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MEMORIAL SERVICE.

On Sunday morning last a service in Church, Halifax.

" Hark a voice divides the sky," and including, as lessons, the exquisitely beautiful and suggestive narrative of Moses' death, in the last of Deuteronomy, and the triumphal strain of Paul the apostle of Jesus Christ, in his last letter to Timothy, was conducted by Rev. A. W. Nicolson. The Dead March

nently suited to such a service. The text selected by the pastor, Rev. John Lathern, was from the last of

in Saul, strikingly appropriate, and

other selections by the choir were emi-

So Moses, the servant of the Lord, died | shadows and quiet waters. there in the land of Moab.

That Nebo scene was suggestive:

death reigned-from Adam to Moses and until now. In the brief but important records of the early patriarchs we had the suggestive statement, and he died. The decree had gone forth,

2nd. That the dispensations of God's providence, in regard to the death of His servants, were often painfully mys-

Moses died in the fulness of his strength. His eye had not waxed dim, nor his natural force abated. He had been the tried and trusted leader and law-giver of the people. Never apparently did they need his presence more than at the time of his death. They were about to cross the swellings of Jordan and to face and fight the numerous armies of the Canaanites. That Nebo scene had often been repeated. God buried His workmen but carried on His work. "Scotland," said Dr. Cuyler, "was losing her crown jewels." Our loss had not been a common loss. The was no man, in all this church of Canala, whose place, humanly speaking would be so difficult to fill. For services less distinguished and less impertant to his country, many a man had been borne in pomp and magnificence to a grave in Westminster Abbev. But he had died just where he ought to have died, and was buried just where he ought to have been buried-in the silence of that great lone land, shadowed by the majestic mountains, in the midst of tribes, to whose welfare the best years of his life had been devoted. For centuries the Hebrew sepulchres and the dust of the patriarchs in Canaan were the only pledges to the Israelitish people of the possession of the promised land. Moses was buried in the land of Moab, but God designed doubtless by this arrangement, to shew them that His care and concern were not limited to one soil. The dust of Moses hallowed and consecrated that the church to persevering efforts for goodly land-a land to be possessed.

vision may have been much the same stall yet be realized. The Redeemer other Indian tribes, had rendered some as that of Nebo. Below, there was very shall have dominion from sea to sea.

its possession.

ohn

much land to be possessed; above, there were thrones and crowns and glories. Below, there were battles to be fought, and privations to be borne; above, the smile of God and the full blessedness of the beautiful vision.

He proved how bright were the realmns of light, Bursting at once upon the sight."

4th. That to the servant of God, no matter how, or where, or when death may come, it is always a blessed transition from toil to rest. Very delightful is the thought of rest to the weary toilers of earth. Moses had won, by long years of incessant care and work, the designation more to be coveted than the grandest distinction of earth—the servant of the Lord. Five times in the first chapter of Joshua he is spoken of memoriam of the Rev. GEO. McDougall as eminently, pre-eminently, the ser-was held in the Brunswick Street vant of the Lord. Dying at Nebo was only transition from incessant toil to The introductory part of the service endless rest. Few of us can undercommencing with the hymn, stand the exhaustiveness of pioneer work, such as has devolved upon the great missionary whose death we mourn to-day, as they mourned for Moses in the land of Moab, but now we know he rests from his labours and his works do follow him. He rests as the servant rests when his work is done, and the Master saith well done. He rests as the traveller rests when the journey is accomplished and the repose of him awaits him. He rests as the soldier rests when the battle is fought and the victory won. He rests as the mariner rests when the voyage is at an end, and his bark reposes amidst tranquil

After the sermon the following paper was read, illustrative of the character 1st. Of the fact of death. In all ages and work of the honoured missionary

REV. GEO. McDougall.

Some of us who were present at the General Conference in Toronto, remember the delightful interest of Rev. Geo. McDougal's first appearance in the Metropolitan Church. From the land of the setting sun he had travelled steadily for eight weeks to be present at that council. We had just traversed a portion of the Province of Ontario, and looked upon it as a noble country, with unsurpassed capabilities, but we were told of a territory North West, extending from Lake Superior to the Rocky Mountains, affording space for six Pro-

vinces as large as that of Ontario. Subsequently Mr. McDougall spoke, with a pardonable enthusiasm of the almost boundless resources of that country, of mountains that pierced the clouds, of noble rivers,-one of which was navigable for 1,200 miles-of richly productive valleys and of fertile plains. We were proud of Eastern coal deposits. but he had traversed a coal area, in that land, some five hundred miles wide. That magnificent region was destined, he believed, to become the home of thousands and tens of thousands of the sons and daughters of

The same glow of feeling in relation to the grandeur of the North West scenery pervades his letters. "The sight of the grand old mountains." he wrote last October, on reaching his station, "was most exhilarating." Still later, between Christmas and New Year, only two or three weeks before his death, a wish was expressed, in one of his letters, that he could take his friends, on a beautiful morning, to the top of one of their mountains, and give them a glimpse of a Western prospect; and if they did not confess that it beat anything in the British isles he would admit his judgment at fault.

To the missionary the look out from Gentile land. The dust of missionaries one of those venerable mountains, and of their families had been the con- shadowing valley and prairie, overlooksecration of many a heathen land, the ing forest, lake and river, was much the sacred memories of which have pledged same as the prospect from Pisgah-a

At one of our meetings, when upon 3rd. That however suddenly death the deputation here, after the hymn may interrupt plans of life work, to the "Jesus shall reign where 'eer the sun," servant of God it can never be unseason. &c., had been sung with great fervour, able. To such, sudden death is sudden "I often think," he said, " when that glory. Sudden as was the departure of triumphal strain, rolling up from these Moses there was the ample preparation Atlantic shores, from Nova Scotia and of Pisgah. The Lord showed him New Brunswick, ascending the waters the land, the glorious land, where the of the St. Lawrence, gathering depth tribes should have their inheritance; and volume in the Province of Ontario, and then, without the pomp or the pain swelling along the northern shore of of dying, he passed away to the better Lake Huron, crossing Manitoba, break-The experience of Moses on ing the silence of the great North Mount Pisgah has not probably been altogether a solitary one. As the veteran missionary in the North West and then wafted upon Pacific waters, closed his eyes to earth, his body wrapt shall meet and mingle with the mighty in its pure snowy shroud, and his spirit chorus of millions of eastern worship- meeting were roused to the utmost. caught up in the chariot of light, his pers. And the ideas of the missionary

"His kingdom stretch from shore to shore,

In the mean time there is arduous work to be done. In the midst of savage wandering tribes George Mc-Dougall spent fifteen years—the best years of his invaluable life. The isolation and self-denial, involved in such service, it is difficult for us to understand. Missionaries who labor in China and India and Japan are surrounded by the monuments and appliances of a splendid though effete civilization; but the missionary to the great lone land labors in the midst of pagan tribes, far away from civilization of any kind, and compelled largely, for both material and spiritual necessities, to depend upon his own resources.

A few years ago the firmness and intrepidity of George McDougall were subjected to a crucial test. A malignant disease, the small pox, swept over the plains, threw its shadow over his own house and carried off 3000 Indians. Several members of Mr. McDougall's family were amongst the victims, and with his own hands were laid sorrowfulbut hopefully in the grave. Around the premises, wrapt in their buffalo robes, thronged the dying Indians. They died in the house, at the door and inside the fence. Even this sad visitation was not without some alleviation. There were exhibitions of faith and saving grace that triumphed over pain and fear and death. One Indian, who had become a Christian, ministered to the sufferers around him, day and night, until he too caught the contagion of fatal disease; but to the last continued to speak of the presence and power of

Jesus. In scenes and services such as these the noble sacrifice and disinterestedness of the missionary were conspicuously exhibited; and these qualities won upon the confidence and affection of the Indian tribes, through all the north west territory,-savage as well as civilized and christianized.

It has often been said, says the Otta wa Free Press, "that there is not an Indian who would harm George MacDougall-not one in fact who would not die for him." His power over the aborignal tribes is instanced by the fact that he was employed by the Government to treat with the Crees, the Blackfeet and other tribes. In the execution of that Government commission, so successful in result, he travelled, for the purpose of reaching Crees and Stonies. three months, visited 497 tents, including 4000 natives, visiting different camps. Travelling west by the South Saskatche wan he was deeply impressed with the importance of a speedy adjustment of misunderstandings between the Government and the Indians. Although they seemed anxious to avoid collision with the white man, yet they expressed a firm resolve, unless satisfaction were given, to oppose the erection of telegraph lines and the construction of roads. The state of the native mind was such that a rash act on the part of a white man, or a single depredation committed by an Indian would have involved the whole country in an Indian

What such a war means, in a financial aspect, may be inferred from the fact stated by an American General that each Indian killed on the Plains. in the course of a pretracted and unsatisfactory conflict, had cost the United States \$100,000. The value of Mr. MacDougall's services to the country. cannot therefore be easily estimated. To his influence, acknowledged, by all the Government is largely indebted for the peaceful condition of the Indian tribes.

We all remember the visit of Rev. Geo. MacDougall to the city of Halifax, as he stood upon the platform, at the first missionary meeting held in this church, an almost breathless hush passed over the congregation. We could scarcely realize that this was the man around whose work there gathered so much of thrilling interest-a work which, in magnitude, was challenging more than national recognition.

In listening to George MacDougall the impression was at once received of his eminent fitness for arduous and responsible missionary enterprise. Gentle and unostentatious in manner. but eminently practical and keenly appreciative, with a pure healthy glow of patriotism and nationality, a grand enthusiasm and thorough loyalty to Christ. glorying only in the cross, by his appeals, the sympathy and interest of the

The failure of Protestant missions to of us not a little incredulous in regard

to such missions in the North West. It | INTERVIEW WITH PRESIDENT was refreshing to hear of really prosperous communities, such as that at Rossville, with a membership of 380, with 18 leaders, Sunday schools and day schools, and all the appliances of church work. To some of us it was gratifying to hear of the special adaptation of our own church agencies-love-feast, classmeetings, prayer-meetings, and especially the kymn book—to the work of Indian evangelisation. To these we were indebted he believed for the hold we had in these missions.

Upon that hallowed ground, of soul saving toil, the noble missionary has fallen. The banner has fallen from his stiffened grasp. Moses the servant of the Lord is dead. What Joshua will stand forth to fill the vacant place? Elijah has gone up in the chariot of Israel. Upon what youthful Elisha shall his mantle descend? Who then shall be baptized for the dead? Who of our young men, of the most gifted and cultured, for we would willingly give the choicest of all, turning away from the attractions of mercantile occupation, and professional distinction, impelled by a sense of duty and constrained by the love of Christ, will offer themselves for this service; saying, there am I send me?" We should be ashamed of our Christianity and we might well be deemed recreant to duty and to sacred trust, if with a necessity so pressing and with possibilities so grand, we hesitated in response to such an appeal or were found wanting in spirit or in stamina for such a work.

Yes! we shall have men for the North West enterprise. Not in vain has the heroic George MacDougall fallen at his post. Because of his intrepid spirit and because of his hallowed memory, many a heart will throb with an energy more intense, and many an eye will brighten with the light of nobler resolve.

A MISTAKE CORRECTED.

The "Christian at Work" is a very respectable paper, and we doubt not it generally means to tell the truth, though it town to preach; they say they know I am occasionally falls into rather grave mis. requested to go to Manchester. I cannot takes. A case of this kind happened to go to both, and they want me to give it last week, which, if it loves the truth as Rochdale the preference; they care we doubt not that it does, it will be glad nothing about Manchester souls, only to see corrected, and then to make the about Rochdale souls; but Lord souls are correction in its own columns. The utterance referred to is this:

If we had accurate statistics of the proportion of religious failures to the successes in any given Church or denomina-tion, we should not find great cause of gladness. It is estimated by our Methodist friends, however, that only about one out of every seven persons who are admitted on ther!' He also was very brief, and we rose probation afterward makes a full profession from our knees with no little confusion." of his faith. This was the average in several large conferences a few years ago. It is well that there is a back door, out of which unworthy probationers, who have and abruptly said, 'I feel I have nothing been quickly received, may depart as soon to do at Rochdale." as they are proved to be unfit for full

Now, we have been personally engaged with Methodist Church affairs for a good many years, and we have given special attention to the matter of "probationers," and have carefully estimated the proportion between the number of probationers received, and the number that actually come into full membership; and the result shows that about sixty five per cent., or perhaps two thirds of the whole, make good their course.

Probationers are received on the simple condition of professing to have "a desire to flee the wrath to come, and to be saved from sin:" and it often occurs that persons are so received who make no profession of conversion, but are simply "seekers"-only a comparatively small part of whom hold out-while others may fancy themselves to have been renewed, but of whose religious experience the Church may have serious doubts; and yet they are admitted "on trial," because some good may come of it, and if not, no harm will befall the church. From a pretty item of expense which is kept up, prinwide range of observation we have become satisfied that Methodist conversions are quite as good as the average of those of the other evangelical churches, and that the system of a novitiate called the "probation" is eminently judicious, and also agreeable to the practice of the primitive church in its palmiest days.

We can readily surmise how our contemporary became so grossly misled; and we would suggest to him the propriety of going to head-quarters for information in Methodist statistical matters .- N. Y. AdCHARLES FINNEY.

A great desire was felt by Mr. John Ashworth and other good men, for a revival of God's work in Rochdale. Mr. Fhinney, an American, was on a visit to this country, whose labours in various Churches, especially the Methodist Societies, were being graciously blessed, and consequently in great demand. Mr. Ashworth and one of his ministers, who was at that time, (March 20th, 1860) the guest of Mr. Barlow, of Bolton, desired to see him, and if possible secure his services. The following account of their interview is given by Ashworth :

"Being shown in the library, we had only to wait a few moments, when he made his appearance in a printed morning dress. After mutual introduction all sat down "What is your errand gentlemen?"

asked Mr. Finney. "We come from Rochdale," was the reply, and the friends are anxious to have you a few nights with them. We have a very large chapel, and no doubt it will be crowded to hear you!"

"Is your chapel well ventilated?"

"Yes, very," we reply.

"The Manchester people are urging me to give them three nights in the Corn Exchange, before I return to America which will be in a few days."

"We understand you are wanted there," we observed.

"But I cannot come to you and go to Manchester ?" "Well, perhaps you will give us the

preference?"

"Indeed! indeed! let us kneel down and pray about this matter," said Mr. Finney. "We knelt down, and I do not think that either of us will ever forget that mo-

"Mr. Finney began first, and said,-"Lord, here are two selfish men come from Rochdale to request me to ge to that souls, equal in value everywhere: teach these two men that souls are souls."

"Then laying his hand on my shoulder, he said, 'Pray, brother!'"

"What I said, I cannot tell, but I know it was very short. He then laid his hands on my companion, saying, 'Pray, bro-

"After a considerable pause Mr. Finney rose up, paced quickly about the room,

" Just then Mrs. Finney came in from a morning meeting, and looking at her he observed.- You are looking pale my dear, have you had all the meeting to yourself? I fear you have. Do you know since you went out, the Doctor called and thinks I ought not, in my state of health, to take the service in the Manchester Exchange; that I am exhausted, and may die in the pulpit. If I do what will you say dear ?""

'Mrs. Finney placed both hands upon his shoulders, looked him right in theface, and in a solemn, impressive tone replied, "I should say," rest, warrior, rest, thy warfare's ended !'

It may or may not be true, as stated, that several of the churches in this city, won over by Mr. Sankey and his chorus at the Hippodrome, have decided to dismiss or reduce their paid choirs and go back to congregational singing. If such is the fact, it will not be the least important result of the revivalist's visit to New York. These churches will, in the first place, find relief from an cipally because custom demands it; and in the second place, they will come to realize how far singing, individually and collectively, may be made a helpful act of worship. The principle of congregational singing, of course, does not necessarily exclude a choir, if a church chooses to keep one. In such cases its functions are simply changed; where before it might have been able to draw the worshipper's attention away from Watts and Toplady and Heber to Mozart and Mendelsshon, it now has only to act as leader in the hymn-singing.-

'WESLEYAN" ALMANAC **APRIL**, 1876.

First Quarter, 1 day, 11h, 57m, Morning. Full Moon, 8 day, 3h, 24m, Afternoon, Last Quarter, 16 day, 4h, 23m, Afternoon. New Moon, 24 day, 2h, 49m, Morning. First Quarter, 30 day, 6h, 13m, Afternoon.

J	Day of	1 8	UN	1	MOO	N.	HTde	
2	Week.	Rise	es Sets	Rises	Sout	ns Sets	E	
1	Saturday	5 44	16 23	10 27	6 29			
2	SUNDAY			11 42	7 28		0 1	
3	Monday	5 41		A. 59	8 23		1 2	
ĭ	Tuesdyy	5 39		2 18	9 14		3	
3	Wednday		CONTRACTOR AND	8 30	10 1		4 4	
3.				4 41	10 46		5 5	
7	Friday	5 35	6 31	5 51	11 30		6 4	
10	Saturday	5 32	6 32	7 0	m'rn	5 9	7 2	
á	SUNDAY			8 10	0 14	5 28	7 5	
		5 28		9 17	0 58		8 2	
ü	Tuesday	5 26		10 23	1 45		9 5	
12				11 27	2 33	6 43	9 34	
13	Thursday			m'rn	3 24	7 21	10 6	
14	Friday	5 21		0 34	4 15	8 6	10 39	
5	Saturday	5 19		1 14	5 7	9 0	11 13	
6				1 54	5 58	10 2	11 56	
7		5 16	6 43	2 27	6 46	11 5	A. 51	
8		5 14	6 44	2 54	7 33	A. 12	2 6	
9	Wednday		6 45	3 18	8 19	1 20	3 41	
	Thursday		6 47	3 36	9 3	2 30	4 58	
ñ	Friday	5 0	6 48	3 53	9 47	3 41	5 47	
2	Saturday	5 8	6 49	4 11	10 38	4 55	6 28	
	SUNDAY	5 6	6 50	4 34	11 21	6 8	7 5	
1	Monday	5 5	6 51	4 58	A. 13	7 28	7 41	
5	Tuesday	5 3	6 53	5 30	1 10	8 50	8 19	
	Wednday		6 54	6 12	2 11	10 10	8 58	
3	Thursday		6 55	7 7	3 16	11 25	9 41	
	Friday	4 59	6 56	8 16	4 21	m'rn	10 28	
9	Saturday	4 57	6 57	9 32	5 23	0 26	11 16	
	SUNDAY	1		10 50	6 20	1 14	m'rn	

THE TIDES.—The column of the Moon's Southing iyes the time of high water at Parrisboro, Cornallis, Horton, Hantsport, Windsor, Newport and

Eruro.

