vigor and determination, those in whose behalf the contest had been joined, were perchance singing in responsive strains the beautiful hymn itself-the production of the one-or the equally celebrated stanzas-"Jesu Lover of my soul" -the pious utterances of the other. It is well that strifes of mortals are confined to earth.

I close with a remark of Spurgeon, which, though it deals with only one of the parties alluded to, is nevertheless appropriate and well put-"Toplady was one of the best of men. Greater bitterness than he showed to Wesley, it would be hard to find except in his antagonist; equal sweetness as to love for Jesus, and devotion to the cause of the Gospel, can be found nowhere, unless it be in the men whom he lived and died denouncing."

Wolfville, April 22, 1878.

IN THE POOR HOUSE.

At the session of the Central German Conference in Louisville last Fall. the presiding bishop, Haven, in his address to the candidates for admission into full connection, spoke of the trials and hardships of the ministry together with its compensations. In the course of his remarks he made some witty allusions to the possibility of some of them ending their days in the poorhouse, which he thought was not, after all, the most undesirable place for a man to go.

Of course all the bishop said, was said in a vein of pleasantry, and he never once dreamed of the likelihood or even possibility of a Methodist preacher. who was faithful to God and the Church actually going to the poor-house. Yet some of the preachers, however, were anything but pleased with the prospect the bishop set before them, and were very free to give expression to their

At the recent session of the Northern New York Conference, at which Bishop Haven also presided, a scene transpired which, we think, will forever destroy the Bishop's desire to indulge in a witticism of that kind again. The scene is thus descrirbed in the regular report of that Conference, as we find it in the New Advocate.

Athrilling incident occurred on Monday. Rev. J. F. Widmer explained to the Conference that in the Oneida County Almshouse, one mile from that place was a former member of the Oneida Conference, who located in 1851, with no prospect of coming to want, but now was penniless, and all his near relatives were dead. Chaplain M'Cabe, with true chivalry, moved to take a collection for his support while he lived. With great enthusiasm two hundred and eighty-seven dollars and sixty cents were promptly given. On motion of G. M. Mead, he was readmitted to the Conference upon the presentation of his certificate of location, and next year will receive his support from the Conference as a Conference claimant. The highest point of enthusiaem was reached in the fternoon, when, by vote of the Conference, the brother was brought from the poor house and given a seat on the platform, while Chaplain M'Cabe led the Conference in singing, "All hail the power of Jesus' name!" William C. Loomis is the brother's name.

The thought that a minister of the Gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ should end his days as a pauper in the county poor house was not more pleasant as a reality, we opine, to our genial and witty bishop that it was to the Conference of ministers over whom he at that time presided .- Western Advocate.

ALL ABOUT A BRICK

A correspondent of the Evening Post, gives the following account of a personal experience:

One bright morning in month of November, some years ago, I was preparing to go down town, when the servant informed me that a man was waiting at the front door to see me. "Tell him I'll be down in a moment," said I. On going to the door a man of tall stature and robust appearance, called me by name, requested assistance, saying that he had a large family, a wife in delicate health, and no means to procure food for them. "You appear to be strong | ing died in convulsions.

and healthy; why don't you work?" asked I. "Simply, sir, for the reason that I cannot procure work."

Not having any work to give him I thought I would test the sincerity of his intentions. "If I give you work what pay do you want?" "Anything, sir, you choose to give me, so long as I obtain means for my suffering family." Very well," said I, "I will give you wenty-five cents an hour if you will carry a brick on your arm around the block for five hours without stopping." Thank you, sir, I will do it." hunting a while I found a brick, placed it on the man's arm, started him on his walk, and then went down town to my

Not having the least faith in the faith in the man's promise, I thought but little more of it, yet as I knew I should be back within the five hours l determined to see if he performed his work. My business kept me away rather later than I expected, so I had to forego my usual walk home, and took a Fourth Avenue car to be back within the five hours.

As I approached the corner of the street where I reside I found a great crowd of persons gathered-two fire engines, a hose cart and a hook and ladder truck. Upon inquiring where the fire was I was informed that it was false alarm, and that what brought the people together and occasioned the agitation was the spectacle of a tall man carrying a brick on his arm for nearly five hours. The neighbors were looking at him from the windows and doors as he passed along; some thought he was crazy, but when spoken to his answer was: "Don't stop me; it's all right." As he interfered with no one he was allowed to walk on undisturbed. Where is the man now?" I asked. There, you can see him at the other end of the block walking with his head down," was the answer.

