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VOL XXXV.

F. HUESTIS, Publisher. T. WATSON SMITH, Editor.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

We hope to live to see saddle-bags

full of our denominational literature

on every road in the South, and at a

"They were too mean to pay my

salary," he sighed, as he reported a deficiency at Conference. Did you

teach them, kindly, in the way of

giving? People need—yes, need—faithful instruction at this point every

The devil does not care how much

we talk in general about our sins and

our wants. He is willing that we

should say that "we are miserable

sinners," so long as we don't mean it,

and he is willing that we shall repent

and be saved to-morrow. - National

The Cincinnati Gazette says : "There

is a saloon in this city for every forty-

eight men, women, and children.

Counting five persons to a family,

there is a saloon to every seventeen

families. This great army of saloon

keepers are engaged in filling the pri-

Miss Manning, the accomplished

sister of a late secretary to the Religi-

ous Tract Society, has received, through General Ponsonby, Queen

Victoria's approval and promise of

support for the providing of fully

qualified medical women for the ze-

The Rev. George A. Gordon, of

Greenwich, Conn., declines the call to

the Old South Church, Boston. Re

thinks it would be an injury to his

country parish for him to leave so

soon after his settlement there. And

so he declines the leading church and

According to the Publishers' Circular

the number of religious works which

789, while the number of novels was

London Truth, we shall, perhaps,

hear less about "the pernicious ten-

dencies of modern literature," a very

From the Presbyterian: "It is pro-

posed to bring about a union of all

the Churches of the Protestant reli-

gion, by opening the doors of the Episcopal Church wide enough to take

Christendom in. This will be a

mighty gobble. It will be funay

even to think about. We hope to see

the first experiment of this camel go-

The exact weight of Gambetta's

brain is, it seems, 1,160 grammes, a

trifle more than the weight given in

above the average, it is not an unusu-

al weight for the brain of a man of

his intellectual power. Napoleon was

weighed 1.245 grammes. Cromwell's

In an institution of highest preten-

sion we have known students to be

burdened with 30 studies per week!

Allowing three hours for each (two for

have ninety hours per week, or fifteen

hours per day. Some may call this

education, but we call it murder. It

may be replied that the studies did

The Boston Journal has a short.

sarcastic article upon the elements en-

tering into the character of a popular

preacher. The old-fashioned preach-

er, it says, was the product of the

seminaries, the popular preacher of

the newspapers. The formula for

making a popular preacher is, one-

third voice and personal presence, one-

third sensational selection of topics

and one-third heresy. These propor-

tions may be a little varied to suit dif-

Mr. Mathieu Williams writes in the

Popular Science Review that drunken-

ness is not an unmixed evil, but from

a Darwinian point of view is really an

important factor in the development

of the species. He argues "that the

survival of the coarser, more brutal

and purely animal specimens of the

human race is prejudicial to its pre-

tent interests and future progress.

They must consequently be removed,

so as to permit the survival and mul-

uplication of the more intellectual

and refined specimens. This happy

result is accomplished by the sponta-

neous self-extinction of the coarser

pecimens in a manner presumably

pleasant to themselves by means of

he moderate use of intoxicating

ferent communities.

Though

ing through the eye of a needle.'

the telegram published.

favorite topic with sundry journals.

saw the light last year in England was

the largest salary in New England.

sons, hospitals, and asylums."

ianas of India.

vest .- Southern Chris. Adv.

mere nominal cost. - Richmond Adr.

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1883.

REMINISCENCES.

BY REV. F. W. MCORE. The notice in the WESLEYAN of last week, of the death at Dominica of Staff-Commander R. T. N. Pearce, R. N., of H. M. S. Northampton, brought to my recollection some interesting and affecting incidents in

A knock at the mission-house door

one sweltering day in the summer of

1861, introduced a young man wear-

ing the uniform of a Lieutenant in Her

Majesty's navy. "Does the Wesley-

an Missionary live here?" was the

first enquiry. "Yes." "And you

are he I presume; my name is Pearce,

of the Spittire, and I always make it

point whenever I enter port to en-

quire for the Wesleyan missionary.

and call upon him before going any-

where else." It being the dinner

hour, we gave him a cordial welcome.

and at the table he told us the story

of his conversion; how as a thought

less young midshipman he had left his

English home, and one Sabbath even-

ing, while on the coast of Africa, was

Wesleyan chapel and hear the Wes-

leyan missionary, as it would remind

him of home. He went, and as he

sat listening to the words of life,

they took hold upon his heart, and he

who had so often in England heard

the Gospel preached, unmoved, while

sitting amongst the blacks in a little

chapel on the dark ceast of Africa,

was won for Christ. I know what his

subsequent life on shipboard must

Christ was a thing to be admired.

under which he sailed. I found Lieut.