Eigh water at Pictou and Cape Tormentine, 2 hrs and 11 minutes LATER than at Halifax. At Annaphils, St. John, N.B., and Pertland, Maine, 3 hours and 25 minutes LATER, and at St. John's, Newfeundiand 29 minutes EARLIER than at Halifax. At Charlottetown, 2 hours 54 minutes LATER. At Westport, I hours 54 minutes LATER. At Yarmouth, 2 hours 50 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 the ame of the sun's setting from 12 hours, and to the remainder add the time of rising next morning

Job Printing neatly and promptly executed at this Office.

EVANGELIZATION IN NEW YORK.

A correspondent of the Pittsburg Advocate describes thus a character and a scene in the great metropolis:

Dwyer began preaching in Greenwich street a month or two ago, a new convert fresh from the scenes of degradation that abound in his quarter of the city. His cellar was a very low, and small, and doubtful looking one, to the police, to the roughs. and in short to any unassisted human perception. Between them, the zealous guardians and enemies of the peace made it pretty hot for poor Dwyer and his wife for a time. But he stood the trial by fire and gradually overcame the suspicions of both friends and foes of order, that he was fair game for interference. Some of his abandoned hearers and former cronies were converted, and gradually he made a little phalanx around him, buttressed by a few adventurous Christians from the respectable part of society. At length he has got a humble but decent basement at No 20 South Fifth Avenue, Near Washington Square. It is about 50 feet deep and twenty wide, is furnished with chair and benches, a few religious mottoes and hymnbooks, and a little melodeon. It is crowded nightly with the youthful ruffians of the neighborhood, under the watch and care of four policemen, which makes it an orderly congregation, so far as fighting is concerned. But the earnestness, and downightness, and real ability of the exruffian makes it more than peaceful, even attentive and serious. I was much surprised at the force and correctness of his language, and resolved at once that I must better acquaint myself with so remarkable an orator taught only of God. He looked a somewhat younger man than his nearest companion, Jerry Macauley-I should not think, possibly over thirty, and perhaps not near as old as that. More than time has to be taken into account in taking the age from the face of a man who has been nursed by all the vices from his cradle. I hope to have frequent and better reports to give of this new apostle. The Lord is raising up his own witnesses out of the lowest slums of the city, to convince the

At the Hippodrome after-meeting, last night, Mr. Wanamaker, of Philadelphia, asserted that very careful computation proved that not less than 10,000 persons were hopefully converted during Mr. Moody's labors in that city. He also gave strong and thrilling testimony to the faith and fortitude of the converted young men who were out of employment and in temporal distress. Both halls were filled. very striking testimonies were given by fresh converts who had never before spoken; and bright instances of the miraculous power were witnessed in the calm and whispered conference of the solemn inquiry rooms. The venerable Thurlow Weed, who has so constantly and with deep interest attended the meetings from the first, was closeted with Mr. Moody last night for some hours, in his private inquiry room. Perhaps I ought not to mention this, but for the fact that Weed's open interest in the meetings has been already remarked in a city paper. It may seem to arrest the attention of some who would respect such an evidence of the power of the gospel, while the homage of ordinary minds would make no impression on them.

VIDI.

most degraded of human beings by testi-

mony that they cannot gainsay.

LOVE'S MINISTRY.

I heard the wavelet kiss the sho Ere lost within the sea, And the ripple of the silvery tide Seemed as a psalm to me; Contented with God's holy will, It's feeble voice to raise, To hymn His glory and be lost, Nor thirst for human praise. Lord, make me, like the ocean's voice. Obedient to Thy will; Thy purpose work as faithfully, And at thy word be still.

A breeze that filled a drooping sail Bore to one sorrowing breast promise from the Lord of life. And sank again to rest. Brief was his service. few the words It wafted to the shore, But they nestled in a mourner's heart And the west wind's task was o'er. I, like the sea breeze, swift and true. Thy messenger would be, And bear, Lord, to some burdened soul A word of peace from Thee.

marked the soft dew silently Descend o'er plain and hill, On each parched herb and drooping flower The heavenly cloud distil. As noiseless as the sun's first beams, It vanished with the day: But the waving fields told where it fell. When the dew had passed away. Lord, make me like the gentle dew,

That other hearts may prove, Even through Thy feeblest messenger, Thy ministry of love.

ANNA SHIPTON.

Only a woman, shriveled and old! The prey of the winds the prey of the cold ! Cheeks that are shrunken, Eyes that are sunken, Lips that were never o'erbold; Only a woman, forsaken and poor, Asking an alms at the bronze church-door.

ONLY A WOMAN.

Hark to the organ! roll upon roll The waves of its music go over her soul! Silks rustle past her Thicker and faster-The great bell ceases its toll. Fain would she enter, but not for the poor

Swingeth wide open the bronze church door Only a woman, waiting alone, Icily cold on an ice-cold throne. What do they care for her? Mumbling a prayer for her—Giving not bread, but a stone. Under rich laces their haughty hearts beat

Mocking the woes of their kin in the street. Only a woman! in the old days Hope caroled to her her happiest lavs: Somebody missed her; Somebody kissed her: Somebody crowned her with praise Somebody faced up the battle of life

Strong for her sake who was mother or wife. Somebody lies with a tress of her hair Light on his heart, where the death-shad-

ows are ; Somebody waits for her. Opening the gates for her, Giving delight for despair; Only a woman-nevermore poor-

-Hester A. Benedict, in Home Journal.

Dead in the snow at the bronze church

SERMON FROM A PAIR OF BOOTS.

There lived forty years ago in Berlin, a shoemaker, who had a habit of speaking harshly of all his neighbors, who did not feel exactly as he did about religion. The old pastor of the parish in which the shoemaker lived, heard of this, and he felt that he must give him a lesson. He did it in this way: He sent for the shoemaker one morning, and when he came, he said to him.

"Master, take my measure for a pair of boots.'

"With pleasure your reverence," answered the shoemaker; "please take off your boot."

The clergyman did so, and the shoemaker measured his foot from toe to heel, and over the instep, noted all down in his pocket book, and then prepared to leave the room.

But as he was putting up the measure, the pastor said to him. "Master, my son requires a pair of

boots." "I will make them with pleasure, your reverence. Can I take the young

man's measure?" "It is not necessary," said the pastor. The lad is fourteen, but you can make my boots and his from the same last." "Your reverence, that will never do," said the shoemaker with a smile of sur-

"I tell you, master, make my son's on the same last." "No, your reverence, I can not do it."

"It must be-on the same last." "But your reverence, it is not possible, the boots are to fit?" said the shoemaker, thinking to himself that the old pastor's wits were leaving him.

"Ah, then, Master Shoemaker,' the clergyman, "every pair of boots must be made on their own last, if they are to fit, and you think that God is to form all Christians exactly according to your own last, of the same measure and growth in religion as yourself. That will not do either."

The shoemaker was abashed. Then said he: "I thank your reverence for this sermon, and I will try to remember it, and to judge my neighbors less harshly for the future."—Se-

DR. TODD.

WESLEYAN

His worship, like all his other possessions, was the result of growth. His first small purchase of tools was designed simply to enable him to do for himself many trifling household jobs not worth calling a mechanic for, and to do these was added one implement after another until the workshop was sufficently wellstocked to afford its owner pleasant recreation, and after that, of course, the shop was the greater of the two, and many things were purchased for its sake rather than for Dr Todd's. Friends encouraged the whim, if it may be so called, adding from time to time to the treasures of the little wordshop, until it held three or four lathes, a buzzeraw, several scrolls and jigsaws, a work-bench, an anvil, a small steam-engine, and a complete stock of tools of various sorts, with nails, brads, screws, oils, varnishes, and a hundred other things, of every one of which Dr. Todd knew the use. His treasures were some fine blocks of ivory and rare woods, given him by friends, and out of these he was constantly making little toys and keepsakes for those around him. His shop adjoined his study, and it was his habit when weary of reading or writing, to throw down his books, and work for a brief time at his bench or lathe. When rested, he would return to his more important duties, and thus the shop was, in fact, scarcely less useful than his library, whether the work done in it produced any valuable results of a material sort or not.

A TRIUMPHANT DEATH.

In a memorial sermon by Bishop Janes on the death of the Rev. Dr Wakeley, who had been forty-two years a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church of America. the following account of the veteran minister's last hours is given :-

The death scene was in harmony with his life experience. Taken suddenly and violently ill, he was composed amid his acute sufferings, and without alarm as to the issue. When his physicians informed him they had no hope of his recovery, he received the information without agitation, and continued tranquil and happy. I have seen many Christians die happily, but I never witnessed such perfect naturalness. He conversed and acted in the same manner, with the same tone of voice, the same pleasant countenance, and the same cheerful spirit which characterised him in health. In his sickness, from first to last, everything he said and did was perfectly Wakeleyan. It really did not seem like a death-scene. It appeared more like the breaking of morning and the advancing of day, than the approach of evening and the gathering of night shadows.

At my first interview with him he said -"The doctors tell me there is no hope of my recovery; but I can say with Paul -"I am now ready to be offered, and the time of my departure is at hand: I have fought a good fight; I have (almost) finished my course: I have kept the faith.' I see my crown, and mansion and inheritance." I said to him-"Yes, but you must die to possess them." He instantly responded-

"By death I shall escape from death, And life eternal gain.

ong, fought honourably, fought heroically. fought successfully; fought for God, fought for Jesus, fought for Methodism, fought for Christianity. I have not gained all I wished, but, through Christ, I have he lived. taken great spoils."

He quoted-" I am the Resurrection and the Life. He that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live, and whosoever liveth and believeth in Me shall never die." Looking at me very earnestly, he said—" Believest thou this?" I said—" With all my heart." He responded, with much emotion—"So do I."

Lifting up his hand, he said-

"The head that once was crowned with thorns Is crowned with glory now: A royal diadem adorns

The mighty Conqueror's brow. in all the earth. It will over all prevail."

A few hours before his exit I said to him—" What shall I say to your brethren in the ministry from you?" "Preach the Word; be instant in season, out of season; reprove, rebuke, exhort, with all in the vineyard of the Lord. Hewent in all longsuffering and doctrine"-repeating directions pleading with sinners, hesitated the words "with all longsuffering" three not to address crowds of men, in connectimes. After a few moments' rest he tion with market gatherings and fairs. added—"Tell them what Peter says: 'If Sometimes he was roughly handled and any man speak, let him speak as the ora- pelted with mud and stones. He prayed cles of God; if any man minister, let him very earnestly for one persecutor, who do it as of the ability which God giveth; that God in all things may be glorified. through Jesus Christ, to whom be praise leading his aged father to Jesus, who died and dominion for ever and ever. Amen."

After a moments rest, while panting for had often heard Mr. Wesley preach. breath, he added—" Tell them to preach the old gospel; we want no new one. The a flower. The grand old gospel forever!"

After a short pause to take breath he said -" Tell them to go where they are sent." Speaking of his whole case, all the interests involved in his demise, he said-"I leave all with God; I want it distinctly understood I do so without any fear, without any cowardice, without any alarm; I do it with the boldness of an old soldier, and with the calmness of a saint."

He said-"They will enquire in the morning, 'Is brother Wakeley dead ?' Dead? No! Tell them he is better, and and praying with undiminished ardor. alive for evermore." I said—"Yes, and a Returning to England for his family he higher and nobler life." He replied— came out the next year, and having pur-"Wonderfully enlarged! O, wonderfully chased a mill property at Margate, settled enlarged!"

"Let me have a little plot in the quiet cemetery, and let me sleep there until the the instrument of much good, and lived to great rising day."

"I know the old ship. The pilot knows me well. He will take me safe into port. Heavenly breezes already fan my cheeks.' I shall not be a stranger in heaven. I am well known up there."

" Like Bunyan, I see a great multitude of white robes, and I long to be with them. To depart and be with Christ is far bet-"When you go to the grave, don't go weeping. Death hath no sting. The grave

hath no terror. Eternity hath no darkness. Sing at my funeral-"' Rejoice for a brother deceased;
Our loss is his infinite gain."

"For many years neither death nor the grave have had any terrors for me." " Hark! hark! Hear ye not the song? Victory is ours. There is great rejoicing in heaven. Roll open, ye golden gates, and let my car go through. I must wait until the death-angel descends."

Soon the death-angel came. The silver cord was loosed, the golden bowl was broken, and his freed spirit ascended to glory and to God.

His God sustained him in his final hour; His final hour brought glory to his God.

OBITUARY

WILLIAM B. TUPLIN, ESQ., Local preacher, of Margate, P. E. I. He was born near Barnstable, England, in May 1788. His parents attended the English Church, and taught their children to frequent with themselves its services.

While quite a young man he began to absent himself from church, in conse quence of some misunderstanding with the Rector, but the clergyman enforced an old law, which compelled him to attend at least four Sabbaths in the year. He remembered, and often s poke with emotion, of the consternation which prevailed in his native place in 1796, when the French were expected to land on the English coast. The mother, with five children, retired to an adjoining height anticipating soon to see the villages in a blaze; but providence quieted their fears.

At the age of seventeen he first heard the Methodists preach, and became some what interested in the subject of experimental religion, but was not converted to God until many years after. After marrying in 1817, he removed to Brideford in Devonshire, where he frequently attendeded the Methodist chapel. He was deeply convinced of sin in 1826, while listening to a sermon preached by an aged Minister called Mr. Rogers. For a time he continued to struggle on, without the witness of adoption into the family of God. This he realized, while suffering from a severe lness; the Lord spoke peace to his soul, and at the same time restored his health. At another time he said—"I have fought | The praises of the Saviour were soon uttered with an earnestness characteristic of the man's nature. He rose from his bed, and established a family altar which was always kept in good repair as long as

For a few years previous to this he was exceedingly fond of the chase, indeed he had become a famous hunter, and some of his daring feats on horseback pursuing game over bill and dale, hedge and ditch were marvellous, indicating that a special providence preserved his life in circumstances of great peril. But his conversion was genuine, causing him completely to renounce his former habits. He began at once to work for his new Master. And if he was an impetuous hunter before, he was now an enthusiastic hunter The spiritual kingdom of Christ in the after souls, and he caught them too. The earth is a mighty one. It must be set up simple but fervent narration of his own experience mingled with the most earnest exhortations, were blessed of God to many precious souls. Soon appointed a classleader, then as a local preacher for the Bridford circuit, he found abundant work shortly after was converted and became a local preacher. He was instrumental in triumphant in the faith, aged 84 years. He

In 1837 Mr. Tuplin came to America without his family. The vessel in which old gospel is to save the world; it can't he embarked was bound for Canada, but be improved: one might as well attempt to by a Providential change, anticipated by improve a ray of sunshine while vivifying Mr. Tuplin, he took another vessel for Nova Scotia. They were driven ashore near Pugwash, but got off without much harm. Mr. Tuplin induced the crew to kneel down with him and give thanks to God for their wonderful deliverance. He soon found his way to P. E. I. Arriving at Charlottetown an entire stranger, he speedily found friends, staying for a time with Mr. J. Rowe, who had heard him preach in England, During the few

months that he remained on the Island he went from place to place, preaching there, just when the little cause of Methodism there required assistance. He was see that remote corner of the Bedeune circuit, a separate circuit with a resident minister.

For thirty years he was a magistrate and a local preacher for forty seven. He was a healthful, robust man, until a few weeks before he died. Two Sabbatha only, in connection with his last illness was his seat vacant in the house of prayer. He often said with great composure, ". am going home to be with Jesus, and my dear friends who have gone before." He died as only a devoted Christian can die on the 28th November, 1874.

Mr. Tuplin was mighty in prayer, strong in faith, and greatly attached to the Word of God. The writer became acquainted with him and his interesting family twenty-three years ago. Often have I been delighted to hear him tell of speedy and marvellous answers to prayer. I think that even Tyndal would have been convinced that the orthodox idea of prayer is correct, if he had heard father Tuplin relate some facts in his history.

He was somewhat eccentric in his manner and style of language, but there was so much of godly simplicity and sincerity in his soul and life, that many little foibles were unnoticed.

Frequently have I heard him utter with a loud voice, in the midst of a sermon. such words as "Hallelujah, glory to God. praise the Lord, Amen." Indeed, on some occasions, those expressions were so numerous and vigorous, as to cause the individual preaching to shorten the discourse.

His home was ever a welcome abode for all ministers of the Gospel.

A strange preacher was spending the night at his house, and while engaged in conversation, Mr. T. told him all about his conversion; after finishing he said. 'How old are you brother?" The minister began to tell his age, but was soon interrupted; by Mr. Tuplin, who said, "That is not what I wish to know, but how long since you were born again?" The minister was a little puzzled. I need scarcely say it was not a Methodist minister.

Once after preaching on giving up all for Jesus, and expressing a desire to know if there were any in our day who if called to it, would be willing to suffer martyrdom for the Lord's sake. Mr. Tuplin in a prayer at the close of the service said. Yes Lord, some of us would be willing to suffer unto death for thee, yea, we would be willing to be crucified, like Peter, topsy

His prayerfulness may be illustrated by an incident. A Christian gentleman with his laty from Charlottetown, being on a visit to his house, perceived him entering the mill a short distance from his dwelling. They halted for a moment, when the gentleman entered the building to have an interview with the proprietor. But he was not to be seen. Climbing up a ladder to another floor, there he saw him near the hopper, on bended knees, engaged in prayer. Approaching softly, he placed his hands on the shoulders of the praying man, and said. "Let us pray." Mr. Tuplin looked round and said, "Glory be to God." They then had an old fashioned Methodist prayer-meeting, forgetting for some time the good lady in the carriage, who called in vain for her truant G. O. H. partner.

March 1876.

"In the midst of life we are in death."

