VOL. XXXI.

HALIFAX, N.S., MAY 31, 1879.

No. 22

[Eliza Cook has addressed the 'United Service" in the following Diblin like strain, which throws Tennyson's "Riflemen Form" into the shade:

Editor and Publisher.

THE RED FLAG OF ENGLAND-THE FLAG OF THE BRAVE.

Old England thy name shall yet warrant thy fame If the brow of the foeman shall scowl; Let the Lion be stirred by too daring a word And beware of his echoing growl, We have still the same breed, of the man and the

That wore nobly our Waterloo wreath
We have more of the blood that formed Inkerman's flood

When i poured in the whirlpool of death.

And the foeman will find neither coward nor slave
'Neath the Red Cross of England the Flag of the Brave We have Jackets of blue, still as dauntless and

As the tars that Nels on led on; Give them room on the main, and they'll shew

you again How the Nile and Trafalgar were won.

To defy the proud strength of ou might, We have iron-mouthed guns, we have steel heart-

That will prove how the Britons can fight, Our ships and our sailors, are kings of the wave 'Neath the Red Cross of England, the Flag of the Brave, Though a fear might arise in our woman's bright

And a sob choke the fearful "Good bye," Yet those women would send lover, brother

friend,
To the war field to conquer or die. Let the challenge be flung from the braggets bold tongue And that challenge will fiercely be met;

And our banner unfurled shall proclaim to the That there's life in the land or the wave 'Neath the Red Cross of England, The Flag

Feby. 14th, 1860.

Southern feeling as respects the Northern dead Bishop.

Few readers not intimately acquainted with the Domestic affairs of the deceased Bishop Ames knew what Bishop Haven meant, when, in the funeral oration, he uttered this para-

"He was fortunate, or otherwise, in accumulating wealth. It is not easy for a a reformed woman. cleygymen to increase in riches and not have his heart set upon them. It is not germane to his profession. Accumulation of wealth is not ministerial—is, in fact, anti-ministerial. And he that too assidiously seeks money is in danger of becom ing its idolater. Grand as have been the visions and the aims of this churchman the means he afforded to further these aims have not been commensurate. A little hardness of the heart was revealed when these appeals came before him.

The Rickmond Advocate make this comment on the address:-

When it was given out that a late de-ceased Bishop of the Northern Methodist Church had died "seized and possessed' of an excessive property, and that his ad-ministrator was bonded for a hundred thousand dollars, the secular papers, though guardful of irritating sectarian pride, did not restrain a heat at this Dives in a shad-belly coat. Bishop Haven made in Boston an oration in honor of his buried colleague.' A Bishop must not be greedy of filthy lucre, not covetous.' This scripture would have been an awk ward text for the occasion. Bishop Haven overlooked it. He has a continental fame as an expert in finding points for eulogy in unpromising subjects, and perhaps his well known success in that direction secured him the pulpit for this service "by authority." Haven would have won immortal fame in ancient Egypt as an architect, where splendid temples were built in honor of ugly and dead apes.

This is terrific. The animus of the whole article, from which we have taken this extract, is very bitter. Bishop Ames was a party to the confiscation of the Southern Methodist places of worship after the war, and had the humiliation of seeing the act of confiscation reversed. This could not be forgotten, still, there remains the anomaly of a Methodist Bishop dying possessed of an immense fortune -a successor of the apostolic man who owned but two silver spoons, one in London the other in Bristol. May the Methodist Ministry be saved from the mercenary spirit.

Dutcher Vindicated.

Close upon the heels of that dreadful story respecting Dutcher's fall, come strong protestations from himself, his wife and Temperance friends, against the calumny. It is but simple justice to the man, and to the by his labours, that these latest ex- forms, received a perfect ovation as Fairfield (Me) Chronicle.

should be widely published.

The Daily Republican published at Wilmington, Deleware-Mr. Dutcher's place of residence-in its issue of 6th May, contains a letter from Mr. H. Roberts, President of the Dutcher Reform Club of Philadelphia, as follows:-

PHILADELPHIA, May 3rd.

MESSES. EDITORS:-I was one of a committee of three appointed by the George M. Dutcher Retorm Club, No 1, of Philadelphia, to visit Wilmington and investigate the charges against Mr. Dutcher. I was greatly astonished to find those whom I supposed were his best friends, foremost among the ones who are willing to believe these terrible reports. Can it be possible that the temperance people of Wilmington, the city where Mr. Dutcher has done so much good, believe these infamous lies.

George M. Dutcher in an innocent man, and let those who are eager to grasp at these false reports take heed lest at no distant day the tables may be turned upon them and they will be made to feel their position and have some difficulty in extricating themselves. The articles published in the Philadelphia Times stated that Mr. Dutcher had no friends in this city. To prove such nonsense as that false, let me inform you that at a meeting of our club, held on Friday night, a resolution of confidence in Mr. Dutcher was unanimousy adopted by a rising vote. We have facts to prove Mr. Dutcher innocent of everything but travelling in Mrs. Wat-son's company, a woman he believes to be reformed.

The reason he is not at home to-day is because he thinks himself persecuted by his own wife, (of course we know this to be false.) As soon as we can reach Mr. Dutcher we shall tell him the truth of the matter and bring him home to his family. And the time will have come to make his defence. Temperance people of Wilmington, remember that this man whom the rum power is striving to destroy is Geo. M. Dutcher the friend to fallen humanity. And God the supreme ruler of all things. will, in his own good time show, that Mr. Dutcher's only sin has been a too obstinate effort to save what he supposed was Yours, etc.,

HABRY ROBERTS. President of the George M. Dutcher Reform Club of Philadelphia.

In the same paper we find the following resolution, which was adopted by the Geo. M. Dutcher, No. 1 of Philadelphia.

Whereas, The committee appointed by this club to visit Mrs. Dutcher at Wilmington and ascertain from her whether the reports published in the papers, charging Mr. Datcher with desertion, cruel treatment, drunkenness, hypocrisy, &c., were true report that Mrs. Dutcher emphatically denies having said a word detrimental to her busband's character, but that she believes him to be a true and faithful and husband, and

Whereas, From other facts gathered by the comittee, Mr. Dutcher's only sin appears to be a too obstinate effort to assist what he supposed to be a reformed woman.

Resolved. That this club has the utmost confidence in George M. Ducher, believing him to be a consistent Christian man.

Montreal: The Queen's Birthday.

From an early hour in the morning Montreal was alive with preparations for the fitting celebration of Her Majesty's birthday. The sun was out in summerlike splendor, with just such a zephyr-like breeze as made it cool and pleasant. It was truly "Queen's" weather, in the general acceptation of

At the various rendezvous of the troops the concourse of sight seers was very large, and as the men marched off they were loudly cheered. The the word of God through a keyhole." first contingent to leave for Fletcher's field was the men of the Royal Naval Reserve, composed of 22 fine British tars, and Lieut. Smythe, of the Allan steamer Peruvian. The men were armed with short rifles and bayonets. They did not take part in the review. but performed excellent service in followed by the Montreal field battery commanded by Lieut. Col. Stevenson; 13th Regiment, United States Infantry, from Brooklyn, 537 strong, including 40 members of Veteran Association, all under the command of Col. Austen. Amongst the mounted officers, with drawn sword and in full uniform of a dark color, was the Rev. Henry Ward

Beecher, the chaplain. The troops were accompanied through the city by dense crowds, and enthusiastic cheers were given by the masses, who lined the side-walks all

pressions of denial and remonstrance they marched along to popular British airs, played by their magnificent band en route for Canada. of forty-one pieces.

At 11.50 all eyes were cast in the direction of the entrance on it being announced that His Excellency the Governor General and Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise were coming under escort of the Princess Louise Dragoon Guards. On their entrance they were cheered most enthusiastically by the 30,000 people who were assembled to witness the pageant.

The Governor General and Princess were mounted on splendid English charges, and both looked exceedingly well. Her Royal Highness was dressed in a dark riding habit, black hat and light veil. His Excellency was in civilian dress, his only decoration drunkard is put in prison, and his only being the Colonial Order of St. Michael and St. George on his left breast.

The party took up a position at the flagstaff in the centre of the field, affording them a fine view of the interesting scene. Shortly after, accompanied by the General in Chief, His Excellency and Princess rode along the line and the bands played the National Anthem and the artillery thundering forth the royal salute of 21 guns. When His Excellency arrived in front of the American regiment he took off his hat and addressed Colonel Austen as follows: "Officers and men of the gallant 13th, I welcome you to proud to welcome you to day as brothers in arms."

Having passed along the line, the GovernorGeneral and Princess returned to the saluting point. The feu de joie was next in order. At the sound of the seventh gun from the batteries came the rattle of musketry all along the line; after the third round hats were taken off, and three cheers were given in honor of Her Majesty. As the Brooklyn regiment came op-

posite the Governor General and Princess their band played "God Save the Queen," whilst the crowd of people on the stand behind jumped to their feet and sent up a rousing cheer. The marching of the regiment received unqualified praise. The Queen's Own from Toronto, went past in fine style, and deserved the hearty cheers which their soldier like qualities received. Very popular music was played by the bands during the march past.

After a grand sham fight in which all the troops took part, the cease firing was sounded and the troops reassembled and a line of contiguous quarter column was formed, the entire parade advanced to their Excellencies and saluted with colors dropped. This perhaps, was the formation most admired, and the salutes were remarkably well executed

GENERAL ITEMS.

It is officially announced that General Sir Garnet Wolseley has been appointed supreme military and civil commander of Natal, Transvaal and other districts that adjoin and are included in the seat of war.

Queen Anne was in the habit of hearing the Church service read in the apartment next her bedroom, and her maids dressed her while it went on, the door being left open that she might catch the words. At at a certain stage of the toilet, however, the Lady of the Bedchamber used discreetly to close the door for a short time; and on this one sturdy chaplain stopped reading. The Queen sent word that he might go on, but he declined, he said, "to whistle

The Victoria Crosses in Zululand are to Lieutenants Chard and Bromhead, and to Privates John Williams, Henery Hook. Williams Jones, Robert Jones and Frederick Hitch, and Corporal William Allen, for saving the sick and wounded in the burning hospital. Williams and Hook in particular, after the Zulus had broken in. smashed holes in four partitions and keeping the ground clear. They were dragged through these and out of a small window eight invalids, one man working while the other with the bayonet kept off

the savages. Two young men, residents of Norridgewock, met one morning and one said "Charles, I dreamed last night that you were a judge of the Supreme Court of Maine, and I was a minister, and that you called on me to open your court with prayer." Just thirty years after this Rev. Dr. Charles F. Allen, late President of the State College, happened to step into the Supreme Court room in Augusta, when Judge C. Danforth beckoned to him and prophet's people, whose land lay desolate, asked him to open his court with prayer, and, behold, the dream of thirty years was the way to the ground. The Brooklyn verified. Rev. Dr. Allen is now pastor, cause which has so greatly benefited Regiment, in their bright grey uni- of the Methodist Church at Fairfield .-

The Duke of Argyle has left London

'Tis said that Lord Dufferin is preparing a work on Canada of a political nature, and that Lord Torne is also getting up a book on Canada of a descriptive character, to be illustrated with sketches from the artistic pencil of the Princess Louise. Both works will be read with interest on both sides the Atlantic.

George H. Stuart of Philadelphia, after ten years of suspension from the Reformed Presbyterian Church for communing with other denominations and singing hymns, has been restored to membership by an order of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court. All rights are under shelter of the civil law, and the right to a just administration of church law is one of the sheltered immunities.

Drunkenness in Sweden and Norway is cured in the following manner:-The nourishment is bread soaked in wine. During the first day the prisoner receives the bread and wine with much pleasure. On the second day the food is not so acceptable. After that he takes his food with great repugnance. In general, eight or ten days of this treatment suffices to produce such a disgust of liquor that the unhappy man is compelled to absolute abstainence. After leaving prison his drunkenness is radically cured, with an occasional exception, and the odour of liquor produces an invincible repulsion.

The Emperor of Austria has just been presented with a remarkable suit of clothes The wool from which the garmen's were made was upon the sheep's backs eleven hours before the suit was completed. At Canada to honor Her Majesty's birth- 6 08 in the morning the sheep was sheared; day. We are brothers of one blood in at 611 the wool was washed; at 637 dyed; nationality and religion, and I am at 650 picked; at 7.34 the last carding process was finished; at 8 it was spun; at 8.15 spooled; at 8.37 the warp was in the loom; at 8 43 the shuttles were ready: at 11.10 seven and three-quarters ells of cloth were completed; at 12.03 the cloth was fulled: at 12.14 washed: at 12 17 sprinkled; at 12.31 dried; at 12.45 sheared; at 1.07 napped; at 1.10 brushed, and at 1.15 pressed and ready for the shears and needle. At 5 o'clock the suit, consisting of a hunting jacket, waistcoat and pantaloons, was finished

INTERNATIONAL BIBLE LESSONS

SECOND QUARTER:—STUDIES IN THE OLD TESTAMENT.

B. C. 578. LESSON X. THE VALLEY OF DRY BONES; or, Life by the Spirit. Ezek. 38, 1-10. June 8.

EXPLANATORY AND PRACTICAL.

1. The hand of the Lord. The hand is the symbol of power; and this may mean simply that a divine, all-controlling influence rested upon the prophet. Carried me out. This clause may be translated, "The Lord carried me out in the spirit." By spiritual power, the mind was transported to the scene of the vision, while the body remained in a state of swoon or trance. Valley. The same word in the Hebrew is elsewhere translated "plain." It was probably a level place surrounded by hills. Full of bones. Even though the vision may have been mental and not an objective reality, yet such plains, covered with the bones of slain armies, were no uncommon sight in the times of those ancient conquerors. The aim of the vision was: 1. To exhibit the picture of the Jewish people in their condition of captivity; and encourage them with the hope of restoration. 2. To show the state of the unregenerate world, and the means for its salvation. 3. Perhaps, also, to foreshadow the doctrine of the final resurrection. 1. "The world is a valley of dry bones, for every sinner is as one 2, 3. Round about. The prophet was

borne around the plain that he might behold the dead and decayed host from every point, and fully comprehend their numbers and condition. 2. "Let us not blind our eyes to the world around us, but realize its lifeless and hopeless state.' Open valley. Literally, "On the face of the plain." An army of corpses lay unburied on the field where they had fallen. So the condition of Israel, conquered and captive, was a spectacle to all the world. 3. " So, too, the unconverted are dead in sins before the eyes of all." Lo, they were very dry. " Lo, very dry." The flesh of the corpses had been devoured by wild beasts, and their bones bleached by the sun and the wind; a vivid picture of the whose cities were ruined and uninhabited and whose national life was extinguished. He said. The Lord puts this question to bis servant in order to show the utter powerlessness of all human endeavours to restore the shattered fortunes of his people. 4. " We must be brought to recognize ourselves as dead before we can begin to live." Son of man. A name by which the prophet Ezekiel is almost every where addressed, and expressive of his bumiliation in relation to God. Thou knowest. While Ezekiel saw no help, he knew that God was omnipotent. 5. "God may see possibilities of salvation when man can only see impossibilities."

4. Prophesy. The word here is not restricted to the sense of predicting future events, bat means any message under divine direction. Every preacher of the Gospel is in a certain sense God's prophet. Say unto them. It seemed a strange command and utterly senseless to address a prophecy not merely to bodies from which the soul had fled, but even to bones from which the flesh had wasted; but God never gives an order without reason. 6. "We are to preach salvation to all men, and count no lost soul within the reach of our efforts beyond the power of the Gospel." Hear the word. 7. "No sinner in the world is too dead to hear and heed the word of God." 8. "The word has the heart-searching power to penetrate hearts and find life in souls that seem dead in sin." Of the Lord. The prophet was commanded to deliver, not his own words, but those of the Lord. 9. " Let us never forget that we speak not by our own authority but from commissions from on high."

5, 6. I will cause. Literally, " I am causing." Even in the darkest hour of Judah's night, God was preparing the coming day. 10. "The work of salvation though by human instrumentalities, is yet divine." Breath. Rather, "life," which is expressed by theame word in the Hebrew. Ye shall live. A promise, not only of restored national existence, but also of spiritual life to those dead in trespasses and sins. Ye shall know. 11. "Those who have experienced God's grace know his power." There may be here a prophetic pointing to the historic fact that after the return from captivity the Jewish people never again lapsed into idolatry. From that time, down to the present, the Jews have "known" that Jehovah is the true God, and have worshipped him only.

7. I prophesied as I was commanded. 12. "When God commands, his messen. ger must speak, even though it be to dry bones." As I prophesied. The result of his labors greeted the prophet even while he was speaking, and pehaps sooner than he had anticipated. 15. "Let us work for and look for, immediate results in the salvation of souls." A noise. Literally, 'a voice," the sound heard all over the plain, as the scattered portions of human skeletons began to come together. Bone to his bone. Perhaps an illustration of the gathering of the captive families when they began to be inspired with the hope of return.

8. When I beheld. The wonderful trans. formation from death to life was witnessed by the prophet. 14. "So the results of God's work of grace in regenerating the soul may be seen by all in the reformed life." No breath in them. The physical organism was complete, but the life-principle was not yet implanted. A picture of the gradual restoration of the Jewish state, after its absolute destruction by Nebuchadnezzar until its complete reorganization under Ezra and Nehemiah. But more especially an illustration showing: 15. "That with the outward forms of godliness there is need of its inward spiritual power."

9, 10. Unto the wind. The same word in Hebrew is used to denote "breath," wind" and "life." Four winds. The wind is used in Scripture as an emblem of God's Spirit, which came as " a rishing mighty wind." 16. "Only a divine power can impart the principle of life to dead souls." Breath came into them. When God sends forth his power life comes to the dead. They stood. Activity fellows close upon life. An exceeding great army. 17. "The saved souls are an innumerable company as the host of

GOLDEN TEXT: It is the Spirit that quickeneth; the flesh profiteth nothing; the words that I speak unto you, they are spirit and they are life. John 6, 63. DOCTRINAL SUGGESTION: The quick-

ening power of the Holy Ghost. The next lesson is Zech. 4, 1-14.

BROTHERS.

MACHINES

nufacturers, over Iwenty different kinds in

Middleton, Annapolis Co., N.S.,

AYMOND

MACHINE IN THE MARKET

S AND DEALERS IN

among which are

Sewing Machines

FROM

\$5.00 to 10.000

HUTLES, NEEDLES.

and Extras of all kinds

ers of and Dealers in PIANOS

Weber, Steinway Emerson, &c.

D CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS. ars and sold on easy terms. Liberal reduction

ns, where not yet appointed.

CHAPLIN'S GRAND BAZAAR, THE GREAT

TOY AND VARIETY STORE 125 GRANVILLE St., own

Dolls, (immense stock)

Toys, (every variety) Cutlery, (Table & Pocket

Rocking Horses, Children's Woodenware,

Children's Carriages, House Furnishing Goods Pocket Books (150 kinds

Scissors

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

above goods in the Maritime Provinces.

PICTURE FRAMES

To those Ladies who are interested in

THE GOSPEL OF JOY

THE COSPEL OF JOY

"Glad Tidings of Great Joy."

Both words and music are of an elevated char-

Price 35 cts, for which specimen copies will be

See Deco ation Day Music in the Musical Record,

6 Cents.

Good News!

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston:

Poultry

922 Chestnut Street, Phila-

so much to say and sing about

mailed to any address.

Fancy Goods

HALIFAX, N.S d inat is SPECIAL LINES. and Bracket Saw Outfits, olical Room Mouldings, Picture Moulding Mourning Jewelry,

Oval and Square FramesGilt Jewelry,
Rustic Frames, Fine Coral Jewelry, Toilet Sets, Splints, Mottos, Mottos, Vases,
Card Board, (perforated) Scrap Pictures,
Trunks, Games and Blocks, Trunks, Satchels, Bird Cages,

Satchels, Bird Cages, Photograph Frames in Cage Cups, Brackets, fine velvet, Perches, Gravel, &c. Mirrors, Looking Glass Plate Combs, Brushes, Croquet, (Field, Parlor

ouble John-Baskets, Bracket Saws and WoodMotto Frames. The most extensive assortment of the

M,

N.S

nesses By Manufactured on the Premises at short notice and VERY CHEAP. roduc-1 00 Motto Frames, fitted only 25cts.

n The

tre, by getting up Bazaars and Fancy Fairs for charitable purposes, the proprietor will send whatever goods they may suggest to belp in getting up the same, at lowest ns to wholesale rates, and whatever is not sold Stuart can be returned.

FARMS! Fruit, Grain and Grass Farms in best part of Maryland at Panic Prices. For catalogues address MANCHA & WILson, Ridgely, Md.
may 10 ndon.

filled is a new Singing Book of unusual beauty for Gospel Meetings, Camp Meetings, Devotional Meetings and Sunday Schools.

By Rev Samuel Alman and S. H. Speck. Be contains a large number of new and very superior Hymns and Tunes. The general styte is very cheerful and bright, as befits a collection that has

acter, commending themselves to persons refined taste, and the "dancing measure" so p valent in many recent compositions has been care

K S ONDON

35cts., the genial Sunday School Song Book, is thousands of friends. Do not fail to examine and try it. There are 270 Songs, in the composition or selection of which great taste and ability is been displayed. Examine also "Shining River and "The River of Life," two standard books

C. H. DITSON & Co., J. E. DITSON & Co., 711 & 843 Broadway,

Berkshire Swine & Pure Bre ority on ture pro-Benjamin WRITE

SAMUEL A. CHESLEY, M.