He was just about turning the corner, and I waited till he had performed the circuit, then, taking him quietly by the arm, I marched him to my house. why he was carrying that brick, and a dollar. The object soon became known, for as he passed the houses small sums were given to him by different persons, and he was well satisfied with his days work. "But," said he, "what shall I do to-morrow?" "Why," replied, "go early in the morning to the houses from which you received the money and ask for work, and no doubt you will find some one who will put you in the way of getting it; then report to me." The following afternoon he informed me that he had been sent to a German, who kept a pork establishment on Third avenue, and who wanted a clerk to keep his books. He was to get five dollars a week if his work proved satisfactory, and his duties began on the following day. Before leaving me heasked for the brick which had brought him such good luck, and I gave it to him. Within the year I ascertained that the man had been transferred to a larger establishment of the same kind, with a salary of one thousand dollars. Three or four years after this I was riding in a street car, when a well dressed man accosted me with a smile, and asked me if I knew him. Seeing me hesitate, he said: "Don't you recollect

the man who carried the brick?" He then informed me that he was doing a fine business on his own account, had laid up money and expected soon to build himself a house up town.

"What became of the brick?" I in-

"That brick, sir, has always occupied a place on our mantlepiece, and we value it as the most precious of our little possessions. It has made our fortune."

A practical joke was played in Berryville, Missouri, not long since, which was followed by fatal consequences. As a man was passing a grave yard at midnight two men sprang from behind a monument and shouted at him. He ran home and went to bed, but was so nervous that he could not sleep, and before morn-

DAVID GRAY'S ESTATE. Over his forge bent David Gray. And thought of the rich man across the

Hammer and anvil for me," he said And weary toil for the children's bread For him soft carpets and pictured walls,
"A life of peace in his spacious halls." The clang of bells on his dreaming broke; A flicker of flame, a whirl of smoke.

Ox in travis, force grown white hot, Coat and hat were alike forgot. As up in the highway the blacksmith ran

In face and mein like a crazy man.

And women prayed as women will. While o'er the tumult the wailing cry, Of frightened children rose shrill and

School-house afire!" Men's hearts stood

Night in its shadows bid sun and earth The rich man sat by his hearth. Lord of wide acres and untold gold, But wifeless, childless, forlorn and old. He thought of the family across the way:
"I would," he sighed, "I were David
Gray."

The blacksmith knelt at his children's bed To look once more at each smiling head My darlings all safe. Oh God !" he

My sin in Thy boundless mercy hide. Only to-day have I learned how great

Hath been Thy bounty and my estate.' FUN WITH A SPIDER.

Spiders in many respects are just like ther animals, and can be tamed and etted and taught a great many lessons which they will learn as readily as a dog or cat. But you must take the trouble to study their ways and get on the good side of tham. One day I had been reading in a book how spiders managed to get their webs across streams and roads, and from the top of one tall tree to another. I went out and caught a large garden spider, one of those blue-gray sprawling fellows, and fixed him up for my experiment.

I took a stick about eighteen inches in length and fastened a piece of iron to one end of it so that the stick would stand up on that end of itself. Then put this stick in the center of a large tub half full of water, and placed the followed by a lot of boys. In the mean spider on top of the stick. I wanted to time the firemen, engine and hose cart | see if he could get to the "land" which rattled off. The man was thoroughly was the edge of the tub, without any tired out when I took him into my hall help. He ran down first one side of the and seated him on a chair, while my stick and then the other; each time he servant went for a little wine and some | would stop when he touched the water. thing to eat. I paid him forthwith a and shaking his feet as a cat does, he dollar and a half. He informed me would run up again. At last he came that while making one of his rounds a to the conclusion that he was entirely lady came out of a house and inquired surrounded by water-on an island, in fact. After remaining perfectly quiet on his giving her the reason he received for a long while, during which I have no doubt he was arranging his plans. he began running around the top of his stick, and throwing out great coils of web with his hind feet. In a few minutes, little fine strings of web were floating away in the slight breeze that was blowing. After a little, one of threads touched the end of the tub and stuck fast, as all spider webs will. This was just what Mr. Spider was looking for, and the next minute he took hold of this web and gave it a jerk as a sailor does a rope when he wishes to see how strong it is or make it fast. Having satisfied himself that it was fast at the other end, he gathered it in till it was tight and straight, and then ran on it quickly to the shore; a rescued castaway, saved by his own ingenuity. Spiders are not fools, if they are ugly, and He who made all things, has a thought and care for all. The earth is full of the knowledge of God.—Congregationalist

UNCLE JOHN'S BIBLE.

BY WM. M. F. ROUND.

John Malcom had a hard time of it. The neighbors called him "shiftless." Some shrewd, money-getting and money-keeping farmers said he had "no faculty," whatever that may mean. He had the air of a man for whom life has been too much of a burden. Things had indeed gone contrary with him: circumstances had switched him off the track of prosperity, and he wasn't able to get back again. The grooves of thrift in England are very narrow, and he didn't fit them.