ELLA, only and beloved daughter of James and Sarah A. Nicholls, died Feb'ry. 24th, in the 16th year of her age. She had been ill about ten months, when it was apparent that consumption was slowly but surely doing its work, and despite medical aid and parental longing for her recovery, she gradually sank. At first she shuddered at the thought of dying, but at length while trusting in Christ as a present Saviour she rejoiced to feel that death had lost its sting. During her last week here, she was resigned and happy in the Saviour's love. And she loved to talk of Jesus and longed

At length the messenger came, for the Father said it is enough, "Child come home." And as loved ones gathered around the dying couch; she calmly said Weep not for me for I am going to rest." And then she added.

"Come sing to me of heaven When I'm about to die." And with the accents of victory on her lips, Ella crossed the swelling tide. Calm-

ly she rests in the quiet graveyard. 'Asleep in Jesus, blessed sleep. From which none ever wakes to weep." While her happy spirit, pure and good. beyond the dark domain of death forever rests 'neath the heaving branches of the

tree of life, "Where the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest." Advocate Harbor, March 16, 1876.

A. D. 33.] L. TOPIC : filled. GOLDEN

with the Ho 3. 11. MONDA TUESDA WEDNE THURSI FRIDAY SATURI SUNDAY How does

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Greek word s second of the which all th tend. Josep large numbe every quarter ing of the days after the thus had an l also called the thanksgiving had reference 23. 15-22; De great pentece ushered in tw whole congr both. At the smoke, fire, t the quaking sence of God. latter, the thi show beyond was his worl hundred and from his pla WITH ONE AC and agreed ONE PLACE. room. They by themselves were gathered 2. Filled w

2. SUDDENI ing. Jesus were prepared. ing perpendic and from who was no wind. sound was As pest, and, yet the whole Hot was heard.

3. APPEARE the same time above them we FIRE, yet no TONGUES, firm the tip. The than floating, EACH head.

4. ALL. The the women as ED WITH THE their experience Spirit descend Spirit making the same Spir their whole b in the world h 19. Prophets

GOLDEN TEXT: He shall baptize you with the Holy Ghost, and with fire. Matt.

HOME READINGS.

MONDAY-Acts 2. 1-11. Tuesday-Lev. 23. 4-21. WEDNESDAY-Acts 20. 1-16. THURSDAY-Mark 16. 9-20. FRIDAY-John 14. 15-31. SATURDAY-John 15. 17-27. SUNDAY-John 16. 1-16.

How does this lesson show that-1. Jesus is faithful to his promises? 2. The promises of Jesus very rich? 3. He who receives what Jesus promises needs nothing more?

DOCTRINE: The personality of the Holy Spirit. John 14. 26: 1 Cor. 2. 10. 11. GENERAL STATEMENT.

We find "Our Saviour's promise fulfilled." Of Him John had said, "He shall baptize you with the Holy Ghost, and with fire. He had himself promised the gift of power." So we find the disciples here on The Day of Pentecost, 1. Waiting for; claim our attention. So do vou, with faith, "wait" till you are "filled" with the Spirit, and are able to "speak" through his mighty inspirations.

1. Waiting for the Holy Spirit. Our Lord on the day of his ascension, as we saw in the last lesson, directed his disciples to wait at Jerusalem for the coming of the promised Holy Spirit. Returning from Mount Olivet to the city, they went into an upper room, probably the same in which the last passover was eaten, and which seems to have continued a Christian head-quarters. Their souls were filled "with great joy" through the blessing of their ascending Lord. Ten days elapsed before the pentecost. Luke (chap. 24. 53.) tells us that they were habitually at the temple, that is, at the morning and evening sacrifice; but the upper room was their place of supplication for the promised Comforter. Here it was that the Lord Jesus, in answer to their prayer, chose Matthias to be the twelfth apostle in the place of Judas, thus making their number full. Their great business was to wait, not in indolence or listlessness, but in earnest, united prayer for the baptism of the Spirit and the gift of power. They were in number " about one hundred and twenty," men and women together, an organized body, waiting and persistently be-

1. DAY OF PENTECOST. The fiftieth day after the passover, so called from the Greek word signifying fiftieth. It was the second of the three great Jewish festivals. which all the males were required to attend. Josephus tells us that in his time large numbers of Jews came to it from every quarter. It commemorated the giving of the law from Mount Sinai, fifty days after the departure from Egypt, and thus had an historical reference. It was also called the feast of weeks, a festival of thanksgiving for the harvest, and thus had reference to their current life. Lev. 23. 15-22; Deut. 16. 9-12, 16. The two great pentecosts, of Sinai and Jerusalem, ushered in two great dispensations. The whole congregation was represented at both. At the former, thunders, lightnings, smoke, fire, the voice of a trumpet, and the quaking mount, proved to all the presence of God. Exod. 19. 16-18. So at the latter, the things heard and seen were to show beyond a doubt that what was done was his work. THEY. The "about one hundred and twenty." ALL. None absent from his place on that Sunday morning. WITH ONE ACCORD. Together in person, and agreed in spirit, as in chap. 1. 14. ONE PLACE. The same place, the upper room. They would not be allowed a room by themselves at the temple. Here they were gathered for prayer.

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2. Filled with the Holy Spirit.

2. SUDDENLY. With nothing foretokening. Jesus selected the time, and they were prepared. FROM HEAVEN. Descending perpendicularly, indicating whence, and from whom it came. WIND. There was no wind, but only a sound, and the sound was as or a violent WIND in a tempest, and, yet more, this sound FILLED the whole HOUSE. Thus much for what

3. APPEARED. Next what was seen. At the same time with the sound, in the air above them were appearances LIKE AS OF FIRE, yet not literal fire, in shape as TONGUES, firm at the root but divided at the tip. They were descending rather than floating, until a tongue SAT UPON EACH head.

4. ALL. The whole hundred and twenty, ED WITH THE HOLY GHOST. This was their experience. The SOUND was of the Spirit descending; the FIRE was the Spirit making himself visible; and now the same Spirit had taken possession of their whole being. The Holy Spirit was in the world before. Gen. 6, 3; Psa. 51. given, Jennie; and he proved to be right; 19. Prophets spoke through him. 2 Pet. it never was.

1. 21. John the Baptist and Zacharias were FILLED with him. Luke 1, 15, 67, But never had he come with such abundant and mighty influences as now. God's provisions of grace go hand in hand and well proportioned. Just as the atoning sacrifice of Christ transcends those of the Mosaic law, does the gift of the Holy Spirit transcend his previous bestowment. He could not thus come till Jesus had ascended, for he was still with them in person, (John 7. 39.) and now Christ's first act after being enthroned on high is to send him with POWER. This was the baptism of the Holy Ghost and of fire. The first effect was upon the souls of the disciples, purifiying them as if with consuming fire, and filling them with heavenly love. The great miracle was in their

3. Speaking through the Holy Spirit. WITH OTHER TONGUES. In language they had never learned. This was the first visible effect of which the tongues on their heads were a symbol. It was not intended to be a permanent endowment.

5-8. DWELLING. Pious.JEWS. born in foreign lands, and now residing at Jerusalem. Many pilgrims were there for the 2. Filled with, and; 3. Speaking through the Holy Spirit. The DOCTRINE, "The personality of the Holy Spirit," may fitly voluntary emigration. On hearing the SOUND, a crowd soon gathered from curiosity in the open court of the house, where they found the disciples, who were mostly GALILEANS, and whose dialect was a peculiar one, speaking the language of their own countries. The Elamite heard Persic, the Egyptian Coptic, the Roman Latin, and the Jerusalemite Aramaic. No wonder that they were CONFOUNDED, or that continued listening and thinking filled them with astonishment. It was really a divine sign to arrest their attention and produce this very mental state.

9-11. The countries from which these hearers came. PARTHIANS, MEDES, EL-AMITES, from parts of ancient Assyria, 2 Kings 18. 9-12. MESOP JTAMIA, 2 Kings 25. 8-11. ASIA, A part of Proconsular Asia. STRANGERS. Non-residents. ROME. A general term for Europe. WONDERFUL WORKS. Not in preaching, but in joyful rapturous utterances of their new emotions under the mighty baptism.

Lessons. 1. The Holy Spirit is not a mere influence, or energy, or another name for the Father, but a Living Person, a thinking intelligent Being. He is "God with us," though unseen, as truly as Jesus was when on the earth. Matt. 1. 23: 28, 19. He speaks. Acts 13, 2; John 16. 13; is grieved, Eph. 4. 30; witnesses, Rom. 8. 16; intercedes, Rom. 8. 26. 27. 2. Now that Christ has given the promised Spirit, we ought to have him filling our souls, that we may be pure and holy, and full of love and joy. Let us see our need, and seek him. Rom. 5. 5; 8. 9, 15; Gal. 5. 22. 23; John 3. 5; Eph. 5. 18. 3. It is in answer to prayer that he comes to us. It is worth praying for, earnestly and long. Let us pray till we feel the need of the Spirit, and then pray till the precious baptism falls. Acts 1.14; 4.31; 8.15; Luke 3. 21, 22; 11. 13.

SINGING IN CHINESE.

The enlightenment in the Chinese in reigious matters, more especially in singing. is a work of extreme difficulty. Mi Walker, a missionary at Foochow, writes to the Missionary Herald:

There is one very serious drawback to the use of music as a means of preaching the Gospel in China. In singing the word tones cannot be given, and this destroys the sense. For in Chinese, as a rule, every articulation sound represents at least two or three different words, while the more common, such as 'ting,' 'ling,' and 'sing, often represent two or three dozen different words, and without the help of the tones they have no meaning whatever. So when a hymn is sung to a Chinese audience who are not already familiar with it, it has scarcely more meaning to them than it would have to a foreigner just arrived. In fact I have sometimes just sung a foreign hymn to the audience, and then interpreted and exponded it, and it seemed to an. swer as well as a native hymn."

The celebrated John Randolph, in one of his letters to a young relative, says: "I know nothing I am so anxious you should acquire as the faculty of saying 'No. You must expect unreasonable requests to be preferred to you every day of your life, and must endeavor to deny with as much facility and kindness as you acquiesce."

"Jennie June" relates this reminiscence of her life at Southbridge, Mass: "I had only one enemy in Southbridge, to my knowledge, and that was an elderly deacon's wife. The way it came about was this: I was my nephew's teacher, as well as my brother's housekeeper, and on one occasion, when we had been invited to dine in state at her house, she called out Egbert in a high voice from her end of the table, 'Sonny, won't you have some the women as well as the apostles. FILL- puddin'?' and to the horror and consternation of his papa and myself, the terrible infant replied, 'I guess if you lived at our house my aunt would make you say pudding.' I am sure at that moment I wished grammar and correct pronunciation were with truth at the bottom of a well, but it was of no avail. Going home my reverend brother remarked, 'It will never be forMACDONALD & CO. IMPORTERS OF CAST AND

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Mr Kutherford's Children-Miss Wetherell Picture Lessons by the Divine Teachers-Dr. Gran Standard Bearer, a Story of the Fourth Centuryby Ellen Palmer
The Blade and the Ear, for Young Men
The Indian Boy—Rev. H. C Adams
Bible Palm Trees, or Christian Life Illustrated—8 G Philips Little Susy's Six Birthdays

Teachers—by the Author of Step-ping Heavenward—large type and Ill-strated. Maud Linden, or work for Jesus-by Li ie Mont

Alice Stanley and other Stories-by Mrs. Hall What is her name—by Dr Eldersheim
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Farns Hollows-by the Author of Jessica's first Prayer Life of Rev. F. Tackaberry, with notices of Methodism in Ireland Ruined Cities of Bible Lands

Jacqueline, a story of the Reformation in Holland Pictures of Travel in far off Lands—Central

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Bessie at the Seaside—Matthews Our School Days—by W S Martin Tom Gillies, or the Knoths he tied and untied—by Mrs George Gladstone The Dove, and other Bible Stories. Eight Illus trations—by Harrison Wier—large type More a out Jesus — Peep of Day Series Line upon Line Lines Left Out

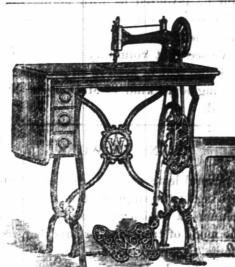
Peep of Day Lucy Seymour—by Mrs Drummond The Children of Blackberry Hollow. Three Indian Heroes,-Carey, Lawrence, Haveleck Christian Work for Gentle Hands: on Female Agency in the Church of God Joseph and his brethren-Tweedie Bible Stories for Little Children History of the Gravelyn Family-by L N Silver Sands or Pennie's Romance, Krampton Lionel St Clair—by L A Moncreiff

Herbert Percy do and the same Susy's Sacrifice by Author of Nettie's Mission The Little preacher-by Author of Steps Heaven-Kenneth Forbes, or Fourteen ways of Studying the

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J. M. C. Fulton.

annual discourse

Foreign Missions

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WESLEYAN

\$2 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE POSTAGE PREPAID.

Having a large and increasing circulation in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland and Bermuda, As an ADVERTISING MEDIUM IT HAS NO EQUAL

in these Provinces ROSE, Methodist Book Room, Toronto, is Agent for this paper. All Wesleyan Ministers are Agents.

SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1876.

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

MR. McDougall's life and labours receive a just recompense from the Canadian papers. Several have given ample references to his manly and numerous achievements in behalf or the state and of religion. The Montreal Witness gives a very faithful portrait of our departed friend and publishes several extracts from recent letters forwarded by him to friends in Toronto and Montreal.

To us in the east, this death brings a new experience. Hitherto we have been sympathizing with martyrs of other Churches and lamented men who had but left a precious memory behind them. Now we mourn over the fall of Mr. McDougall,-our own McDougall, -the noble missionary who thrilled us by his narrations of his own wonderful career, and then went hence to die.

This death, too, brings us face to face with missionary life-its toils, endurances and sacrifices. "There is not much poetry about missionary life" said an intelligent traveller who visited the homes of our own heroes in the North-west. Their fare is often scant enough, and their furniture none of the most luxurious. We had notions of this kind ourselves: but now we see what is meant by going among "the lost tribes" of the Indian countries.

May we have corresponding purpose to honor Him, who, as Head of the Church, favoured us with heroic men and women according to our Church's

are being sent in western cities, towards forming some kind of McDougall Memorial.

TRANSFER WORK.

Several letters have reached us approving of the suggestion made in our columns a week or two ago regarding the mode of transfers for this year. It seems necessary to explain fully our reason for doubting the necessity of a lengthened and expensive journey on the part of several delegates. Those who attended at Toronto last year, cannot forget how unsatisfactory were the results of the trip. The results arose altogether from the imperfect constitution of the Committee. Any one can see, by reading the niggardly definition of the Committee's character, as given in the discipline, that, while it seems to have all power, it has really no power. In other words, its powers are so absolute, that the Committe must refuse to exercise them, Thus-

It has power to transfer any man. against his will, to any part of the Dominion, and there is no right of appeal. or method of preventing the Committee's decision from being carried out.

There is no provision whereby the expense attending forced transfers can be secured. So that, not only are the rights of ministers involved, but one or two Conferences might exert their strength, and refuse to pay the bills which the Committee incurred by trans-

ticular fund shall meet the annual expenses of the Committee, which must necessarily aggregate, if all the members attend, from four to five hundred dollars a year.

Between the upper Conferences transfers may readily be made, but only where the relative authorities and individuals to be transferred are willing; and so in the Maritime Conferences. But where an understanding of this kind exists between us we have the promise of the Committee that it will sanction our acsuch cases, for a visit to Toronto.

Of course, we admit that complica- | torily as has been our own.

tions may arise requiring the full attendance of delegates; but in the absence of information that difficulties are to come up—and all delegates should be furnished with the information-we cannot see that anything is to be gained by going.

HANTS COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA, has just now a most unenviable notoriety for singular crimes. Seldom is justice required to adjudge two such infamous acts as those which must engage the Supreme Court of that fine County at its next session. A young man is charged with having violently perpetrated upon a neighbour young woman that crine, which all law, human and divine, consents, without a moment's hesitation, to regard as worthy of death, and leaving his victim at her mother's threshold, ruined and distracted. The other case, in some of its feaures, is somewhat similar. A tavern-keeper in windsor, having surfeited one of his customers with drink, sent or conveyed the unfortunate man to a neighbor's door and left him to perish by exposure. Windsor had, a few years ago, some heartless rum-sellers. One, it is well known, had the fiendish habit of paying back his revenge due to the fathers by giving their sons enough liquor to stupify them, and then kicking them into the street. At that time he had the majesty of the law-whose protection he secured by paying a few dollars annually for a license-to shelter him, as he or others may to day appeal to the law against any imputation of having caused this death to which we refer. It would produce a revolution in this or any other country if a Government should offer to young men the privilege of security against justice for such crimes as that recently committed in Hants County. There is no license against the consequences of vile acts which produce disgrace and misery to young women; but there is a legal refuge-built and sustained by legislation-into which those who murder by strong drink may run, and laugh their pursuers to scorn. We would exhort the authorities to scrupulous fidelity in this instance, were it not that all our sad history shows how utterly feeble is We see that voluntary contributions | the right hand of justice while tied down the present Licensing system.

FROM AUSTRALIA

we have papers of December and January. How strange it seems to have before us, on the verge of April, the record of watch-night meetings among our cousins at the antipodes. Twenty years ago, it would have required a much longer period; but even now, one ascertains something of the world's distances by these suggestive messengers of the Press. The Melbourne Spectator-a sterling Methodist exchange by the way-brings back to us an article of our own, written in October last, on the experiment of our United Methodism. We give the note by which the Spectator introduces our article, as it affords an opportunity of correcting one or two errors into which our brother at the antipodes has fallen :-

We transfer the following article from the Wesleyan, the official organ of the Canadian Wesleyan Church. The problem of which it speaks" is precisely that which we are seeking to solve in our Annual and General Conferences—the point of difference being that the Canadian Annual Conferences have no lay-

The Wesleyan is but an organ of the Canadian Methodist Church. Thus it will be discovered by the editor of the Spectator that—whether for weal or for woe-we have no Weslevan Church in Canada, and there are organs which represent the Western, as this does the Eastern Provinces of our Dominion. In Australia and Canada the progress of It is not even hinted as to what Dar- union was almost simultaneous; so that Methodists in both countries may well be excused for not studying a scheme on the opposite side of the globe, while so interesting an experiment was being tried among themselves. Thus it happens that the motion of Dr. Douglas and Judge Wilmot, with their flaming eloquence, which rebaptized our Canadian Church, altogether escaped the notice of Australians. We hope the problem of church government among our cousins-differing so far as we could judge, mainly in the particular tion; so that no real necessity exists, in of the constitution of Annual Conferences-will soon be solved as satisfac-

SECOND AND BETTER CONSECRATIONS. We are greatly rejoiced to hear that in the new church recently dedicated by us on the Aylesford Circuit, the Lord is pouring out his Spirit. Recompense is coming largely into the families of those who gave liberally to the building. In several instances we have noticed that our dedications of this year have been followed by gracious visitations of revival. Our great Head of the church shall have all the glory !