Pearce to be a very intelligent and

devoted Christian, ready for every

good work, and he did me noble ser-

vice while I remained in Bermuda,

introducing me on board the ships of

the North American and West Indian

fleet-and the Naval Hospital at Ire-

land Island. Together have we gone

through the sick wards, Bible in hand,

speaking to and praying with the men.

and especially at the time the hospi-

tals were thrown open to the invalided

French soldiers during the Mexican

war, and the poor fellows were dying

of dysentery, and gun-shot and sabre

wounds. Mr. Pearce occupied the

chair at several of our missionary

meetings on the Islands and gave most

interesting and effective addresses, and

services whenever he was ashore. I

had lost sight of him, and his estima-

had been promoted to so high a posi-

ton, the late flag ship of Admiral Mc-

Clintock. When I left Bermuda he

cers we had in Bermuda in those days!

Colonels Turner and Graydon, and

Lieut. Molesworth, of the Royal Ar-

tillery : and Capt. Kerr and Lieut.

Veitch, Royal Engineers; and Lieut.

Walker, Rifle Brigade, Dr. Burland.

all men of true piety, some of them

highly educated, and all of them ear-

is within the shining battlements

heen but he had stood fast in

my missionary life in Bermuda.

Floods! Floods! again everywhere! The year that bade us adieu the other night, kept up its character for rain all through. On looking over my diary, I find that "wet," "rainy," " stormy," are designations that predominate from January 1882, to the end of December. But still we must not grumble, for every drop of the millions was appointed, by the wisdom that erreth not, for special service in the great economy of nature. - Welsh Cor. of Methodist. The little camp-meeting in New

scarcely cover travelling expenses, and

in no case amount to the requirements

of a comfortable living, these preach-

ers are not only holding the ground

for our Church, but making commend-

able progress. They need and deserve

more help from the general mission-

ary board .- Southern Christian Advo-

York, a half-century ago, that only brought a single convert to the Church, did not seem much then: but when we think of Concord and Evanston, and all the other work of John Dempster (that one convert), that camp-meeting seems one of the greatest in history. Audiences worthy of talents or position are to be judged more by quality and the future than the quantity and the now .- Pacific

The Christian World seems of the opinion that Broad-Churchism in the Church of England has possibly been carried too far. It says: "When Churchmen have discovered that the Church has room for all parties, and that there is nothing worth fighting about, they may then wake up to the further discovery that the world has come to the conclusion that they have no message to which it is at all worth while to listen. It is the creeping paralysis of indifference which is, one

The Protestants in Madrid have hospital with eight beds. They found that it would not do to send their converts to be nursed by Sisters of Mercy in the Catholic hospitals. They were constantly importuned to confess and return to the Church of Rome. Mr. Fliedner says he once followed two sisters in the largest hospital in Madrid from bed to bed. They carried a large basket of clean linen: and at each bed they asked if the patient had confessed. If the answer was in the affirmative he was provided with clean linen, if the contrary, he got none. - Independent.

Through the efforts of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union at Madison, Wis., some little time since, all the open bars on the line of the Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad were abolished. One of the most hopeful sings of the times is the fact that, to a much smaller man, yet his brain so considerable an extent, women are becoming a power for good, an elebrain weighed just 55 grammes more ment of reform, vote or no vote, in the community. God bless these earnest, noble Christian women! Manifestly, no weapon can prosper, no cause can long hold its own which opposes itself directly to the convictions of the women of Christendom. -Zion's | ble wife, formerly Miss Northrup, of preparation and one for recitation) we | Herald.