The man had no bad habits; he didn't drink, or swear, or gamble, or even smoke-in short, he had all the negative virtues, and many a positive virtue besides. His brightest virtue was faith. He believed in God, and, however dark his path seemed, he always had this star to guide him. It is an immensely compensating thing to have faith, and with it a man can endure almost any bade them all a grateful good-by, and

John Malcom's wife was in the best sense of the word a helpmeet. She counted no toil for her family as too much. Nothing discouraged her. She would go singing about her work from earliest dawn till a rather late bedtime. and though she had to do so year in and year out, never complained of her lot as a hard one. Her idea of life was a struggle to make both ends meet, and she never thought of murmuring at the struggle because she believed it led to a reward of perfect rest and peace. She believed in God and in working for His glory. She swept and scrubbed and mended and baked and churned and cooked with a firm belief that it was everybody's mission to work themselves through the world into the kingdom of Heaven. She did all her work to God's glory without even thinking of the matter, and she had as sunny a face and as happy a heart as any princess in the

At the period when my story begins, the Malcoms had two children, Harry, aged twelve, and Mollie, aged ten. Harry, brown ss a nut, supple-jointed strong in his arm, brave in his heart, full of life and spirits, with no idea of being afraid of work, and determined to make the most of his opportunities. Mollie was pale and delicate, a sweet and gentle child who was generally tired without knowing why, and whose blue eyes had a certain sadness, as if the light and bustle of life were too much for them.

The elder Malcoms began life happily enough, with a little farm bought and paid for, a little money in the bank, and both of them in good health and spirits. Everything went smoothly during the first year. The crops were excellent and large. Harry was born and was a healthy and happy baby. Their home seemed to promise all that was bright and beautiful. The second year misfortunes began to come upon them. There was a long mid-summer drought and all the crops failed. But John Malcom found some work to do, at low wages to be sure, but it prevented the need of drawing on their little hoard. But when winter came Mrs. Malcom was taken sick with a fever, and Harr had the whooping-cough, and what with doctor's bills, and bills for help, and the other incidental expenses of sickness, when planting-time came, John found that his little bank account was reduced to nearly nothing. Then there was another disastrous summer. This time it was the army worm, which justified its name, and left John Malcom's field all but desolate.

About this time John did come pretty near being discouraged; but he got out his old family Bible and read all the comforting promises and prayed for strength to work and faith to trust, and then he went on with his plodding. It was up hill work, though, and few resting places. A wife in poor health, a baby to care for, and a farm that had no crop to speak of for two years, and only one pair of hands to do it all.

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Still John Malcom worked on, trusting in God. But he did not thrive. When a man begins to go down hill it is hard to overcome the impetus and turn in the other direction. It was only year or two before John had to borrow money on his farm, and then there was the yearly burden of interest to pay. The barn and fences began to get out of repair, and John had to work all the time to get bread enough to eat, so that he couldn't repair them.

It was at this point that the neighbors began to say that he was "sbiftless." When John thought the burden of his life was already beyond his strength, there came another burden to him. This was about two years before the date of my story. An uncle of Mrs. Malcom's who had for years been in the West, came home to die. He came to John Malcom's a poor, broken-down man, who had consumption fixed upon him, and John hadn't the heart to turn him away from the door. He lived with the Malcoms till he died, and they waited upon him tenderly. Mrs. Malcom was well now, and said she didn't mind a little work for "poor Uncle John," though everbody knew that poor Uncle John made her a very great deal of trouble indeed. At last the old man died, and before he died he took his old Bible and read them a chapter then, wrapping the book up careful-

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only bequest to Harry. "Here, my was taken out of the steel pretty effecboy," he said, "this is all I have to tually, and the wood was browned and leave. It is the best legacy I can give somewhat charred. He tossed them you. Read it carefully, let its contents | behind as useless. Then he pulled out cheer you and help you, and if the one by one his precious books. He battle of life seems to you sometimes found his eyes growing moist when he hard, remember this book teaches you found in what a condition "Swiss Faall the way through to work and trust." | mily Robinson" and "Robinson Crusoe"

and laid it away carefully among his left readable. Then he tried again and treasures; but as he had a Bible of his this time brought out Uncle John's own, he didn't so much as remove the Bible. The thick paper that had wrapcoverings of the one his great uncle had it was burned off, the twine that tied it given him. Harry kept all his treasures in an old disused oven, and he laid the Bible there with the rest. These old fashioned brick ovens are as good as patent safes to keep things in; that is if nobody happens to make fire inside.

To everybody's troubles I suppose there comes, some time or other, a climax-a turning-point-when night is left behind and day begins. John Malcom and his wife thought that they had a hard life, and Harry too thought it rather hard that he had been taken out of school and go to work with his father : but nobody murmured, everybody was hopeful, because now they were beginning to get a little ahead. John Malcom had not only paid the interest on his mortgage, but had reduced the principle a little, and the crops were beginwas in good health again, and they were all cheerful and happy. But the crisis or all their troubles was yet to come, and, like the crisis of a fever, it was the most painful part.

Harry and his father had been off all day long to market, and it was a little after sunset when they neared home. They had a mile or so to go when they were met by a neighbor who came running to them with his face full of anxiety and pain. They knew something had gone wrong, and could hardly wait for their neighbor to speak. At last he did speak, saying:

"John Malcom, I've got bad news for you."

"Nothing has happened to my wife or child?" asked John, turning pale.

"No, they are safe."