Atterney-at-Law, &c., OFFICE 54 CRANVILLE HALIFAX. Jan 1 yesr.

Address Box 54

THE WEST INDIES. I am only permitted to speak at all on this occasion because I have recently been to visit our friends in the West Indies. I suppose I must tell you what I saw in connection with that visit. When I was first appointed, Sir, to the honorable office which I am now permitted to occupy my first thought was-" That means foreign travel." When my colleagues and myself, after the Conference meeting at the Mission House, proceeded to settle our departments, the West India department was assigned to me. I immediately set about the work of reading the correspondence of the year in connection with the West Indian Station. I found that there was a very universal request from our brethren that one of the Secretaries should go out as a deputation to visit them. Of course they all went for "high game" and asked for Dr. Punshon to be sent-(laughter)-but inasmuch as the West India Department has been assigned to me, the duty feel to my lot. When I found that it was inevitable, I determined to make short work of it and proceed there as rapidly as I could, for I have always found in my experience that when a difficult thing is to be done the sooner vou set about it the better. In the resolve I formed on this subject I was nobly and bravely sustained by one to whom it was a real sacrifice and suffering, but one who would be prepared to make the same sacrifice again if duty demanded and the Master called. (Ap. plause.) On Nov. 28th, I sailed from Southampton. I have been, and seen, and come back again. I visited in the first instance, the British Guinana District, including Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice. Having completed my visitation of the stations in that colony -and I think I visited every station-I left Demerara on Christmas day, and sailed for St. Vincent, and touched at Trinidad, and preached to the people, who had expected me at seven in the morning, and who had assembled at ten o'clock. The next day I touched at the island of Grenada, and held an interesting service on the Saturday morning in our chapel there. The next day I arrived at St. Vincent, and visited both the windward and leeward sides of the island: and having "done" St. Vincent with thoroughness, I proceed. ed to Barbadoes, where I attended district meetings, and I visited almost all the stations on that island; and then I proceeded to Antigua, touching on my way to Martinique, Domingo, and Guadaloupe. I was greatly interested in the island of Antigua. I visited Sandy Island, where Dr. Coke landed in the West Indies may be put upon a when he joined John Baxter, and I saw the estate of Nathaniel Gilbert, and the graves of some of our honored dead. I attended district meetings in the island of Antigua, and then proceeded to Jamaica. I called at St. Kitts, but was not able to go on shore, for the steamer did not remain. I visited St. Thomas's which is a Danish island, and where there are Methodists but no Methodism and I shall have something to say to the Committee on that subject. In the island of Jamaica I attended district meetings and visited our capital and successful institution at York Castle, a high school for boys and a college for preparation for the ministry, and I was very much delighted with everything I saw there; and the only drawback was that in driving to York College my horse took fright, and tumbled the buggy and myself into the dirt: but I escaped with a few bruises, thankful to God for my deliverance. During the course of this tour I preached very fraquently, and on one or two occasions I was betrayed into the folly of delivering a lecture. I several times administered the holy sacrament of baptism, and I am credibly, informed that a good number of little male darkies, in esse and in posse, will at a future time be known by the names of Marmuduke Osborn: and I should not be suprised if some are called "General Secretary," and others go down to posterity under the name of "deputation." I also occasion. ally assisted in the administration of the Lord's Supper; and I attended watch night services, covenant services lovefeasts, prayer-meetings, tea-meet-ings, public meetings, leaders' meetings, ministers' meetings, missionary meetings and district meetings, besides addressing the sabbath schools, day schools, and making myself generally useful. I found that we possess a very large amount of property in the West Indies in chapels, schools, and mission houses, the total value of which, so far as I can ascertain, cannot be much less than £300,000. We have large congregations in our several churches, and efficient day and Sunday-schools. I inspected several of the day schools and examined the children-bright little fellows a good many of them-in history, Scripture history, geography, and English grammar, and mental arithmetic; and I found that a great many of them answered my questions with a quickness and accuracy which would have done credit to any elementary school in our own country. We have

Barbadoes we held a missionary meeting in James' street Chapel and long before the time appointed the chapel was crowded to excess, and, unfortunately, we were necessarily guilty of "cruelty to animals," for we could not go on without our chairman, and he was late, because being a medical man he had his engagements to attend to. The people are willing to learn, but trustful, dependent, and unwilling to help themselves. The same thing obtains in the West Indies, as that to A. Gordon in regard to the Pacific. of considering churches which have asthey were still mission churches. They have gone on in the old way, and have not developed independent action, self-supthey might do. I found that there were no responsible laity. At a great many stations I asked for stewards and people capable of sustaining the office, but I ventured to think differently; and since I have been at home I have received letters from two superintendents to say that "Since you left we have a circuit steward, a society steward, and a chapel steward, and we are going to have our quarterly meetings, and our local preachers' meetings also." All this is the result of the system under which the people of these islands have lived. A great many of the vices and habits of slavery still survive, and we really need not to wonder at it.

I think our expectations concerning

the West Indies have been greatly ex-

aggerated. I think the reports which

have from time to time come to this

country from the West Indies have been

a little exaggerated too. Certainly,

exceptional cases have been taken as

typical. So in respect to individuals.

We have had sometimes an illustrious negro present here, and found him a competent man in many respects, and forthwith we have come to the conclussion that all the negroes were of that sort. But it is a mistake. We are finding it out; and the truth ought to be told with respect to this matter; I maintain that we have not been reasonable, but that we have exaggerated in our expectations. Only think that forty years ago these people were slaves. We have expected in forty years to see them in the same position in regard to independence, as if they had been a highly-civilized people who ought to be thrown on their own resources and not assisted any more. I believe anything violent would be a mistaken policy, but I believe by a gradual and judicious process our missions basis, and be better able to serve our Churches in those beautiful islands. It has been said by some people that we do not increase our membership in the West Indies now as we did in the earlier years. No church ever does, among such people. In the first years you have a very gracious movement and a large accession of members; but you cannot go on year after year increasing in the same ratio. Then, in the earlier years, we were almost alone in the field. The Baptists and Moravians were doing a good work, and were then for the mot part the church of the Islands-because the beadle was stationed at the door of every Anglican church in the island with a long whip to drive away dogs and negroes—(laughter)—and it was not till our ministry went that these people had any sort of religious teaching at all. But now we have a great many others in the field in rivalry with us in accomplishing the great work. But we do increase in the West Indies. Three years ago we reported an increase of three hundred members; last year we reported 1,000; and this year the report shows an increase of nearly 800. More than half of our entire increase of mem ber ship at mission stations during the past two years has been in the West India Islands. We are told that by this time they ought to be self supporting. Well, our people do a great deal towards the support of their own churches; and the social sneer to a great extent obtains there as elsewhere that when our people get a little respectable, and a little beforehand with the world, they suppose it is the proper thing to go to the church, and forthwith they leave us: and they do so because they can do so without being subjected to the discipline they encounter as communicants in some of the churches, and without being called to order as they would be in our own churches, for I may say that in the West Indies discipline is admin-

istered sometimes at a fearful cost to our membership. I was told that at one of the stations of the St. Vincent and the Barbadoes District there were eighty-one expulsions, mostly on account of the prevalent immorality of those lower middle and upper lower classes. They have only the labouring poor-the men who were slaves, and are at present little better. - and the rich. There is little sympathy between them, and for that reason our churches have not strengthened and hardened as you may think they might have done; but these people in the West Indies, as a church and a do contribute, and contribute largely. people, the confidence of the communi- I think Methodist people ought to know ty. They crowd at our meetings. In that in the case of the several churches

in the West India District the grant is | House of Commons long ago, has been alaccording to what they raise in the district for mission purposes. They have their missionary meetings and collections, and what they raise for missionary purposes is the amount of our grant.

money, these poor people last year rais-

ed £1,500; in Barbadoes, £1,200; St.

Jamaica, £2,620; for trust purposes,

and for all purposes an aggregate of £16,282. Many of the people are, in which reference has been made by Sir | giving their money, subjected to the same sort of influences as people at We have been in danger of late years home. For instance, some time ago a missionary meeting was being held, and sumed a proper pastoral position as if the minister was among the contributors, and cried out, "Nelson Coffee, one dollar.,' Nelson Coffee was in the chapel, and he said: "You say. Mr. port, or self-goverment to the extent | Nelson Coffee and I give you two dollars." "Well," said the minister, "If you give me five dollars I will say, Nelson Coffee, Esq." "Massa, me pay the found none. I was told there were no money." (Loud laughter.) That seems to be apportioning the honourable designation of "Esquire" there pretty much as we do at home. (Laughter.) do not know by what principle people who prepare subscription lists are governed, or why they call one person "Mr. John Smith," and another "John Smith, Esq.';" but if ever they have a difficulty they will perhaps recollect how it is got over in the West Indies. (Laughter.) Some time ago a letter was delivered at a house in the West Indies, addressed John Matthews. Esq.' The lady of the house said: "We have no John Matthews, Esq.," here. Just then the negro stepped up with "Please, Missey, that letter for me," "Oh," she said, "I did not know you were 'Esquire, "Oh, yes," unswered the man, "gentlemen that wear shoes and stockings are always called 'Esquire.'" (Laughter.) I make a present of that little anecdote to my brethern who have to prepare letters, and they will in future know by what principle to be guided. (Laughter) Then we are aware of the importance of raising a native ministry in the West Indies. We are doing this, though we are not doing it so rapidly as we should like. It is being done, notwithstanding, and one-third of the ministers at our West India stations are natives. (Hear, hear.) Sir I will not presume to occupy the time of this meeting longer. I have a long story to tell, but I will tell it at some of our local meetings. I have one more word, and only one. We have a great work to do in the West Indies, and a great interest at stake-a work we must not abandon or starve, and a work which, I maintain, has paid us very well in the past. We have now 50,000 members of Society, 15,000 people under our ministry, and 50,000 children in our day and Sunday schools. persons who will say that this conversion We must not starve the work, and we to Christianity is often but external and must not think of giving up, just now, the result of our toil and sacrifice for a hundred years. We must wisely and judiciously consolidate and extend this work, and put it upon a better basis. I am quite sure the West India Islands are deeply grateful, and I venture to say to this great meeting and to the President of the Conference, in the name of these good people of the West Indies: "Have patience with us, and we will pay you all."

> EXTRACT from an address delivered in Exeter Hall, London, by the Hon. SIR A. GORDON, Governor of Fiji, and Ex-Governor of New Brunswick, on

WESLEYAN MISSIONS IN FIJI.

The Hon Sir A Gordon, G.C.M.G., Gov. ernor of Fiji, on rising to address the meeting was received with loud and prolonged applause. His Excellency said : Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen.—I plause.) I, for my own part, never lose find myself placed in a somewhat embarrassing position. My honourable friend in the chair has called upon me to support a resolution which he has put to the meeting. Now, in the first place, that resolution was so ably proposed, and so ably seconded, that I am sure no support to it was required, but, had such support been necessary, I fear that mine would have come too late, for the meeting has already adopted the resolution. Therefore, properly speaking, I ought simply to bow to the chairman and resume my seat. ("No. no," and laughter.) But still, I believe that I was asked to support the resolution chiefly because it was desired that I should give such testimony as I can afford to the work—the greatest and most satisfactory work performed by the Wesleyan missions in that remote part of the world with which I am at present connected. (Applause.) That testimony it affords me the highest pleasure and gratification to give-(hear, hear)-but, before giving it, I must make one brief apology to you. and it is this: we laymen seel that we have some disadvantage in addressing such an audience as this in the presence of many of our clerical brethren. They are accustomed at least once, and probably more than once a week to speak in public. (Laughter.) We have no such year, a sort of autobiography of him was experience, and any little experience which I may have had in that line in the | published some time ago by this Society, | carried on.

most wiped out by subsequent events. say here, or if I make frequent references to the formidable bundle of notes which I In British Guiana, in class and ticket hold in my hand. (A laugh, and "hear, hear." My testimony to the work which have seen going on in the Pacific is not Vincent, £2,000; Antigua, £2,500; in perhaps really of much importance. Still, it is the evidence of a man who is not a member of the Wesleyan body, and who in the course of a varied life has had opportunities of observation which if he has not wholly thrown them away, must enable him, more or less, to form some judgment on what is put before him. It is the testimony of one whose official position ensures his being made acquainted with all that can be said against the missions, and with every kind of accusation that can be brought against them. In that capacity, I say, my evidence may not perhaps be considered as utterly valueless. (Applause.) I therefore give it: and I say that in my opinion it is impossible to use exaggerated language, or to speeak in too strong terms of the wonderful services and the wonderful results, both religious and social, which have attended the Wesleyan missions in the Pacific. (Loud applause.) All those who are acquainted in the slightest degree with the history of Wesleyan missions must be more or less acquainted with the history and origin of their mission to Fiji. You all know, therefore, what was the state of the country when that mission was undertaken. You all know what, within the memory of living men, that condition was-(hear)-perpetual tribal wars, cannibalism, infantcide, murder of widows, every kind of evil and wickedness perpetrated universally. Those were the characteristics of the people of the Fiji Islands. What is their condition now? (Applause.) Their condition now is different from what it was then as can possibly be conceived. (Applause.) Out of a population of something like 120,000 more than 102,000 are regu lar attendants at Wesleyan churches-(loud applause)-and the remaining 18,-000 are not heathens, but for the most part members of other Christian Church-(Renewed applause.) Those who have not made open profession of Christianity. are but few old men here and there, who are not to be considered or thought of when speaking of the Fijians as a people. The people of Fiji are now a Christin people. (Loud applause.) Not to mention smaller and inferior places of worship, about 800 churches have been built. (Hear, hear.) Of course there are some unreal. Those statements I certainly am prepared emphatically to deny. (Ap-No doubt in some cases, where you come to a population of these numbers, the profession of Christianity will be but slight and external. No doubt also, in many cases, their ideas of theology may be different from our own. I dare say that many Fijians habitually use words and expressions which we use, attaching to them very different meanings and ideas from those which are associated with them in our minds; but still on the whole I am quite sure that the lives and hearts of thousands among them are really swayed and guided by Christian principles, and that Christian doctrine does exercise a real and true influence over their lives and actions. (Hear, hear.) Out of sixtytwo ordained ministers now employed in those islands, over fifty are natives, and nearly all the lesser teachers, such, for instance, as school teachers, number over 3.000, and these are natives also. (Apan opportunity of going into a native church, and hearing a native minister preach. [Applause.) I have often asked these ministers, when they have concluded their sermons, to give me the notes from which they had preached. Most of them preach from written notes; though they do not write the whole of their sermons. In that way I have got quite a library of Fijian theology—(a laugh)—and I can assure you that, for the most part, it is very good theology too. [Hear, hear.] I have listened with great admiration to sermons preached by native ministers-admiration not only of their intellectual power as showing that they had grasped and understood the doctrines they were preaching, but also as evidencing that they themselves felt that which they desired to teach to others. [Applause.] There are manw of them to whom I have listened with pleasure, and, I trust, not wholly without profit. One among them I must especially mention. His name occurred to me while you, Sir, were reading that list of worthies who had departed this life during the last year. He was not in immediate connection with this Society, and, therefore, his name would not come before you. I refer to a native minister, the late Joeli Bulu. [Applause.] Before his death, which occurred last

and is to be had at your Mission-house in the city. Well, Sir, I do not know that I Therefore, I beg to apologise to you if have ever, or hardly ever, heard from any you find me hesitate and falter in what I preacher, English, or native, or foreign sermons that came more from the heart or went more direct to the beart, than the sermons of that man. | Applause.] I have heard him to speak, for a long time, to large audiences, who were wrapt in the stillest silence. It was impossible to hear Joeli Buli preach without feeling that he was a man whose heart was in his work. who was thoroughly in earnest in doing his Master's business, and who himself had attained that "peace in believing." to a knowledge of which he desired ta bring his hearers. [Applause.] He was one of those men of whom we emphati. cally feel that he has seen God's face. which he now sees for ever. (Hear, hear, I hope I am not wearying you. [" No. go on." If I do not weary you there is one other sermon I have heard that I should like to mention before I go on. It was a sermon preached under very peonliar circumstances, which themselves show what a hold Christianity has now got upon Fiji. [Applause.] About three years ago the last remains of cannibalism and heathenism in that country joined in a sanguinary outbreak, in the course of which they murdered and ate many Christian villagers. That was the last out. break of cannibalism and heathenism. It had, of course, to be suppressed, which it was very expeditiously and briefly. It is a fact worthy of remark that the Fijian forces employed in the suppression of that outbreak were Christian people. What a contrast their behaviour afforded to all that one had ever heard of before of the behaviour of Fijians in war time. With hardly any white supervision, and with an amount of supervision tetally inadequate to restrain them, had they been minded to indulge in their former evil practices, the conduct of those men was, I must say, a lesson which soldiers of more civilized Powers would do well to learn. [Hear, hear.] However, that is not the sermon. After having put down these rebellious tribes, this force occupied a heathen town on the side of a mountain -Vatulá. I was there. I had met the gentleman who was in command of this very force. We were there, after the fighting was over, to make arrangements for the government of the district. We had with us a large force of about 800 men. Sunday came round, and there was, of course, on that day Divine service, and in the public square of the town. The forces always took a native chaplain with them. There was something very striking, very moving, to all one's feelings on that occasion, and in that place. We were assembled, upon a lovely sunshiny day-a glorious, brilliant, tropical sunshine. Standing in that town, which is about 2000ft. above the level of the sea, we saw below us a splendid range of hills, behind us high mountains; and on that village square were drawn these eight hundred Fijian troops who were about to be addressed by their native chaplain. I dare say you can conceive there was something very striking indeed in hearingthere in the village which had been until then a cannibal resort, where men belonging to our forces had been eaten not a fortnight before those 800 voices sing, out in the open air, in praise of Na Vakahula Ko Jisu-the Saviour Jesus. I have never felt a more thrilling sensation than I did when I heard that bymn begun in a cannibal town. When the hymn had been sung the chaplain came forward to preach the sermon. What I have already said about Joeli Bulu shows the spiritual element there was among these Fijians. I wish now to show you the readiness with which they make the application of their discourses. The sermon I heard amused me very much. The way in which the subject was applied to his hearers was exactly like the turn which a popular preacher in this country gives to a truth, when he desires to bring it home to us. He took his text from the 13th chapter of the Epistle to the Hebrews, and he preached for some ten minutes, just as a preacher here at home would do, upon the text, and upon the direct application of it, what St. Paul meant, the witness, and so on. Then he gave it a practical turn. He look ed around, and said, "But what need have we to go to those ancient examples for witnesses to the truth? What is this place in which we are assembled? Is not this the place in which men have testified by their deaths the faith which was in them? Is not this the place in which men not long ago have been eaten? Have not those empty ovens been filled with their bodies? Are not these trees full of their bones? What need have we here further to speak of witnesses to the truth? But, he said, "now another day has come. These valleys around us "-and he looked toward the gorges behind-" have been full of darkness and sin. Theft and murder, and lust and every evil have reigned in them, but now another day has come." And he spread his hands towards the magnificent panorama below us, of hills, and plains and rivers. "Now," he continued the Sun of Righteousness has risen, and cleared up those dark places; and the time has come when the mountains will bring peace and the little hills righteous. But I must pass on (for I am occupying you too long) to say something of that which perhaps more immediately concerns my own point of view-the secular results of the mission. These are as great and satisfactory to my mind, as the religious results have been. Before I leave the purely religious aspect, there is one thing I want to tell you because it speaks volumes. It may be that those are right who say that, here and there, there is ignorance among many of these beliefs; but they have elevated the customs and habits of the daily life of them all, as I think you will say when I tell you that I believe there is not a house in Fiji in which there is not morning and evening prayer. I have never yet been in a house

in Fiji-and I have been in hundreds-in

which I have not heard family worship

FAMIL

Helpless and desc

Guileless-deceiv Free from all sin. By mortals ador The world I was Kings, I tolemi Wise men, astro Mine is unknown.
I ne'er had a fath
If I had either, th Alive at my bir Hunted by mali I did not inherit A spot on the ear Mused among A spouse I had She gave me th To her heart was She gave me th To her bosom v But one look o She cast on to Not a word in I heard from l Compassed by By foemen and s Naught could al Kept a crown fr But had none of Filled the place But ne'er sat or Rescued a warr Devoted to sla A juice on my A king's lovely Watched by p Though, gently Fainting with She never cares Or wiped off a t Though parchin No wonder a blis Should pursue til Twas Royalty nu Wretched and pool lived not, I died But tell you I nu That ages have pa Since I first turns This squalor and Say, was I a king Was I a man? an

TO THI

O sweet Mayflower Why do ye flourish And your bright be

Such rapt, unutte Brave little flowers Why did ye open ye In cold November And give us all s Because a gem of Victoria's "rose-bu With fervent lov Bloomed forth our For her to cheer the To yield a welcome And all the insig Loyal little flowers We have beheld a The flower of May Bloomed for our Nova Scotia's flow showers"
Have erst brought How truly ye sho Of our escutcheor Canada's flowers! it Our fair Louise, the

And likewise lay the Who grants the A wee May-flower Branch of that Roy Ere dawned this adv Shelters three gen These honored flow dowers . For our loved Queen We celebrate this m