The wisdom of knowing who your speakers are, and what kind of speeches | tion in such a ship as the Northampthey are likely to make, was well not require half the time we assign to shown in a recent Sunday meeting of them—then we call it humbug—The the Manhattan Temperance Association, where a Terk was introduced. who proved to be a Tartar to the Association. His speech was disgusting and indecent, and caused many present to hang their heads in shame. There is too great anxiety to bring out "distinguished foreigners;" but the Manhattan Association will not probably have a wonderful hankering after them for some time to come. This is the only good result we see at present from a very lamentable and much to be regetted occurrence. -N.

> The evident tendency of a certain section of the holiness movement in the West is plainly indicated in the leading editorial of a recent number of the Good Way. "A very worthy sister," the article begins "writes to know if the the wholly sanctified should take the sacrament." And the reply in a general way is: "It is, we conceive, of far greater importance to consider taking the sacrament under proper conditions, than of regarding it as one of the carnal ordinances which has been done away." And the tenor of the article is the maetified peop'e can hardly take the merament with the simply regenerate anless the administrator is wholly seastified. The conclusion reached is: "God's peculiar people should live in holy separation and not touch or have fellowship with unclean." He must be blind indeed who does not see where this fanaticism

A writer in the Western Christian Advocate makes these forcible re- missionaries in pagan lands are commarks: It is time that we announce pelled to consider, none is more pernestly evangelical in Sunday-school. We should no longer beguile the young to come in among us for a good ship, must put away all his wives but time, to sit under a fruitful Christmas tree, or play at picnic, and then be converted sometime on the sly. But let us all see the meaning of our hearts, "Bound for heaven through the church of the living God." all we who are leaders in the Sundayschool love and prize the Church, our little folks will follow us into it. There was once in Brooklyn, N. Y., a church, where, by an agreement, no one was allowed to teach who did not sit with his class twice every Sunday in Church. Under this rule the school grew in a few weeks from 150 to 500, and with the teachers like captains, always in their place, the school was like an army with banners. If a teacher cares enough to leave his family or his betrothed and sit with half as many disciples as the Saviour had, invited by a naval doctor to go to the he may acquire a power over them

ARE THEY EVANGELICAL.

like that which the little corporal had over the guard. We want evangelical teachers. If a teacher can not fix every eye on himself : if he can not make his class enthusiastic over the lesson: if he can not make them reekon it one of the privileges of holy day to look in his face and to hear his voice: then he has mistaken his calling, or at least he had better tarry at Jericho till anthe faith, and his attachment to the other shearing time. Mr. Spurgeon's Church through which he was led to plan is to have good teachers, and not tolerate any others. He will allow a Never was he ashamed of the colors class under a suitable teacher to fill up to 200 or even to 500, rather than give pupils to one who can not teach. Each class in his church is a separate frequent conversions.

The latent, unused power there is in our Sunday-school is amazing. We have in our church 1,500,000 scholars, and more than that many members of our Church. We have the material to appoint 1,500,000 teachers to-day, and give to each of them one scholar for the nucleus of a class; then let every one teach under the charge, Your life for the child's life. and it would be reasonable to look for 1.500,000 conversions before the year closes. Here is an agency waiting to be employed, not yet so perverted but that it might be was a willing assistant at religious used for a powerful evangelical work. All that is wanting for this whole army to wheel into line, is for the centurions to go to the front Halifax, and was not aware that he in the name of the Lord. It is an agency that has the most capability of any ever devised by human skill. It surpasses Jesuitism in its power over the masses, and Masonry in its powwas in charge of the guard-ship Ter- | er of extension. It can go anywhere, begin without a Church or a minister What a noble band of Christian offi- it can pervade a backwoods settlement of three hundred families or a city of three millions. It is a revival of the old Roman wedge of living men. With its best results for ten years, in the name of Christ, we could take the world. One million five hundred 39th Regt., and last though not least. thousand swords, real Damascus Musquetry Instructor, Color Sergeant blades, are hanging up in our Church's Oxborough, also of the 39th Regt., armory. God hasten the day when they shall leap from their hiding places, and win victories like the sword of the Lord and of Gideon.

nest fellow laborers in Jesus Christ. Where are they now ? Pearce, I trust Life force may go into words or it Turner and Molesworth were re-called may go into deeds. The power of cylinder or through the whistle. often sang together under the sheen an ant, and she says nothing.

into temptation.

A SERIOUS QUESTION.