"Thank God! What is it, then?" Then the neighbor told them how that two or three hours before, while Mrs. Malcom was making up the fire to get their supper, the chimney had caught fire, and it being a dry time the fire had spread to the roof and the whole house had burned. John Malcom groaned aloud at this dismal intelligence.

"We tried to save the barn," continued the neighbor, "but it was no use; everything was so dry."

Poor John! the tears actually came into his eyes, and he said.

"This is hard, very hard; and at my time of life, too."

Harry tried to comfort his father, telling him he could work, and that he was just beginning life, and would work his very fingers off to build up a home. At last they came in sight of the house. It was a most pitable sight. There under a tree, were a few household goods that had been taken from the house, and sitting among them was Mrs. Malcom, weeping sadly, and holding Molly to her heart and trying, between her sobs, to quiet the child's fear and trembling.

"O John," she said, as she saw her husband, "what-shall we do? How can we bear it? After all these years of toil, to see it all swept away. It is too hard, too hard."

"We'll have to begin over again," said, work and trust."

All that remained of the old house was its chimney, and the great, round top brick oven. They stood there, stark and black with smoke, a dismal monument of a ruined home.

Harry thought of his treasures, a few toys, his skates, a score of well-thumbed books, and Uncle John's Bible. He supposed, of course, they'd be destroyed but he thought at any rate he'd go and look. So he did. He picked his way among the hot brands, and with the toe of his boot opened the oven door. The heat came out into his face and singed his eyelashes. He stepped back a minute and considered; then he went and brought a pail of water and dashed it into the oven. Now it was steam instead of heat that nearly blinded him, but the to the whole system.

ly in thick brown paper, gave it as his they broke in his hands; the temper Harry received the book gratefully, were, only a few pages in the middle was only ashes, and the brown covers were warped out of shape, and the edges of the leaves were burned black. But the reading was all right. It was rather hot still, but Harry seized it and carried it to his mother.

"Here it is," he exclaimed, "not quite spoiled. We can read it yet. See the reading part is all right," and he laid it in his mother's lap and began turning over its leaves.

What makes them all grow brighter? He turns over the leaves, and with each leaf there is an exclamation of surprise. The neighbors gather round and stand amazed. They turn over leaf after leaf, and at frequent intervals a crisp, new bit of printed paper drops out. They turn and turn, and at last have found and counted some two hunning to be better, and Mrs. Malcom | dred of these bits of paper. What are they that they all look to them so curiously?

Only five dollar notes and ten-dollar notes, and twenty-dollar notes and fifty dollar notes, and now and then a huddred-dollars note, and not one of them burned beyond redemption.

They count them up and make out \$3,100, all Uncle Jonn's savings, and there is a letter besides, expressive of the dead man's gratitude, and asking a blessing on the family.

Right there and then, with the smoking ruins of their old home before their eyes, with their neighbors and friends all about them, with the deep twilight growing into darkness, they kneel down and thank God for his goodness, and pray for God's blessing on the bounty they have so unexpectedly re-

Now John Malcom is no longer "shiftless." There is a new house built over the ruins of the old one, with the same old chimney and oven. The farm prospered wondrously last year; Harry is at school again; in the sitting-room, on a table of its own, is Uncle John's Bible, and over it hangs a tastefully wrought motto, in which the words "Work and Trust," shine out in letters of gold, and it is the motto of the family.—Christian Weekly.

The public are cautioned against imita tions of the Pain-killer, and to be suspicious of persons who recommend any other article as "JUST AS GOOD;" many of these they make a little more profit upon, but which have no qualities in common with the Pain-Killer.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM excites expectoration, and causes the lungs to throw off the phlegm or mucus; changes the secretion and purifies the Blood ; heals the irritated parts; gives strength to the digestive organs; brings the liver to its proper action, and imparts strength to the whole system. Sold by Druggists.

In the cure of Consumption there is probably no known medicine equal to the Syrup of Hypoposphites prepared by Mr. James I. Fellows, chemist, St. John, N.B. A number of cases have come under our notice the past year when the results said Harry. "We'll do as Uncle John | which have followed its use have been astonishing. We write this unsolicited by any one, and advise the afflicted to try it. Editor "COLONIAL FARMER."

> THE VITALIZING NUTRITIVE-TONIC QUALITIES of Robinson's Phosphorized Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Lactophosphate of Lime would indicate its great value as a Restorative and Invigorator in that low condition of the system prevailing in patients recovering from Diphtheria as well as Fevers, especially in those of a Typhoid character; while, if taken when the first premonitory signs of lassitude and weakness appear, it would have a tendency to prevent the attack, or lighten it and shorten its duration. The cases in which it has been used fully bear out this

> hypothesis. It stimulates the enfeebled powers and builds up and gives fresh life and vitality

reaching with a stick, to pull out his skates. The straps were so burned that

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Stations. WILL ARRIVE : At 10.40 a.m. (Express) from Riviere du Loup, St. John and Intermediate

At. 8.00 p.m. (Express) from St. John and Intermediate Stations. At 9.15 a.m. (Accommodatiou) from Truro and Way Stations.