PERSONAL-Rev. Henry Pope's friends will be pleased to learn that he is steadily improving. Although not yet able to leave the house he has so far recovered as to walk about. Telegraph.

TEMPERANCE PAPERS. No I. BY REV. WILLIAM HARRISON.

The Magnitude of the Curse.

The giant proportions of the liquor traffic in the United Kingdom may be seen from the fact that there are more than 150,000 public houses and beer shops continually engaged in retailing this vile and destructive traffic. This number would give an average of one license to every 45 of the male population.

Supposing we allow each beer shop to ave, on an average, a frontage of ten yards, they would form a row of houses upwards of 850 miles long, or one continu-London.

The following startling statistics will eveal the terrible waste of the nation's wealth every year, and the terrible curse still afflicting the British people. •

The gross amount annually expended in intoxicating drinks seems perfectly fabulous, but it is competent for any one to test the statements by government returns which are at once convincing and ndisputable.—

Money annually spent in intoxicating drinks. 1. Ardent spirits, costing £30,000,000 2. Malt liquors, 60,000,000 Foreign wines,
 British wines, 12,000,000 1,500,000 £103,500,000

Loss of wealth annually incurred in the produc-tion and retailing of intoxicating liquors 1. The land now devoted to the growth of barley and hops used in mak-ing intoxicating drinks, would produce food to the value of not

2. In the manufacture of strong drink there is a loss of capital and labor

worth at least
3. The labour of retailers of the traffic, would be worth £53,000.000

3. Expenses and burdens annually arising from the use of strong drink.

 Loss of labour and time to employ-ers and workmen by drinking, estimated by the Parliamentary Committee some time ago, 2. Destruction of property on sea and land, and loss of property by theft and other crimes, the result

of drinking habits, 3. Public and private charges by pauperism, destitution, sickness, insanity, and premature death,
4. Cost of police, support of criminals, &c., 10,000,000 3,000,000

£73,000,000 From the statements just made it apears that the yearly loss of wealth to the British nation through intoxicating drinks is nothing less than 229,000,000 pounds

The financial loss, however, only presents one consequence of this terrible traffic. The influence on the social and moral life of the nation is degrading to the last degree. The drinking system is the great obstruction in the path of advancement, the principal source of poverty and crime and the great demoralizer of

What then do we get in return for the £229,000,000 annually monopolized by the liquor traffic? We name the following as some of the principal items we get in ex-

1. Nearly a million and a half of paupers in the United Kingdom, or one in twenty of the entire population. Ninetenths of this pauperism being caused by

2. 600,000 drunkards, each one a source f sorrow and annoyance, both to his family and his neighbours.

3. 60.000 human beings slain, it is estimated, through drink every year. 4. 43,000 lunatics in our asylums, and 25,000 inquests yearly, in both cases mainy owing to strong drink.

5. 140,000 criminals, nearly all the fruit f the liquor traffic. 6. Gambling, prostitution, families negected and cruelly treated, intellects ruin-

ed, and social disorder that is appaling. With these sad and painful results before us, we can form some estimate of the magnitude of the curse still darkening and afflicting the British nation. Surely with this terrible catalogue of waste and ruin before us, the Temperance reform finds an immovable argument for its exisence, and a sufficient motive to greate deeds than ever it has accomplished in the

Deer Island, March 14, 1876.

CORRESPONDENCE

DEAR EDITOR,—I see by the last week's WESLEYAN that a pamphlet published by a Presbyterian minister, and purporting to be an historical narrative of spurious revivals in the County of Lunenburg, has reached the editorial chair. And after pointing out "a few of its objectionable features," you are disposed to let the subject die. Those more immediately interested in the matter are disposed to prolong its life by administering a pill or two to the author of the pamphlet, hoping that though pains and cramps may follow, his conscience may be benefitted, so that when he attempts another historical narrative, he may manifest a greater love for that, which he has, in this instance, proved himself so deficient of, viz., veracity. When a Christian minister becomes an

historian, and professes to state facts as they occurred, his standing and profession ought to be a sufficient guarantee for the truthfulness of his statements. But what opinion can the public have of an historian who credits an opponent with an opening paragraph, and other statements, that prove to be the base inventions of his own mind-who insinuates, for the purpose of damaging the character of his opponent. that he was indebted to Punshon for many of his very "fine passages;" and thereby the historian proves himself to be either very ignorant of Punshon's writings, or else knew when he published the sentence that he was sending out a slander and a falsehood. Such an historian ought to die, and his name perish-of course I ous street extending from Edinburgh to mean in an historic point of view. We purpose, however, to keep him alive for a Yours, &c.,

> JOSEPH GAETZ. Liverpool, March 27, 1676.

ITEMS FROM HARPER'S WEEKLY

This idea of a sermon may be found in some other parts of the world as well as

The Southern Churchman reports the serious illness of Bishop Johns, of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Virginia. Dr. Johns is one of the senior bishops of the Church, having been consecrated in

The elegant building of the Boston Young Men's Christian Union, on Boylston Street, is completed, and, it is expected will be dedicated the third week in March. It stands nearly opposite the Masonic Temple. The Union numbers 2000 members, and has a library of nearly 4000 volumes.

By the decision of one of the Kentucky courts, the Protestant Episcopalians have recovered the Emanuel Church in Louisville. The Emanuel congregation joined the Reformed Episcopal Lody, and took with them their valuable real estate and edifice. The court decided that the Reformed Episcopal Church was not the original grantee, and therefore had no valid title to the property.

To the list of colleges affected by the great revival is now added Williams, Masachusetts. A noon prayer-meeting has been re-established which was organized by Professor Hopkins many years ago. On Monday evening a general religious meeting attended by the faculty and students is held. A like religious interest prevails at Layfayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania.

The litigation in respect to the disposition of the Old South Church, Boston, has ended in an order of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts authorizing its sale. It is one of the landmarks of Boston, and its disappearance or permanent conversion to secular uses will be regretted by many Bostonians. It has already been used temporarily as a post-office.

It is expected that at the next General Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, which assembles at Atlanta. Georgia, on the first Monday of May, the question of the union of all the colored Methodist bodies will be considered. The colored Methodist Churches are three in number-the African, the Zion, and the Colored Methodist; the aggregate number of their members is not much short of half-a-million.

Mr. Moody's sermons are a simple and as homely in Arabic as in English. This is the story. The Rev. S. W. Marsh, of the American Presbyterian Mission in Syria, writes to the Evangelist from Tahlek: "Last Sunday evening some of our teachers were spending the evening with me, and one of them read aloud Mr. Moody's sermon, translating it into Arabic. It sounded in Arabic even more familiar and informal than in English, for the natives have an idea that a sermon must be in highest possible Arabic. and the less common people understand it, the more learned the preacher and the more eloquent the discourse.'

The case of JENKINS v. COOK, which has excited so much attention in England has entered upon a new phase. It will be remembered that on appeal to the Privy Council their lordships decided that there was no evidence before them that Mr. Jenkins wes "an open and notorious evil liver" or a "common and notorious depraver of the Book of Common Prayer." They therefore admonished the Rev. Flavel Cook not to withhold the sacrament from his parishioner. 1; Mr. Cook has declared that he will never ebey the command of the Privy Council. A request has been presented to Mr. Jenkins, signed by 568 parishioners, begging him not to press his advantage, and urging him to leave the congregation, He is not disposed to accede to this request, and will claim his rights as a communicant. Should he do so, Mr. Cook will resign.

The Temperance Conference of New England ministers opened, in the Bowdon Square Baptist Church, Boston, on Wed. nesday, March 15. There was a large attendance of both ministers and laymen. The Rev. J. B. Dunn, (Presbyterian) made the opening address. The Rev. Messrs. Dunn, Cummings, Miner and Conant were appointed to preside over the meeting in rotation. The Rev. A. A. Miner, (Universalist) read a carefully prepared essay on the "Physiological effects of Alcohol," the Rev. Dr. Mallalieu. (Methodist) on "Christian Liberty as related to Alcoholic Beverages." Both essays after being read were discussed at some length. Six gen. tlemen, one from each New England State, were appointed to present a report of State temperance progress on the morning session of the second day. On the afternoon of Wednesday the Rev. Dr. Lo. rimer, (Baptist) read an essay on "Temperance and Literature," and the Rev. Mr Dunn, (Presbyterian), one on "Alcoholic drinks and Christian Missions." Among the striking passages in Mr. Dunn's essay was the following: "Some few years ago we clipped from a Boston paper this item The sailing barque Thomas Pope, of New York, bound for Monrovia, Africa, cleared at our custom-house this forenoon. She had seven missionaries engaged as passengers, and twenty-nine thousand gallons of New England rum as part of her cargo."
Mr. Dunn thought that this cargo might be classed as "assorted."

From Our Exchanges.

PROFESSOR R. A. PROCTOR delivered three astronomical lectures recently in Minneapolis. Minnesota, before an audience of 1700 people-more than could find seats in the largest hall, and most of them paid at the door. That, in a frontier town which twenty-five years ago was an Indian reservation, tells the story of the thirst for knowledge which rages in the Western

AUSTRALIA, JAN. 8th.—A season truly remarkable for its extreme variableness and the greatness of its changes has been rendered still more exceptional and extraordinary by a fall of snow that has whiten. ed the ranges around Mansfield. On Tues. day there was a hot wind, and light sum. mer coats were indispensable to comfort. while on the following day overcoats were not only endurable but almost necessary to protect the system from the effects of a fall in the temperature of about forty degrees. Although we are not exactly experiencing Christmas weather, as it is understood at the antipodes, yet the air this week has had quite a wintry keenness about it. What will be the effect on the crops in the later districts it is difficult to foretell, but there can be no doubt that many kinds of business have suffered severely from cloudy skies and frequent discharges of rain and hail .- Melbourne Spectator.

THERE are not many magazines that have had an unbroken existence of a hundred vears, but the Methodist Magazine has almost reached that great age -it is ninety-eight years old; and it is not very surprising that some who wish its form to be altered, and the monthlyset system with which it is connected to be abolished, do at the same time strongly wish the old "shilling magazine" to be allowed to complete its one hundredth year just as it is. We are among the number; and even with a new editor, and more sprightlines of writing and adaptation to the requirements of the times, we want the venerable magazine of all the Churches to linger with us two more years, Then let many lips sing a verse that will not be in the New Hymn Book, for it was neither accepted nor rejected:

Hark! the people hymn Thy glory, And the deathless hand of fame On our hearts record the story Of Thy spotless life and name.

As to the New Hynn Book, it tarries long before it comes; but seven different editions are in course of preparation, some very cheap and some very tasteful. It is not an easy thing, nor would it be wise, quickly to produce a book that will be used in the Church for the songs of the people for perhaps the next generation, and it is only through a great amount of stick-ativeness that this excellent hymn-book has been prepared so soon.

It is to be feared that the growth of the Christian Church in this country does not keep pace with the growth of the population as it should. The statistics from America ought to stimulate ns, for there is no doubt that among the marvellous things of the century is the growth of ecclesiastical bodies in that land. In 1777 the number of Churches was less than 950, but by the Census of 1870 the number was 72,000. Churches have multiplied nearly eighty. fold; population thirteen fold.—Table Talk, English Methodist.

Do you not know how a church fair works? The principle is a very ingenious one. Some ladies borrow money from their husbands, buy materials, and make up fancy articles, which they give to the fair. Then they change places, borrow more money, and buy the articles back again.—Congregationalist.

So in pastoral care, our class meetings are drooping and failing everywhere under cast iron methods of conducting them, and it is time pastors felt free to study the human nature side of these powerful arms of pastoral oversight. If the class-meetings die they will be killed by formal stereotyped ways, not through any want of excellence in the system. Many pastors have seen this and are working on methods more like those of John Wesley than those in common use among us. We have a great body of new converts to build up in Christian habit and duty and timely attenton to class meeting methods may greatly help us .- Methodist.

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THE MARQU BANE'S

A NEW BRUNSWI SCOTLAND FOR Some weeks a

that Mr. Peter Ca N. B. had gone t to the title of Ma and to the Breada returned to this E. Berryman, who to Scotland. The hands of three la burgh and one claimant has litt will become the That he is really albane seems cert lineal descendant Breadalbane. At Marquis the dir found, so the title ferred upon and next of kin, to kee the heir should bell has witnesse The property is 115 miles long ar vields an income \$25,000 more the of Wales, the c ent possessor of tend giving it up brought before t ber, it is though will again visit S interest to some that the Magagu married, and tha age. -St. John N

NEWS

The Halifax G build a new retor The house of Kentville, has bee Lat Saturday B

A moulding sh destroyed by fire ing. The last batch have been commit

25 years of service

preme Court. Seventy-three to sell intoxicat granted by the Ha

The sum of

amount deposited Halifax residents Two or three in Halifax lately pairing the roofs

buildings. A small pleasu last summer was Halifax harbor. during last Mond

The good people satisfied with the school-tax is levie meeting to protes

The dead body at Dartmouth, and woman, has been the charge of con-The directors of ing Co., of Dartur most sstisfactory

ing greatly. NEW BRUNSW

ers, showing that

St. John boasts Several cases P. E. Island.

The three Chapaid dividends du per eent.

The Rev. D. D. Chaplain of the Council. A law is being

killing of moose. space of three year

Bradford Opinion (Vermont, N. 1) supplies the following paragraph :-

According to announcement, the Rev. M. C. Fulton, M. A., delivered the annual discourse in behalf of the Foreign Missions of the M. E. Church, in the Bradford M. E. Church, Sunday. The sermon was listened to with almost breathless attention for the unusual time of an hour and a half. It is doubtful, whether a sermon of equal strength, breadth of research, presentation of startling statistics, wealth of information, and thrilling illustration, was ever listened to in Bradford. Mr. Fulton's expose of an indiscriminate system of alms-giving to every miserable object that may claim it, thus cheating the heathen out of his birthright, was irrefutably logical and simply masterly, we could only have wished. that thousands instead of hundreds had been present to hear such an eloquent appeal in behalf of the benighted. We hope that some means may be taken to have the sermon published for general distribution. If the Methodist system of Itinerancy be followed in the preacher's case, his minstry of three years in this place, will close in about four Sundays more. Then, who will fill his place! Echo answers "Who?" There is not honors. a pulpit in New England that Mr. Fulton need hesitate to accept, and there is not a congregation within the same bounds but would be exceedingly fortunate in securing his ministrations.

THE MARQUIS OF BREADAL-BANE'S RETURN.

NEW BRUNSWICKER WHO WENT TO SCOTLAND FOR AN ESTATE WORTH 600,000 A YEAR.

Some weeks ago it was announced that Mr. Peter Campbell, of St. George. N. B., had gone to Scotland to lay claim to the title of Marquis of Breadalbane and to the Breadalbane estate. He has returned to this city, as has also Dr. D. E. Berryman, who had accompanied him to Scotland. The case is now in the hands of three law firms-two in Edinburgh and one in London, and the claimant has little doubts but that he will become the possessor of the estate. That he is really the Marquis of Breadalbane seems certain, he being the only lineal descendant of the First Earl of Breadalbane. At the death of the third Marquis the direct heir could not be found, so the title of Marquis was conferred upon and the estate given to the next of kin, to keep them until the time the heir should turn up. Mr. Campbell has witnesses to prove his claim. 115 miles long and 30 miles broad. It vields an income of \$600,000 a year-\$25,000 more than that of the Prince of Wales, the claimant says. The present possessor of the estate does not intend giving it up. The matter will be brought before the Courts in September, it is thought, when Mr. Campbell will again visit Scotland. It may be of interest to some of our readers to know that the Magaguadavic Marquis is unmarried, and that he is only 36 years of age.—St. John News.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The Halifax Gaslight Company are to build a new retort.

The house of Mr. W. Barnaby, near Kentville, has been burned down.

Lat Saturday Bishop Binney completed 25 years of service in this diocese.

A moulding shop in Bridgetown was destroyed by fire on last Monday morn-

The last batch of the Chiniquy rioters have been committed for trial at the Su-Seventy-three applications for licenses

granted by the Halifax city fathers. The sum of \$1.112.360.62 was the amount deposited in the savings banks by

Halifax residents at the close of last year. Two or thre accidents have happened in Halifax lately to men employed in repairing the roofs of houses and other buildings.

A small pleasure steam yacht, which last summer was in great demand on the Halifax harbor, sank at her moorings during last Monday's gale.

The good people of Dartmouth are dis-satisfied with the principle on which the school-tax is levied, and have had a mass meeting to protest against it,

The dead body of a child has been found at Dartmouth, and the mother, a coloured woman, has been committed for trial on the charge of concealment of birth.

The directors of the Starr Manufacturing Co., of Dartmouth, have presented a most sstisfactory report to the shareholders, showing that the company is flourish-

NEW BRUNSWICK & P. E. ISLAND.

St. John boasts of a \$25,000 heiress. Several cases of fire are reported from

The three Charlottetown banks have paid dividends during the past year of 10

ngs ere ing to nese the by any on sley We to and ods

The Rev. D. D. Currie has been chosen Chaplain of the P. E. Island Legislative

A law is being passed forbidding the killing of moose carriboo, &c., for the space of three years.

The Moncton civic elections have resulted in the return of men opposed to the granting of liquor licenses.

Some of the good people of Queens Co. have been victimized by a man passing himself off as a Baptist minister. A St. John lawyer has had a breach of promise suit entered against him, the

damages being laid at \$10,000. A number of railway tickets have been stolen from the Moncton office, and after examination the thief has been discovered.

There is some small excitement in St. John over the mysterious disappearance of a quantity of tobacco from the bonded

UPPER PROVINCES.

The Montreal "Sun" is in difficulties. It is expected that navigation will open early.