Among the difficult questions which ourselves as being directly and ear- plexing than that of polygamy. The rule of most societies is that a man, before he can be admitted to memberone, and such evils are involved in this act that often natives of strong moral feelings will revolt from it. Dr. Ashmore, of the Swatou (China) Baptist mission is fortunate in that only one such case has fallen to his it is a very striking one, as he tells it in the Baptist Missionary Magazine. An applicant had two wives and was told that he must put one of them away. Which one? The one he married last. But the first wife had no children, while the second had several. Was the mother to be separated from her children. Hear what the discarded wife said to the missionary:

"But, teacher, he is my husband, and I am his wife. You say he ought not to have taken me, but he did take me before he knew your new religion. He is the father of my children. I have a right to look to him for companionship and for protection. You may make my children illegitimate. You should not do that; you have no right to injure my children that way. You have no right to put me in the position of a disreputable woman, for he lawfully married me according to the usage of China. I had a husband; now I have no hus- fire and a hammer, and this hammer band. I had a home; now I have needs no cushioning or padding; it is no home. If I go and marry another designed to strike hard blows, and to man I shall break the law. I had one break in pieces the flinty rock. to whom I could go as the father of my children; now I can go to my children's father no longer, nor may I dare speak to him."

source of moral power and a place of Dr. Ashmore feel like studying anew sion in a letter published in the Lonthe New Testament teaching on the don Guardian. He relates that he subject. When a man marries a second wife after he becomes a church member the course of the missionary At the latter, "every few Sundays is plain. But where Christianity finds a man living according to the custom of the country and the sanction of its laws, with two or more wives, cannot he be accepted under protest rather than do irremediable injustice and injury to the innocent. -Independent.

PRAY FOR THEM.

The amount of good or evil accomplished by the public press is incalculable. There may be half a dozen ministers on the globe who preach regularly to four or five thousand people: but there are comparatively few papers which do not reach this number, allowing an average of five ersons in each home to which the paper goes: while in numerous cases the congregation of an editor amounts model." He was informed "that the to hundreds of thousands of persons. The minister speaks perhaps to two or guide in Ritual; that the Roman three out of a family; the aged and infirm, as a rule, having no part in his ministrations. The words of the edifor go directly to the home, and reach every member of the family who reads. The minister's words are spoken hastilv. and may fail to express adequately his thought; the words of the editor are likely to be more carefully considered, and his thoughts more accuratew expressed. A minister's words may be forgotten, and he himself may be unable to recall them : but the words of the editor are written down, and may be considered and re-read until they are firmly fixed in the mind. How important that the words spoken steam may expend itself through the be right words, even words of wisdom and truth. How little we know of the Steady living under the sweet pressure sermons which the apostles preached. of genuine love to God, is vastly more but the epistles which they wrote have eloquent than the most rhetorically come down to us as an unfailing treassweet sounding declarations by the ury of truth. In view of such facts. human voice. There may be a religion should not Christian men and women there be a saintly martyr in the flame. without words: there can be none engage in earnest supplication for without deeds. The old proverb puts those on whom is laid the responsible it well; "None preaches better than charge of conducting the public press! Surely no Christian should hear with | no mercy in the electric cloud on the indifference the request of an editor. Watch and pray that ye enter not when he says, "Brethren, pray for us."-Boston Christian.

TAKE THE RAGS OFF.

No. 5

The Texas Christian Advocate says that "one of the funny things going the round of the papers is the proposal of the nervous old lady, who is having some carpentry work done on the house, to tie some rags around the heads of the workmen's hammers so they will make less noise, and so nobody will be disturbed. She thought she was making things pleasant, but the workmen were of the opinion that they could do more and better work with the rags off, and then the noise lot in his long missionary service; but began again, to the old lady's great

> Many people are afraid of the racket that semetimes attends faithful preaching, either from the pulpit or the press. An earnest preacher often makes the hearts of the people quake as he denounces sin and warns the sinner. The faithful minister often points out the popular vices of the day, and there is a racket in the gambling hell and no small stir in the drinking saloon. The man of God must smite hard if the nails of truth are driven home and firmly clinched. Some people will not like it, and timid people will be alarmed lest complaint will be heard against the church, and hard things will be said about the pulpit or religious press. But they must get used to it. The gospel was not designed to soothe people to sleep, but to wake them up. The preacher is not sent to please the world, but to point out its peril. God's word is a

> > HOW IT IS DONE.