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BOOK COMMITTEE

ADJOURNED MEETING Of the Eastern Section of the General Book Committee will be held (D.V.) at SACKVILLE, N.B., on WEDNESDAY, June 26th, at 3 p.m. JOHN McMURRAY, Chairman

PREACHER'S PLAN, HALIFAX AND DARTMOUTH,

SUNDAY, MAY 19th.

Brunswick St. 11 a.m. Rev. G. O. Huestis Rev. W. H. Heartz. Grafton St. 11a.m. Rev. W. H. Heartz Rev. G. O. Huestis Kaye St. Rev. J. C. Ogden Rev. Godfrey Shore Charles St. 11a.m. Rev. Jas. Sharp Rev. W. L. Cunningham 7p. m. Cobourg St. 11 a.m. Rev. J. C. Ogden Rev W. L. Cunningham BEECH STREET Dartmouth 11 a.m Rev. Godfrey Shor Rev. J. Sharp

RECEIPTS for "WESLEYAN." FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 8th.

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

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

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Rev Joseph Hart Mr Fredericks, 2; Mr John Bell, 2 Rev A D Morton Captain Fred Brown, 2 Rev H P Cowperthwaite John Howard, 2

Rev W G Lane Wm Swallow, 2 Rev W R Pepper Flora McCallum, 1; T T Higgs, 2; Seli, 1 Rev J J Colter

Rev J England Nelson Kilcup, 1; N T Mosher, 2; Rev J N Parker Terrance Curran, 2

Wm Drier, 2.

Rev John F Betts Frederick Mellish, 2; Jno Rendell, 2 Rev John Craig Matthew Lodge, 250

Rev W Bennett G B Moffatt, 2; John Nisbett, 2 J F Muncey, 2; W C McKinnon, 2; T G Wilbur, 2; Alonzo Taylor, 1; Jacob B Delong, 1; Mark Lambert, 2

MARRIED.

At the Methodist Parsonage, Florenceville, May 2nd, by the Rev. J. J. Colter, Mr. Richard Reed, of Centreville, to Miss Annie Holmes of Green field, Carleton, Co. At the residence of the bride's father, May 4th,

by the same, Mr. Albert Hutchinson, to Alberta, eldest daughter of Theodore Estey, Esq., of Wicklow, Carleton Co.

On the 1st inst., by the Rev. J. F. Betts, at the residence of Mr. Solomon Vessey, Miss Rebecca Stinson to Mr. Thomas Drummond, both of Free-By the Rev. Isaac N. Parker, May 1st, Mr. Robert Wilson to Catherine McPherson, all of Richibucto, Kent Co., New Brunswick.

On the 9th inst., at the residence of Joseph Bullock, Esq., uncle of the bride, by the Rev. Benjamin Chappell, James Dempster, of Halifax, to Miss Mary Ann Atkinson, of Hamilton, Ont. At Petite Riviere, April 11th, by Rev. P. Prestwood, Mr. Obed W. Huey, to Miss Emma C. Mosher, all of Petite Rivier.

DIED

At Avondale, Hants County, April 18th, Ann Church, aged 70 years. After a quiet and prayer-ful life she calmly fell asleep.

At Avondale, Hants County, May 1st, after a few days severe affliction, Ira Harvie, aged 41 years. The deceased was highly respected and

At La Tave Island, April 22, Samuel J. Walfield, aged 29 years. He died in the peaceful prospect of At La Have Islands, May 6th, Trenetta Watfield,

aged 7 months. At Nashwaak Village, on the 3rd instant, of Diphtheria, Jennie Edith, eldest daughther of Wil-liam H., and Elizabeth Bradley, aged 7 years and

At Renfew, Hants Co., on the 6th May, of inflamation, Edward Canfield, eldest son of Stephen Canfield, of Wallace, aged 34 years.

MARKET PRICES. Reported weekly by J. W. POTTS, Commiss

Merchant, St. John, N. B., and J. H. BENT. Agent King's County Produce Depot, Halifax, NS MARKET ON SATURDAY, MAY 18th, 1878, .20 to .21 .17 to .20 Butter, Firkins .20 to .21 .20 to .21 Do Rolls .07 to .08 Mutton per lb. Lamb, per lb by quar. .08 to .09 Hams, smoked, per lb. .12 to .12 Hides, per lb .06 to .07 .06 to --.08 to .10 .10 to .11 Calfskins, per lb Pork, per lb .07 to .08 .08 to .09 .08 to .10 Veal, per lb .06 to .07 Tallow, per lb .06 to .07 .07 to .08 rough per lb. .05 to .06 .04 to .05 Beef, per lb .07 to .09 Eggs, per doz. .12 to .13 .12 to .13 Land, per lb. Oats, per bushel .11 to .12 .45 to .46 .42 to .45 Potatoes, per bushel Cheese, factory, per lb .14 to .15 .14 to .15 Buckweat meal .10 to .11 1.75 to 2.00 Do 2.25 to 2.50 Lambskins each .40 to .41 .35 to .40 Turnips per bushel Chickens, per pair .50 to .55 .45 to .60 Turkey, per lb .15 to .16 .12 to .14 Geese, each Ducke, per pair Beans, green per lb .50 to .60 .15 to .16 Parsnips, pr bushel Carrots, per bushel .15 to .16 .45 to .46 \$4.00 to 5.00 5.00 to 5.50

TRURO DISTRICT.