A four oared crew is to be sent to the Centennial from Montreal. A company has been organized at Mon-

treal for the manfacture of silk. A prominent Montreal merchant has been arrested on the charge of theft.

for divorce during the present session. The late Mayor Fellows of Ottawa was recently buried in that city with public Three true bills for libel have been

found against the proprietors of the Northern Star." It is believed that a council of bishops will be held at Quebec to consider Bishop Bourget's pastoral.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Yellow fever is raging at Rio Janeiro. Philip Philipps is holding revival meetings in Calcutta.

Heavy clouds of smoke are issuing from the crater of Vesuvius. Trouble is feared between the Portu-

guese and Chinese. The British flying squadron has sailed

for Chinese waters. A duel is to take place in Paris between Perin and De Cassagnac.

The Prince of Wales arrived at Lucy on is return journey on March 25th.

he River Mersey, G. B., on the 21st of | can. An extensive engineering firm of Edin-

burgh, employing four hundred men, has The Oxford and Cambridge boat crews have gone into training for the annual University race.

By the premature break-up of the Hudson river, the American ice crop is short by millions of tons.

Four hundred pounds of powder ex-The property is in Perthshire and is ploded recently in a New York mill, and several lives were lost.

General Schenck having arrived from England is to be examined with reference to the Emma Mine swindle.

It is possible that the extradition of Winslow, the Boston forger, may not be granted, under the act of 1842. The New England States were visited

by a very severe storm on Saturday last, by which a great destruction to property was caused. The dykes protecting Hergogenbosch (Holland) have been swept away, and one

town has been completely isolated, 7,000 are rendered homeless. The Statue of Dr. Livingstone to be erected in Edinburgh has just been cast. The Dr. is represented with a Bible in one

hand and an axe in the other. The English government has written to Lima demanding that the imprisoned captain and mate of the British ship Talisman be either tried at once or else released

CIRCUIT INTELLIGENCE.

CHARLES STREET CHURCH .- A very interesting service for children was held last evening at this church. The congregation (notwithstanding the inclement weather) was large. The exercises, consisting of to sell intoxicating liquors, have been singing, reading of Scripture and prayer, were rendered so simple that the youngest child could understand. The children attending the school (led by Mrs. McC. Y. Barry) sang very sweetly from "Hallowed Songs." Instead of the regular sermon, the Rev. W. J. Johnson delivered a very interesting and affectionate address on the words. "Be thou faithful unto death," etc., which he interspersed with striking anecdotes. Mr. Johnson possesses the happy faculty of gaining and keeping the attention of children. The service was brought to a close by singing and the benediction.—Reporter.

> REVIVAL AMONG THE METHODIST CHURCHES.-During the past five weeks a revival has been in progress among all of the Methodist Churches in this vicinity, and it has borne good fruit. In Portland, especially, has the work of good been steadfastly going on, and both in the Centenary and Germain street churches there has been much interest manifested in the special services by the younger people. Among the atttendants of Exmouth street church over one hundred have been brought forward to the communion rail, and eighty of these have professed to have found pardon. There is nearly the same result in the two other churches. The Carleton church has also been favoured with similar blessings - pronounced the benediction.-St. John,

NOTES FROM NAPPAN.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,-Since coming to the circuit, my strength has been steadily returning, and I have enjoyed much comfort and peace whilst engaged in the work of the Lord. By the aid of a fornightly supply from Sackville, which through the kindness of Dr. Stewart and his "School of the Prophets." has been regularly rendered, I have been able to keep up an average of three services per Sabbath. I have not found my strength sufficient for any "special" work, nevertheless our services have been well attended, and some souls have been added to the Lord.

I have been much interested in my occasional visits to Shulee, where I bave always found a large and attentive congregation ready to gather at the shortest notice. The people of this place are exceedingly desirous that some arrangement should be made by which a regular Sabbath service might he held among them and they are quite willing to contribute liberally in return for such service. There Mr. W. Mackenzie is to enter a petition is certainly a most imperative demand in this direction, as well as a most promising field of labour, for some faithful young man whose heart God hath touched. In fact the whole eastern shore of the Chigdie, is now an open and inviting field. By all means let the minutes of the approaching Conference record the name of some zealous, active, acceptable young man as appointed to those parts, rather than the unsatisfying words-one WANTED!

> Notwithstanding the general financial depression, this circuit bids fair to raise as much this year as hitherto-for missions considerably more. Three "Donations" have been held-one at Nappan, one at River Hebert, and one at Fenwick, which, although the two former took place on extremely unfavorable evenings. amount in the aggregate to \$130.

Te "pale horse" and his rider have visited us frequently during the year. Shortly after my arrival I was requested to attend the interment of a promising Four hundred wind-bound vessels left youth, beloved son of Mr. Hoag of Mac-

In October we laid away in her little grave, the infant daughter of our Recording Steward, J. R. Pipes, Esq. On Sabbath, Oct. 17, I attended the funeral of Mr. Nathan Hoag, of River Hebert, who after weeks of unusual suffering, was baptized upon his death-bed, and passed peacefully away "looking unto Jesus."

On the following Sabbath, Oct. 24th, in the presence of a large number of sorfriend Carrie Barnes, daughter of brother Silas Barnes, who died suddenly at the residence of her sister, at Half Way River. On Tuesday we met her at a marriage gathering, well and happy-on Friday we heard she was dead-on Sabbath we looked upon her familiar face for the last time.

Thomas R., son of brother Thos. Pipes, was borne to the narrow house appointed for all living, on Monday, Jan. 3. He was ness, truthfulness, integrity and uprightness were marked by many. As a teacher he promised well. But disease had laid hold of him, and after a gradual decline

' Safe in the arms of Jesus. Safe on his gentle breast !

His spirit passed away with the expiring year. Mr. Robert Hannah, of Southampton, who died at Shulee after a long and painful Ulness, which he bore with Christian fortitude and resignation, was committed to a resting place in his native village on Feb. 17. And again this week, on the 21st inst., we were called upon to pay the last tribute of respect to the mortal remains of Mr. Henry Ripley who died somewhat suddenly at his residence, Nap-

Truly "all flesh is grass, and all the goodliness thereof as the flower of the field; the grass withereth, the flower fadeth: because the Spirit of the Lord bloweth upon it; surely the people is grass. The grass withereth, the flower fadeth; BUT THE WORD OF OUR GOD SHALL STAND FOREVER!

"Or worn by slowly rolling years, Or broke by sickness in a day, The fading glory disappears,
The short-lived beauties die away.

" Let sickness blast, and death devour. If heaven must recompense our pains, Perish the grass and fade the flower, If firm the word of God remains.

LOWER COVE MISSION TEA MEETING The tea meeting in the Lower Cove Mission House was largely attended. After tea the meeting was called to order, and addressed in a brief and humorous way by the Rev. Mr. Lawson. Then followed a duett by Miss Percy and Master Barnes: recitation by Miss Powers, Miss Alexander, and Miss Gertie Powers; a solo by Miss Lemon; readings by Messrs. Wm. Cassidy, Whittaker, and E. G. Blakslee; a speech by Mr. C. Powers; a song by Mr. Wills, and a duett by Miss Brown and Miss Edwards. Miss Betts presided at the organ. Mr. Potts, the Superintendent of the Sunday-school, sang several hymns. In conclusion the national anthem was sung and the Rev. Mr. Lawson

GRANVILLE FERRY .- The Lord is pouring out His Spirit in a wonderful manner on Bro. Robinson's (Granville West) Circuit. I was with him for a few days last wees. Bro. Ray, from Bridgetown Circuit is helping him gather in the glorious harvest this week. I leave to help again to-day. We are yet having the power of God to save displayed among us. J. R. HART.

Granville Ferry, March, 29th.

MUSQUODOBOIT HARBOUR.-We have been holding Special Services at Pleasant Point, Lower Musquodoboit Harbour, which have proved a blessing to the Church Several persons were awakened and I trust hopefully converted. The Baptist Church. at Jeddore has had an extensive revival this winter. May they all prove faithful unto death. Yours truly,

R. O. Johnson. March 23, 1876.

BRIDGETOWN .-- Mrs. Kent Mason has favored Bridgetown with a series of lectures and sermons on the subject of religion and temperance. It is not often that so talented and influential a lady takes so public and earnest a stand for God's kingnecto Channel, from Apple River to Minu- dom, enforcing what is right upon multitudes who are practically untouched by the efforts of ordinary speakers. The impulse given to our temperance work in this part of the valley has been a very valuable one, while many have acknowledged the blessedness of the Sabbath Services. This lady's first appearance with us was on Sabbath the 19th., when she occupied the pulpit of Providence Church, and expounded 2 Cor. 4, 17, gaining the hearts of the congregation by her evident acquaintance both with affliction and Divine consolation.

On Monday and Wednesday evenings, surrounded by the Ministers and leading temperance laymen. Mrs. Mason lectured to two of the largest and most appreciativeaudiences ever gathered in Bridgetown After paying all expenses, the energetic brethren, Tupper and McKay realized quite a sum towards our South Mountain Mission. Saturday evening was devoted to "Scandal and Scandal-mongere," a benefit night to the lady herself. Sabbath the 26th again called forth the untried voice, in the morning from the Baptist pulpit from Genesis 2, 7, and in the afternoon from the Wesleyan, from Luke 14, 10. The spell-bound attention of the listeners has testified to the magnetism of this lady's eloquence; and the good imrowing witnesses, we consigned to the dust pressions upon our community of hearts all that was mortal of our dear young will testify to the praise of the grace of God in the future. Yours very truly,

A. STEWART DESBRISAY, March 27, 1876.

BEAR RIVER, N.S.-Since the com mencement of the Week of Prayer, we have been engaged in special religious services. During those weeks we have had many signal displays of God's saving grace. The cloud of the divine presence a young man highly respected and much | has been over us continually. Night after beloved by all who knew him. His meek- night as we have gathered together to seek grace and mercy, our hearts have been cheered and comforted, and we have been led to exclaim. "Lo! God is here! let us adore." The result, so far, has been of several months, he suddenly fell asleep very encouraging. The members of the church, who have labored with me prayer. fully and persistently, have, themselves, been quickened and strengthened. Some who had strayed away from the "Good Shepherd" have returned and regained the Divine favor; while quite a number, who, at the commencement of this year, were living "without God in the world," have been converted and made happy in the love of God. Some of the above are advanced in life, but the most of them are young men and women. On the last two Sabbaths our people here were rejoiced at witnessing the reception of thirty persons into the church according to the form laid down in the discipline. Six of the thirty also received the Sacrament of Baptism in the church and "with water." are encouraged to expect an addition to

the above number. On the evening of Feb. 16th quite a

number of our friends met at the Parsonage, and, having spent an enjoyable evening, returned to their respective places of abode: not however, without giving tangible expression of their expression of their appreciation of a Gospel ministry, to the amount of about seventy dollars had heard, and was desirous to hear anfor Circuit Receipts, and ten dollars as a other lecture on the following evening. present to Mrs. Sponagle.

The Sabbath School here, is in a flourishing condition, and with its very efficient staff of officers and teachers, two large Bible Classes, composed mainly of young men and maidens-many of whom have this winter experienced and are now rejoicing in the love of God; together with others, younger in years, who are being taught the truths of the Bible, by brethren and sisters who themselves have been taught of God "the way of Salvation," it affords one the chief grounds of hope for our church in this place in future

JOHN L. SPONAGLE. Bear River, Mar. 27, 1876.

Moncron, N.B.-A few weeks ago I baptized seven persons and received two into the church. This makes about twenty who have ma nifested a desire to be on the Lord's side.

I am having good meetings on one part of my circuit. Backsliders are being reclaimed, sinners are seeking Christ, while believers are being greatly encouraged and blessed. Still many around appear alarm. ingly indifferent and numb to things spiritual and divine.

SALISBURY, N. B.-No doubt it is pleas. ng to you, as well as to those who have the cause of Christ at heart, to hear of precious souls making their peace with God, and uniting themselves with the people of God. It has been my happy privilege of late, of witnessing twenty-eight happy converts uniting with the Methodist Church of this place; to God be all the glory. Although the Rev. J. F. Betts has been engaged night and day for several weeks, leading precious souls to Christ, it became necessary for him to turn his attention to another subject, which had been provoked on former occasions by ministers of another denomination at North River, seven miles from this place. and forming a part of Bro. Betts, circuit. Bro. Betts having announced that he would give two lectures on the subject of baptism on Monday and Tuesday evenings. Feby, 28th and 29th, to be held in the Union Meeting House of North River, a party of twenty-six started for this village. and when we arrived at the place we found the house well filled with a mixed multitude of about three hundred persons. After singing and prayer, Bro. Betts rose and stated that he appeared this evening on the defensive, for many grievous insinuations had been thrown out by ministers of another denomination, and who differed from him in his views on the subject. Therefore, at the request of his people living in that locality, who recognized the Methodist Church to be of God, he wished to convince them that he was not holding the word of God deceitfully, but in truth and sincerity He then proceeded to show the subject for baptism. In treating on this subject, he showed a master mind, and one who understood the subject from beginning to end, by deducing from Scirpture. history and logic, that his opinions were right, and that the same could not be controverted, by the scholar or any one who had common sense. For an hour and a half he held his audience spell bound, and at the close he gave liberty to any to make remarks, or ask questions on what he had said, but none availed themselves of the opportunity: Bro. Betts, recognizing a Rev. a gentleman in the audience, asked him to makea few remarks; which he did in something like the following language: He had been called of God to preach the Gospel which he tried to do in his feeble way, and that he tried to keep from controversy with other denominations. He also said he did not believe in controversy, nor was he able to hold controversy on the subject. He then sat down and the meeting was closed by the Doxology and Benediction. On the following evening thirty-two persons from Salisbury directed their course towards the same place to hear the second lecture: on arriving at the house we were surprised to find it well filled again, though the Rev. gentleman who spoke at the last meeting announced that he would hold service in Wheaton settlement a short distance from the place of the lectures, but the people had received such a treat from Bro. Betts the night before, that it sharpened their taste for another intellectual feast. After singing and prayer Bro. Betts proceeded to review in as concise a manner as possible what he had advanced on the former evening, so as to refresh our minds. He then proceeded to bring to view the many passages, that our Baptist friends hold forth to the view of their people bearing on immersion. But sir. I never saw anything better dissected. Our Baptist friends found themselves standing ondry ground, for the water was completely extracted from them, and the explanations given on the word Baptizo, were so rich. so convincing, and so instructive that I was not surprised when a good Baptist brother at the close of the lecture rose and said that he was delighted with what he He also asked an explanation on two passages that had already been explained, but Bro. Betts gave him the explanation he wanted, when he sat down feeling that Bro. Betts' labor had done him good. It would be folly for me to give you an outline of the entire lecture, suffice it to say that for three hours and a half he kept his audience interested to the end, and, sir, I do admire the Christian spirit that he manifested from first to last, and the sympathy he felt towards those who differed from him. I am satisfied that such labors cannot be lost. I was also pleased to see the good behaviour of the people of the place, they did manifest a good spirit A HEARER.

Joseph Heron lived in Reedsville. He was a plain, freckled-faced boy, rather small of his age, and with an unfortunate habit of stammering. He was a quiet, bashful boy, but faitnful to his widowed mother, and industrious in his school. There was one trial Joseph had, which to him was the greatest-this was school declamation.

He had never forgotten how the boys aughed that afternoon when he spoke 'Casabianca."

"The b-boy st-st-ood on the b-b burning d-deck, "I think they must have had hard work

f-f-eeling," whispered Bob Jones, so loud that Joseph could notabut hear, and the blood rushed to his face.

Then Hal Perkins, to whom the remark was made, laughed aloud, and poor Joe stopped, discouraged, and went to his seat. Since the first time his teacher had given him private lessons, and he had tried to improve; he had just begun to try to do better: still nothing seemed so difficult to to him as to declaim.

The past winter there had been much religious interest in the church which Joseph and his mother attended, and many of Joe's friends had made a firm resolve to serve the Lord.

"Mother, dear, Mr. Jameson told us to n-night the-the story of Joshua's resolution-'As for me and my house, we will will serve the Lord '-and he t-old us we m-might, any of us, then and there, m-make the same resolution for ourselves. And then he ss-aid to us, 'Choose we ththis day, whom ye will serve.' It seemed t-to me as if the Lord was s-peaking right to m-me, and I thought the people must hear m-my heart beat; b-but it was only a f-few minutes. Mother, I made up my mind. I chose!"

"Is it possible, my dear boy," said the widow, as the tears fell fast on the unfinished garment on her lap; have you chosen to serve the Lord?"

"Yes, mother, 'as for m-me, I will,' God helping m-me; and what is m-more, tomor-morrow n-night, when the minister calls on th-those who have resolved to t-t-testify of their hopes, I m-mean to tell of mine."

"You are not afraid of stammering,

"No, mo-mother; I feel sure th-the Lord will help m-me."

"But, my love, think how hard it is for you to declaim in school; and think how hard it will be to speak there." "I'm n-not afraid, mother."

Truly, thought Mrs. Heron, this is the grace of God.

The next evening, at the prayer-meeting. the little pale Mrs. Heron on the woman's side, listened tremblingly for a weak, stammering voice, but the one she loved above all others upon earth.

Mr. Jameson said when the meeting was half over-"I repeat the request I made at the beginning, that those who have lately chosen to serve the Lord, tes-

Joseph Heron rose. Poor Mrs. Heron's heart was in her mouth, and she had hidden her face in handkerchief. Joseph, pale, resolute, looked about on the assembly an instant, there were the boys who laughed at "Cassabianca;" there was the great preacher, at least he seemed a "son of thunder" to poor Joe, and then the people were so still, nothing but the ticking of the clock to be heard, all waiting to hear him. Just then he caught sight of his mother, in deep black, bent over, her face in her hands. He took courage.

"My friends," he said, in a full, clear voice. "I have made up my mind, that as for me I will serve the Lord. It was only last night that I made this resolution, but the day past has been the happiest of my life." Here poor little Mrs. Heron's handkerchief fell from her eyes. Could this be her Joe? He did not stammer; she even took conrage to look.

Joe went on-"I want to ask all my young friends too. It is a glorious service, and the wages are everlasting life."