USES

Pray for her long

HU

Jeremy Taylo lamps in the burned under gr gether, but whi brought into t light, went out we are in the want, of fear, of and shining lam us up from the us abroad into t with prosperity out in darkness, served in light dwelling in the is beauty, and in the figure; that continuous for man. On as remote from of our moral na perity. It would bid and ghastly of which Taylor ate-only a tom

THE DISPUTE with compassion preached a sermo On the next da agreed that one go to him, and i a discussion. began the conve lieve there is a and me, and I t this morning an said the good m he replied, " yo finally impenite do not think it he answered, you and me. xxv: 26, you wi between you and and I advise you settle it with his

and is to be had at your Mission-house in the city. Well, Sir, I do not know that I have ever, or hardly ever, heard from any preacher, English, or native, or foreign, sermons that came more from the heart or went more direct to the beart, than the sermons of that man. |Applause.] I have heard him to speak, for a long time, to large audiences, who were wrapt in the stillest silence. It was impossible to hear a Joeli Buli preach without feeling that he was a man whose heart was in his work. who was thoroughly in earnest in doing has his Master's business, and who himself en- had attained that "peace in believing." lg- to a knowledge of which he desired to he bring his hearers. [Applause.] He was on one of those men of whom we emphatically feel that he has seen God's face. which he now sees for ever. (Hear, hear.) I hope I am not wearying you. [" No, go on." If I do not weary you there is one other sermon I have heard that I should like to mention before I go on. It was a sermon preached under very peculiar circumstances, which themselves show what a hold Christianity has now got upon Fiji. [Applause.] About three years ago the last remains of cannibalism and heathenism in that country joined in a sanguinary outbreak, in the course of which they murdered and ate many Christian villagers. That was the last outbreak of cannibalism and heathenism. It had, of course, to be suppressed, which it was very expeditiously and briefly. It is a fact worthy of remark that the Fijian forces employed in the suppression of that outbreak were Christian people. What a contrast their behaviour afforded to all that one had ever heard of before of the behaviour of Fijians in war time. With hardly any white supervision, and with an amount of supervision totally inadequate to restrain them, had they been minded to indulge in their former evil practices, the conduct of those men was, must say, a lesson which soldiers of more civilized Powers would do well to learn. [Hear, hear.] However, that is not the sermon. After having put down these rebellious tribes, this force occupied a beathen town on the side of a mountain -Vatula. I was there. I had met the gentleman who was in command of this very force. We were there, after the fighting was over, to make arrangements for the government of the district. - We had with us a large force of about 800 men. Sunday came round, and there was, of course, on that day Divine service, and in the public square of the town. The forces always took a native chaplain with them. There was something very striking, very moving, to all one's feelings on that occasion, and in that place. We were assembled, upon a lovely sunshiny day-a glorious, brilliant, tropical sunshine. Standing in that town, which is about 2000ft. above the level of the sea, we saw below us a splendid range of hills, behind us high mountains; and on that village square were drawn these eight hundred Fijian troops who were about to be addressed by their native chaplain. I dare say you can conceive there was something very striking indeed in hearinghe village which had been until then a cannibal resort, where men belonging to our forces had been eaten not a fortnight before those 800 voices sing, out in the open air, in praise of Na Vakahula Ko Jisu-the Saviour Jesus. I have never felt a more thrilling sensation than I did when I heard that bymn begun in a cannibal town. When the hymn had been sung the chaplain came forward to preach the sermon. What I have already said about Joeli Bulu shows the spiritual element there was among these Fijians. I wish now to show you the readiness with which they make the application of their discourses. The sermon I heard amused me very much. The way in which the subject was applied to his hearers was exactly like the turn which a popular preacher in this country gives to a truth, when he desires to bring it home to us. He took his text from the 13th chapter of the Epistle to the Hebrews, and he preached for some ten minutes, just as a preacher here at home would do, upon the text, and upon the direct application of it, what St. Paul meant, the witness, and so on. Then he gave it a practical turn. He look ed around, and said, "But what need have we to go to those ancient examples for witnesses to the truth? What is this place in which we are assembled? Is not this the place in which men have testified by their deaths the faith which was in them? Is not this the place in which men not long ago have been eaten? Have not those empty ovens been filled with their bodies? Are not these trees full of their bones? What need have we here further to speak of witnesses to the truth? But, he said, "now another day has come. These valleys around us "-and he looked toward the gorges behind-"have been full of darkness and sin. Theft and murder, and lust and every evil have reigned in them, but now another day has come." And he spread his hands towards the magnificent panorama below us, of hills, and plains and rivers. "Now," he continued the Sun of Righteousness has risen, and cleared up those dark places; and the time has come when the mountains will bring peace and the little hills righteousness." But I must pass on (for I am occupying you too long) to say something of that which perhaps more immediately concerns my own point of view-the secular results of the mission. These are as great and satisfactory to my mind, as the religious results have been. Before I leave the purely religious aspect, there is one thing I want to tell you because it speaks volumes. It may be that those are right who say that, here and there, there is ignorance among many of these beliefs; but they have elevated the customs and habits of the daily life of them all, as I think you will say when I tell you that I believe there is not a house in Fiji in

which there is not morning and evening

prayer. I have never yet been in a house

in Fiji-and I have been in hundreds-in

which I have not heard family worship

FAMILY READING

BIBLICAL RIDDLE.

Come and commiserate one who was blind, Helpless and desolate, void of a mind,— Guileless—deceiving, though unbeliev Free from all sin. By mortals adored, still I ignored The world I was in, Kings, I tolemies, Cæsars' birthdays are shown, Wise men, astrologers, are all acknowledgers, Mine is unknown.

I ne'er had a father, or mother, or rather, If I had either, then I had neither Alive at my birth,—lodged in a palace, Hunted by malice, I did not inherit, by lineage or merit, A spot on the earth. Mused among pagans, no one baptized me, A spouse I had, who ne'er catechized me, She gave me the name To her heart was the dearest She gave me the place To her bosom was nearest; But one look of kindness She cast on me never ; Not a word in my blindness I heard from her ever: Compassed by dangers, Nothing could harm me By foemen and strangers Naught could alarm me I saved, I destroyed, I blest, I alloyed. Kept a crown from a prince. But had none of my own, Filled the place of a king But ne'er sat on a throne Rescued a warrior, baffled a plot, Was what I seemed not, seemed what was not Devoted to slaughter, A juice on my head, A king's lovely daughter Watched by my bed, Though, gently she dressed me, Fainting with fear, She never caressed me Or wiped off a tear, Never moistened my lips, Though parching and dry. No wonder a blight Should pursue till she died. Twas Royalty nursed me Wretched and poor, I lived not, I died not, But tell you I must, That ages have passed Since I first turned to dust. This paradox whence This squalor and splendor, Say, was I a king, or a silly pretender? Fathom the mystery, deep in my history,

TO THE MAYFLOWERS.

Was I a man? an angel supernal,

Solve it who can?

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY, 1879.

O sweet Mayflowers! deep in the forest bowers, Why do ye flourish so, and bloom, and bloom, And your bright bells ring out in such perfume, Such rapt, unutterable melody? Brave little flowers! joy of our childish hours Why did ve open your bright, innocent eyes, In cold November days, in glad surprise, And give us all such miracles to see? Because a gem of flowers rules in this land of ours, Victoria's "rose-bud garden" gave our flower, And when we proudly hailed th' auspicious hour, With fervent love, and hearty loyalty Bloomed forth our country's flowers, despite the

chilling showers,
For her to cheer the "melancholy days,"
To yield a welcome with the torches' blaze And all the insignia of our chivalry! Loyal little flowers! ever beloved of ours! We have beheld a very wondrous thing. The flower of May, the herald of the spring Bloomed for our Princess, all impatiently! Nova Scotia's flowers! "March winds and April

Have erst brought forth thy loveliness and grace Of our escutcheon in futurity! Canada's flowers! in these her happiest hours Our fair Louise, their choicest bloom to greet, And likewise lay their garlands at her feet Who grants the boon we hold so gratefully.

A wee May flower blooms 'neath palatial towers,

Branch of that Royal Tree, whose verdure fair, Ere dawned this advent of her sixtleth year, Shelters three generations lovingly!

These honored flowers bring their rich fragrant

dowers
For our loved Queen, a daughter of sweet May, We celebrate this memorable day, Pray for her long life and prosperity!

USES OF SORROW.

HUGH BROWN.

Jeremy Taylor compares us to the faded lamps in the town of Terentia, which burned under ground for many ages together, but which, as soon as they were brought into the air and saw a brighter light, went out in darkness. So long as we are in the retirement of sorrow, of want, of fear, of sickness, we are burning and shining lamps; but when God lifts us up from the gates of death and carries us abroad into the open air to converse with prosperity and temptations, we go out in darkness, and we cannot be preserved in light and heat but by still dwelling in the regions of sorrow. There is beauty, and to a certain extent truth, in the figure; but it by no means follows that continuous suffering would be good for man. On the contrary, it would be as remote from producing the perfection of our moral nature as unmitigated prosperity. It would be apt to produce a morbid and ghastly piety. The bright lamps of which Taylor speaks would still irradiate-only a tomb.

THE DISPUTE-A venerable minister, with compassionate earnestness, once preached a sermon on eternal punishment. On the next day some thoughtless men agreed that one of their number should go to him, and if possible, draw him into a discussion. He went accordingly, and began the conversation, saying: "I believe there is a small dispute between you and me, and I thought that I would call this morning and try to settle it." "Ah" said the good man, "what is it?" "Wny' he replied, "you say that the woe of the finally impenitent will be eternal, and I do not think it will." "Oh, is that all?" he answered, "there is no dispute between you and me. If you turn to Matthew xxv: 26, you will find that the dispute is between you and the Lord Jesus Christ, and I advise you to go immediately and settle it with him."-Sword and Trowel.

THAT'S MY BOY.

Once I remember standing by the surging billows, all one weary day, and watching for hours a father struggling beyond in the breakers for the life of his son. They came slowly towards the breakers on a piece of wreck, and as they came the waves tur ned over the piece of float, and th ey were lost. Presently we saw the father come to the surface, and clamber alone to the wreck, and then saw him plunge off into the waves, and thought he was gone; but in a moment he came back again, holding the boy. Presently they struck another wave, and over they went; and again they repeated the process. Again they went over, and again the father rescued his son. By and by, as they swung nearer the shore, they caught a snag just out beyond where we could reach them, and for a little time the waves went over them there till we saw the boy in the father's arms, banging down in helplessness, and knew they must be saved soon or lost; and I shall never forget the gaze of that father. And as we drew him from the devouring waves, still cling. ing to his son, he said: " That's my boy that's my boy!" and, half frantic, as we dragged them up the bank, he cried all the time: "That's my boy! that's my boy!" And so I thought in the hours of darkness, when the billows roll over me. the great Father is reaching down to me. and taking hold of me, crying: "That's my boy!" and I know I am safe.

FORMING CHARACTER.

Should you have watched an icicle as it formed, you would have noticed how it froze, one single drop at a time, until it was a foot long or more. If the water was clean, the icicle remained clear, and sparkled brightly in the sun; but if the water was slightly muddy, the icicle looked foul, and its rare beauty was spoiled.

Just so our characters are formed. One little thought or feeling at a time adds its influence. If every thought be pure and right, the soul will be bright and lovely, and will sparkle with happiness; but if there be many thoughts or feelings impure and wrong, the mind will be soiled, the character be depraved and darkened, and there will be final deformity and wretchedness. How important, then, that we should be on our guard against every impulse and desire, and hearken to the voice of the wicked!"

NEW BOOKS FOR SALE AT THE

METHODIST BOOK ROOM.

125 GRANVILLE STREET, HALIFAX, N.S. Biblical Things not Generally Known. A collection of Facts, Notes, and information concerning much that is Rare, Quaint, Curious, Obscure and little known in relation to Biblical Subjects. First series uniform in size and style with Biblical Museum. Price \$1.50

The Domestic Sanctuary; or the importance of Family Religion. By J. Lanceley, with an Introduction by Rev. Samuel Rice, D.D. 60 cents.

Smiles and Tears; or Sketches. By Rev E Barrass, M A, with an introduc-tion by Rev W H Withrow, M A 55-Book Keeping, A Text Book. Double

Entry made easy. By T. R. Johnson, accountant and auditor for Twenty-nine years

Living Epistles; or Christ's Witnesses in the world. Also an Essay on Christianity and Skepticism. By Rev E H Dewart, with an introduction by Rev W Ormiston, DD 1 00

The Progress of Divine, Revilatio on The Unfolding Purpose of Scripture, by John Stoughton, DD

Principles of Political Economy

With some of their applications to social Philosophy. By John Stuart Mills. \$1.65. Lectures on Medieval Church History

Being the substance of Lectures de-

livered at Queen's College, London.
By Archbishop Trench. \$3.00.

The Biblical Museum

Vol. 4 Old Testament. Kings and Chronicles. Orders can also be filled shortly for the fifth vol. About ready in England.

Just Out LECTURES ON PREACHING BISHOP SIMPSON,

Mailed Prepaid for \$1.60.

DISCIPLINE—Methodist Church of Canada New ed. cloth 0.60 Limp Morocco 0.90

Life of Dr. Eddy Life of Dr. Green

METHODIST BOOK ROOM.

VEGETINE.

HER OWN WORDS.

BALTIMORE, MD., Feb. 13, 1877. Ma. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—Since several years I have got a sore and very painful foot. I had some physicians, but they couldn't cure me. Now I have heard of your Vegetine from a lady who was sick for a long time, and became all well from your Vegetine, and I went and bought me one bottle of Vegetine; and after I had used one bottle, the pains left me, and it began to heal, and then I bought one other bottle, and so I take ityet. I thank God for this remedy and yourself; and wishing every sufferer may pay attention to it. It is a blessing for health.

Mrs. C. KEABE, 638 West Baltimore Street.

VEGETINE

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

In 1872 your Vegetine was recommended to me, and, rielding to the persuasions of a friend, I consented to try it. At the time I was suffering from general debility and nervous prostration, superinduced by overwork and irregular habits. Its wonderful strengthening and curative properties seemed to affect my debilitated system from the first dose; and under its persistent use I rapidly recovered, gaining more than usual health and good feeling. Since then I have not hesitated to give Vegetine my most unqualified indorsement, as being a safe, sure and powerful agent in promoting health and restoring the wasted system to new lite and energy. Vegetine is the only medicine I use; and as long as I live I never expect to find a better.

Yours truly, W. H. CLARK.
120 Monterey Street, Alleghany, Penn.

VEGETINE

THE BEST SPRING MEDICINE.

Dear Sir.—This is to certify that I have used your "Blood Preparation" in my family for several years, and think that for Scrofula or Cankerous Humors of Rheumatic affections it cannot be excelled; and as a blood purifier and spring medicine it is the best thing I have ever used, and I have used almost everything. I can cheerfully recommend it to any one in need of such a medicine.

Yours respectfully, Mrs. A. A. DINSMORE, 19 Russell Street.

VEGETINE

WHAT IS NEEDED.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.: H. R. STEVENS, ESQ.:

Dear Sir—About one year since I found myself in a feeble condition from general debility. Vegetine was strongly recommended to me by a friend who had been much benefited by its use. I procured the article, and, after using several bottles, was restored to health, and discontinued its use. I feel quite confident that there is no medicine superior to it for those complaints for which it is especially prepared, and would cheerfully recommend it to those who feel that they need something to restore them to perfect health. Respectfully yours.

U. L. PETTINGILL,

Firm of S. M. Pettengill & Co.,

No. 10 State Street, Boston.

VEGETINE.

ALL HAVE OBTAINED RELIEF.

SOUTH BERWICK, ME., Jan. 17, 1872. H. R. STEVENS, Esq. H. R. STEVENS, ESQ.

Dear Sir—I have had dyspepsia in its worst form for the last ten years, and have taken hundreds of dollars' worth of medicines without obtaining any relief. In September last I commenced taking the Vegetine, since which time my health has steadily improved. My food digests well, and I have gained fifteen pounds of flesh. There are several others in this place taking Vegetine, and all have obtained relief. Yours truly, THOMAS E. MOORE,

Overseer of Card Room, Portsmouth Co.'s Mills.

VECETINE

Prepared by H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists. Boya & Webb, Wholes de Agents.



No Duty on Church Bells.



GOLD MEDAL at Paris Exposition, 1878 CO-LABORERS' do. GOLD MEDAL Sweden & Norway, 1878 GOLD MEDAL at Mechanics' Charitable 1878 SILVER MEDAL (for cases) do., 1878

MASON & HAMLIN Have the honor to announce the above awards for their

CABINET ORGANS

the present season. The award at Paris is the highest distinction in the power of the juries to confer, and is the ONLY GOLD MEDAL awarded to American musical instruments. THIRTY-ONE leading manufacturers of the world were in competition. At Every World's Exposition for twelve years the MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS have been awarded Highest Honors, viz. Paris, 1876; Sweden. 1875; Philadelphia. 1876; Santingo. 1875; Vienma, 1873; Paris, 1867. NO OTHER AMERICAN ORGANS EVER ATTAINED HIGHEST AWARD AT ANY WORLD'S EXPOSITION. Sold for cash, or payments by installments. Latest CATALOGUES with newest styles, prices, etc., from MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., 154 Tremost Street, BOSTON; 25 Union Square, NEW YORK; 250 Wabsah Avenue, CHICAGO.

MACDONALD & Co,

IMPORTERS OF CAST AND

MALLEABLE IRON

With Fittings of every description.

BRASS AND COPPER TUBES, SHEETS ETC .. STEAM AND VACUUM GAUGES, HAND AND OWER PUMPS. Rubber Hose and Steam Packing. MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS

ENGINEER BRASS FITTINGS.

Also-The heavier description of

BRASS and COPPER WORK

FOR STEAMSHIPS, RAILWAYS, TANNERIES, ETC.

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

WHOLESALE

25 DUKE STREET, HALIFAX.

WE ARE SHOWING THE CONTENTS OF

500 PACKAGES

This Spring's importation. Nearly the whole of this Stock was imported UNDER THE OLD TARIFF.

OUR STOCK OF Millinery and Fancy Goods is the largest in the city

Orders by Mail carefully and punctually attended to

SMITH BRCS

SCHOOL BOOKS AND STATIONERY

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

AT THE METHODIST BOOK ROOM.

The Maritime School Series.

THE MARITIME READERS

Profusely Illustrated

Authorized by the Council of Public Instruction to be used in the Public Schools or Nova Scotia.

FIRST PRIMER......Price 3 cents SECOND BOOK..... THIRD BOOK..... FOURTH BOOK.... Fifth Book..... " 45 " SIXTH BOOK...(New Edition)..... " 60 " ILLUSTRATED WALL LESSONS, per set of 6 Sheets mounted ard varnished, 17x22..... "60 "

AN ELEMENTARY GEOGRAPHY

FOR USE IN

Schools of the Maritime Provinces of Canada 104 pp., 12 Maps, and 26 Illustrations. Price 40 cents.

NEW PRIMERS

The Maritime PRIMERS and WALL CARDS, just issued are on an entirely new plan. The PRIMERS consisting of parts 1, and 2, are sold at 3 and 6 cents each respectively. They are handsomely printed with large type, profusely illustrated, and very durable. They are congrueted in such a way as to assist the teacher in leading a wild from a picture to the mame of the thing which the picture represents.

The PRIMERS are accompanied by a Series of Wall Lesson Card 17 by 22 inches, reproducing in an enlarged form the introductory six pages of the First Primer. The constant use of these cards in conjunction with the Primers in the Schools is recommended. They are handsome and substantial and are varnished so that they can be cleaned. Price per set, 60 cents.

THE SIXTH READER, NEW EDITION

The Publishers of the Maritime Series at first contemplated the issue of a Seventh Reader for advanced classes but acting on the advice of several experienced teachers of Nova Scotia, they determined to enlarge the Sixth Maritime Reader in such a way as to supply the demand for a more advanced to the state of the st to enlarge the SIXTH MARITIME READER in such a way as to supply the demand for a more advanced book, without putting parents and guardians to the expense of a separate volume. The New Edition of the Sixth Maritime Reader is now ready. It contains over a hundred pages of new matter of a class suited to advanced pupils. Besides many declamatory pieces of the high-st order, there are sections devoted to words difficult to spell, words frequently mis-pronounced; prefices, affixes and roots, and lessons in election. The arrangement of the new matter will not in any way interfere with the use of the first edition in classes which may already be supplied, as all the new selections are insertedfat the end of the volume, and the paging of the first edition has not been disturbed in the second.

STATIONERY! STATIONERY!!

Note, Letter and Foolscap Paper and Envelopes In great variety of qualities, shapes and sizes

CHEAP AMERICAN STATIONERY.

ENVELOPES from 90 cents per Thousand

Note Paper from 90clpr.ream

SLATES AND PENCILS EXERCISE AND COPY BOOKS

BLANK BOOKS BLOTTERS BOOK SLATES, &C., &C., PENS, AN EXCELLENT SELECTION,

Lead Pencils from 12c per dozen

SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1879.

Miss Pope, daughter of the Rev. H. Pope. Sen, deceased, died on Tuesday morning last, after a lengthened illness. Her conversation previous to her death gave every assurance that she realized her condition and was prepared for the change which awaited her.

Revs. E. H. Dewart, Editor of the Guardian, Alexander Sutherland, Missionary Secretary, and E. Ryckman, President of the London Conference, have been honor ed by the Victoria University, Cobourg, with the degree of Doctor of Divinity. They are strong men, in every way worthy of this high distinction.