THE ANNUAL MEETING Of the TRURO DISTRICT will (D.V.,) begin at Tuesday, June 11th, 1878,

At 2 p.m. The Quarterly Official Boards would do well to appoint delegates who will pledge themselves to attend, and such brethren are urgently entreated to be present in order among other business to elect their representative to the ensuing General Con-By order, JOS. G. ANGWIN.

Fin. Sec May 17, 1878 IN THE PRESS.

TO BE ISSUED IN A MONTH BAPTISMA:

Discussion of Biblical and Classical Baptism, exegetical and critical, and an examination of the "qualifications" of "A Review etc."

A former tract published as "Baptisma was simply a Sunday Evening Address to the "Young People."

This new Book on Baptism will deal with the most recent questions of the Baptismal contro-Orders for copies will be received at once, and promptly answered.

Price 75 cents. JOHN LATHERN. Charlottetown, May 10, 1878

DOLLARS a day to Agents canvassing for the FIRESIDE VISITOR. Terms and Outfit Free. Address, P.O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

NOTICES OF THE MEETINGS OF GENERAL CONFERENCE COMMITTEES.

The Transfer Committee of the General Conference will meet in the Mission Rooms, Toronto, the second day of May, 1878, at 2 o'clock, p-m. E. RYERSON, Chairman.

The Hymn Book Committee of the General Conference will meet in the Methodist Church in the city of Quebec on Wednesday, the seventeenth day of July, 1878, at 10 o'clock, a.m.

E. RYERSON, Chairman.

P.S.—The names of the members of this Committe Are as f. llows:
"Hon. L. A. Wilmot, Dr. Wood, Dr. Douglas, E.
H. Dewart, J. Lathern, John A. Williams, G. S.
Milligan, J. Carswell, Alex. Sutherland, John Mc
Murray, Duncan D, Currie, Alex. W. Nicolson, E.
B. Harper. Prof. Burwash, William Williams, Jno
Macdonald, Dr. Stewart, and Hon. Wm. G. Strong.
(General Conference Journal». p. 185.)

As most of the members of this Committee will be engaged in the business of the May District Meetings and June Annual Conferences, I have named the earliest day after the Annual Conferences that I thought would be convenient for the members to meet.

GOLD Any worker can make 12 dollars at home Costly outfit free. Address TRUE & Feb 9. 1 year

VALUABLE

BOOKS

English Literature and Language-A History of the Language from the Norman Conquest, 2 vols. by Geo. L. Craik, LL.D

History of the Church in the 18th and 19th enturies-by K. R. Hagen. back, D.D., translated from the last German Edition by J. F. Hurst, D.D., 2 vols.

Theological Essays—W G T Shedd, 2 50 DD

1 50 Augustines Confessions Memoirs of Norman McLeod, DD-2 50 2 vols. in one Memoirs of Thomas Arnold. D D-by

Dean Stanley-2 vols in one Lay Sermons, Addresses and Reviews, by T H Huxley, LL.D., F R S Four Phases of Morals-Socrates,

Aristotle, Christianity, Utilitarin. ism-by John Stuart Blackie Natural History of Atheism-by John Stuart Blackie

Manuel of Mythology, Greek and Roman, Norse and old German. Hindoo and Egyptian by A S Murray of the British Museum

Books and Reading; or What Books shall I read and how shall I read them—by Noah Porter, D D, LL.D, 4th Edition 200

The Paraclete; An Essay on the Personality and Ministry of the Holy Ghost with some reference to Current Discussion by Joseph Parker, D D, London

Salvation by Christ; Discourses on the most Important Doctrines of the Gospel-by Francis Wayland 100 The Pluralty of Worlds with an Introduction by Dr. Hitchcock

Life of Prince Consort—by Theodore Martin, 3 vols., with Portraits and Views, American Edition The Greville Memoirs—Complete in 2 vols., American Edition

Scripture Doctrine of Retribution; a 1 25 History of Opinions onflict between Religion and Science, by J W Draper, M D, LL.D, 8th Ed. 1 75 Field Paths and Green Lanes; Coun-

by Whymper Ancient Life History of the Earthby H A Nicholson, FRSE, Illus-

try Walks in England. Illustrated

England in the 18th Century-Lecky, 2 vols Memours of Gen W T Sherman-by Himself-2 vols. in one

The Christian Creed: its Theory and Practice, by Rev Stanley Leathes, Language and Languages; Chapters on Language and "Families of

Speech" By Rev F W Farrar, DD, Chalmers Sermons, Complete Charnock on the Attributes, complete 2 75 McCheyne's Works, Life, Lectures and Sermons complete in 1 voi