Joseph sat down, and others followed: but no one attracted so much interest as he. It seemed as if then and there the Lord had wrought a miracle. Every word had been full, clear and distinct, uttered without hesitation. Even Joe himself was as much surprised as any of them. But after service, as Joe walked home with his mother, his stammering had returned. But when he kneeled to pray with her. after reading the Bible, lo! the clear, unhesitating voice came back.

"It is the gift of the Lord, mother," said Joe. "I thought it would be s-so hard to to speak, or p-pray in meeting, and I prayed to Him to give me strength; and this is th-the way he will do it. I shall n-never be afraid to witness for Him in the meeting. He has n-not given m-me the power in every th-thing, but just f-for him. It is wrong, I suppose, mother; but I am troubled about to-morrow. I am afraid all the boys will l-laugh at me and sneer at me, and ask me if I've taken to e-exhorting."

wrong in being afraid. Ask God to help you, and he will; but even if you are reproached for his name, the Bible says, Happy are ye.' "

So Joseph went to school the next day. braced up for an attack, but ready for conflict; ready in other words, to take patiently any unkind or cruel things that might be said to him. His mother watched for him rather anxiously at noon. The pine table was covered with a coarse brown linen cloth, The Indian mush was smoking in the dish, and Mrs. Heron was taking a few stitches in her work, as she sat waiting for her son.

The door was suddenly thrown open, and Joe's face wreathed in smiles appeared.

"Well, my boy, come, sit down, dinner is smoking hot. You have not had a very hard time to-day, have you?"

"I.I.I don't know what possessed the b-boys, mother. They were never so kind in th-their lives: and wh-what do you think? Hal Perkins came to m-me, and asked my p pardon for a-all his u-uzliness a-and h-he savs he is g-going to try and be a Christian too, and w-wants me to help

"And it came to pass," said Mrs. Heron when Christian came near where the lions were, behold they were chained !"-Con-

THE RECTOR'S CALL.

"Good morning Mrs. Minty!" observed the Rector, as the door opened to his knock.

The door seemed to have a surly way with it, and opened scarcely wide enough to let the Rector in, although Mrs. Minty invited him to enter, and brushing some invisible dust from a chair with her apron, asked him to sit down.

The Rector saw at a glance that Mrs. Minty was not pleased, but he could not surmise what was the matter. He had accidentally heard that day of the sickness of her daughter, and at the first opportunity had called to see the young girl. Not seeming to notice the mother's manner, he said: "I hear that Miss Maria is sick.'

"Yes! and she might ha' died for all she's seen of you!" replied Mrs. Minty with an energy that almost shook the good Rector out of his seat. The Rector was a meek man, and overlooking the readiness of her reply he asked;

"How long has she been sick!"

"Two weeks and over." said the mother.

"Have you had a physician?" inquired the Rector. "Had a physician! What a question!

Why the girl has been almost dead! I wonder you got here before she was dead. Had a physician! These last words Mrs. Minty fairly ground out between her teeth with ill-suppressed

It now became evident that Mrs. Minty, on each day of her daughter's sickness, and the Rector's delay in calling, had added to her wrath, and it had now reached a degree of intensity that suggested strategy or flight. The Rec-

tor resolved to try the former first. "Ah! you have had a physician?" he observed. "How did he happen to call?" "How did he happen to call?" Well did any one ever hear such a question

as that ?" "Perhaps some one told him Miss Maria was sick; or, perhaps he was passing and dropped in," interjected the Rector.

"Do you suppose I'd let my own daughter lie sick in the house and not send for the doctor!" fairly screeched Mrs. Minty.

"O you sent for him!" said the Rec-

"Do you think he'd come if we didn't send for him? How did he know Maria was sick?" replied the mother looking at the Rector as though she pitied is stupidity.

"Do you always send for the physician when you want him?" asked the Rector with provoking mildness.

"Well, I declare!" exclaimed Mrs. Minty. "What do you ask such a question as that for?" "I did not know," said the Rector,

"but that as you expected the clergyman to find out as best he could that your daughter was sick, without sending for him, you might do the same with the physician."

Something had gradually been dawning upon Mrs. Minty's mind, which the last words of the Rector uttered with inimitable good-nature, resolved into a full intellectual surmise. Her severe face relaxed into a broad smile, "O. I see?" she exclaimed. "I thought them was mighty queer questions. Well. I guess I had ought to ha' sent for you too, seeing as how I sent for the doctor. And vou didn't know Maria was sick?

"No." observed the Rector. "If I had I should certainly have called before this. I accidently heard of her illness this morning for the first time."

"Well, really, I hope you'll excuse me! Step this way, Maria's in the back room; she'll be all sorts of glad to see you!"-St. John Chron.

SUPERSTITIONS ABOUT BELLS. The bells of ancient times were regarded not only with reverence, but with the awe born of a superstitious age. They were not merely esteemed as more than "Yes Joseph," said his mother; you are common things on account of their uses

for the Church, but were endowed by the imagination of a wonder-loving and credulous people with more than magic pow-ers. Blessed by the Bishop, they were able to drive the devil out of the air, to calm tempests, to extinguish fires, and even to perform greater marvels. This belief is ttested by inscriptions on the bells themselves, such as-

"Vivos voco; mertuos plango; fulgura ("I call the living; I mourn the dead: I

break the lightning.")
And this equally well known one "Lando Deum verum; plebm voco; congrego clerum; defunctus ploro; pestem fugo; festa decoro." ("I praise the true God; call the people;

convene the clergy; I mourn the dead;

dispel the pestilence; and grace festivals." Wynkyn de Worde records, in his Golden Legend," that "It is said the evil spirytes that ben in the regyon of the ayre, doubte moche when they here the belles ben rangen when it thundreth, and when great tempests and outrages of weather happen, to the end that the feinds and unyoked spirvtes should be abashed and flee, and cease of the monynge of the

The solemn passing-bell was rung, not only to ask the prayers of the people for the departing soul, but to drive away the evil spirits that were thought to hover near the bed of the dying.

BRANDY OR DEATH .- Mrs. Hind Smith is responsible for the following: A lady in London was told that if she was not administered alcoholic stimulants she would die. The doctor said to the husband, Your wife is sinking very fast." The husband replied. "I can see it." The doctor added, "I have tried my best and there is nothing more I can do. I know you are both abstainers, but now it is essential to administer alcohol. I can stake my medical reputation upon that prescription. If you don't give in, and let her have a little brandy, she will not be living to-morrow." The husband wished to tell his wife, but he could not bring out the words. At length he said, "The doctor says you will die if you don't take a little brandy." "Well," said she "I will die." That is twenty years ago, and she is now bright and as well as anybody here. The lesson I would teach from this is, that you should commit your bodily as well as your soul's salvation into the hands of God, and not trust to brandy.

In olden times people called a pearl a "margaret." In an old Bible I once read about the "pearl of great price," but it was called a precious margaret." I read this to a little girl named Margret, and she was very happy to find her name in the Bible. All the Marys and Marthas, and Ruths, and Abigails, and Graces, and Charitys, can find their names in the Bible, you know. My name is not in the Bible; I wish it were. But there is a better place than the Bible in which to Lamb's Book of life. You may read about it in the Revelation .- Apples of

POETICAL SOAP.

Messrs. Water and Oil One day had a broil, As down in the glass they were dropping. And would not unite. But continued to fight, Without any prospect of stopping.

Mr. Pearlash o'erheard And, quick as a word, He jumped in the midst of the clashing When all three agreed, And united with speed,

DANIEL DREW AND WALL STREET SPECULATORS.

And Soap came out ready for washing.

His personal property, such as wearing apparel, jewelry, Bible, hymn-books, etc. foots up \$630, which isn't what might be called extravagance in a millionaire. But although good old Uncle Dan voluntarily hands over everything to his creditors, he is not to be without a home during the few years he has to live. The house at the corner of Broadway and Seventeenth street, where he has lived as long as I remember, still remains to shelter him. With that clever foresight for which so many men who become bankrupts are distinguished, he transferred this valuable property to his wife, through his brother, over a year ago. The conveyance was not put on record till Saturday last, the same day that this bankruptcy leaked out, but no doubt the transaction is all fair and square in a legal sense.

There is food for reflection in the fact that almost every man who has risen to emmence as a speculator in Wall street during the past twenty years has fallen much more rapidly than he rose. Vanderbilt is the only exception that I can think ratified at a public house, the buyer began of just now, but Vanderbilt never was a to rip up the garment, when out rolled ceptableness. The Sunday dinner made of speculator in the strict Wall street sense. eleven golden guineas wrapped up in a His policy all along was to buy only those thirty pound bank-note. We rather think stocks which he knew to be valuable, and that in strictness of law, the guineas of never to buy on a margin. When he bought | this treasure-trove belonged to the Crown; stocks he paid for them in full, and then but most likely the elated buyer and the locked them up in his safe. But the gen- mortified seller made merry over the wind- ly satisfied half an hour afterwards, while eral rule is to sell short or go along on a fall. Many people, in the days when bankmargin, and many a man has it brought ing was little understood, had a habit of to grief. Among the monarchs of the concealing their spare money about their Sabbath with pleasure to ourselves, with market who preceded Drew, or were his persons; thus an old waistcoat, bought for greater efficiency to others, and doubtless contemporaries, one of the first was Henry a trifle, was found lined with bank-notes! with larger acceptance to Him toward

time, lost the greater part of it in less, and then withdrew from Wal! street, to die in comparative obscurity a few years later. Woodward, a Brooklyn Sunday school superintendant next figured conspicuously and got jammed to a jelly so to speak, in the great Rock Island corner several years ago. That was the last of him. Jim Fisk's career is too well known to need any particular mention here. He was supposed to be worth millions, but when death snatched him through the pistol of Stokes. they quickly melted away to thousands. Stockwell, the head of the Pacific Mail clique, who almost ruled the street a few years ago, lost nearly all he had made and has disappeared altogether. Legrand Lockwood went down as suddenly, and is now almost forgotten. A broker named Dimmock made a sensation for a short time as leader of the Atlantic Mail speculation, but he too got swamped, and every dollar he had made was swept away. Jay Gould is the successor of these and several others. Luck has stood by him thus far, but it will be strange if he too is not brought down in the long run. Fate seems to have ordained that every man who takes the leadership in Wall street shall ultimately come to grief.

NEIGHBOR'S THISTLES.

A person was walking with a farmer through a beautiful field, when he happened to see a tall thistle on the other side of the fence. In a second, over the fence he jumped, and cut it off close to the

"Is that your field?" asked his companion. "O, no" said the farmer, "bad reeds do not care much for fences, and if I should leave this thistle to blossom in my neighbor's field, I should have a plenty of my own."

Evil weeds in your neighbour's field, will scatter seeds of evil in your own, therefore, every weed pulled up in your neighbour's field is a dangerous enemy driven off fron your own. No one liveth or dieth to himself. All are linked to-

Sages of old contended that no sin was ever committed, whose consequences rested on the head of the sinner alone; that no man could do ill and his fellows not suffer. They illustrated it thus: "A vessel sailing from Joppa, carried a passenger, who, beneath his berth, cut a hole through the ship's side. When the men of the watch expostulated with him: What doest thou, O, miserable man?" the offender calmly replied, 'What matters it to you? The hole I have made, is under my own berth."

This ancient parable is worthy of the utmost consideration. No man perishes alone in his iniquity; no man can guess the full consequences of his transgression.

FINDS IN THE RAG-BAG.

The "finds" in the rag-bag and the

rubbish-heap are sometimes not a little curious. A mistress allows Betty, the maid, to keep a rag-bag, and occasionally Betty yields to the temptation of putting into that bag, articles which are certainly not rags. But, apart from suspicion of dishonesty, valuables find themselves in very odd places, through inadvertency or forgetfulness. We need not say much about such small creatures as insects, spiders, or lizards, that are found by the paper-makers in bundles of esparto: they are unwelcome intrusions rather than finds. A patent lock was once found among the contents of a family rag-bag; and as it was worth five shillings, the buyer was well content. An old Latin prayer-book, bought as waste paper, had a bundle of nails, curiously linked together, packed inside it. Half-sovereigns and other coins are found in cast-off pockets, in the heels of old stockings, and inside the linings of dresses. An old coat, purchased by a London dealer, revealed the fact-a joyful fact to the buyer—that the buttons consisted of sovereigns covered with cloth-Three pounds sterling, in German paper money, found their way into a bundle of German rags that reached a paper-maker. The London Rag Brigade boys once found a bank cheque book, and on another occasion six pairs of new silk stockings, in waste paper and rags which they had bought; these unexpected articles were. to the honor of the brigade, at once returned. A rare find once occurred in the Houndsditch region. A dealer-of the gentle sex, we are told-gave sevenpence and a pint of beer for a pair of old breeches; while the bargain was being Keep, who made a large fortune in a short | But of all the finds, what shall we think | whom all our service is due. - Dr. Hall.

of a baby! A paper manufacturer us that in a bag of rags brought from La horn, and opened at an Edinburgh pape mill, a tiny baby was found pressed almost flat. Poor bantling! Was it accidentally squeezed to death in a turn-up bedstead or was some darker tragedy associated with its brief history ?-Chambers' Jon

HOUSE AND FARM

PROFIT OF POULTRY.-With good man. agement the cost of keeping fowls should not exceed fifty cents each per annum and there is no reason why hens of a fair average quality should not produce from three to four eggs per week throughout the year. Some breeds are capable of bet. ter results than this. Mrs. Daniel John. son, of Rockland County, got an average about equal to this during last winter though the season was exceptionally severe, and realized three dollars per hundred for the eggs. This would give a profit for the year of about four dollars for each fowl. When the value of the manure is added to this, it shows a rate of profit which, in almost any other business would be deemed incredible. Yet such cases as this, though rising above the general average, are by no means unusual With poultry, as with other stock, one of the conditions of success (as stated above) is variety in feeding. But variety is not necessarily costly. There are some combinations of feed that tend to increase the production of eggs which are even more economical than a single kind.

How to Entertain Guests .- Emer. son says: I pray you, O excellent wife not to cumber yourself and me to get a rich dinner for this man or this woman who has alighted at our gate, nor a bed chamber made ready at too great a cost. These things, if they are curious in, they can get for a dollar at any village.

But let this stranger see, if he will in your looks, in your accent and behavior your heart and earnestness, your thought and will, what he cannot buy at any price. in any village or city, and which he may well travel fifty miles, and dine sparely, and sleep hard, in order to behold

Honor to the house where they are simple to the verge of hardship, so that the intellect is awake and sees the laws of the universe, the soul worships truth and love, honor and courtesy flow into all

NEW MODE OF WASHING .- The ill ef. fects of soda on linen has given rise to a new mode of washing, which has been adopted in Germany, and introduced in Belgium. The operation consists in dissolving two pounds of soap in about three gallons of water as hot as the bear, and adding to this one tablespoonful of turpentine, and three of liquid ammonia; the mixture must then be well stirred, and the linen steeped in it for two or three hours, taking care to cover up the vessel containing them as nearly hermetically as possible. The clothes are afterwards washed out and rinsed in the usual way. The soap and water may be reheated and used a second time, but in that case half a tablespoonful of turpentine and a tablespoonful of ammonia must be added. The process is said to cause a great economy in time, labor and fuel. The linen scarcely suffers at all, as its cleanliness and color are perfect. The ammonia and turpentine, although their detersive action is great, have no effect on the linen; and while the former evaporates immediately, the smell of the latter is said to disappear entirely during the drying of

the clothes. WARTS are very troublesome and disfiguring. The following is a French prescription, and is said to work a perfect cure, without leaving any scar. Take small piece of raw beef, steep it all night in vinegar, cut as much from it as will over the wart and tie it on : if the excres ence is on the forehead, fasten it on with strips of sticking plaster. It may be removed in the day and put on every night. In one fortnight the wart will die and peel off. The same prescription will cure

A SUNDAY'S DINNER is made the most sumptuous meal in the week in a great many households, and the guests retire from the table more like gorged anaconda's than intellectual human beings, with the result that during the whole afternoon, there is such an amount of mental, physical and religious sleepiness, if not actual stupidity, that uo duties whatever are per formed with alacrity, efficiency and aca cup of hot tea, some bread and butter with a slice of cold meat, and absolutely nothing else, would be wiser and better for all; it would give the servants more leisure, the appetite would be as complete body, brain and heart would be in a fitter condition to perform the duties of the

THE LI

CHILDRE

PRIL 1, 18

A little bird, wit The song was ve But sweet as i

And all the peop Looked up to s That made the sy That ever they

But all the brigh For birdie was He made no si

"Why, papa," li If I could sing a I'd sit where for

"I hope my little A lesson from And try to do wh Not to be seen "This birdie is c

And sweetly sing From dawn to "So live my child That be it sho Though others many They'll not for

Unnoticed by

THE LAZ

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CHILDREN'S CORNER.

THE LITTLE BIRD.

Alittle bird, with feathers brown, Sat singing on a tree, The song was very soft and low, But sweet as it could be.

And all the people passing by, Looked up to see the bird That made the sweetest melody That ever they had heard.

But all the bright eyes looked in vain, For birdie was so small, And with a modest, dark-brown coat. He made no show at all.

"Wby, papa," little Gracie said. "Where can this birdie be? If I could sing a song like that, I'd sit where folks could see."

"I hope my little girl will learn A lesson from that bird, And try to do what good she can, Not to be seen or heard.

"This birdie is content to sit Unnoticed by the way,
And sweetly sing his Maker's praise From dawn to close of day.

"So live my child, all through your life That be it short or long, Though others may forget your looks, They'll not forget your song,'

THE LAZY FELLOW.

I knew him well. He was a long, lean, pleasant faced boy, with a stoop in his shoulders and a shuffling walk. He stooped because he was too lazy to hold himself up straight. He shuffled because he thought it was less trouble to drag one foot along after the other than to lift it up from the ground.