Our Presbyterian brethren are likely to seek legislation in the direction of holding their General Assembly Quadrennially or Triennially, instead of Annually as at present. They find that too much machinery is employed, too much time spent, and too much money, in convening the Presbyterianism of Canada, or its representatives, every summer. This is a sort of off-set to the desire expressed among a class in our own body for a more frequent assembling of General Confer.

What can be said of Esther Cox ? An Amherst authority describes her case as being more marvellous than ever. She seems to have become recently a sort of domestic magnet, around and after which household articles gravitate with wonderous persistency. What are we to think now of what is called "science"—that system or school which laughs at all mystery, and has a definition ready for every thing? Why does it not step forward and unravel this tangled skein? Who is willing to proclaim himself a scientiest at this particular moment? A hundred and fifty years ago Esther would have been drowned or burnt as a witch Those were the days of superstition. To day no one will have the temerity to suggest that there is any element of the supernatural in her case. These are the times of special wisdom. And yet here is a rebuke to the whole great economy of modern philosophy, that the phenomena of an uneducated, unsophisticated rural life defies explanation. Are we so very wise atter all?

The Guardian, like the WESLEYAN, has not received any official information of the business done by the Transfer Committee, but it publishes the following from reports obtained outside: J. B. Clarkson, M.A. from London to Toronto. E. Tennant, Richard Eason, James McLachlan, from London to Montreal. A. E. Russ. M.A., Thomas H. Batchell, T. H. Orme, Wm. Sutton, from Toronto to London. W. S. Blackstock, from Montreal to Toronto. Nathaniel Smith, from Montreal to Lon-

If to these be added the exchange of a man each between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick-Messrs. Lathern and Readwe have the results of the Committees' action.

The Guardian adds: "We note these exchanges between Conferences with pleasure. They help to keep up the feeling of the unity of our Church, which is an essential element of its power. We should deeply regret, if ever it should come to pass, that a minister from one section of our Church should be regarded in another part of the work as a stranger and an alien, who had no part in Jacob, and no inheritance in Israel."

If Eastern transfers are to be regarded as the only indication of the unity of our Church, we have very little of that element amongst us. We have had no transfers-simply a few exchanges. London Conference gives four and receives five; Toronto gives four and receives two. Montreal gives two and receives three. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick each gives one and receives one.

These two melancholy paragraphs we find in a late Newfoundland paper. Mr. McNeil went from Maitland, N.S., in response to a call from the Presbyterians of St, John's, Nfld. only a few months ago. It has been a sad transfer.

Mrs. McNeille, wife of the Rev. L. G. McNeille, died at the Manse, St. John's. on yesterday week, at the comparatively early age of 33 years. General sympathy is felt for the rev. gentleman in his sore bereavement. It seems peculiarly sad that just as the minister and his wife had settled themselves in their new home, she should have been called away, and he and his children left to mourn their loss.

We believe that Mrs. McNeille caught the cold, which ultimately led to her death on the passage down to Newfoundland, the scene of her husband's future labors. The cold, we understand, settled in one of her knees, rendering, in the opinion of her medical advisers, amputation neces-sary. Ere, however, this could be done, her health rapidly declined, and it being all but certain that such an operation would only hasten her end, it was not proceeded with. We learn also that Mr. McNeille and his children have not escaped an attack of the sickness to some extent prevalent in the capital, to which one of the latter succumbed. We offer him our sympathy in his deep trouble.

MODERN NOVELISTS-THEIR METHODS OF CHANGING CHARACTER.

There has always been a demand for fiction. The human mind is so constituted that narrative and illustrative literature seem necessary to its growth as well as its gratification. Pictorial books and papers seldom fail of securing a market; and fiction is simply a series of pictures, more or less true to Nature. To present truth by the blackboard in the Sabbath School; by the use of anecdote and metaphor in the pulpit; by life-like portraitures in books of moral instruction-what are these but methods akin to those of the novelists, only with a higher object and a purer ambition.

Character-sketching has now become one of the fine arts. That school of essayists which came into being with the "Tattler" and the "Guardian" in England-such men as Addison, Johnson, Goldsmith, and Smollett -stimulated this style of writing; while Hannah Moore—the Priestess of hero-worshippers-gave to romancewriting a religious sanction, which hundreds since have not been slow to imitate. In fact, just as Charles Wesley declared it would never do to let the devil monopolize all the good music, and thence proceeded to adapt to sacred words some of the popular tunes of the crowd, so it seems not only justifiable but really necessary to preserve the art of story-writing from being altogether degraded, and turned into an instrument of degrading humanity. This, doubtless, has been the aim of some novelists. Hence, we have, in this region of literary enterprize, some very able writers,-men and women highly educated, thoroughly refined, and admirable students of human nature.

Since writers of great eminence have entered this sphere, readers of equal culture have followed them. Philosophers, professors, merchants, students. all have taken more or less interest in the productions of Lord Lytton, Sir Walter Scott, Thackeray, Dickens, and their co-labourers. It has been a pecufirst originated, that it has assumed | ward the development of mankind. certain types or forms, varying according to the examples presented by masters of the art. Hannah Moore's imitadisciples were antiquarian and historsocial abuses; Thackeray made capital of human foibles and defects. Of the multitude of novelists in our day, the principal have adopted a system of character-building-that is, they usually select a youth with certain unamiable traits of disposition, to suit their purpose, rendering these defects their favourite form of moral struc-

Then begins the building process. This is the peculiarity to which we be admitted that the results are usually very beautiful. More perfect types of transformed character, embracing all that is charming, mellow, genial, and angelic, cannot be found in life real or ideal, than are turned off from these man and woman-making machines. Miss Braddon, and George Elliot are specimens of this class of writers. That they recognize the influence of religion is a merit which cannot be denied to them. They have a God, and this God in some way helps to mould the character which they are bringing into shape; but of what is called conversion-of the great evangelical doctrine of a change of heart they seem to be as ignorant as pagans.

Their naughty youth begins by cov. eting character, as Clive resolved when a boy to redeem his father's property; and, like Clive, they come, sooner or later, to possess a palatial inheritance. Or some fair, strong soul, meets the wayward youth, throwing a magic spell of influence over him; his course thenceforward, marked by occasional sad deviations, is sure to be in the ultimate direction of superb mannition of a change of heart as the attempts to secure by violent means repetition.

Can a clean thing come out of an unclean? Can the Ethiopian change his skin or the leopard his spots?

To our mind the effect of this kind of writing must be very pernicious. It must be remembered that the modern, popular novelist has immense power—has access to a greater number of readers than any other author. It should also be considered that, since novel-writing has conciliated the religious masses by making a free use of the Bible, and especially since many religious professors and ministers have become themselves writers of fiction, the circle open to such writers has become greatly widened. It is, therefore, of no little consequence that we have teachers licensed by the respect of our better classes in society, whose principles are radically defective as regards the great truths affecting human character. They have a theory which is exceedingly plausible, and results which make an admirable presentation on paper; but their whole economy is false—their process of development is but a web of the imagination.

CONCERNING SOCIALISM.

In ancient Athens, under the famous hill of Mars, where the court of the Areopagus was accustomed to meet, was the cave of the Furies. In sunny Italy to-day, the fair and beautiful slopes of Vesuvius, cover as with a mantle, fire and earthquake and destruction. So in strange contrast to the proud institutions of modern civilization stands the menacing, iconoclastic spirit of socialism. Recent events, as also the present condition of affairs in Europe and in America, disclose the alarming fact, that underneath the fair exterior of society, the most dangerous forces are at work undermining law and order, and threatening the immediate future of civil institutions and the great problem pressing for solution is, how best to direct, and to control, if not to suppress, the powerful revolutionizing elements that are rampant, so as to preserve society liarity of novel-writing, too, since it from disintegration, and to carry for-Now, no view of this great problem

can claim to be accurate, nor can any means be adequate to the necessities tors were of the moral sort; Scott's of the case, which does not take into account the several phases that Socialic; Dickens' described and denounced ism has assumed. Communism in France, and Nihilism in Russia, and Socialism in Germany and elsewhere, are substantially the same. They are so many species of the same genus, breathing the same spirit, adopting the same violent measures, and conspiring to bring about the same result. If they differ at all, it is simply in in a most forbidding light, thus pre- point of degree, and in the classes of paring the way for the erection of society among whom the spirit of disaffection operates. Communism predominates among the lowest strata of society, and consequently is the most violent in its developments. In the wish to call special attention. It must face of its professed principles of "Unity, Equality, Fraternity," it means, when rightly interpreted. wages without work, national anarchy, and a levelling down of society in general to a uniformity of want and idleness and entire paralysis. Nihilism, on the other hand, is in a sense aristocratic, being largely confined to, and mainly directed by, the higher and educated classes. Its adherents for the most part, are persons of noble birth and wealthy surroundings, but who are fretting and chafing under intolerable disabilities that shut them out from wider spheres of social and political activity. And the remote end aimed at by Nihilism is not a levelling down, but rather social expansion. Midway between Communism and Nihilism, is Socialism proper, whose spirit is leavening the middle classes of society. It is the blind struggle of minds that have tasted the sweets of liberty, and would fain level up to a still more worthy social position. Of course these distinctive features of Socialism in its several forms are very apt to run into one another, and to ramify to the wildest extremes: but hood. There is nothing said of repent- in one respect they are all true to gumentation, they were grateful that

essential starting-point of a good life. what can come only through peaceful agencies and after patient waiting.

The causes that have given rise to this modern crusade against society, as also an explanation of the variation in the forms which it has assumed, must be sought for in the religious and political condition of the people among whom it obtains. The Communism of France is undoubtedly a recoil from a tyrannical ecclesiasticism, and is born of that infidelity which Popery has engendered. Nihilism is a war on absolutism, and comes of that deep-seated discontent and unrest which political despotism has created throughout Russian society. And Socialism proper, as it is found in Germany and in the United States, is the result of the progress of intelligence among the masses, which opens the mind to democratic ideas and demands the divine rights of private judgment and political liberty. Socialism, therefore, is the cry of new-born national life struggling into the light; and like a young giant, it needs to be carefully educated in the right use of its new-found strength. Its evil lies chiefly in its unscrupulous methods, finding vent for its pent up forces, in secret plottings and in open violence. And were the responsibility of this unhappy state of things laid where it ought to be, not a little would fall to the share of a secularizing of popular education, and the teachings of modern materialistic philosophy, as well as to political oppression and religious

What course, then, does wisdom dictate in dealing with Socialism? How can it best be met? Much will depend upon the attitude of civil rulers towards the spirit that is abroad. In Russia, for instance, the press must be liberated, and a healthy public opinion created; there must be a narrowing and a softening of imperial prerogative, and the admission of the educated classes to a share in the government; and the new ideas must be allowed to clothe themselves in new institutions. In Roman Catholic countries, there must be less of priestly pretension and more of Bible truth. And in those nations where Protestantism has quickened the mind into activity, there must be a wholesome restraint upon liberalistic tendencies which, ignoring venerable landmarks | cle, and the mother who consented, are of vital truth, are apt to degenerate into lawlessness and license. In a word, Christianity the world over. must adapt itself to the pressing necessities of the hour; and this can be done only by giving special emphasis to distinctively evangelical truth, demanding the entire subjection of the whole man to Christ. Just as in ancient times Christianity was ascetic against licentiousness, and in a later age autocratic against violence, so in these days when the world is so intensely selfish, the gospel of humaneness and benevolence, and forbearance, and of loyalty towards the Lord Jesus Christ, should be heralded far and wide, and with fiery zeal, until men shall learn that their best heritage is truth and their highest happiness the sanctified enjoyment of God.

REV. R. BRECKEN, A. M., ON "FACT AND FANCY IN SUPERSTITION."-According to announcement of last week, this Lecture came off on Tuesday evening, before a good appreciative audience, at the City Mission Church. The lecture was new, and its delivery Mr. Brecken's initial effort in this direction. During a little more than an hour he held the attention of his hearers well, occasionally, amid his classic and historic allusions, touching the tenderest cord in the human soulsympathy with and appreciation of the supernatural. He has interwoven a great deal of instructive inference and suggestion with a charming literary panorama of the fancies and superstitions of the ages. Mr. Brecken has the happy faculty of reducing philosophy and learning to the understanding of the common mind; and though several listened to him on Tuesday evening who could have followed him into a higher region of style and arance as a foundation of moral change, their genius: they are a conspiracy the feast was prepared alike for them no reference to divine-pleasing as the against society, and their supreme fol- and their neighbours. We are sure chief motive of well-doing; no recog- ly lies in this, that they are so many this lecture will be called for frequent ceipts, local disbursements and remit-

A year ago, St. John, N.B. papers gave considerable prominence to what was considered a desirable promotion for one of its young literati. George Stewart, Jr., who had made his mark in magazine writing, was offered a position in Toronto as Editor of Belfords Magazine. n addition to editorial duties he was employed in writing a book, which had had a large sale, on Lord Dufferin's administration Mr. Stewart naturally enough, asked for some remuneration, or a share in the profits. This was denied, and an action at law has just decided the case against the young editor. The Judge sympathized with Mr. Stewart, but felt compelled by law, to give judgment for Belfords. The plea in defence was that Mr. Stewart was engaged at an annual salary, and his book. work was but a part of his regular duties. Of all humiliations, those of the pecuniary sort in authorship have been the worst recorded in history. Milton, Young, Goldsmith, Hemans, &c., and now Stewart, have been brought successively under

the publisher's sordid lash.

This is the week of examinations of students at the Mount Ailison Institutions preparatory to the close of the Collegiate year. The anniversaries to be held next week promise to be of equal interest at least with those of former years. The annual sermons to be preached by the Rev. W. C. Brown and the Rev. John Mc-Murray; the public exercises of the Male Academy on Monday morning, the lecture on Monday evening before the Theological Union by the Rev. Dr, Stewart; the address in connection with the always interesting exercises of the Ladies Academy on Tuesday morning, by the Rev. Ralph Brecken; the anniversary of the Alumni and Alumnæ Societies on Tuesday evening, at which several addresses will be delivered by members of the former society, and an essay read by Miss Annie R. Trueman of Sackville; the College Convocation of Wednesday with the address of "the Rev. Dr. Hill, Chancellor of the University of Halifax, and the Conversazione at the President's house on Wednesday evening, constitute the principal features of the week's attractions. No doubt the rush of visitors to Sackville will man. ifest, as on former occasions, the public interest in our Educational Institutions. It will be seen by advertisement that the Railway authorities will issue free return tickets to those who attend these exercises.

That frightful murder at Pocasset, committed by adventist fanatics, a description of which we furnished two weeks ago, has terminated as all expected it would. The father who killed his little daughter, believing that God would raise her by miraboth in jail, awaiting trial and sentence. The mother has written a piteous letter to a relative, in which the maternal and superstitious instincts find strong expression. Of course the law will treat this case as one of deliberate murder, and check all disposition to try miraculous experiments on human life for the future. Meantime what a domestic wreck is that of the Pocasset family! Here is an extract from the letter :-

Charley did not sleep nor eat, scarcely, for nearly two weeks. During this time of painful trial he felt that God required him to have the faith of Abraham. You know what that was in regard to Isaac. He could not get away from it; the more he tried, the more it came home to him. At last he said to the Lord he would be willing to bear the test; he thought that would be all God would ask. That seemed to end it for the day. That night it came to him more powerfully; he could not help it. Oh! God alone knows how I suffered. But having such great faith in God to believe he would stop him just as he did Abraham—that it was only a trial of faith-knowing, as I did, Charlie's life and love, his fear to disobey God, and that he had Abraham's faith, I could not hinder him. But neither of us thought God would suffer her to be touched, any more than that the day would fail to come. We thought God would see our faith, and give us come token of acceptance. We believed God would thunder from Sinai before any harm should come to our darling; but when I tound my precious Edie gone, O, Father, how I felt!" The poor woman concludes with saying, after mentioning "Charlie's" faith still that God will manifest his justification, "Oh, he is innocent of any crime; but I am afraid it was a mistaken taith in God. Dear Lord, help us in our need."

WE have been requested to print the following from the Discipline: CIRCUIT LISTS.

MISSIONARY CONTRIBUTIONS.

The Superintendent of each Circuit or Mission, shall prepare annually, not later than the first day of the Annual District Meeting, a list of all subscribers of two dollars and upwards, also the aggregate of all collections and sums under two dollars; such lists to be sent without delay to the Conference Treasurer or Chairman, who shall forward them to the Mission Rooms for insertion in the Annual Report, together with a statement of the gross reNOVA SC

The Sixth m Church of Can wick Street Chi on Wednesday, The Stationir the Basement

Tuesday, June ORDEI Tuesday, June

Brunswick Grafton St. Wednesday, 18th 12 to 1 p.m., 7.30 Missi W. Pickles. Thursday, 19th. 6.30 a.m. R

Sabbath Sch Friday, 20th., 6.30 a.m. 7.30 p.m. E Speakers, D Saturday, 21st.,

Grafton St. Chu

7.20 p.m. Holiness. Grafton Street. R. Brecken J. Hale. SABBA Brunswick St.,

11 a.m. Th 2.30 p m. 8 Revs. R. Wa Brecken, A.M 7 p.m. Rev. Grafton Street. 11 a.m. Re 2.30 p.m S G. O. Huestis

7 p.m. Rev Kaye Street. 11 a.m. Rev 7 p.m. Rev Charles Street. 11 a.m. Rev 7 p.m. Rev Cobourg Road.

11 a.m. Rev 7 p.m. Rev Beech Street. 3.30 p.m. 7 p.m. Methodist City Miss 4 15 p.m. An dresses by Rev and Rev. E. E.

Dartmouth. 11 a.m. 7 p.m. Lawrencetown. St. Andrew's, Pres

11 a.m. Rev. 7 p.m. Rev. Chalmer's. 11 a.m. 6 p.m. Rev. Poplar Grove. 11 a.m. Rev

7 p.m. Rev. Free Baptist. 11 a.m. Rev 7 p.m. Rev North Baptist. 11 a.m. Rev. 7 p.m. Rev

Fort Massey.

11 a.m. Rev. 7 p.m. Rev. St. John's, Presbyt 11 a.m. Rev. 7 p.m. Rev. Dartmouth, Presby 11 a.m. Rev. 7 p.m. Rev.

Monday, 23rd., 6.30 a.m. Rev 7.30 p.m. Ord Tuesday, 24th. 7.30 p.m. Con

Mount Hope, 3 p.m

NOTE. - Collection expenses will be ma Rev. Dr. Douglas of the General Con present, and shoul special arrangement preach. JAME

TRAVELLING

A recent order Railway Office pro to clergymen, enti the Intercologial Ra will, hereafter, be ministers who "re the Railway."

Arrangements, made whereby mi gates, attending th Conference, and Halifax on the Interes the 16th to the 20th titled to return ticke of July, on presenta Office, Halifax, of Secretary of the No Ministers, and lay

the approaching Cha and purchasing tick on the Intercolonia 23rd to the 27th Jun return tickets free, on presentation, at Point du Chene, of Secretary of the Prince Edward Islan These arrangeme

lottetown. Moneton, May 26th,

route between Point

worst recorded in history. Milton, Young.

Goldsmith, Hemans, &c., and now Stew-

art, have been brought successively under

the publisher's sordid lash.

This is the week of examinations of students at the Mount Ailison Institutions preparatory to the close of the Collegiate year. The anniversaries to be held next week promise to be of equal interest at least with those of former years. The annual sermons to be preached by the Rev. W. C. Brown and the Rev. John Mc-Murray; the public exercises of the Male Academy on Monday morning, the lecture on Monday evening before the Theological Union by the Rev. Dr, Stewart; the address in connection with the always interesting exercises of the Ladies Academy on Tuesday morning, by the Rev. Ralph Brecken; the anniversary of the Alumni and Alumnæ Societies on Tuesday evening, at which several addresses will be delivered by members of the former society, and an essay read by Miss Annie R. Trueman of Sackville; the College Convocation of Wednesday with the address of the Rev. Dr. Hill, Chancellor of the University of Halifax, and the Conversazione at the President's house on Wednesday evening, constitute the principal features of the week's attractions. No doubt the rush of visitors to Sackville will man. ifest, as on former occasions, the public interest in our Educational Institutions. It will be seen by advertisement that the Railway authorities will issue free return tickets to those who attend these exercises.

That frightful murder at Pocasset, committed by adventist fanatics, a description of which we furnished two weeks ago, has terminated as all expected it would. The father who killed his little daughter, beieving that God would raise her by miracle, and the mother who consented, are both in jail, awaiting trial and sentence. The mother has written a piteous letter to a relative, in which the maternal and superstitious instincts find strong expression. Of course the law will treat this case as one of deliberate murder, and check all disposition to try miraculous experiments on human life for the future. Meantime what a domestic wreck is that of the Pocasset family! Here is an extract from the letter :-

Charley did not sleep nor eat, scarcely, for nearly two weeks. During this time of painful trial he felt that God required him to have the faith of Abraham. You know what that was in regard to Isaac. He could not get away from it; the more he tried, the more it came home to him. At last he said to the Lord he would be willing to bear the test; he thought that would be all God would ask. That seemed to end it for the day. That night it came to him more powerfully; he could not help it. Oh! God alone knows how I suffered. But having such great faith in God to believe he would stop him just as he did Abraham—that it was only a trial of faith-knowing, as I did, Charlie's life and love, his fear to disobey God, and that he had Abraham's faith, I could not hinder him. But neither of us thought God would suffer her to be touched, any more than that the day would fail to come. We thought God would see our faith, and give us come token of acceptance. We believed God would thunder from Sinai before any harm should come to our darling; but when I tound my precious Edie gone, O, Father, how I felt !" The poor woman concludes with saying, after mentioning Charlie's" faith still that God will manest his justification, "Oh, he is innocent any crime; but I am afraid it was a nistaken faith in God. Dear Lord, help is in our need."