FOR SALE AT THE



TENDERS, addressed to the POSTMASTER GENERAL, will be received at Ottawa, until noon of Friday, the 14th June, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Malls, twice per week each way,

Herring Cove and Falkland (Ferguson's

under a proposed Contract for four years from 1st
July next.
Printed notices containing further information
as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen
and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the
Post Office of Herring Cove. or at the Office of the Post Office of Herring Cove, or at the Office of the F. M. PASSOW, Post Office Inspector

Post Office Inspector's Office, may 18—3i Halifax, 10th May, 1878

MAIL CONTRACT TENDERS adressed to the POSTMASTER GEN

ERAL will be received at OTTAWA until noon of Friday, the 17th June, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails three times per week each Sherbrooke and Head of Indian Harbor Lake

via Sonora, Wine Harbor and Indian

Harbor, under a proposed Contract for four years from the 1st of July next. Printed notices containing further information as to the conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender obtained at the Post Offices of Sherbrooke, Wine Harbor and Indian Harbor, or at the office of the Subscriber.

Post Office Inspector's Office, may 18—1;
Halifax, 3rd May, 1878.

MAIL CONTRACT

TENDERS addressed to the POSTMASTER GENERAL, will be received at OTTAWA until noon of Friday, the 12th June, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, three times per week

Antigonish and Glenelg via Glen Alpine and Lochaber.

from the first July next, under a proposed contract for four years, or until the opening of the Railway between New Glasgow and Antigonish. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Antigonish. Upper Cross Roads of St. Mary's at d Glenelg.

F. M. PASSOW, Post Office Inspector ost Office, Inspector's Office, May 18—3i Halifax. May 10th, 1878.

MAIL CONTRACT TENDERS addressed to the POSTMASTER GENERAL, will be received at OTTAWA, until noon on Friday, the 14th, June, for the Conveyance of Her Majesty's Mail, twice per week

Halifax and Sambro, via Herring Cove, Por-

tugese Cove, and Ketch Harbor, under a proposed Contract for four years from the 1st July next. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of the proposed contract, may be seen and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Halifax and Sambro, or at the office of the Subscriber.

F. M. PASSOW, Post Office Inspector. Post Office Inspector's Office, | Halifax, May 10th, | may 18—3i

SAVE THE NATION For it is sadly too true that thousands of CHIL-DREN are STARVED TO DEATH every year by improper or insufficient FOOD.

INFANTS

for it. It is a HIGHLY NUTRITIOUS and easily assimilated FOOD, grateful to the most delicate and irratable stomach, and especially adapted for the INFANT and GROWING CHILD. Invalids, Nursing Mothers,

and those suffering trom INDIGESTION will find that

s all they can desire. It is carefully put up in four sizes.

Constant users will find our Ne. 4 size (always the most economical size to buy) now much larger than formerly, thus materially lessening the ex-

WOOLRICH, Dispensing and Family Chemist Upper Water Street. Depot for Ridges Food Pick Me up Bitters, &c., with a well assorted Stock of Pure Drugs. Halifax, N.S., May 17th 1878.

Sabbath School Song Books GOOD NEWS.

(35 cts). This charming Sabbath School Song-ster has won a multitude of friends, and needs no praise from those who have heard its sweet melo-dies. But all should try it—and be pleased; the young singers are sure to be. "It may be far;"
"Beautiful Gate;" and "Hear Him calling;" are
three of the 270 glad songs, which make the use
of Good News a rerpetual joy.

SHINING RIVER.

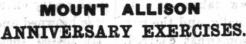
(35 cents) Is a book of the same nature and general excellence as "Good News" and differs only as the tastes of composers equally good will differ. Let your girls and boys sail on this "shining river," making the way vocal with sweet and pure lyrics like "Beautiful Vale;" "Shining Land." or "Like the Sters" Land;" or "Like the Stars."

CHORAL PRAISE (20 cents.) Is a collection of Chants, Songs, and Short Anthems, for Epis-copal Sabbath Schools. The beauty of its conents will commend it to any denomination.

Those who play the Organ for Sabbath School singing will welcome the ne CLARKE'S

REED ORGAN MELODIES. (\$2.50 Boards; \$3 Cloth;) which melodies are in true Reed Organ Style, are excellent for the "organ touch" and practise, and are unusally fresh and interesting.

Books sent by mail post free for retail price. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston, C. H. DITSON & Co., J. E. DITSON & Co., 843 Broadway, Success'rs to Lee & Walker Naw York Phila.



THE attention of the friends of the MOUNT ALLISON INSTITUTIONS is respectfully directed to the following program me of Exercises in connection with the close of the

May 28, 29, 30 College Examinations. May 31 Examinations in Academies begun. June 1 a.m. Theological Examinations. p.m. College Board.