There were about twenty boys in his class at school. He generally stood about the eighteenth or nineteenth in the class. Sometimes he would get up a little higher, but he seemed so much out of his place if he rose more than five or six from the tail end of the class that he would drop again, and always find his level near the last seat. On examination days he was a curious mixture of confusion and indifference. He was never certain of anything, except that he did know the answer to the question that was asked him. And, even though he knew that he could not give a satisfactory answer, he would remain standing and unbbling his thumbnail, until the teacher would tell him to sit down. It made no difference to him whether he succeeded or failed. Once in a very long while, as if by some happy accident, he would know a lesson but he was never elated by it. When he missed, he was not badly discouraged. He was resigned to his lot, for he thought that as among the Israelites there were some who were specially appointed to be hewers of wood and drawers of water, so some boys must have been made to stay near the tail end of the class. And as that involved less labor than hewing wood or drawing water, it suited him ex-

This poor fellow was so unfortunate as to have a rich father; not that a rich father ought generally to be considered a misfortune, but in his case his father was his sole dependance. He knew that his father would pay his bills; and that on the old gentleman's decease a very handsome estate would be divided among the family. That seemed to remove every stimulus to labor or study, and to quench every spark of ambition from the boy's soul.

One day, a kind friend was trying to interest him in conversation. She tried to draw him out on his habits of reading. She asked him if he was in the habit of reading much history. He answered that he did not care much for history. She then asked him about the poets, and drew from him the confession that he did not know one poet from another, and cared nothing for any of them. So with works on science and art, and travel and discovery. Finally, sne asked him, "Well, what do you

read?" "I don't read any thing at all." One bright summer afternoon, this lazy fellow was at an upper story window of a sea-side hotel. It was a window overlooking the vard. A cat was leisurely walking across the yard. He threw a boot at it from the window. As he was too lazy to take a good aim, the boot missed the cat, and the animal walked away unhurt. Some of the other boys who were in the room with him told him that he had better go down and get the boot, but he said that it made no difference, somebody would pick it up, he guessed. Somebody did pick it up, sure enough; for when, after some hours, he happened to be going down stairs, he went ont for it, it was gone. He said it made no difference, he would get measured for another pair. A young man who would thus throw good boots away will never get along very prosperously. The last saw of this lazy fellow he was wanting a situation, and asking all his friends to get one for him. He had finished his education: all the education he will ever get. He reminded me of the raw hand from Ireland, who, seeking a place in a store, was told by the propri-

work I want to do, sur." Our lazy fellow went from friend to friend, from office to office, but without success. Then he thought he would wait a few years, and perhaps he might get a place as cashier of a bank, or president of an insurance company. I never heard of any such position being offered him. Such people are not generally sought

My boy, there is no place on earth for a lazy man, or a lazy boy, except the grave. Lazy people may lounge along the whole threescore years and ten of their unprofitable existence, only to live unrespected and die unlamented. From the days of Solomon to the present time, sluggards have been in exceedingly slight demand, and from present indications it is not probable that the demand for them will ever be greater than the supply. Wake up! Keep awake! Don't be a sluggard!—Grandfather Seventy in Christian at Work.

HOW LEO CHURNS.

If Leo himself should tell this story through, he would begin: "How Leo does n't churn."

butter-maker than he proves himself to be once a week. Did you say he must be an overworked dog? Not a bit of it. He is a large, handsome shepherd's dog, with curly brown hair and a bushv flat tail. He lies under the table and snoozes quietly, until some one mentions to him that they are chickens among the flowers. Then what a rush! I am very sure, for I have heard him often, that he uses more strength bark-

ing at imaginary robbers at night; than

would do two churnings, O no. he is not an overworked dog. You see, it is a very easy matter this churning. Leo has only to keep walking, and the slats of the thread-mill slip from under him, and the wheel turns, and the dasher moves up and down slowly, and after a while the butter comes. I should think Master Leo would deeply feel his importance. He generally does, but, somebow he has discovered that this particular service is useful, and he objects to usefulness. Don't blame him! I have even seen boys too tired to do an errand, who could work hard at a game.

Leo is fond of eating. Some dogs are. But it is wonderful how little he cares for breakfast. He keeps quite out of sight, mornings, creeping about in out-of-the-way places, and casting shy glances at the churn from around

see something very interesting in the

But he does not go stright down the path, and out of the gate. He slides through the grass, and round the bushes to the fence. Then he slips under very quietly, and goes on his way looking like a thief.

Leo is not a thief, however. He is only thinking that maple-sugar is made in the spring, and it is now midsummer, and probably the sap-house is seldom used. So he finds his way stealthily across the road, and past the barn yard

to the sap-house. Farmer Goodwin sees him going, and knows by his uncomfortable look, that it is churning-day. But the pigs are to be fed, and the horses cared for, and the good farmer is too busy to notice where the dog goes.

By and by the churn is ready. "Leo! Leo! O, Leo! Where is Leo?" shouts every body. Leo doesn't come.

"Why, I saw him go across the road, ooking real foolish," says the farmer. "Where did he go?"

"Dunno. Guess by the sap-house. 'll go see."

The farmer goes slowly to the saphouse, calling Leo in excited tones to come and drive whole droves of cows. The temptation is strong, but Leo concludes to keep still.

After a while the farmer discovers the sap-house door slightly open. Then he knows where Leo is. But he does not open the door directly, he goes back to the barn and gets a leather strap. Alas, poor Leo! The strap is soon buckled around his neck, and he is led, led, led, like a slave to his work. "The most shamed lookin' critter you ever

saw," says Farmer Goodwin. Leo says never a word, but when he steps on the churn he applies himself to business, and stops not until the cream is unmi-takable butter, and he is

told to get out. It is a long time before Leo forgets the lesson of the strap. He flies to the churn at the first call. Indeed, except for the sly way in which he hides himself mornings, we should think his churning great delight.

If Leo could bark the boys a sermon, think it would be this: "If you must do a thing, that you hate to do, walk up to the work like a man, and let no one have to drag you."-Humphrey, in the Illustrated Christian Weekly.

THE REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH has been making another Bishop-a Rev. Dr. Nicholson, once a Methodist preacher, it is said. With great appropriation the the Methodist Bishop Simpson assisted at etor, "I have very little work to be the consecration, as did also two Presbydone now, my man." "Shure, sir," re- terian ministers. The friends of the new plied Pat, "thin it's jist the place that'll Church state that it is gaining "slowly shuit me exactly, sur, for it's little but urely."

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march 8, 1 yr.

LAYER RAISINS.

If any one goes near the churn to prepare it for the cream, Leo seems to see something ways interest in the control of the cream, Leo seems to jan. 27.

1875-6 Winter Arrangement 1875-6 On and after Monday, 13th of December, Trains will

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

run as follows : DAY EXPRESS TRAINS will leave Halifax for St. John, at 8 a.m. and St.

ohn for Halifax at 8 a.m. NIGHT EXPRESS TRAINS

With Pullman Sleeping Cars attached, will leave Halifax for St. John at 4.30 p.m., and St. John for Halifax at 7.40 p.m. LOCAL EXPRESS TRAIN

will leave Pictou for Truro at 3.15 p.m. and Truro for Pictou at 10.50 a.m. St. John for Sussex 4.30 p.m. Sussex for St. John at 7.35 a.m. Point du Chene for Painsec at 11.40 a.m. and 3.20 p.m. Painsec for Point du Chene at 12.30 p.m. and 4.05 p.m. MIXED TRAINS.

will leave Halifax for Truro and Pictou at 11.45 a.m., and 1 a.m., and Pictou for Truro and Halifax at 6.30 a.m., Truro for Painsec and Moncton at 7.00a.m.., and Moncton for Painsec and Trure at 7.20 a.m. Point du Chene for St. John at 6.45 a.m. St. John for Point du Chene at 10 .m.

ACCOMMODATION TRAINS. Will leave Moncton for Miramichi, Campbellton and Way Stations at 12.15 p.m. and Cambellton for Moncton at 6.20 a.m., connecting with trains to and from Halifax and St. John.

For particulars and connections see Small Time C. J. BRYDGES,

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A MOST REMARKABLE CURE.

PHILADELPHIA. June 28th. 1967.

SETH HANCE. Baltimore, Md. — Dear Sir: Seeing your advertisement, I was induced to try your Epileptic Pills. I was attacked with Epilepsy in July, 1863. Immediately my physician was summoned, but he could give me ne relief. I then consulted another physician but I seemed to grow worse. I then tried the treatment of another, but without any good effect. I again returned to my family physician: was cupped and bled several different times I was generally attacked without any premonitory symptoms. I had from two to five fits a day, at intervals of two weeks. I was often attacked in my sleep, and would fall wherever I would be, or whatever be occupied with, and was severely injured several times from the falls. I was affected so much that I lost all confidence in myself. I also was affected in my business, and I consider that your Epileptic Pills cured me. In February, 1865, I commenced to use your Pilis, and only hat two attacks afterwards. The last one was April 5th, 1805, and they were of a less serious character. With the blessing of Providence your medicine was made the instrument by which I was cured of that distressing affliction. I think that the Pills and their good effects should be made known everywhere, that persons who are similarly affected may have the benefit of them. Any person wishing further information can obtain it by calling at my residence, No. 836 North Third St., Philadelphia, Pa. REPORTS, PAMPHLETS!

IS THERE A CURE FOR EPILEPSY?

The subjoined will answer.

Grenada, Miss., June 30.—Seth S. Hance.—Dear Sir:
You will find enclosed five dollars, which I send you for
two boxes of your Epileptic Pills. I was the first person
who tried your Pills in this part of the country. My son
was badly afflicted with fits for two years. I wrote for
and received two boxes of your Pills, which he took according to directions. He has never had a fit since. It
was by my persuasion that Mr. Lyou tried your Pills,
His case was a very bad one; he had fits nearly all his
life. Persons have written to me from Alabama and
Tennessee en the subject, for the purpose of ascertaining my opinion in regard to your Pills. I have always
recommended them, and in no instance where I have
had a chance of hearing from their effect have they
failed to cure. Yours, etc., C. H. Gry,
Grenada, Yalabusha Country Miss. The subjoined will answer. TEMPERANCE HOTEL

ANOTHER REMARKABLE CURE OF EYTLEPSY; OR, FALLING FITS. BL HANCE'S EPILEPTIC PILLS.

B. HANCE'S EPILEPTIC PILLS.

Montgomery, Texas, June 20th, 1867.

To Seth S. Hance:—A person in my employ had been afflicted with Fits, or Epilepsy, for thirteen years; he had these attacks at intervals of two to four weeks, and oftentimes several in quick succession, sometimes continuing for two or three days. On several occasions they lasted until his mind appeared totally deranged, in which state he would continue for a day or two after the fits eensed I tried several remedies prescribed by our resident physicians, but without success. Having seen your advertisement I concluded to try your remedy. I obtained twe boxes of your Pills, gave them according to directions and they effected a permanent cure. The person is now a stout, healthy man, about 39 years of age, and has not had's fit since he commenced taking your medicine, ter years since. He was my principal wagoner, a d has, since that time, been exposed to the seve rest of weather. I have great confidence in your remedy, and would have I have great confidence in your tatrial every one who has sits to give it a trial B. L. DeFarman

STILL ANOTHER CURE.

Read the following testimonial from a respectable citizen of Grenada, Mississ.ppl. citizen of Grenada, Mississ, ppl.

SETH S. HANCE, Baltimore, Md. — Dear STP. I take great pleasure in relating a case of Spasms, or Fit, cute a by your invaluable Pills. My brother, J. J. Ligon, has long been afflicted with this awful disease. He was first attacked while anite young. He would have one or two spasms at one attack at first, but as he grew older they seemed to increase. Up to be time he commenced taking your Pills he had them very often and quite severe, prestrating him, body and mind. His mind had suffered seriously, but now, I am happy to say, he is curred of those fits. He has enjoyed fine health for the last five months. His mind has also returned to its original brightness. Althis I take great pleasure in communicating, as it yoy be the means of directing others to the remedy that will care them. Yours, respectfully, etc., W. P. Ligox. We send Flower Seeds and Bulbs also Small Vegitable Seeds, at retail prices to all parts of the Dominion and Newfoundland free of

Sent to any part of the country, by mail, free of postages on receipt of a remaittance. Address, *ETH S, I. Mach. 108 Baltimore St., Baltimore, Ad. Price, one box, \$k two, \$c, twelve, \$CT.

Please mention where you saw this adventage.

SUI GENERIS.



AND DIPLOMA OF HONOR AT

VIENNA, 1873; PARIS, 1867. American Organs ever awarded any medal in Europe, or which present such extraordi-nary excellence as to command a wide sale there. Always awarded highest premiums at Industrial Expositions, in America as well as Europe. Out of hundreds there have not been six in all where any other organs have been preferred.

BEST Declared by Eminent Musicians, in both hemispheres, to be unrivaled. See TESTIMONIAL CIRCULAR, with opinions of more than One Thousand (sent free).

\$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. march 8, 1 yr. INSIST on having a Mason & Hamlin. Do n'A take any other. Dealers get Langer commissions for seiling inferior organs and for this reason often try very hard to sell something else. NEW STYLES with most important impression of and Combination Stops. Superb Etagere and other Cases of new designs. \$5 to \$20 PER DAY.—A. Wanted! PIANO-HARP CABINET ORGAN & or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Post card to States costs

quisite combination of these instruments.

EASY PAYMENTS, Organs sold for cash; or payments; or rented until rent pays for the organ. CATALOGUES and Circulars, with full partic-HAMLIN ORGAN CO. 154 Tremont Street, BOS-TON: 25 Union Square, NEW YORK; or 80 & 82 Albanis St. CHICAGO.

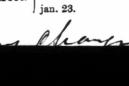
DEVOES' BRILLIANT OIL

THE finest illuminator in the world, burning without smell or smoke, or crusted wick, will give a larger flame, and much more light than other OILS. Is safe-used for the last five years' no accident or explosion has ever occurred.

Put up in 5 Gallon Cans with patent fauct for family use, for Sale in Barrels by

WM. J. FRASER, Agent, Tobin's South Whart





tents the same as No. 8.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Examiners, Probationers, and Candi dates, will please notice the time and places for Spring Examinations, as per

We publish this week an obituary of some length-though it has lost considerably in dimensions by passing -hrough the press. Lest any may take license from the extene of this obituary, we should say that "Father Tuplin" was one of God's noblemen, and deserves a recore corresponding somewhat with his devotion to Methodism and Christ.

Rev. S. F. Huestis and wife beg to acknowledge the great kindness of their friends in Windsor, for the liberal donation presented to them on Saturday last. March 27th.

Mr. and Mrs. Huestis left on Monday for an American tour. They have well earned rest and recompense. Ed. WES.)

MARRIED.

On the 21st inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. James Strothard, Mr. Joseph Allison, of Oaklands, to Miss Emily, second daugh ter of M. B. Lockwell, Esq., of Avondale.

At the residence of the bride's mother, on Wednesday, March 22, by Rev. R. Barry Mack, Sydney S. Coates, of Amherst, to Alice Lavinia, youngest daughter of the late David Pugsley, Esq., of Maccan. At Welsford, Queen's Co., N.B., on the 22d inst., by Rev. L. S. Johnson, Mary Blanche Thorne, sister-in-law of the officiating minister, of Granville Ferry, Annapolis Co., N.S., to Capt. John Quincy

Pratt, of West Hanover, Mass., U.S. On the 14th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. C. W. Hamilton, Mr. Joseph Rogers, of Bedeque, to Miss Sarah Hall, of Summerside,

DIED.

At Shelburne, March 2nd., Mr. James Hogg, aged 77 years. Mr. Hogg had been many years member of the Methodist Church. He was a great sufferer in the latter part of his life; he, however, died in peace and in good hope of eternal life, and has, we believe, gone to be forever with the Lord.

At Jeddore, February 29th., Hannah, beloved wife of James Myers, in her 45th year, leaving a husband and five children to mourn their sad be reavement. Deceased was a member of the English Church; and during her sickness was supported by divine grace. She died very happy in the blessed assurance that she was going to be with Christ which is far better. Her mourning friends sorrow not as those without hope. Morning Herald

At Dunedin Cottage, Horton Landing, March 29, Nora Alberta, daughter of Capt. William A. and Mary A. Curry, aged 7 months.

Receipts for "WESLEYAN," for week ending March 29th, 1876.

INSTRUCTIONS AS TO REMITTING MONEYS :-

1-Post Office Orders are always safe, and not very costly. Next to these, is the security of registering Money sent otherwise is at the risk of the

2.—When sending money for subscribers, say whether old or new, and if new, write out their Post Office addresses, plainly.

8.—See that your remittances are duly acknow-ledged. A delay of one or two weeks may be caused by the business of this office. After that enquire, if they do not appear. REV. H. P. COWPERTHWAITE.

REV. H. P. COWPERTHWAITE.	
Richard Lea, 2;	2.00
REV. D. W. JOHNSON.	
James Follet, 1;	1.00
REV. E. E. ENGLAND.	
Samuel Blois, 2:	2-00
REV. G. F. JOHNSON.	
Chas. F. Fife, 2;	2.00
REV. JOHN PRICE.	
Mrs. Maggie Holt, 2; Mrs. Cochrane, 1;	3.00
REV. J. STROTHARD.	
D. B. Mosher, 2;	2.00
REV. T. J. DENISTADT.	
David Jones, 2; Colin McNiven, 2; Chas. T Nelson Chapman. 2;	rites, 2; 8.00
REV. E. SLACKFORD.	
C. B. Barker, 2;	2.00
REV. C. JOST, A. M.	
Jas. Davis, 2; Mrs. Capt. Horne, 2;	4.00
REV. JOS. GAETZ.	
John H. Mulhall, 2; Thos. F. Campbell, 2; Johnson, 2; Henry Wright, 2;	William 8.00
REV. W. McCARTY.	
R- B. Chapman, 2; Mr. Chambers, 2;	4.00
REV. S. F. HUESTIS.	
Mrs. Capt. Smith, 2;	2.00
REV. J. S. ADDY.	
Nelson Patterson, 2; James Jaques, 2;	2.00
Simeon Crase, 1; R. B. Chapman, 2; Mrs.	McCal-

The ROTHSCHILDS made a very good thing in negotiating for the British government the purchase of the Suez Canal shares. They advanced \$20,000,000 to pay for the shares, for which they receive a commision of two and a half per cent. (\$500,000), and are to have five per cent. interest on the \$20,000,000 until the governmeut repays it. The interest for three months will be about \$250,000, so that for the advance and interest they will gain \$750,000. Add to this certain incidental profits made by the purchase of Egyptian securities when they were at their lowest, and it is believed that on the whole transaction they will clear a round million of

lum, 1; Senate ef Canada, 2.50; Mrs. Lucy Law-

A. PRIDHAM, Esq., Greenville, P. Q., writing for another surply of GRAHAM'S PAIN ERADICATOR, says, "It still keeps its good name here, and the demand is steady, Your old friend, Mr. A. Dewar, still continues free from Rheumatism." This gentleman is over ninety years of age, and was for many years a great sufferer from Rheumatism until he used Graham's Pain Eradicator more than six years ago. and was cured by less than two bottles.