WE have been requested to print the ollowing from the Discipline:

CIRCUIT LISTS.

MISSIONARY CONTRIBUTIONS.

The Superintendent of each Circuit or lission, shall prepare annually, not later nan the first day of the Annual District eeting, a list of all subscribers of two ollars and upwards, also the aggregate all collections and sums under two dolrs; such lists to be sent without delay the Conference Treasurer or Chairman. ho shall forward them to the Mission ooms for insertion in the Annual Report, gether with a statement of the gross reipts, local disbursements and remitNOVA SCOTIA CONFERENCE.

The Sixth meeting of the Nova Scotia Annual Conference of the Methodist Church of Canada, will be held in Bruns wick Street Church, Halifax, commencing on Wednesday, June 18th, 1879, at9 a m. The Stationing Committee will meet in the Basement of the same Church, on Tuesday, June 17th, at 9.30 a.m.

ORDER OF SERVICES.

Tuesday, June 17th., 7.30 p.m. Preaching. Brunswick St. Church, Rev. J. S. Addy. Grafton St. Church, Rev. J. G. Hennigar. Wednesday, 18th., Brunswick St. Church. 12 to 1 p.m., Conference Prayer Meeting 7.30 Missionary Meeting. Speakers, Rev. C. Lockhart, D. D. Currie, F. H. W. Pickles, R. McArthur.

Brunswick St. Church. Thursday, 19th., 6.30 a.m. Rev. George F. Johnson, A.B. Grafton St. Church 7.30 p.m

Sabbath School Society. Speakers,-Friday, 20th., Brunswick St. Church F. H. Wright, A.B. 7.30 p.m. Education Society Anniversary Speakers, Dr. Inch, Rev. J. Read, Rev. Saturday, 21st., Brunswick St. Church

George Johnson. 6.30 a.m. Meeting for promotion of 7.30 p.m. Rev. J. M. Pike. Grafton Street.-Christian Work. Addresses R. Brecken, C. Parker, W. Ainley,

SABBATH, JUNE 22nd. Brunswick St., 9 a.m. Con. Love Feast Rev. J. McMurray presiding. 11 a.m. The Ex-President. 2.30 p.m. Sabbath School Addresses. Revs. R. Wasson, F. H. W. Pickles, R. Brecken, A.M. 7 p.m. Rev. R. Alder Temple. Sacra

ment of the Lord's Supper. Grafton Street. 11 a.m. Rev. J. J. Teasdale. 2.30 p.m Sabbath School Addresses. G. O. Huestis, J. Cassidy, T. Rogers. 7 p.m. Rev. John Read.

Kave Street. 11 a.m. Rev. R. McArthur. 7 p.m. Rev. F. H. W. Pickles. Charles Street.

11 a.m. Rev. D. W. Johnson, A.B. Rev. James Strothard. 7 p.m. Cobourg Road. 11 a.m. Rev. J. Gee. 7 p.m. Rev. Wm. Purvis. Beech Street.

3.30 p.m. Rev. T. D. Hart. 7 p.m. Rev. J. Astbury. Methodist City Mission Church. 4.15 p.m. An Evangelistic Meeting. Addresses by Rev. J. Coffin, Rev. J. B. Giles, and Rev. E. E. England. Dartmouth.

Rev. Wm. Ainley. Rev. R. Williams. Lawrencetown. St. Andrew's, Presbyterian 11 a.m. Rev. Jabez A. Rogers.

Rev. Richard Smith Chalmer's. 11 a.m. Rev. John Cassidy. 6 p.m. Rev. J. Gaetz.

Poplar Grove. 11 a.m. Rev. C. Jost, A.M. 7 p.m. Rev. C. Lockhart.

Free Baptist. 11 a.m. Rev. James Tweedy. 7 p.m. Rev. R. Wasson. North Baptist. 11 a.m. Rev. G. O. Huestis.

7 p.m. Rev. John Johnson Fort Massey. 11 a.m. Rev. R. Brecken, A.M. 7 p.m. Rev. J. Sponagle. St. John's, Presbyterian.

Monday, 23rd.,

11 a.m. Rev. J. R. Borden. 7 p.m. Rev. Paul Prestwood. Dartmouth, Presbyterian. 11 a.m. Rev. W. C. Brown. 7 p.m. Rev. J. G. Angwin. Mount Hope, 3 p.m. Rev. Joseph Hale. Brunswick St.

6.30 a.m. Rev. James Sharp.

7.30 p.m. Ordination Service. Tuesday, 24th. Grafton St. 7.30 p.m. Con. Temperance Meeting. Note.-Collections in aid of Conference

expenses will be made on Sabbath in all the Methodist Churches. Rev. Dr. Douglas, of Montreal, President of the General Conference, is expected to be present, and should his health permit, a special arrangement will be made for him to preach.

JAMES TAYLOR, President. S. F. HUESTIS, Secretary.

TRAVELLING ARRANGEMENTS.

A recent order from the Intercolonial Railway Office provides that Certificates to clergymen, entitling them to travel on the Intercolonial Railway, at reduced rates ministers who "reside along the line of the Railway."

Arrangements, however, have been made whereby ministers, and lay delegates, attending the approaching Halifax Conference, and purchasing tickets to Halifax on the Intercolonial Railway, from the 16th to the 20th of June, will be entitled to return tickets free, up to the 1st of July, on presentation, at the Railway Office. Halifax, of a certificate from the Secretary of the Nova Scotia Conference.

the approaching Charlottetown Conference It is where the soul is. The home of the and purchasing tickets to Point du Chene, on the Intercolonial Railway, from the 23rd to the 27th June, will be entitled to return tickets free, up to the 10th of July, on presentation, at the Railway Office, Point du Chene, of a certificate from the up any treasure here. Property is not his Secretary of the New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island Conference.

These arrangements do not include the route between Point du Chene and Char-

D. D. CURRIE. Moneton, May 26th, 1879.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE

HILLSBORO' MISSION, N. B.

DEAR SIR,-Three years' incumbency on this mission will close with the present ecclesiastical year. For the information of brethren who may have longings in this direction (as it is a desirable spot) and for the interest of the church generally, I may state that since my appointment to this field of toil, some encouraging improvements have been realized.

One material advancement I may note. has been the sale of the old parsonage property (the location of which was most inconvenient in relation to the church). and the purchase of a most desirable property, convenient to the church, from the Albert Mines Co., known as the "Ketchum House," with every necessary appendage and one half acre of land beautifully ornamented with many pleasant surroundings. On this transaction of exchange, however, I may add, that a debt of about \$300 has been incurred, which my successor with force of energy and enterprize can easily "wipe out" with the aid and support of loyal friends of Methodism within the limits of the mission. To lessen this liability, a grand festival next September is already in contemplation.

With gratitude to the great Head of the church, we are pleased to record a marked improvement in the spiritual prosperity of our Zion.

During the last spring about one hundred and ten (110) have been added to than this there is one which contains nothe membership. Sixty five and over at | ing that is painful. We have to fight, but the Demoisille Creek Station, and forty, or thereabours, at the Albert Mines; and among them many young men of much promise and usefulness to our cause. These have already been arranged in classes, and with efficient leaders assure us of growth in grace and spiritual prosperity.

At Hillsborough proper and the Cape (two other stations of this mission), there has been no apparent advancement.

Lack of material with which to operate and much opposition to the tenets of our church polity, may be assigned as a reason for tailure at these stations. Our Friday-night class meetings at Hillsboro'. however, are fairly attended, and the members give evidence of walking in the fear of God and the comfort of the Holy

On the whole, I may add, that this mission is a most desirable one for the right man, and cannot fail, if rightly cultured, to prove a most remunerative location, both financially and spiritually, to the (at present) unknown labourer of our Lord's vineyard for time to come. May the wisdom which "cometh from above the proper selection!

C. W. DUTCHER. Hillsboro'. A. Co., May 26, '79.

EDUCATIONAL SERMONS AND MEETING IN CHARLOTTETOWN.

On Sabbath last two sermons were preached by Prof. Burwash, of Sackville, to large audiences. They were both of a thoughtful and thoroughly practical character. The preacher's strong and pleasant voice was heard to great advantage in the cathedral of maritime Methodism. Many preachers have voices as strong, but few know how to modulate them as well as the Professor. The reading of the first hymn displayed a manipulation of tones pertectly astonishing. More than an outline of the morning's sermon is not possible-and that must fail to give anything ing a sanctified hold upon the thought of more than a faint idea of what the sermon really was. The text was: " For here we have no continuing city, but seek one to come." The sermon was a beautiful contrast of earthly and heavenly citizenship, its duties and privileges. The preacher commenced by saying that the Christian claimed all the places of trust. They belonged to him. He only could properly will, hereafter, be issued only to those fill them. Many of the higher offices of state could not be filled by ungodly men, and all of them could be better filled by Christian men. If I am a subject of the British throne, then all the wealth of treasure and all the treasure of blood is pledg. 'ed to defend me. The last copper in the treasury, and the last drop of blood in British soldiers' veins, is pledged to see that I get justice. If we have a citizenship above, then all the wealth and power of Omnipotence is for our defence. The Christian has no home here. Home does Ministers, and lay delegates, attending | not consist in the four walls of a building. soul is the real home. The Christian is a pilgrim. A pilgrim or sojourner in a country makes his money there, but in vests it at home. He will not invest it in a foreign land. The Christian does not lay treasure. His treasure is above. He is rich in soul-wealth. We have no continuing city here, because

> THIS IS A WORLD OF CHANGE. There is no place in this world where you can lay the foundation of a continuing to abler men.

city. The cities of this world do not abide. Nebuchadnezzar thought that he would lay the foundation of a continuing city. They were laid broad, and deep, and strong; but great Babylon is gone. Rome is changing. London is not the same as it was a few centuries ago. Cities rise and fall like bubbles on the water. The scenes of our childhood have changed. All is change. Yet if this were a stereotyped world, we are changing. The sun may not change, but we look at it very differently from what we once did. Our experiences of life are continually changing. And every different experience changes us. But if our treasure is above, that will not change. Are we wealthier in soul-wealth than formerly? The path of the just is as the shining light, that shineth more and more unto the perfect day. No passage better described the Christian's life than this. Tom Hood's melancholy experience, in old age, as put in rhyme, was quoted to show how miserable is the person who has no treasure above. We have no continuing city here, and this will

WESLEYAN.

MAKE US SEEK ONE TO COME.

That Christian life is not worth much that has no hope of heaven in it. All rich Christian life looks lovingly towards heaven. God made me to love life, and I love it, but there is something that I love better than life, that is Jesus. God made this world grand. It is magnificent, I love it! But there is a better world than this-a heavenly country, and I desire it. This world is good. But there is a better one the fight is not forever. We seek one to

We nightly pitch our moving tent nearer to it. We are marching to it. There the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest.

The sermon was one that none but scholar and a Christian could have preached. That it was of an exceedingly experimental character may be gathered from the fact that it formed the basis of many class-meeting testimonies during the day

The evening sermon was also equally good. Speaking not quite so much of the experimental character as the morning's it was, nevertheless, thoroughly practi cal. There was in it those elements which suit the wants of the learned and of the nnlearned. It was such a sermon as only one occupying the preacher's position could have preached; and also what might have been expected from a Christien Professor of Science.

THE PUBLIC MEETING was not largely attended. It was however thoroughly representative. W. E. Dawson, Esq., occupied the chair. In a few well-chosen remarks he introduced the subject of the meeting and the chief speaker. The music was furnished by a small choir under the joint leadership of Messrs. Fletcher and Davison. A brief report was read by Rev. George Steel. The chief feature of the evening was the address by Prof. Burwash. He began by saying that the Educational Society had not the romance of history attached to it. In this respect it was unlike the Missionary Society. He claimed, however, that it had a great object before it. There were only a few great ideas that animated us. There was the military idea of conquering the world. That was doing it. There was the geographical idea of discovering the world. That was nearly accomplished. There was the idea of the Gospelthe idea of regenerating the world. Then there was the idea of this Society, of lay

It may be said that it is a difficult thing to control the thoughts of the world. We answer that we attempt to do it by Divine agency in three ways:

First: By educating a thinking ministry. We want strong men, intellectually. in our pulpits. It has been the policy of the church in all ages to have an educated ministry. The Apostles were not untrained They were with our Saviour for three years. In addition to their training, they had a special baptism of the Holy Ghost, and they were also supernaturally endowed with gitts. The Reformers were also thoroughly equipped for their work. Luther, Melancthon and Calvin were cultured men. Wesley and Whitefield, and the leaders of that reformation were educated men. He claimed that the Educational Society should be content with nothing less than the ability for every minis. ter to read the word of God in the language in which it was written. Our church has not yet been able to come up to this standard. Ministers should be able to resort to the original, and not be dependent on commentators for their opinions. He claimed also that ministers should be able to refute the infidel theories prevalent. To do this they should first understand them. It was much to be deplored that some ministers attempted to refute them when they did not understand them. They had better leave such work

The second way by which the Educational Society was to obtain its object

AN EDUCATED LAITY.

The education of ministers has been too ecclesiastical and professional, and the education of the laity has been too secular. Ministers and laity should be educated together. Men should not only be trained to be lawyers and doctors, but also stewards. local preachers and class-leaders. If our young men go to so called undenominational colleges they are often lost to our church and to Christian usefulness. All through their course their thoughts are turned in a wrong direction. They go to college or to academies, but they do not fraternize with the village or city people. They do not mingle much in society. They cannot fall into the social habits of the people. But if they go to a college un der the control of their church they come under very different influences. At once they are placed under the special care of their church. We want to educate our laymen to be in sympathy with all the interests and institutions of our church.

The third way in which the Educational Society wishes to accomplish its object is by establishing universities that shall be centres of thought. Undenominational colleges have proved failures. The great universities have been established by churches or private individuals Yale, Harvard, &c. are examples. Five-sixths of the colleges of the United States to-day are under denominational or individual control. We want men to come forward and take the lead in science. No man has any right to go into the temple of Nature unless he has first been in the Temple of Grace. We want to fill our seats of learning with Christian men. We want then an educated laity and an educated ministry.

The Professor's address, of which the above is a mere outline, was listened to with great attention The deep spirit of genuine piety which pervaded it was very noticeable and pleasing.

The Professor's visit will be remempered with pleasure and profit. When he comes again to Charlottetown he will be heartily welcomed by those who have lietened to him. After a few explanatory remarks from Rev. J. Lathern, the meeting closed.

We are pleased to say that the financial esults will nearly double those of last year. If our people thoroughly understood the object of this Society, there would be no difficulty in getting support. One very efficient way of begetting an interest in the educational institutions of our church is by means of such a deputation as has recently visited Charlottetown.

Com.

CLOSE COMMUNION BARS FALL-ING.

DEAR SIR, -A most valuable concession, admitted by the ministers (Baptist.) of the First Baptist Church of Hillsboro'. is, that any baptized believer (by immersion) belonging to any section of the Christian Church, is now cordially invited, and admitted to their sacramental communion. It is not they say, a question, now close communion but of close baptism, and no rule they add in their printed formula forbids this liberal invitation to their communion table. "Honor to whom honor is due." Let these brethren be regarded as an exception to the rigidly close communion class, and be highly esteemed on this account, for this catholic spirit. This is a step in the right direction.

Yours, &c., OPEN COM.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The establishment of Macdonald & Co. did not suffer as much by the fire as was feared. Beyond an interruption of a few hours in buisness, and a disturbance of their stock their excellent affairs have been proceeding as usual. The firm is strong in every respect and possesses the great benefit of a well earned reputation.

"On Friday, a boat belonging to Mr Robert Kent, while beating in from their nets, was struck by a squall, filled and sank, and two of his sons-James O. Kent, aged 23 years and 7 months, and Jeremiah A. Kent, aged 16 years and 8 months-were drowned. On the following day a number of boats grappled up a portion of the sail and gear belonging to the boat, but up to the present the bodies have not been recovered

His Honor Lieut. Governor Archibald and Lieut. Col. C. J. Stewart, of Amberst were registered at the London offices of the Canadian Government on the 15th

Messrs. John F. Stairs, W. H. Weeks and D. Falconer, left for Ottawa on Wednesday afternoon to interview Sir Charles Tupper, Minister of Public Works, on the Dartmouth Railway question.

There is a prospect of several industries being started at Pugwash this summer. Parties are negotiating for the working of the ironfoundry, which has been closed for some time. And the lobster factory will propably be reopened.-Post.

An event of more than ordinary inter est and, importance occured at Grafton Street Church on Sabbath evening last. Over thirty persons, representing heads of families and intelligent young men and women, were publicly received into connection with the Methodist Church. At the invitation of the pastor of the church. the Rev. W. H. Heartz, the candidates for reception vacated their pews and devoutly approached and surrounded the communion rail in front of the pulpit. Mr. Heartz then in an impressive manner. read the ritual specially provided in the Discipline of the Church for such occasions, and interrogated each person on the cardinal doctrines of religion. He subsequently gave to each "the right hand of fellowship," which represents one of the tokens of connection with this branch of the church. An earnest prayer was then offered up specially for the benefit of those who had entered into solemn vows that night. An appropriate sermon followed from the words "Let the children of Zion be joyful in their King." Psalms, 149 chap. 2 verse. We must not omit to notice that the singing of the choir was of the finest character, and the whole service evidently gave great pleasure to the large audience assembled in the church.

Ever since gold was first found at Mon. tague, there has supposed to have been a rich vein, of a beautiful rosc color, scattered over this eastern end of the districts Thousands of dollars have been spent by companies and private parties in the search for this so called rose lead (see report of the Inspector of Mines for 1879). but this treasure remained hidden, until a party of men who had searched for it with he determination of finding it.

TRURO, May 27.—The Synod of the Maritime Provinces met at half-past seven p m. There was a large attendance of members and of the public. Rev Alex. Ross, retiring Moderator, preached. Rev Dr McCulloch was unanimously elected Moderator. The hours of meeting were fixed as follows; Ten to one, three to six. seven and a half to ten.

A seafaring man found two silver watches and a couple of pairs of gold bracelets, wrapped in a piece of newspaper, on the end of Humphrey's wharf. He took the articles to one or two places, which had been reported as having been burglarized lately, and learned that they were part of some property stolen from a jewelry shop a short time ago.

A number of persons in Newport, Hants, are about to leave for Manitoba

John Halliday, of Glengarry, goes out to 15 Mile Stream, Pictou Co., next week, which some miners, to work a new lead mine discovered by him last fall, and which looks very rich.

Mr. John Conrod, werking on Rockville property, Goldenville, a few days ago, took out a lump of quartz, weighing ten pounds, which yielded 12 oz, worth \$226. -W. G. Chronicle.

NEW BRUNSWICK & P. E. ISLAND

It is understood in legal circles that Mr. PALMER, Q. C., St. John has receiv. ed'a letter from the MINISTER OF JUSTICE tendering to him the new Judgeship in very complimentary terms, and is well pleased with the fact. The Act has not yet been put into operation by the necessary proclamation, but that being done. it is evident that Mr. PALMER, whose position at the bar is unquestionably a most distinguished one, will not indulge in any nolo episcopari self-depreciating phrases .- Tel.

A machine has been invented and patented by Mr. Robert Kirkpatrick, of DeBec, which promises to be a valuable and useful implement. It is designed for lifting rocks, timber, stumps, rails, &... and as well for the purpose of pressing hay. It is a simple and apparently effective mode of securing and retaining great power by means of pawls working in notched bars, operated by a lever or arm extending on either side of the machine as far as necessary, to secure leverage for the work intended. Extreme simplicity and cheapness are combined with apparently immense power, available with out the aid of horses. &c.

Twenty-six thousand bushels of oats were shipped from Charlottetown on Wednesday for St. Nazaire, France, in the brig Lauretta.

Great preparations re being made in P. E. Island for the summer's fishing. A number of people are now busily engaged in lobster fishing.

THERE ARE FOUR PETITIONS in circulation by different persons, praying that they may be appointed vendors of liquor under the "Canada Temperance Act," for the Town of Summerside. The Act provides for one vendor of liquor for every

four thousand of people. NEWCASTLE, May 24.—It was reported here this morning that Campbell & Co.'s mill on Beaubeur Island was destroyed by fire at 12 o'clock last night. The mill was well fitted up for sawing deals, dimensions, lumber, clapboards, laths, shingles and barrel staves. No insurance. Wm. McFadyen, of Prince Edward Island, had an interest in the mill .- St. John

A ST. ANDREW'S INDÛSTRY.-Mr. W. D. Hartt, who does a large business at St. Andrews in canning lebsters, employing thereat about twenty five hands, has taken up a new branch of the canning industry, and is now prepared to supply "Canned Pork and Beans" at a figure bel w the price of the same article in the United States. He has already put up about 5000 cans, and is confident that the present tariff will enable him to extend operations in this direction, and thus furnish employment for a number of hands who would otherwise be idle at this season.

WESLEYAN' ALMANAC

MAY, 1879.