June 2, (Sunday) a.m. Sermon in behalf **Educational Society** 7 p.m. Baccalaureate Address by President of College

June 3 a.m. Examinations in Academies conclu p.m. Exhibition of Theological Departments. Competition for Elocut prizes June 4 a.m. Anniversary Exercises of Ladies

Academy. p.m. Public Meeting of Alumni and Alumuæ Society ORATION by Hon. George E. King. ESSAY by Miss T. E. Smith.

June 5 a.m. College Commencement " p.m. Annual Meeting of Board of Gov

D. ALLISON. J. R. INCH. Sackville, May 6th, 1878.—4

NEW BRUNSWICK AND PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND CONFERENCE

The NEW BRUNSWICK AND PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND CONFERENCE of the Methodist Church of Canada, will (D.V) e held in Sackville, commencing on

Thursday, June 27th, 1878.

At 9 o'clock, a. m. First Preparatory Day, Wednesday, June 26th Stationing Committee at 9 a.m. Committee on Conference Statistics at 9 a.m.

Committee of Educational Society, 2.30 p.m

President of N. B. & P. E. I. Conference.

Missionary Committee at 7 p.m. JOHN PRINCE.

BILLETS FOR THE GENERAL CONFERENCE.

Will the Secretary of each District Meetng please forward, as soon as elected, the names of the Laymen who are to attend the General Conference, and who require to be provided with a home.

JOHN T. PITCHER, Secretary of the Billeting Committee Montreal.

NOVA SCOTIA CONFERENCE

THE FIFTH Nova Scotia Conference, Will (D.V.) be held in AMHERST, com-

Thursday, June 27th, 1878, At 9 o'clock, a. m.

First Preparatory Day, Tuesday, June 25th. Stationing Committee will meet at 3 p.m. Wednesday, 26th-Missionary Committee, at 9 a.m. Board of Examiners at 3 p.m. Committee on Conference Statistics, at 4 p.m.

At 7 p.m., a Meeting for free consultation upon Conference Interests generally. ELIAS BRETTLE,

President of Nova Scotia Conference

NOTICE.

THE NOVA SCOTIA CONFERENCE is entitled to ELEVEN Ministerial representatives in the next General Conference—and the ame number of Laymen.

The number of Laymen to be elected by each District was computed, according to the Discipline, at last Annual Conference—and is as follows,

		210 02		
DISTRICT Halifax	MEMBERS 2331	REPRESENTATIVES		
Truro	845	1		
Cumberland	1368	2		
Guys' & C.B Annapolis	. 714	1		
Annapolis	1546	1 1 2		
Liverpool	1119	1		
Liverpool Yarmouth	954	1		
	8877	11		
	S. F. H	UESTIS,		

Secretary of Conference. ENGLISH METHODIST MAGAZINE.

We will continue the Magazine to

Ministers from May to December for \$1.25. Order at once. CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT

OTTAWA, 18th April, 1878.

NO DISCOUNT will be allowed on American Invoices until further notice.

J. JOHNSON, ... Commissioner of Customs.

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CORNWALLIS, March 4, 1878 DR. C. GATES :-

Dear Sir .- I was afflicted with the Rheumatism for more than twenty vears by turns particularly in the autumn, which would seize me sometime in my shoulders and sometimes in my back but in September of 1876 it took me in my hip which made me very lame. I tried several things for relief but got none until February 1877. I took a severe cold which almost prostrated me, which time you happened at my house and recommended your No 1 Syrup to me. I confess at the time I had not much faith in it but knowing I needed Physic I purchased a bottle and commenced taking it and in one week's time I was cured of my cold and what I least expected my Rheumatism too, so that I have not been troubled with it since I think that if any person has any complaint that can be cured.

they had better try your medicine. Your's, with much gratitude. W. F. BURGESS.

Intercolonial Railway.

IMMIGRATION TO Manitoba & the Northwest

THROUGH TICLETS FOR MANITOBA AND THE NORTHWEST can be obtained and through BILLS OF LADING for household effects and for live stock signed, at reduced rates. Parties desirous of emigrating should make early

application to the newrest STATION AGENT for rates, stating by which route they prefer to go-whether by steamer from SARNIA or by raif via C. J. BRYDGES,
Gen, Supt. Govt. Railways.

Moncton, N.B., 9th April, 1878.

66 DOLLARS A week in your own town. Terms and \$5 outfit free. H. HALLET & Co., Portland, Maine.

6 for \$1, 14 for \$2, postpaid. Bedding & Green house Plants by mail. Catalogue free. Phillips & Son, West Grove, Chester Co., Pa.

VALUABLE HOMESTEAD. HOMESTEAD 191

immediate vicinity of Sackville Academy is for sale, and may be purchased on reasonable terms by private negociation. And if not sold before the first day of August next, will on that day at three o'clock p.m., be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION. Sale to take place on the premises, Apply to J. B. SNOWBALL, Chatham,

Belonging to the Estate of the late Rev. John

Snowball, situated in SACKVILLE in the

CARD.

JOS. L. BLACK, Sackville,

Executors to Estate.

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Sackville, N.B., 24th April, 1878.

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