A GREAT BOOK

A FULL HISTORY of the wonderful career of

MOODY AND SANKEY, in Great Britain and America, by Rev. ROBERT Bond, D.D., who has known them 15 years. 774 pages, 13 engravings. Price \$2. Agents wanted everywhere.

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

THE EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES AND PREACHERS On Trial, for the Nova Scotia Conference, will be held on the day named in the "Minutes," viz., "the last Wednesday in April," and at the following

Halifax District, Truro District, Cumberland District, (Boylston) Sydney Digby Guysboro' and }
C. B. District Annapolis District, Petite Riviere, 2 o'clock, p.m CRANSWICK JOST, Sec.

ST. JOHN DISTRICT.

Pictou, N.S., March, 1876.

EDUCATIONAL MEETINGS. The Educational Meetings of the St. John Circuits will be held in the month of April.

Fairville, Sussex, Apohaqui, Hampton, St Martins, Grand Lake East, Jerusalem, Welsford and Kingston Circuits will make local arrangements. The Deputation for the District consists of Rev's. H. Pickard, D.D., D. Kennedy, B.D., D. Chapman and C. W. Dutcher.

A SERMON on Education and a Collection A SERMON on Education and a Collection of the each Church and preaching place, with Subscriptions at the Public Meetings, in aid of the funds of the Educational Society of the Methodist Church of Canada—as provided for in the Disciplant of the Church of Canada—as provided for in the Disciplant of the Education of the Church of Canada—as provided for in the Disciplant of the Church of the Chu line—were among the matters for which each Superintendent was made responsible at last Financial District Meeting.

ROBERT DUNCAN, March 21, 1876.—2in

SACKVILLE DISTRICT.

EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY ANNIVERSARIES

Rev. R. Duncan and A. A. Stockton, Esq. Point de Bute-Rev. R. Duncan and A. A. Stockton, Esq.

Local Arrangements.

Moneton-Rev. R. Duncan and A. A. Stockton, Esq. Coverdale— Rev. B. Chappell.

Revs. T. J. Deinstadt and H. R. Baker. Dorchester-Dr. Allison.

Hopewell-Keys. J. F. Betts and C. Comben. Revs. J. Howie and J. F. Betts.

Havelock-Revs. Prof. Burwash and J. F. Betts.

Revs. Prof. Burwash and H. R. Baker. The time for holding these Anniversaries is nonth of April.

J. HART,

PREACHER'S PLAN, HALIFAX. SUNDAY, APRIL 2nd.

Brunswick St. 11 a.m. Rev. A. W. Nicolson Rev. J. Lathern. Grafton St. 11 a.m. 7 p.m Rev. J. Read 11 a.m. Kaye St. Rev. W. J. Johnson Rev. R. Brecken, A.M. Charles St. 11 a.m. Rev. J. Read. Rev. W. J. Johnson. BEECH STREET, 3.30 p.m. Rev. 11 a.m. 7 p.m. Rev. W. Purvis. Rev. J. Lathern 11 a.m. 7 p.m. Rev. I. E. Thurlow. Rev. I. E. Thurlow.

MARKET PRICES

Reported weekly by J. W. Potts, Commission ferchant, St. John, N.B., and G. W. STUART,

Halifax, N.S.	м.Б.,	anu	u.	***	510	ABI,
Market on Satur	day 1	Mar	ch 1	8th,	187	6.
	Halifax.			St. John,		
Butter, Firkins	.17	to	.20	.18	to	.20
Do. Rolls	.18	to	.20	.20	to	.22
Mutton, per lb	.06	to	.08	.05	to	.07
Lamb,prlb. by quarter	.06	to		.05	to	.07
Hams, smoked, per lb	.13	to	.14	.11	to	.12
Hides, per lb	.05		- 1	$.05\frac{1}{2}$	-	
Calfskins, each	.25	to		.07	to	.10
Pork, per lb	.08	to	$.09\frac{1}{2}$		to	.08
Veal, per lb	.05	-			to	.09
					tc	.09
			_		to	.06
		to	. 8		to	.07
		to	.19		to	.18
					to	.14
						.40
						.70
Cheese, factory, per 1b						.12
Chickens, pr pair						.60
						.16
Geese, each	.40	to	.60	.50	to	.70
	Butter, Firkins Do. Rolls Mutton, per lb. Lamb,pr lb. by quarter Hams, smoked, per lb Hides, per lb. Calfskins, each Pork, per lb Tallow, per lb ,, rough, per lb Beef, per lb Eggs, per doz Lard, per lb Oats, per bush Potatoes per bush Cheese, factory, per lb Chickens, pr pair. Turkey, per lb Geese, each	Halifax, N.S. 17	Market on Saturday	Halifax, N.S. Halifax Halifax	Market on Saturday March 18th, Halifax. St.	Market on Saturday March 18th, 187 Halifax. St. Jo

Ducks, per pair ..

Carrots,pr bush

Yarn, per lb

Parsnips, pr bush.....

Partridges, per pair...
Apples, per bbl......
Lamb pelts40 to .75 Rabbits, per pair Plums, prbush... Hay, per ton. 9.50 to 11.(("The Book for the People," evidently Clarke's New Method for the Piano Forte, by Hugh A. Clarke, Professor of Music in the University of Pensylvania, is the work destined to be in the hands of every teacher and student of music. Book anb Music Dealers supply it for \$3.75.

.40 to .60

.50 to .60

2.50 to 3.50

50 to 60 .68 to .80 35 to .40 .50 to .60

.60 to .70 1.50 to 1.25

.45 to .55

.30 to .45

March 25, 1876.

From the easy expectoration, increased respiratory power of the Lungs, and the removal of irritation, manifest from cessation of Cough and other alarming symp. toms, after using Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, it is clear that the formation of tuberculous matter is not only stopped, but that already deposited is being carried away.

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H. G. LAURILLIARD,

19 HOLLIS STREET, HALIFAX N. S.,

Agency for New York Fashions,

THEAKSTON & ANGWIN, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN BARDWARE HALIFAX, N. S.

A very fine line of Builder's Hardware. A complete stock of HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, Etc. Farming Implements and

Haying Tools. Welsh & Griffith's MILL SAWS. The best Saws made, and every Saw warranted. Any size or kind imported to order.

Our stock having all been purchased at presen Low Rates, our prices will be found corresponding

REMEMBER CENTRAL HARDWARE STORE. 28 DUKE STREET.

Nearly opposits C. & W. Anderson's.



MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmas-ter General, and marked, TENDERS FOR MAIL SERVICE, will be received at Ottawn, until 12 o'clock noon on FRIDAY, the 14th April, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails twice per week,

Between Chester & Kentville, on and after 1st May next.

The conveyance to be made by Vehicle drawn by not fewer than two horses. The route pursued in the conveyance of this Mail to be via Beech Hill, New Ross Road, New Ross, Chester Grant and Chester Basin.

The computed distance between Chester and Kentville is forty-six miles.

The rate of travel to be not less than five miles pre bour including stomages for all purposes.

The rate of travel to be not less than five infles per hour, including stoppages for all purposes. The days and hours of arrival and departure to be as follows, subject to the right of the Postmas-ter General to alter same, should be consider it adisable so to do. Leave Kentville on Mondays and Thursdays a

Leave Kentville on Mondays and Thursdays at 6 a.m.

Arrive at Chester on Same days at 3.39 p.m.

Leave Chester on Tuesdays and Fridays at 6 a.m.

Arrive at Kentville on same days at 3.30 p.m.

The Contract, if satisfactorily executed, will continue in force for a term not exceeding four years, the Postmaster-General reserving the right to terminate the agreement at any time previous to the expiration of four years—should the public interest in his opinion, require it—upon giving the contractor three months previous notice of his intention.

All expenses on this route for Tolls, Ferries, &c., must be defrayed by the Contractor,

Each Tender to state the price per annum, in words at length, and to be accompanied by a written guarantee of two responsible persons, undertaking, that, in the event of the tender being accepted the contract shall be duly executed by the party tendering for the price demanded; undertaking also to become bound with the Contractor in the sum of One Thousand Dollars for the due performance of the service.

ance of the service. Printed forms of Tender and Guaranteee may be obtained at the Post Office at Chester and Kentville, r at the office of the subsc

F. M. PASSOW.

Post Office Inspector's Office, Halifax, March 24, 1876

BRITISH AMERICAN BIBLE, BOOK, TRACT AND SUNDAY SCHOOL

DEPOSITORY,

133 GRANVILLE ST., HALIFAX, N.S. RELIGIOUS MAGAZINES—Sunday at Home, Family Treasury, Leisure Hour, &c., &c., Post paid. \$1.75

PAPERS FOR FAMILIES AND SABBATH SCHOOLS—British Messenger, British Workman, Cottager and Artizan, Child's Companion &c., &c., 28 cents. Band of Hope Review, Children's Paper, Children's Messenger, Gospel Trumpet, &c., 14 cents.

International Lesson Papers, Bliss & Sankey's Hymns, Gall & Inglis' Spiritual Songs. We desire to obtain a largely increased circulation for the above and other excellent Periodicals. To further this object we will give

PRIZES

for Clubs of New Subscribers, as follows :-Club of 10 Papers to one address 1 paper at 14 cents. 1 Sunday at Home We invite the boys and girls all over the Pro. vices to unite with our Society in earnest efforts to supply families with good, cheap, beautifully illus-trated papers. Let your motive be "Love to our Lord and Saviour," and your desire, to do good to

A, MCBEAN,

BEAUTIFUL EVER BLOOMING

ing, sent safely by mail, postpaid. Five splendid varieties, all labeled, \$1.00, 12 ditto \$2.00, 19 ditto \$3.00, 26 do. \$4.00 35 do. \$5.00. For 10 cents each, additional one Magnificent-Premium Rose to every dollars worth ordered. Send for our new Guide to Rose Culture, and choose from over 300 finest sorts. We are the largest Rose Growers in America, and allow purchasers to make their own selections. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address the DINGEE & CONARD CO., Rose Growers, West Grove, Chester, Co., Co. Pa., Mar. 1.—8 ins. e o week

TO ORGAN STUDENTS.

CLARKE IMPROVED SCHOOL

are given of the nature and compa-of the different Stops, and of the manner of combining them.

HUCH A. CLARKE, PROFESSOR OF MUSIC AND HARMONY IN THE UNI-

AND AUTHOR OF " Clarke's New Method for the Piano-Forte." Just issued. Sent by mail, price \$2.50. Lee & Walker. " Philadelphia.

SMITH BROTHERS. 150 GRANVILLE STREET. 150

Fall Stock Complete.

WHOLESALE.

In this department our Stock embraces VERY CHEAP GOODS ALL COUNTRY BUYERS INVITED

RETAIL.

We are showing a very large Stock, embracing all the Novelties of the season. N. B.-All Goods sold at lowest Market Rates.

VEGETABLE

THIS standard remedy for coughs and colds and other pulmonary and broncaral ailments, was first put before the public in 1836 and ever since then, a period of half a century it has maintained and increased its reputation,

In the meantime, probably thousands of the so-called cough remedies, under every conceivable name, have appeared, been puffed, had their day and most of them sank into the oblivion from which they never should have emerged to cheat invalids with false hopes of cure.

Though no infalliable virtues are claimed for this medicine, it is but just to say that it possesses the following excellencies:—

1. On many cases of cough it exerts an almost specific remedial influence, and the cases are very few which it quite fails to benefit. Long standing cases and those of aged persons are almost always greatly relieved.

2. Its action is speedy and pleasant; its taste is not disagreeable; and its dose is small. The last point is sure to be appreciated by the invalid.

3. It has received medical sanction, and has been frequently prescribed by some of our leading een frequently prescribed by some of our leading

hysicians.
Add to the above that, when the smallness of its dose is considered, it is even cheaper than the com-mon 25 cent Cough Drops and Syrups, of the Druggists.

This remedy has held its way and attained its present reputation by its own merit, with little aid from advertising. It has an established sale, and those who know it will always use it when they need such aid.

need such aid.

But while our climate remains what it is, the army of sufferers from throat and lung complaints will always be a large one, and continually reinforced by new recruits. That all such may be acquainted with this reliable medicine is the aim of this ad-

Price 50 cents and \$1.00 per bottle. CUTLER BROTHERS & Co.,

AVERY BROWN & Co., Agents, Halifax.

W. M. HARRINGTON & Co.,

OFFER FOR SALE.

AT 243 HOLLIS STREET The following GOODS at Lowest

Market rates, viz.:

100 CHESTS Fine Congou TEA Strong full flavor 50 Half Do. Do. DITTO 25 Caddies Fine Breakfast DITTO 20 Half Chests Southong, 5 DO Hayson 10 Pans Muscovado MOLASSES 25 Bbls Jamaca COFFEE

20 Do Crushed SUGAR 10 Do Granulated & Pulverized DITTO Hhds. & Bbls, Vacuum Pan & Porto Rico SUGAR

Boxes, ½ boxes & ½ boxes London and Muscatel RAISINS Bbls CURRANTS, Velencia RAISINS A large assortment PICKLES, SAUCES. Salad OIL &c.,

Kegs Mustard, Boxes Starch Kegs Soda Filberts, Walnuts, Almonds Prunes, Figs, Dates, &c., Pearl & Pot Barley, Oat Meal, Split Peas 50 Bags Rice, bls Pastry Flour, Corn Meal,

50 BOXES CONFECTIONERY arrels Mixed Ditto rancy Biscuits, Crackers, Pilot Bread Cheese, Brown, mottled & fancy Soap Canned Fruits. Sardines, Marmalade, Canned Oysters, Vegetables, Je'lies, Meats, Soups. Lobsters and Samon Buckets, Brooms, &c., &c.

ALL OUR

Hallfar, NS Dec 1:75.

GOODS

10 PER CENT

CASH DISCOUNT

HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR

Raw Skins

J. R. WOODBURN.

C. KAIZER & SONS. Granville St. Halifax.

Job Printing neatly and promptly executed at this Office.

PER "BERMUDA."

NEW BACK COMBS

PER "MORAVIAN." HAIR BRAIDS ALL LENGTHS.

CHIGNONS, Newest shape Sixty dozen

HAIR NETS HUMAN HAIR SWITCHES

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A NEW MUSIC BOOK. DICTIONARY OF

MUSICAL INFORMATION Price \$1.25. By JOHN W. MOORE.

Information—About [2,000] prominent Musicians musical Instruments, musical Terms, musical Theory, music Books, and everything else that one wishes to know about music, all concisely and clearly stated. Valuable book of reference. The possessor of this [and perhaps of Ritter's History of Music, 2 Vols., ea \$1.50] is perfectly posted and in

Easter Carols, New Howard, 20 cents. has for years been a standard book in Vocal Culture Used everywhere Price, Complete, \$4.; Abridge

BASSINI'S ART OF SINGING. is a famous good book of easy Anthems for Choirs, and Tourjee's CHORUS CHOIR, [2.00] is an equally good book of "difficult" Anthems for the same pur-

Moore's Encyclopedia of Music, 86. PERKINS' ANTHEM BOOK, What a gem is LIVING WATERS, for Praise Meetings

What a prize is SHINING RIVER, For Sunday Schools! .35 Either Books mailed, post free, for retail price.

OLIVER DITSON & Co.

CHAS. H. DITSON & Co., 711 Broadway, New York. J. E. DITSON & CO., Successor to Lee & Walker, Philadelphia February 26, 1876.—unt ch.

A Life Study—what is it?

A remarkable, curious, wonderful, interesting, and beautifui Photograph of Fifty Babies called "INFANTRY,"

phase of character and expression of counienance. SAMPLE NOTICES:—"We have received from Mr. C. W. Coates, of the Montreal Book Room, a handsome picture, which he has just published, entituled 'Infantry." It is made up of a splendid array of photographs of babies. We have babies fat and babies thin; babies laughing and babies crying; babies smiling and babies frowing. This picture will be quite a domestic favorite, especially with those who have babies of their own.

Taken from life, and exhibiting almost every

"The group represents five rows of infants, ten deep. They are of all kinds, large and small, fat thin, and medium; laughing, crying, staring, wink ing, thinking, scolding, crowing, pouting, frowning, bathing, scratching their heads, and sucking their fingers; and in every case the expression of feature has been caught by the photographic instrument the very best time. This picture is recomme to the notice of the Bachelors' Society."-Montred

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A SPECIA which

MH. GAR Continued not, why half bread. Tis a fa men—that inte terrible evil? I don't want you easy to admit; cult to feel con you are convince the idle man's ref so? (Yes). If i rible an evil, wh with which we There is a kind which we have There is nothing not a word to a on every hand, this evil affects

whether the iron into their souls. the school of ex know that there vice of drunkens describe. To then, I say in a them to understa to be better than to know and see particular point. my ministerial br et I am not wor earnestly ask, is t to this? Let Falsehood, take honesty. Now, my men, I will make evils to be put by Dishonesty only man's nature, and fect the others. a well balanced sarily send a curs may be a thief,

better for it in a clothed, perhaps is not heart-brok may be a good have a good edu than some honest of a man does dru It touches every Liverpool stipendi pinall, says, "We as we ought for p

who meet with a convey even the I should be a bar they say to me your's is a bit of it pleases you ar you can do a bit you're a decent quite right;" and want you to s tion than that--that it is sap nation, and that will eat out the n an instant at the

think some of pr stand it. It is day but who can fat are some words I am very sure, and import of the things which yo stand by being them; and this see what I mean

ache" (laughter). learned treatise the most talentee and, when you have half as cle as if you had a " hell of all disor things you cann perience will be t we hear people ta enness, until the their daughter's and then they b and curse the di thereto. Some

young man say felt that he was but, said he, " I it killed my fathe man or a woman

cused of saying

iron has entered have fallen like

nigh broken.

constitution. Dis the body, and it ramind. Then, again

ness until we teac sin and a crime.' up with smooth sheets in the wind