Full Moon, 6day, 1h, 51m, Morning. Last Quarter, 12 day, 10h, 22m, Afternoon. New Moon, 21 day, 1h, 36m, Morning

Day of Week.	St	SUN		MOON. Rises Souths Sets.		
	Rises	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets.	EE
1,Thursday	14 54	7 0	1 54	8 9	2 1	3 2
2 Friday	4 53	7 1	3 8	8 58	22'	
3 Saturday	4 51	7 2	4 27	9 50	2 48	4 3
	4 50	7 3	5 50	10 46	3 13	5 3
	4 48	7 4	7 10	11 44	3 42	6 2
Monday	1 47	7 5	8 33	m'rn	4 18	7 -
6 Tuesday	, .	7 7	9 46	0 47	5 1	7 5
7 Wednesda	4 46	7 6	10 47	1 52	5 58	8 4
8 Thursday	4 44	7 8	11 36	2 55	7 3	9 3
3 Friday	4 43	7 9	mo'h	3 55	8 14	10 2
0 Saturday		7 10	0 14	4 50	9 26	11 1
1 SUNDAY	4 42	7 11	0 44	5 40	0 36	A
2 Monday	4 41	7 13	1 8	6 26	11 4	1
3 Tuesday	4 39			7 9	A. 49	2
4 Wednesday	4 38			7 50	1 51	3 1
5 Thursday	4 37	7 15	1 49	8 30	2 52	4 2
6 Friday	4 36	7 17	2 8	9 11	3 54	5 1
7 Saturday	4 35	7 18	2 28			6
SUNDAY	4 34	7 19	2 49	9 53		6 4
9 Monday	4 33	7 20	3 15	10 37		7 2
0 Tuesday	4 32	7 21	3 46	11 24	7 2	
	4 31	7 22	4 24	A. 13	8 2	8
	4 30	7 23	5 11	1 5	8 59	8 3
	4 29	7 24	6 5	1 57	9 49	9
3 Friday	4 28	7 25	7 4	2 48	10 32	9 4
4 Saturday	4 27	7 26	8 15	3-39	11 3	10 2
SUNDAY	4 27	7 27	9 19	4 28	11 37	10 5
6 Monday	1	7 28	10 32	5 15	11 58	11 4
7 Tuesday		7 29	11 38	6 2	mo'n	mo'
Wednesday	4 25		A 51	6 50	0 26	0 3
9 Thursday	4 24	7 30		7 89	0 49	.1 3
o Friday	4 24	7 31		8 31	1 13	2 4
Saturday	4 23	7 32	3 22	9 91	1 10	

THE TIDES.—The column of the Mool's Southing gives the time of high water at Parrsboro, Cornwallis, Horton, Hantsport, Windsor, Newport and Truro.

Truro.

High water at Pictou and Jape Tormentine, z ars and il 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 Charfottetown, 2 hours 54 minutes LATER. At Westport, hours 54 minutes LATER. At Yarmouth, 2 hours 54 minutes LATER.

FOR THE LENGTH OF THE DAY.—Add 12 hours to he time of the sun's setting, and from the sum substract the time of rising, FOR THE LENGTH OF THE NIGHT.-Substract th me of the sun's setting from 12 hours, and to te emainder add the time of rising next morning.

SUNDAY RAIN.

This is a subject that urgen'ly requires to be looked into. A little consideration may discover, if not the means to remove it from among the adverse circumstances of the church, at least the remedy to reduce the evil to him." a minimum. At the present time it is a grievance. The effects of Sunday rain are most extraordinary. It is like no other rain. It is so penetrating, so awe-inspiring. The Destroying Angel himself could not more effectually blockade many robust professors of religion within their houses.

It makes a wonderful impression on ministers. Take any one of them who is concerned in the glory of God, the salvation of souls, the interests of the Redeemer's kingdom. You might see the good man, first thing on Sunday morning, making for the window. You day. But what ails the poor man? He looks so clouded and downcast; and, for the corn, and will keep it back. if you noticed, he heaved a deep sigh. Have his dreams and visions of the night troubled him? Or have his anxieties for the morrow kept him awake all night? Or was he so distracted with a thousand and one things last week that his preparation for Sunday was driven into Siturday? And has he had to work all night long while his people have been sweetly resting from the week's cares and labors? Or does he feel that the texts were slow in coming, and the ideas sluggish in their flow through a wearied brain, or other disturbing causes, and that in consequence his meagre preparation for the work distresses his spirit? Is that the reason, or any one of those mentioned, why he looks troubled and careworn? Not at all. The fact 1s, last week was singularly free from tea meetings, special lectures, committees, etc., and he got his texts in good time, and the sermons came by inspiration, and on Saturday night he felt the restful luxury of being prepared; and the moon brightly shining, and the stars and clear blue sky sent him to rest in the cheerful hope of a bright Sabbath day, and of meeting his people with a message from God to them. Alas! the visions of the morning have been dispelled. The Sunday rain makes his very heart to faint and fall. He knows that the message received from God will be delivered to empty pews, and he had hoped that it would be a word of life to some, of quickening to others, and a

blessing to all. Well, the message will be delivered rain or no rain; and the judgment day will come, rain or no rain; and the people will be called to account for the messages delivered, whether present or absent to hear it, rain or no rain. Still, these reflections do not bring any comfort to a minister's heart on a rainy Sunday morning, because he earnestly desires blessings for all his people, and would fain avert judgment from all of them.

And this Sunday's rain has a wonderful effect on the people—not all of them—but most of them. Some faithful souls seem to mind it less than the rain of other days. But for the majority it seems to be charged with all the elements of judgment. It brings with it the germ of all the diseases to which human nature is exposed, such as bronchitis, diphtheria, asthma, neu-

remorseless fury, are comfortable, mid- and everywhere. dle-aged gentlemen, and not unfrequently the young men of not very delicate cons itutions, and if there are any professors of religion given to attend concerts and evening parties, and stealthy visits to the theatre, the unsparing effect of this Sunday rain is quite distressing. On the other days of the week our streets are crowded with these people, when showers are falling without intermission. They are full of daring, of vivacity, of energy; but the Sunday rain shuts them all up in their castle-home is the Englishman's castle-and makes prisoners of them all, unless they have made previous engagements to visit friends at a distance or in the country. The deacons of the church have also reason to look grave on a rainy Sunday morning. It is a barren time for the treasury, and for arrangements like our own, by which the ordinances of God's house and his work among us are sustained by voluntary contributions, it is a serious matter indeed. Look over the voluntary daily contributions for the past years and you can clearly mark off the rainy Sundays. Now it does strike one that if people attended to what God says to them on this subject, every Sunday rain would make very little difference to the treasury. "On the first day of the week let every one of you lay by him in store as God hath prospered People say they can worship God at home when it rains, but here is one part of divine worship which seems to be omitted on those very frequent occasions, and it is the only part of home worship that we have the means of testing. -Buds and Blossoms.

" OUT OF SORTS."

G. HUGHES.

Dr. John Todd says some people are always "out of sorts." The weather is always just what they don't want. I constant companion is humility. met one of these men awhile ago, a might observe him anxiously peeping farmer, who raised all manner of crops. from behind the curtain to see whether It was a wet day, and I said, "Mr. N., this morning promised a fair or rainy this rain will be fine for your grass crop." "Yes, perhaps; but it is bad don't believe we shall have a crop." A few days after this, when the sun was shining hot, I said, "Fine sun for your corn, sir." "Yes, pretty fair; but it's awful for the rye. Rye wants cold weather." Again on a cold morning, I met my neighbor and said, "This must be capital for your rye, Mr. N. "Yes, but it is the very worst weather for the corn and grass. They want heat to bring them forward." The world is full of such complainers. They keep society in a ferment. Every one that comes in contact with them is made unhappy. Their faces are long. Their spirit is sour, their words are doleful. With such people every thing is "out of sorts." Whether the weather is hot or cold, dry or wet, whether the sun shines or is obscured by clouds, under all circumstances there is the same gloomy outcry. If the weather is good for the wheat, it is bad for the rye; if it is good for the corn, it is bad for the wheat. Thus they drag through their lot of complaining, and nothing that God can do for them, nor the whole realm of his providence, renders them at all comfortable.

> We find such characters in the church. Grace has not obtained a mastery over every unruled temper. There are cross-grained professors. There are some, even in Zion, who are possessed of what is sometimes termed, not inaptly, "sour godliness." They may be found before the church door on Sabbath morning, surrounded by a group of listeners, perhaps, among them some non-professors, listening to their complaints about the church. Either the preaching, the music, the contributions, or some department of churchlife, comes under their scorching criticism. The minister, the officiary, or if no one else, the poor sexton, comes in for a Sabbath-morning costigation. What a preparation for sanctuary services! What sort of mood can such a man be in to occupy his seat and hear the minister announce his opening hymn:

Praise ye the Lord, 'tis good to raise Your hearts and voices in his praise!

Ah, he is not attuned to praise: he is just up from the dark and unfriendly demain of complainers. At the church door, along the street, at the prayermeeting, and in the class-meeting (such are not likely to be class attendants ralgia, consumption, and a score or very often), every where it is the same acquiescence even in disagreeable things,

fact, a plague to be avoided by all pos- sorts." Would God that the church sible means. Others again do not seem | might be rid of such complainers. If to mind it at all. They never catch any they could be truly converted, and so harm from it. And this discrimination be bles sed with a smooth, loving tongue of Sunday rain is not the least wonder- bow well it would be! There are places ful feature of it. Strange to say, it where the people would be inclined to does not threaten with its terrors poor have a general jubilee. They have old bodies, poorly clad, many of them, been so stung by the hornets that the godly old men and women do not removal of the plague would be most seem to suffer from them at all, many joyous. The way to be rid of all this of them rather seem to enjoy it. One is to have Jesus enthroned in thy heart. would think by their happy content- Jesus' is a quiet mind; Jesus' is a loved faces in the house of God on a ing mind; and he who is truly under wet Sabbath, that they feel it a kind his scepter, instead of finding every of privilege to make a little sacrifice to thing "out of sorts," will find it "in wait on the Lord. No, the people who sorts." He will joyfully recognize the are attacked by this Sunday rain with fact that the sun shines all the time

WORDS OF WISDOM.

Industry need not wish .- Franklin. Wit is humor and love.—Thackerary. Immodest words admit of no defence.

I have found it hard to persuade men that death is sunrise.—Murray.

Our ideas, like pictures, are made up of lights and shadows .- Foubert.

Kindness is the golden chain by which society is bound together .- Goethe .

Let amusement fill up the chink of your existence, but not the great spaces thereof.—Theodore Parker. He needs no other rosary whose thread

of life is strung with beads of love and thought .- Persian Proverb. It is easy to look down on others; to

look down on ourselves is the difficulty. -Lord Peterborough. Hope is a leaf-joy, which may be

beaten on to a great extension, like I do not see why we should not be as

just to an ant as to a human being.-Charles Kingsley. Mercy and truths are met together; righteousness and peace have kissed

each other.-Bible Whole years of joy glide unperceived away while sorrow counts the minutes

as they pass.—Harvard. Every man, coming to an obscure old age, thinks he would have achieved wealth and distinction if-

Learn not to judge too rashly of any one, either in respect to good or evil, for both are dangerous.

The greatest friend of truth is time; her greatest enemy is prejudice, and her

To gain extensive usefulness, seize the present opportunity, great or small,

and improve it to the utmost. Men should not think too much themselves, and yet a man should be careful not to forget himself.

The best portion of a good man's life.—his little, nameless, unremembered acts of kindness and of love .- Words-

A man of intellect is lost unless he unites energy of character to intellect. When we have the lantern of Diogenes we must have his staff.—Camfort.

Since the generality of persons act from impulse much more than from principle, men are neither so good nor so bad as we are apt to think them .-Hare.

Knowledge always desires increase; it is like fire, which must first be kindled by some external agent. But which will afterwards propagate itself .- John-

A beautiful smile is to the female countenance what the sunbeam is to the landscape; it embellishes an inferior face and redeems an ugly one—Lavater.

One of the illusions is that the present hour is not the critical, decisive hour. Write it on your hearts that every day is the best day in the year .-Emerson.

Don't moralize to a man who is on his back. Help him up, set him firmly on his feet, and give him advice and means. The means by all means.

The best application for the improvement of the countenance is a mixture in equal parts of serenity and cheerfulness. Anoint the face morning, noon, and night.

Dewdrops sparkling in the morning sunlight are emblematic of the brightness and purity of gems of virtue when refle cting the rays of the "Sun of Right-

No matter how pious men are, the moment they place Policy before Principle they become incapable of doing right, and are transformed into the most odious tools of despotism.

The greatest loss of time is delay and expectation which depends upon the future. We let go the present which we have in our power, and look forward to that which depends upon chance. and relinquish a certainty for an un-

Peace does not dwell in outward things, but within the soul. We may preserve it in the midst of the bitterest pain, if our will remain firm and submore of other dreadful things. It is, in doleful utterance, every thing "out of not in exemption from suffering.

THE YOUNG FOLKS.

BOYS OF ENGLISH HISTORY.

The fierce storm beats down on the gloomy Norman castle of Falaise, in a deep dungeon of which lies imprisoned the boy Prince Arthur, lawful heir to the throne of England, but now, alas! a helpless victim of the cruelty and injustice of his bad uncle, John Plantagenet, the usurper of his throne. The thunder peals so loudly, and the wind rages so angrily, that Hubert de Burgh, the warden, does not for a long time distinguish the sound of a knocking and shouting at the outer gate of the castle. Presently, however, in a lull of the wind, his ears catch the noisy summons, and he gives orders to his men to let down the drawbridge, and admit the new comers. These were three in number; one attired as a king's messenger, and mounted on a richly caprisoned horse; the other two in the garb of common men, and on foot. When they had come into the presence of the warden, the king's messenger said:

"I am charged by his Majesty King John of England to deliver to you this letter, and require your faithful discharge of its commands."

So saying he handed to Hubert de Burgh a sealed letter, which the latter eagerly broke open and read. As he read, his face clouded. It was a long letter, and couched in vague terms, but its substance was this: That whereas the peace of England and of King John's possessions in France was constantly being disturbed by the partisans of the young Prince Arthur, desiring to see him king instead of his uncle, and taking up arms to enforce their claim, it was necessary, in order to put an end to this rebellion, that the young Prince should be rendered unfit for governing; and as no people would be likely to choose a blind boy for their king, Hubert de Burgh was instructed to have Arthur's eyes put out; and the two men who had arrived with the king's messenger were come, so the letter said, to accomplish this design.

Hubert de Burgh said nothing as he put by the letter, and dismissed his three visitors from his presence. Cruel man as he had been, his heart had still some pity left, and he shrank from obeying his master by so brutal an act of cruelty upon the innocent boy in his charge.

However, the order of the king was peremptory; and if the deed must be done, thought he, the sooner the bet-

So he ordered the two villains to get ready their instruments, and follow him to the dungeon.

"Stay here," said he, as they reached the young prince's door, "while I enter alone and prepare him for his fate."

So those two set down their fire and the red hot irons, and waited outside for their summons.

When Hubert entered the dungeon, the peor boy was just waking from a sleep. He sat up and rubbed his eyes, being dazzled by the light which Hubert carried in his hand.

"You are welcome," said he (for Arthur, with so few to love him, loved even his surly, though not unkind jailor.) "I have been in mydreams away in merry England, where I thought I was living in a beautiful palace, with food and servants, and rich clothing, and that there was a crown on my head. And so it shall be some day, Hubert, when I get my rights; and then because you have not been so unkind to me as some in my adversity, you shall be a reat and rich man. But why do you look so solemn? What ails you?"

The warder stood silent for some moments before he spoke, and then his voice was thick and hoarse.

"Prince," he said, "take your last look on the light, for you may never see it again."

The boy sprang from his bed, and seized Hubert by the knees.

What! Are they going to kill me? Must they take my life away?"
"Not so," said Hubert; "it is not thy life that is required, but thine eyes." And as he spoke he stamped on the floor, as the signal to those two who waited without to enter.

At the sight of their horrid instruments, the cords which were to bind him, and the cruel faces of the executioners. Arthur fell on his knees, and nant old man. implored mercy of the stubborn Hubert.

It was a strange and puiful sight to see that weak and helpless boy kneeling, and with tears entreating that stout old warrior, whose bosom heaved and whose fingers twitched, and whose face winced, as he listened; while the two others stood motionless, grasping their irons and cords, ready for the word of command to step forward and do their cruel deed.

But the cries and entreaties of the helpless and beautiful prince prevailed, Hubert waved and hesitated; he bade the men advance, and then bade them withhold; he looked at the prince, and he looked at the glowing irons; he pushmissive. Peace in this life springs from ed the suppliant from him, and then suffered him to cling to him. The executioners themselves were moved to reward of the wicked.

pity, and laid down their instruments. Finally, with a mighty effort, the warden yielded and said, "Retire, men, and take with you your tools, till I require you." Then turning to Arthur, he said. Prince, thou shall keep thy sight and thy life while I am by to protect thee." And the rough hand of the old warrior stroked the hair of the weeping boy as it might have been his own son's.

The answer that Hubert de Burgh sent back that day by the king's mes. senger was an earnest appeal for mercy on behalf of his young and now belov? edicharge.

But King John was stranger to all feelings of pity, and his vengeance was quick and dreadful. Foiled of his cru. el design upon the eyesight of his hap. less nephew, he determined now to have his life. So he ordered him to be removed from Falaise, and the custody of the humane De Burgh, to the castle of Rouen, under whose walls flowed the waters of the River Seine. But the prince did not remain long there. One night a jailor entered his dungeon, and waking him from his sleep, ordered him to follow him. The boy obeyed in silence, as the jailor conducted him down the winding staircase which led to the foot of the tower, beside which the Seine flowed. A boat was waiting at the bottom in which were two men. The torch of the jailor cast a sudden glare over the dark waters, and by its. light Arthur recognized with borror and despair, in one of the two the cruel features of his uncle John. It was useless for him to pray and entreat; it was useless for him to struggle or cry out. They dragged him into the boat, and held him fast as she drifted under the shadow of those gloomy walls into midstream. What happened then no one can tell; but had any listened on that still dark night, they might have heard a boy's wild cry across the waters, and then a dull, heavy splash-and that was all.

The story is that of those two, King John with his own hand did the foul deed. However that may be, Arthur of Brittany was never even heard of more.—Boy's Own Paper.

TOM'S GOLD DOLLAR.

" Tom Caldwell threw a stone at Deacon Ulster's horse as the old deacon was riding by the other day. The stone struck the horse, the horse kicked, the deacon's hat and wig were knocked off into the mud, and the deacon himself came very near being thrown. Tom didn't exactly mean to do it, although he did cast the stone, and did join with the rough boys in laughing heartily at the sad plight into which the deacon was put by this recklessness.

"'Good for you, Tom!' said a redvested and red-nosed horse jockey, who stood by the livery stable door, and saw the catastrophe to Deacon Ulster. ' Here's a dollar, Tom. It's worth that to see pious pride put into pickle.' And the jockey reached out a gold dollar and offered it to Tom. Tom was surprised. He hesitated a moment, but could not resist the prize, and so, pocketing the dollar, joined in the jockey's jolly good laugh at the deacon's expense, and then walked on, feeling a little ashamed of himself, and yet covering his conviction with the thought of how many nice things a gold dollar would buy.

" Tom had gone but a few steps when he heard a voice on the other side of the street calling him. He raised his eves and saw Dr. Maybin, an old Quaker, standing in his office, and beckoning to Tom to come over.

"What did the fool pay thee for thy folly, Thomas?" asked the old man.

"Tom blushed. His fingers fumbled in his pockets and the gold dollar seemed to burn them more than the hot blushes burned his cheeks and brow. He answered nothing.

" 'Didst thou sell thyself, Thomas?" asked the old doctor. "Still the condemned boy was

speechless. "' Thoughlessly thou didst do s foolish thing. Mischievously thou didst laugh wth fools at thine own wrong. Cowardly thou didst shrink from confessing thy wrong. Covetously thou didst accept a bit of gold for a bad deed, and dost thou now rejoice in gold ill-gotten?"

" Tom's blue eyes, brimful of tears, gazed into the white face of the indig-

"'I am ashamed of thee!' said the doctor.

"'I am of myself,' said Tom, flinging the gold piece to the pavement, and bursting into a flood of tears. " 'Then pick up that gold; go to the

giver; place it again in his hand, and say, "I blush that I dared to touch it;" go then to Deacon Ulster and confess thy wrong.'

"I will,' said Tom, as he picked up the coin and hurriedly left the doctor's

', And Tom did as the doctor advised, and as he had promised. And on his way from Deacon Ulster's house to his own home, Tom said to himself, though not in these words. 'The reproofs of the wise are sweeter than the HOW THE

The sailor sh " Ship ahoy! one shot come. shiver a big shi suppose that th the captain thre helmsman thro there are none would be a terr erate drinking i pirate craft. beam's ends. shivers no plant ter. It strikes cer, but with m heart of the cap the helmsman Their leaders d their place, t against the ene

Thunders a Pirate Alcohol, Every ball is ch crew is killed, mad and raises dead, they are t

Thunders and pirate, and the their work. T with insanity. and Steersman and, lest their the crazy sailo Then rages Jack the ship to the Midshipman C right- mind, wa of the ship, no against his own deck with red-h mast totters careful steward and Parental have always h crew seasonably now refuse to unhead the water visions and brea

The vessel trough of the sea proaches swiftly the compass an That speculating who, if sober, we would order ever mainsail aud ma bare poles before on the contrary, and spreads ever

The rising stor ging, but he does black shadow on nearing. He do trough of the sea cockle shell. He der before the ing blow of air foaming and gna high. He does shock like the ope it strikes the broad washes over the cannon, and the gone; a lurch an and the hold is f sinking ship just

sea. Then comes sits astride the ogles a dancing t It were possible, pumps and right over the swells an all action for the the ship is cade guage mounts t the forecastle and · is not necessary

crew, but to hear

raging of the blac

It is fearful no

the storm increase The drunken sh water. Not a m an arm at the hel their friends, the other. Close und breakers of a ro hear it not. At i realize their cond even yet to save make no effort. foam shut them many thunders. tremity Independ help and boasts o ship and Parenta of affection. L easy yarns and gi timbers crack one and Levenge are of Firmness and vet giggles a dand tride the last tim down, tossing foa Then came a s groaning of waves

ness, and a red, shot wrathfully bl the ses where the And I asked rocks, and was to immutable Laws. And I asked th

and they said: And I asked wh there, and they Conscience and He dead.

And I asked ho said: By one sin Alcohol: by one c rate Drinking!

On this topic, o we shall some da Joseph Cook.

The answer that Hubert de Burgh sent back that day by the king's mes. senger was an earnest appeal for mercy on behalf of his young and now belov-

But King John was stranger to all feelings of pity, and his vengeance was quick and dreadful. Foiled of his cruel design upon the eyesight of his hapless nephew, he determined now to have his life. So he ordered him to be removed from Falaise, and the custody of the humane De Burgh, to the castle of Rouen, under whose walls flowed the waters of the River Seine. But the prince did not remain long there. One night a jailor entered his dungeon, and waking him from his sleep, ordered him to follow him. The boy obeyed in silence, as the jailor conducted him. down the winding staircase which led to the foot of the tower, beside which the Seine flowed. A boat was waiting at the bottom in which were two men. The torch of the jailor cast a sudden glare over the dark waters, and by its. light Arthur recognized with borror and despair, in one of the two the cruel features of his uncle John. It was useless. for him to pray and entreat; it was useless for him to struggle or cry out. They dragged him into the boat, and held him fast as she drifted under the shadow of those gloomy walls into midstream. What happened then no one can tell; but had any listened on that still dark night, they might have heard a boy's wild cry across the waters, and then a dull, heavy splash-and that

The story is that of those two, King John with his own hand did the foul deed. However that may be, Arthur of Brittany was never even heard of more.—Boy's Own Paper.

TOM'S GOLD DOLLAR.

"Tom Caldwell threw a stone at Deacon Ulster's horse as the old deacon was riding by the other day. The stone struck the horse, the horse kicked, the deacon's hat and wig were knocked off into the mud, and the deacon himself came very near being thrown. Tom didn't exactly mean to do it, although he did cast the stone, and did join with the rough boys in laughing heartily at the sad plight into which the deacon was put by this recklessness.

"'Good for you, Tom!' said a redvested and red-nosed horse jockey, who stood by the livery stable door, and saw the catastrophe to Deacon Ulster. ' Here's a dollar, Tom. It's worth that to see pious pride put into pickle.' And the jockey reached out a gold dollar and offered it to Tom. Tom was surprised. He hesitated a moment, but could not resist the prize, and so, pocketing the dollar, joined in the jockey's jolly good laugh at the deacon's expense, and then walked on, feeling a little ashamed of himself, and yet covering his conviction with the thought of how many nice things a gold dollar would buy.

" Tom had gone but a few steps when he heard a voice on the other side of the street calling him. He raised his eyes and saw Dr. Maybin, an old Quaker, standing in his office, and beckoning to Tom to come over.

"What did the fool pay thee for thy folly, Thomas?" asked the old man.

"Tom blushed. His fingers fumbled in his pockets and the gold dollar seemed to burn them more than the hot blushes burned his cheeks and brow. He answered nothing.

"'Didst thou sell thyself, Thomas?" asked the old doctor.

"Still the condemned boy was speechless. "' Thoughlessly thou didst do s

foolish thing. Mischievously thou didst laugh wth fools at thine own wrong. Cowardly thou didst shrink from confessing thy wrong. Covetously thou didst accept a bit of gold for a bad deed, and dost thou now rejoice in gold ill-gotten?'

" Tom's blue eyes, brimful of tears, gazed into the white face of the indignant old man.

"'I am ashamed of thee !' said the doctor.

" 'I am of myself,' said Tom, flinging the gold piece to the pavement, and bursting into a flood of tears.

" 'Then pick up that gold; go to the giver; place it again in his hand, and say, "I blush that I dared to touch it;" go then to Deacon Ulster and confess

thy wrong.' " 'I will,' said Tom, as he picked up the coin and hurriedly left the doctor's

presence.

', And Tom did as the doctor advised, and as he had promised. And on his way from Deacon Ulster's house to his own home, Tom said to himself, though not in these words, 'The reproofs of the wise are sweeter than the reward of the wicked.'

HOW THE SHIP WAS LOST.

The sailor shouts to the pirate craft, "Ship ahoy! All aboard! Let your one shot come." Now one shot will not shiver a big ship's timbers much, but suppose that this one ball were to strike the captain through the heart and the helmsman through the skull, and that there are none to fill their posts; it would be a terrible shot indeed. Moderate drinking is a charmed ball from a pirate craft. It does not lodge in the beam's ends. It cuts no masts. It shivers no plank between wind and water. It strikes no sailor or under officer, but with magic course it seeks the heart of the captain, and the arms of the helmsman, and it always hits. Their leaders dead, and none to take

against the enemy. Thunders another broadside from Pirate Alcohol, and what is the effect? crew is killed, but every one becomes dead, they are free.

their place, the crew are powerless

Thunders another broadside from the pirate, and the charmed balls complete their work. The mutinous crew rage with insanity, Captain Conscience and Steersman Reason are picked up, and, lest their corpses should offend the crazy sailors, pitched overboard. Then rages Jack Lust from one end of the ship to the other. That brave tar. Midshipman Courage, who, in his right mind, was the bravest defender of the ship, now wheels the cannon against his own friends and rakes the deck with red-hot grape until every mast totters with shot-holes. The and Parental Love, whose exertions have always heretofore provided the crew seasonably with food and drink. now refuse to cook, furnish no meals, unhead the water-casks, waste the provisions and break the ship's crockery.

The vessel has wheeled into the trough of the sea; a black shadow approaches swiftly over the waters, and the compass and helm are deserted. That speculating mate, Love of Money, who, if sober, would see the danger and would order every rag lown from jib to mainsail aud make the ship scud under bare poles before the black squall, now on the contrary, orders up every sail | Purgative Pills will make new rich blood and spreads every thread of canvas.

The rising storm whistles in the rigging, but he does not hear it. That black shadow on the water is swiftly nearing. He does not see it. In the trough of the sea the ship rocks like a cockle shell. He does not feel it. Yonder before the dense rush of the coming blow of air rises a huge wave, foaming and gnawing and groaning on high. He does not hear it. With a it strikes the broadside; with a roar it arrested the progress of the disease alshock like the opening of an earthquake washes over the deck; three snaps like cannon, and the heavy rigged masts are not returned, his appetite is excellent, gone; a lurch and sucking in of waves | and he is able to attend to his business and the hold is full of water and the sinking ship just survives the first heavy

Then comes out Mirthfulness, and sits astride the broken bowsprat, and ogles a dancing tune. The crew dance ! It were possible, even yet, to so man the pumps and right the helm as to ride over the swells and drive into port, but all action for the right government of the ship is ended. Trumpeter Language mounts the shattered beams of the forecastle and makes an oration; it this disease every family should keep a is not necessary to work, he tells the crew, but to hear him sputter yarns.

raging of the black sea. Every moment

the storm increases in fury. The drunken ship is fast filling with water. Not a man at the pumps, nor an arm at the belm. Having destroyed their friends, the crew fall upon each other. Close under their bow rave the breakers of a rocky shore, but they hear it not. At intervals they seem to cents a bottle. realize their condition, and their power even yet to save themselves, but they make no effort. Gloom and storm and foam shut them up against hell with many thunders. In this terrible extremity Independence is heard to refuse ship and Parental Love rail at thoughts of affection. Language trumpets his easy yarns and grows garrulous as the timbers crack one after another. Rage and hevenge are now the true names NEW BOOKS of Firmness and Courags. Silly Mirth yet giggles a dance, and I saw him astride the last timber as the ship went down, tossing foam at the lightning. Then came a sigh of the storm, a groaning of waves, a booming of blackness, and a red, crooked thunderbolt shot wrathfully blue into the suck of the ses where the ship went down.

And I asked the names of those rocks, and was told: God's stern and immutable Laws.

And I asked the name of that ship, and they said: Immortal Soul. And I asked why its crew brought it there, and they said: Their Captain

Conscience and Helmsman Reason were And I asked how they died, and they said: By one single shot from Pirate

Alcohol: by one charmed ball of Moderate Drinking!

On this topic, over which we sleep, we shall some day cease to dream. Joseph Cook.

The Woolwhich Arsenal in England has WOODBURY BROS. been of late busy in preparing balloons for the African war. The largest is called "Saladin," and contains 38,000 cubit feet of gas. There are als the "Talisman" of 19,000 cubic feet, the "Saracen" of 15, 000, the "Vidette" of 14,000, and a little balloon named the "Pilot" of 600 feet. Arrangements have been made for telegraphic communications with them, when aloft, by means of a wire running through the cable restraining them. Means have been also found for re-enforcing them with gas while in the air. This latter process is not explained.

As storm following storm, and wave succeeding wave, give additional hard ness to the shell that incloses the pearl, so do the storms and waves of life add force to the character of man.

True benevolence inspires its possessor with the love of justice, and also prompts him in whose bosom it glows. neither to oppress the week, to impose Every ball is charmed; not one of the on the ignorant, nor to over-reach the unwary; but to give every man his due, mad and raises mutiny. Commanders and with steady and undeviating steps to walk in the hallowed path of equity.

> NATURE'S DIADEM .- Is your hair falling out? Is your hair growing dry and lifeless ! It wants a good healthful hair dressing to help exhausted nature to recover itself.

Try Bearine and mark the change.

INDISPENSABLE.—There are some simple remedies indispensible in every family. Among these, the experience of years assures us, should be recorded Perry Davis' Pain-Killer. For both internal careful stewards, seamen Friendship and external application we have found THE CHEAPEST IN THE MARKET it of great value; especially can we recommend it for colds, rheumatism, or fresh wounds and bruises.—Christian Era.

> Johnson's Anodyne Liniment is one of the few really valuable patent medicines which we always take pleasure in calling attention to. It is both for internal and external use and is worth more to a family than a whole medicine chest.

Impure blood is the cause of more misery than any other source of disease, but this fact is often overloooked. Parson's and will change the blood in the entire system in three months, taken one a At 5.30 p.m. (Express) for St. John and interme-

I deem it a duty to state that Mr.---l of this county, had his right lung seriousy effected with tubercular deposit accompanied with night sweats, frequent hemorrhage, copious expectoration and much emaciation: the use of Fellows' Syrup of Hypophosphites seems to have most immediately, the hemorrhage has

as usual. A. SMITH, M.D., Campbelltown, N.B.

DIPHTHERIA has for a long time been very prevalent, and very fatal. Its fatal ity seems to be greatly owing to neglect ing what is supposed to be an ordinary cold or sore throat until it has progressed to its stages, and then when medical aid is procured it has too often been found to be too late. From the fatality attending remedy on hand and use it on first appear ance of sore throat, A preparation called It is fearful now to look upon the DIPTHERINE has been placed before the public. It is the discovery of an English physician, and has been regarded where it has been used, to be an infallible reme dy for that disease. It is placed within the reach of all, put up in bottles with full directions, and sold by Druggists and dealers in medicines at the lcw price of 25

JOHN M. GELDERT, Jr., L L. B. Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Com-

missioner Supreme ourt, &c., &c. help, and boasts of hiss trength. Friend-ship and Parental Love rail at thoughts | Has resumed practice on his own account et FARRELL'S BUILDING, 54 Granville St. Moneys collected and all the branches of legal bueiness carefully attended to.

> PUBLISHDD AT THE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE OFFICE, LONDON

DANIEL QUORM, and his Religious notions,

Second Series. 75 Cents A PLEDGE THAT REDEEMED ITSELF. By Sarson (Miss Ingham) author of "Blind Olive,"
"White Cross and Dove of Pearls." Handsome

binding and illustrations. 75 Cents THE CARAVAN AND THE TEMPLE, and Songs of the Pilgrims. Psalms cxx-cxxxiv. By Edward Jewitt Robinson. \$1.

THE BEARS DEN. By E. H. Miller, author of "Royal Road to Riches," a Sunday School or Reward Book. 46 Cents.

FOR EVER; An Essay on Eternal Punishment By Rev. M. Randles. Third edition revised and enlarged. \$1.50 WAYMARKS: Placed by Royal Authority on

the King's Highway. Being 100 Scripture proverbs enforced and illustrated. By Rev. Benjamin Smith. 75 Cents LIFE AND DEATH, the Sanctions of the Law

of Love. The Fernley Lecture for 1878, by G. W. Olver, B.A. 30 Cents FOR SALE AT THE

METHODIST BOOK ROOM,

DENTISTS, NEW YORK.

IDr. H. WOODBURY. Graduate of Philadelphia Dental College,

OFFICE OVER CONNELLYS BOOK STORE. CORNER OF

GEORGE AND GRANVILLE STREETS, Halifax. N.S. Entrance No. 97 Granville St.

GOSPEL HYMNS No. 3. By Sankey, McGranahan & Stebbing. JUST PUBLISHED.

The songs in No. 3 are for the most part New, but very few of them having been issued in No. 1 or No. 2. The price is the same as No's. I & 2. Music and Words, stiff covers

Words only paper Mailed post at these prices. METHODST BOOK ROOM, Halifax.

CONCERNING NEWFOUNDLAND

IF any of our readers Visit St. JOHN'S, NEW FOUNDLAND, and need to Buy

Watches, Clocks, or Fancy Goods, advise them to patronize EARLE, Jeweller, 621 Oct. 19, 78, 1yr

CORNER GRANVILLE AN SACK VILLE STREETS.

NOVA SCOTIA Steam Machine Paper Bag Manufactory

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

ALSO BOOK BINDING,

In all its Branches. . & T. PHILLIPS

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY. 1878-9 WINTER ARRANGEMENT

ON and after MONDAY, the 18th November At 8.25 a.m. (Express) for St. John, Pictou, and

At 1.30 p.m. (Express) for Rivere du Loup, Quebec Montreal, and the west.

diate stations. WILL ARRIVE :-At 8.20 p.m. (Express) from St. John, Pictou, and

intermediate stations. At 9.15 a.m. (Express) from St. John and intermediate stations.

At 1.30 p.m. (Express) from Rivieredu Loup, Quebcc Montreal, and intermediate stations. C. J. BRYDGES,

Gen. Supt. Gov't Railway Moncton, N.B., Nov. 13th., 1878. nov 23

CUSTOM TAILORING!

H. G. LAURILLIARD 19 HOLLIS STREET,

HALIFAX N. S., gency for New York Fashions

FOUNDRY. MCHANE BELL

Manufacture those celebrated Bells for CHURCHES ACADEMIES, etc. Price List and Circulars sent free Henry McShane &C o... BALTIMORE, Md.

C. E. FREEMAN is now selling and will here-• after sell, the above celebrated Instruments at the lowest figures, to match the times. I will also supply any other Organs required ON REASONABLE TERMS as my motto is SMALL PROFITS

AND QUICK SALES.

Good discount to Churches, Ministers, Lodges, &c Circulars with information free. GOOD AGENTS WANTED.

C. E. FREEMAM, Amherst, N. S., General Agent

Provincial Building Society St. John, N.B.

SSETS 31st December, 1877 RESERVED FUND to Rest same date Deposits Large or Small taken and interest at 6

per cent allowed, withdrawal on 30 days notice Monthly Investing Shares yield 6 per cent com Paid up Shares give 7 per cent compounded

Capital Stock has thus far paid from 8 to 10 per cent per annum. Shares mature in four years. The Society offers first class inducements for Depositors, Shareholders and Borrowers. For full particulars send for Circulore.

THOMAS MAIN. Secretary A. A. STOCKTON, Treasures. President. July 20th

JAS.& W. PITTS GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS will have immediate attention

Ship and Insurance Brokers, WATER STREET

ST. JOHN'S NEWFOUNDLAND



Is composed of Ingredients identical with those which constitute Health, Blood, Muscle and Nerve and Brain Substance, whilst Life itself is directly dependent upon some of them.

By its union with the blood and its effect upon the muscles, re-establishing the one and toning the other, it is capable of effecting the following results:

It will displace or wash out tuberculous matter nd thus cure Consumption.

By increasing Nervous and Muscular Vigor, it Il cure Dyspepsia, feeble or interrupted action of the Heart and Palpitation, Weakness of Intellect caused by grief, worry, overtax or irregular habits, Bronchitis, Acute and Chronic Congestion of the Lungs, eyen in the most alarming stages.

It cures Asthma, Loss of Voice, Neuralgia, &c. St. Vitus Dance, Epileptic Fits, Whooping Cough, Nervousness, and is a most wonde, ful adjurct to other remedies in sustaining life during the process of Diphtheria.

An endless chain of good effects is formed by

Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites. and we are safe in saying, from a long experience in medicine, its virtues are not possessed by any ther combination, as the following will demon-

IT IS ACCEPTABLE to palate and stomach. SUFFICIENTLY POPENT to insure decided benefit, yet harmless, howsoever long its use may be continued. This characteristic is possessed by

no other remedy. IT ASSISTS DIGESTION and assimilation. IT VITALIZES THE BLOOD, supplying such ngredients as may be required.

IT RESTORES TONE to the nerves. IT GIVES POWER of endurance and of con-

entration to the mind. IT PROMOTES VIGOR in the organs which depend for health on the involuntary muscular action, viz: the Liver, Lungs, Heart, Stomach,

And unless afflicted with some disease involving ABSOLUTE ORGANIC LOSS, it will sustoin the system until it reaches the age allotted to man by a beneficient Creator.

NO PERSON will be disappointed in the effect of FELLOWS' HYPOPHGSPHITES, who rigidly follows the directions.

FELLOWS' HYPOPHOSPHITES. INCEPTION. The experiments which perfected this prepara-

tion occupied many months, and were instituted with a view to curing that insidious disease, TUBERCULAR CONSUMPTION.

and in order to supply the deficiencies in Hypophosphites already in use; for, although their nature was correct as to theory, their preparations were, owing to their imperfect organization, found

wanting in practice. While they caused the formation of fat and get erated heat, they did not improve the blood. tonic effect upon the nerves and muscles was, cir umscribed, and, owing to their diluted state, it volving large doses, they were also too expensive.

The desiderata sought by Mr. Fellows, were: A convenient, palatable remedy; Unalterable by time;

Harmloss, though used continuously, yet might be discontinued at any time without any ill effect Which would induce an appetite;

Strengthen digestion;

Promote assimilation: Create healthy blood; Strengthen the nerves and muscles:

And sufficiently economical for all. All this has been indisputably attained. The success of the work is complete; and Fellows' zypophosphites stands foremost amongst the remedies for chronic organic diseases, possessing properties to which no other medicines has ever

Enable, the subject to successfully combat disease;

ABSTRACT EFFECTS. Fellows' Hypophosphites, on being introduced into the stomach, unites with the food, and immediately enters the circulation; and, being perfectly miscible with the blood, speedily pervades every part of the system. Its effects are first declared by a pulse slightly increased in fullness and strength a general exaltation of the organic functions, and exhilaration of the intellectual powers. Its specific influence is on the brain and nervous substance. increasing the activity of the absorbents, and rtnewing the blood, thus causing the healthy muscular formation so necessary in restoring the functions

of the previously weakened organs. Being then, a tonic of the nervous and circulatory system, it follows that, when there is a demand for extrrordinary exartion, its use is invaluable, since it supplies the waste through the circulation, and

sustains the general system. At no period of life is watchful care over the functions of the brain more requisite tdan during the acquisition of knowledge by the youth : plod ding, persevering study requires a store of vigorous nervous force, or the child may sink under the

Stern necessity may compel the student to strain his powers beyond the dictates of prudence, and the early promise of excellence may be blighted thereby

To such we recommend Fellows' Hypophosphites it will not only restore the sinking patient, but it will enable the toiling student to preserve his mental and nervous standard without detriment. Note-Be suspicious of persons who recomme

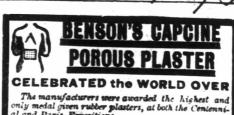
any other article as "just as good" though besing a similar name, and of those who offer the cheaper priced article. NOTE. - It is only the Independent, well-posted

and unselfish Physicians who can afford to pic scribe this remedy. Experience has proved this The highest class medical men in every large city, where it is known, recommend it. Price \$1.50 per Bottle, \$7.50 fer

Orders addressed to Perry Davis & Son & Lawrence 377 St. Paul Street, Montreal, P.Q.

Six Bottles.





Far superior to common porous plasters, liniments, the so-called electrical appliances, &c. It is the best known remedy for Lame and Weak Back, rheumatism, Female Weakness, Sciatica, Lumbago, Diseased Kidneys, Spinal Complaints and all ills for which porous plasters are used. Ask your Druggist for Benson's Capcine Plaster and see that you get nothing else. Sold by all Druggists, Price 25 cts.

Mailed on receipt of price by Seabury & Johnson, 21 Platt Street, New York.



This standard article is compounded with the greatest care.

Its effects are as wonderful and as satisfactory as ever.

It restores gray or faded hair to its youthful color.

It removes all eruptions, itching and dandruff. It gives the head a cooling, soothing sensation of great comfort, and the scalp by its use

becomes white and clean.

By its tonic properties it restores the capillary glands to their normal vigor, preventing baldness, and making the hair grow thick and strong. As a dressing, nothing has been

found so effectual or desirable. A. A. Hayes, M.D., State Assayer of Massachusetts, says, "The constituents are pure, and carefully selected for excellent quality; and I consider it the BEST PREPARATION

for its intended purposes." Price, One Dollar.

Buckingham's Dye FOR THE WHISKERS.

This elegant preparation may be refled on to change the color of the beard from gray or any other undesirable shade, to brown or black, at discretion. It is easily applied, being in one preparation, and quickly and effectually produces a permanent color,

which will neither rub nor wash off. Manufactured by R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N.H.

Sold by all Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines. Brown & Webb, Agents. Halifax.

MENEELY & COMPANY BELL FOUNDERS

WEST TROY, N.Y. fitty years established. Church Bells and Chimes Academy, Factory Bells, &c., Improved Patent Mountings, Catalogues free. No agencies.

SAVE THE NATION!

For it is sadly too true that thousands of CH L-DREN are STARVLD TO DEATH every year by improper or insufficient FOOD.

Is all and a great deal more than we have claimed for it. It is a HEGHLY NUTRETTOUS and easily assimilated FOOD, grateful to the most delicate

the ENFANT and GROWING CHILD. Nursing Mothers and those suffering from Indigestion will find

Constant users will find our No. 4 size (always the most economical size to buy) now much large han formerly, thus materially lessening the ex WOOLRICH, Dispensing and Family Chemist Upper Water Street. Depot for Ridges Food

JUST PUBLISHED.

Stock of Pure Drugs.

Pick Me up Bitters, &c., with a well assorted

BAPTISMA:

A new book on Bagtism. EXEGÉTICAL AND CONTROVERSIAL By Rev. J. LATHERN.

Price 75 Cents FOR SALE AT METHODIST BOOK ROOM,

125 Granville St., Halifax, N.S. " Decidedly the mest original book on baptism which has appeared in recent years."-Halifax

Wesleyan. "Searching and trenchant."-Toronto Guardian. "A becoming spirit with cogent and powerful argumentation. - Prestyterian Witness. "Scholarly style, closely reasoned argument and eloquent diction."—Editor of Canadian Methodist

Magazine. "Your laws of interpretation are sound and cannot be overthrown; your deductions sober, pertinent and conclusive."—Dr. Isaac Murray.

" Powerfully and eloquently written."-Argue. "Exhibits accuracy of scholarship and extensive esearch, and although when defence or assault is required the blows fall with iron strength and firmness, there is displayed withal a devout and Christian s - it .- Argosy.

JOB PRINTING neatly and promptly exe ented at this Office.

ALLEITED CIT (DILLO	21212, 2212
	HALIFAX
Butter, No. 1 Table	.18 to .19
Do No. 2	.13 to .15
Do Cooking	.08 to .10
Cheese, factory, per lb	.09 o .10
" dairy	.07 to .08
Eggs, by bbl. per doz.	.10 to .12
Do Fresh	.20 to .22
Lard, per lb.	.9 to .10
Tallow, per lb	.07 to .08
Do Rough	.04 1-2
Lamb, per quar.	1.60 to .00 .10 to .11
Mutton do do	.10 to .11
Pork, per lb by carcase	67 40 10
Bect, per lb by quarter	.07 to .09 .75 to 1.00
Chickens, per pair	.,5 to 1.00
Geese, each Ducks, per pair	
Turkey, per 1b	.17 to .19
Hams, per lb.	.11 to .12
Hides, per lb	.05 to .06
Calfskins,	.60 to .00
Pelts,	1.00 to 1.25
Potatoes, per bushel	.65 to .70
Turnips do	.30 to .35
Carrots, per barrel	1.25
Beets do	9
Parsnips, do	1.25 to 1.50
Onions,	.03 to .04
Apples, per barrel	1.50 to 2.50
Do dried, per lb	.04 to .05
Beans, dried, per bus	1.50 to 1.75
Yarn, per lb	.40 to .45
Straw, per ton	\$6 to 7.50
Hay, per ton	\$9.50 to 10

MARRIED.

On the 23rd November, 1878, at 74 Brunswick Street, Halifax, by the Rev. A. W Nicolson, Albert D. Foster, of Kentville, to Margaret Reid, f Billtown.

At Catalina, Newfoundland, April 29, by Rev.

J. Parkins, Mr. William Norman Snelgrove, Esq, to Amelia Ann, second daughter of George Rowland, Esq., St. John's, Newfoundland. On the 20th inst., at Malagash, by Rev. Joseph Hale, Mr. W. S. Johnson, of Bay Head, to Miss Ruth E. Treen. of Malagash.

At the residence of the bride's father, May 15th by Rev. D. H. Lodge, Mr. Albert J. White and Miss Edith L. Vickerson, second daughter of Mr John Vickerson, both of Montague Bridge, P.E.I

DIED.

On April 25th., at Scilly Cove, Trinity Bay, Nfld Amelia, the beloved wife of Eli Harnum, aged 30 years. Her end was peace, "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

At Dartmouth, Tuesday 27th inst., Sarah Jane Crosscombe, youngest daughter of the late Rev. H. Pope, of this city. Peacefully trusting in

At Liverpool. England, on the 14th inst., Ann, beloved wife of Andrew Spence, and sister of S. Borcham, Esq., of this city.

E. BOREHAM,

Wholesale and Retail dealer in

Boots, Shoes, Rubbers &c.

The subscriber thankful for past fayors, asks a continuance of the same, and on entering upon a

New Year

begs to acquaint his customers with his plans, which are as follows, viz.:-

1st.—We will endeavor to buy only from the best houses for cash, thereby giving the best possible value for the money.

2nd .- Our instructions are to misrepresent othing.

3rd.-We shall wait personally on our customers as far as we are able.

4th.—Our aim as near as possible is to carry or our business on a cash basis, as we believe this to

5th.-To good customers to whom it is incon venient to pay cash on delivery, we will render monthly accounts. Payment of the same, within one week from the rendering of the bill (provided the amount is \$4.00 and upwards) entitles the customer to 5 per cent discount.

6th.-We do not wish (with very few exceptions)

7th.-We refund money if goods do not suit (provided the goods are not soiled.)

N. B.—Country dealers are requested to examine our stock and prices. Orders accompanied by cash or good references filled as near as possible according to order.

Our establishment closes at 7 P.M. 10 P.M. on Saturdays.

232 Argyle Street

3 Doors North Colonial Market.

DOLLARS A WEEK. \$12 a day at 72 DOLLARS A WEEK. \$12 a day at home easily made. Costly Outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. May 31

JOHNSONS New Method of Harmony,

By A N Johnson. (\$1 00.) Just Published. This new book is so simple and clear in its ex-planations, that and music teacher or ameteur can get an excellent idea of the science, by simply reading it through. At the same time, a most throrough course is marked out for those who wish to be composers, including work for many months, without, or still better with a teacher. Thousands can now learn that have not hitherto

The Gospel of Joy is received with the greatest favor by all who have examined it, and is, in itself, already a great success. Send for it. Use it in Conventions, Sabbath School Gatherings, and "Congresses," Camp, Praise and Prayer meeting. (35 cents.)

GOOD NEWS.

By J M McIntosh, [35 cents.] SHINING RIVER. By H S & W O Perkins. (35 cents.) RIVER OF LIFE. By Perkins & Bentley, (35 cents.) LIVING WATERS. By D. F. Hodges, [35 cents.]

CHORAL PRAISE. By J. H. Waterbury, (25 cents.) Five Sunday School Song Books that are hard to

beat, and which contain a great deal of fine mus ic to be found nowhere else. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston:

C. H. DITSON & Co., J. E. DITSON & Co., 711 & 843 Broadway, 922 Chestnut Street,

DISTRICT MEETINGS.

Fredericton District.

The Annual Meeting of the FREDERICTON District will (D.V.) be held at Woodstock, commencing at 9.30 o'clock, a.m., on Tuesday, June 16th prox.

The Lay Representatives will meet at the morn ing session of Wednesday.

C. H. PAISLEY,

Truro District.

The Annual Session of the TRURO District on Wednesday, 11th June, at 9 a.m. The Recording Stewards will please bear in mind that they are members of the Committee, and that their presence at the board is carnestly

all accounts, lists and returns to be handed to Secretary at opening of Session. By Order,

JOS. G. ANGWIN,

Cumberland District.

The Annual District Meeting of the CUMBER-LAND District will be held at Springhill, on Wednesday, June 11, at 81 o'clock, a. m. The Lay Representatives will meet on Thursday, the 12th, at 10 o'clock, a. m.
R. ALDER TEMPLE,

Annapolis District.

The Annual Meeting of the ANNAPOLIS District will be held at Canning, on Thursday, June 12th, commencing at 9 a.m.

Ministers, Recording Stewards, and other representatives are requested to take notice and govern themselves accordingly. By order of the Chair,

J. GAETZ, Middleton, May 26th, 1879.

Liverpool District.

The Annual Meeting of the LIVERPOOL District will be held at Lunenburg, on Wednesday, June 11th, at 9 a.m.

By order, THOMAS ROGERS,

Yarmouth District.

The Annual Meeting of the YARMOUTH District will be held at Shelburne, on Tuesday, June 10th, to commence at 10 a.m. Lay Representatives are earnestly requested to

By order, F. H. W. PICKLES, Barrington, May 22, 1879. Fin. Sec.

Halifax District.

The Annual Meeting of the Ministers and Lay Members of the HALIFAX District, will (D V) be held in Hantsport, to commence on Tuesday, June 10th, at 2 o'clock p.m We respectfully request that Ministers will have all their Circuit papers in readiness for orderly despatch of busi-

ELIAS BRETTLE,

Prince Edward Island District

The Annual Meeting of the P. E. ISLAND District will be held at Alberton, on Wednesday, the 18th of June, at 9 o'clock a.m. The Recording Stewards and other Lay Representatives, are expected to be present on the second day of meeting for the transaction of the financial business of the District.

H. P. COWPERTHWAITE, Guysboro and C. B. District The Annual District Meeting of the GUYS-BORO AND CAPE BRETON District will be commencing Tuesday, June 10th, at 10 a.m.
The Lay Members will please attend on Wed-

nesday, at 10 a.m.

Sydney, C.B., May 22nd, 1879. J. CASSIDY, Chairman

Sewing Machines Sackville District.

The Annual Meeting of this District will (D.V) open at Salisbury, on Tuesday, June 10th, at 7 p.m.
The Recording Stewards and other Lay Representatives are requested to appear on Wednesday June 11th., at 2 p.m., when the general business

will be taken up.

The District Sabbath School Convention will be held on Wednesday, at half-past 7 p.m., when the Superintendents of Sabbath Schools and two or more delegates from each school are required to be present.

By order, C. W. DUTCHER, Fin. Secretary

N.B.—All accounts, etc., to be handed to Secretary at opening of the meeting.

St. John District

The Annual District Meeting of the St. JOHN District will be held at Sussex Vale, on Wednes day, June 18th, at 10 o'clock, a.m.

The Lay Representatives will meet on Thurs day, the 19th, at 10 o'clock, a.m.

> By order of the President, s. T. TEED,

Fin. Sec

GROUP. Arrangements are being made with William Notman, Photographer to Her Majesty, by which a truly historical picture of the Nova Scotia Conference may be taken. It is proposed to photograph the Brunswick St. Pulpit and a portion of the Galleries as the background of the rightness.

of the Galleries as the background of the picture, each brother will be taken separately and afterwards arranged in a suitable position. To brethren taking a copy of the group, special terms for Cart-de-visite are offered at the rate of \$3 instead of \$5 per dozen. Price of group \$3. As a guarantee for a certain number must be given before the picture can be taken, the brethren are particularly requested to send their names with-

> REV. C. M. TYLER, 47 Young Street, Halifax.

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

Anderson, Billing & Co.,

Are showing full lines of Black Cashmere Mantles and Fichus. PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS, in Brazillian Zanilla and Silk; WHITE TUCKED SKIRTS.

Gent's, Ladies', Misses' and Children's HOSIE RY Black Silk Fringes and Trimmings, Colored Lama Braids.

In all the shades. MAYFLOWER MACHINE SILKS, all Colors. Wholesale Dry Goods Warehouse, 11 and 113 GRANVILLE STREET, HALIFAX

JOB PRINTING neatly and promptly exe cuted at this Office.

Acknowledgement and Intimation.

W E desire to intimate to considerate friends our appreciation of the communications and expressions of sympathy received for loss sustained by fire on the 20th, and to inform them and the public generally that a small engine, with temporary shafting led to a few machines, has been fitted in our establishment, in order to promptly execute any orders with which we may be favored; also to assure those with whom we have contracted for the performance of work that all obligations entered into will be respected and adhered to.

Plumbing, Steam Fitting, Roofing and Coppersmiths' Departments, also Smelting Furnace, are unimpaired; and we will soon be in a position to announce ful! resumption in all departments of our business.

MACDONALD & Co.,

Nos. 162 & 172 also 306 Barrington Street.

MACDONALD & Co.,

HALIFAX, N.S.

STEAM AND HOT WATER ENGINEERS.

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

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

BRASS GOODS.

AND THE HEAVIER CLASSES OF

BFASS and COPPER WORK ALSO

Vessels' Fastenings and Fittings.

Public Buildings, Residences and Factories supplied with

Warming Apparatus and Plumbing Fixtures, With all the Modern Improvements, fitted by Engineers thoroughly acquainted with our climate.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE SALE AND APPICATION OF

WARREN'S FELT ROOFING,

And Roofing Materials in and for the Province of Nova Scotia. Nos! 162 to 172 also 306 Barrington Street, Halifax

MILLER BROTHERS,

Charlottetown, P.E.I., or Middleton, Annapolis Co., N.S., IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

SEWING MACHINES,

of both American and Canadian Manufacturers, over Iwenty different kinds in Stock among which are

THE RAYMOND

THE MOST POPULAR MACHINE IN THE MARKET



FROM

\$5.00 to 10.000

HUTLES, NEEDLES, and Extras of all kinds in stock.

Also, Importers of and Dealers in

ORGANS

Mason & Hamlin Geo. Woods, Prince,

The Bell, &c.

REPAIR SHOP

IN CONNECTION

Sewing Machines

Warrante

will be attended to.

PIANOS

Weber, Steinway, Emerson, &c.

OF BOTH AMERICAN AND CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS. Instruments guaranteed for five years and sold on easy terms. Liberal reduction o Clergymen, Churches and Sabbath Schools. Good Local Agents wanted in Towns, where not yet appointed.

Trunks.

Baskets,

SAMUEL A. CHESLEY.M.A. Attorney-at-Law, &c.,

Lunenburg, N.S. Jan 1 yesr.

FOR Berkshire Swine & Pure Bred Poultry

 $\mathbf{W}^{ ext{rite}}$ Prichard, Sunny-side Farm. Address Box 54 St. John, N.B

Several of the Conference students now at Sackville will be glad to be employed during the Summer Vacation in Circuit or Missionary work.

NOTICE.

Application for their services, &c., may be made to the undersigned.

Sackville, April 22nd, 1879. Meneely & Kimberly.

BELL FOUNDERS, TROY, NY Manufacture a superior quality of Bells. Special attention given to CHURBH BELLS. Illustrated Catalogues Sent Free. Feb 8, 78 1y

FARMS! Fruit, Grain and Grass Farms in best part of Maryland at Panic Prices. For catalogues address MANCHA & WIL-may 10

55 TO 20 DOLLARS per day at home. Samples worth \$5 free. Address STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. May 31.

CHAPLIN'S GRAND BAZAAR THE GREAT TOY AND VARIETY STORE 125 GRANVILLE St.,

HALIFAX, N.S. SPECIAL LINES. Room Mouldings, Bracket Saw Outfits, Picture Mouldings, Mourning Jewelry, Oval and Square FramesGilt Jewelry,
Rustic Frames, Fine Coral Jewelry, Splints, Mottos, Toilet Sets, Mottos, Vases, Card Board, (perforated) Scrap Pictures,

Bird Cages, Photograph Frames in Cage Cups, Brackets, fine velvet, Perches, Gravel, &c. fine velvet, Perches, Grave,
Dolls, (immense stock) Chromos, Mirrors. Toys, (every variety) Looking Glass Plate Cutlery, (Table & Pocket Scissors. Brushes. Rocking Horses, Children's Woodenware, Children's Carriages, Croquet, (Field, Parlor and Floor,) House Furnishing Goods

Games and Blocks.

Pocket Books (150 kinds

Fancy Goods Bracket Saws and WoodMotto Frames. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. The most extensive assortment of the above goods in the Maritime Provinces. PICTURE FRAMES

Manufactured on the Premises at short notice and VERY CHEAP. Motto Frames, fitted only 25cts.

To those Ladies who are interested in getting up Bazaars and Fancy Fairs for charitable purposes, the proprietor will send whatever goods they may suggest to help in getting up the same, at lowest wholesale rates, and whatever is not sold can be returned.



JOYFUL NEWS FOR THE AFFLICTED.

Nictaux Mountain, Annapolis Co.,

November 1877. Messis, C. Gates, Son & Co.—Gentlemen

I had a child that was troubled very much with worms, and by taking one half bottle of your No. 1 Syrup she was entirely cured of them. About six months afterward I was taken with the Pleurisy, and was about despatching a man for a doctor when it came to my mind to take your Syrur, which I did, and soon came round all right without taking any further medeine.

I have formerly been afflicted with sore throat and Quinsy in its severest forms, and could not get any relief or cure from any quarter or any medicine man until I obtained your Acadian Liniment, which always cures me at once. I have also known it to cure a number of friends in this neighborhood, and for my own part would not think of being without it in the house. My wife has also used your medicines for Heartburn, with the very best success. You may publish this if you wish to do

With great respect, W. H. MILLAR,

YOU WILL FIND BY GIVING THE

PERISTALTIC LUZENGES A FAIR TRIAL

Costiveness and its results. VIZ: Liver Complaint, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Headache, Heartburn, Piles, Worms, &c.

THAT THEY WILL CURE YOU OF

They differ from all PILLS, and always act on the system naturally, and never require increase of dose to effect a cure. Full directions with each box. Kept by first-class Druggists.

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR THEM

The Best Worm Remedy ever used. Price 25 & 50 cts per box

Sent free to any address, on receipt of Price, by

ALLISON & Co., Proprietors Montreal. Sewing Machines BROWN & WEBB, Wholesale Agents for

the Maritime Provinces. Hymn Service

FOR THE

Sunday School, Hymns and Songs, New and

old, appropriate to the International Lessons for 1879. Very cheap and convenient for Schools.

MUSIC and WORDS Single copy 15 cts.

per dozen per 100 10.00METHODIST BOOK ROOM.

PURE

larger profits.

ROWNTREE'S PRIZE MEDAL COCOA. ROCK COCOA.

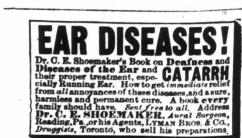
sbstituted for the sake o

As this article contains no admixture of Farins care must be taken not to put too large a quantity into the cup.

NOTE. | we o inferior m akes, some

UNDURHAM \mathbf{X} CORN LDF LOUR. WM. JOHNSON.

28 St. Francois Xavier Street, MONTREAL, SOLE AGENT.



ORGANS Superb \$340.00 Organs, only \$95.0-facturers \$500.00 Planos Retail Price by other Mano Pianos, \$175.00 bo only 260.00. Beautiful \$650.00 Pianos, \$175.00 bran new, warranted 15 days' test trial. Other bargains want them in PIANOS troduced. Agents wanted. Paper free. Address Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N.J.

Rev. A. W.

FULL R

In previou what we in tion-that i any period a necessary c the faith i have south great price. session for y ing testimor power, and ing in its en with voice a that it is he anspeakable are continua travellers to but take this be " in them up into everla sent article swer the que fullness may haps, is the m subject, as it

gestions that We are so diff what seems t difficulty to other, and rid special cases by the Holy answer to pra only offer a praying that use them and into this bless It is here as after full salva ciled to God, Jesus Christ evidence that and that he ha the household anxiety is, to iniquity," an " walk worth with he is ca me here addre of one, who fo his death coul man, am was

" the higher frierds have es them in th er circles, a word. They eration reline or their hope as they them perience is abiding, and There is st sciously need and abiding? fore God. T steadily and the path of stantly " in ledge and l Christ." T abundantly, enable them desire the ful the sons of G deeper and m -the rest of ble faith and

such seekers

are humbly

1. Endeav

distinct idea

seeking. Let

on this subj

Study the

Lamb." In

prayer. R practical tre as " Christia Wesley. Love Ent " Scriptural Wm. McDon intelligent i seeking, and its attainmer grace deter yours, at wh never rest to conscious e.r. here; they ly, or they 'a few days struggle. It carnestly, p If you perso

> + I waite and he inc my cry. your experie gard to full to pressiyou is brought

beyond a pe

.. To patie