"A priest in his third apprentice-We do not wonder that this made ship" makes a most pathetic confeswas curate at a "moderately Ritualist" church for nearly eight years. some new Posture, Standing Rite, Manipulation, or ornament, was added in the Celebration of the Eucharist." It puzzled him for some time to know where and by whom the additions were invented, advised or

He was a good man of business and an active worker, but neither a theologian nor a canonist, and with no knowledge of ritual or of history. He at length discovered that his rector simply believed, and did, in ceremonial matters, what some person, or coterie, told him to believe or do."

He was "the slave of a secret sacramental frateraity." On close enquiry he found that "the ritual was formed intentionally upon a Roman Roman Church is the only secure Church is the teaching Church: that 'Rome speaks with the living voice;' that Anglican Rubrics were mere dead echoes of a voice once living. Scorn was poured upon everything English. All the wisdom, authority. and judgment of the Church of England were taken to be contracted within the persons of a small group; many of whom have now gone to their own place, the most dictatorial and influential going to the Vatican

After enduring this grinding tyranny until he could no longer restrain himself, he resigned his curacy. But he throws the blame upon the Bishops who do not speak out more faithfully and decidedly in defence of the liberties of the laity .- Evan, Churchman.

Nature tells of hard, pitiless, remorseless law. The fire burns though The tide surges in, though a Christian maiden is bound to a stake in its. course. Leap over the precipice, and you are dashed in pieces. There is ocean or the land. Everywhere you see wisdom and power in creation and providence but not, mercy. W. M.

to England : Kerr and Veitch ordered to Jamaica, through misrepresentations made to Field Marshal, the Duke of Cambridge by the ecclesiastical and military magnates of the place. But though scattered on earth, I trust we shall all realize the words we so

of a Bermudian sky: "In that sweet bye and bre. We shall meet on that beautiful shere." Charlottetown, Jan. 23, 1883.

You will meet with naught but the Master has met ; face all things.

OUR HOME CIRCLE.

THE HEAVENLY WORLD.

Oh, where is that heaven of glory, That beautiful home of the blest, Where hearts that are sad with life's story Find peace and the sweetness of rest?

Do stars that smile on us at even Hold loved ones who wait for us there? Will that be the precious home given When we in their blessedness share?

We look on the sky's perfect asure, And long with great longing to know Just where it will be our Lord's pleasure Our freed, happy spirits shall go.

Sometimes there comes o'er us a shrinking At thought of the changing of place, Of breaking the bonds that are linking Our souls to this narrow earth space.

If only we knew where the spirit Would dwell when the body doth sleep What place in the vastness inherit! Where God His beloved will keep!

The babe that is peacefully sleeping The sleep that no waking can know, In heaven, has gained, and is keeping, The knowledge we pant for below.

Oh, poor, troubled heart that is fretting To know what has not been revealed. Have faith that our Lord, not forgetting, Keeps part of the future concealed.

But surely enough has been told thee To give to the soul perfect peace, For Christ's arms of love will enfold thee, And sorrow forever shall cease.

No tears will there darken thy vision ; The parting of friends will be o'er; While all in that reigon elysian, Shall dwell with the God they adore.

HOW SHE CONTRIVED IT.

In a certain Sunday-school, no matter where, there was a class which had been the despair of successive teachers. One after another was frozen out by the elegance, or was it by the stiffness of the half-dozen beautiful girls who composed the exclusive circle. Bound together by congenial social relations, the young ladies remained, apparently indifferent as to whether they had a teacher or not, and equally polite and uninterested with the new teachers who came from time to time, as they had been with the old.

The superintendent grieved over their lack of class feeling. They were in the school, and not of it. It was suggested to him to press them into service as teachers. They one and all declined the office. During the opening and closing exercises, they behaved with propriety, as grown up girls should, and when they had no one to teach them, they spent the time appointed for study in talking to each other, with evident enjoyment, but as evidently | lowing to The Congregationalist :about anything else rather than Last fall the spirit of God was

One day, a little, dark-eyed woman entered the school and offered her services as a teacher. She stated that she had recently come to live in the neighborhood, and wanted to work for Christ.

"We have a young ladies' class, said the superintendent, with some hesitation—thinking, good man, of the rich and rustling silks worn by the class in question, and of the plain attire of the woman before him. "It is an unpopular class," he continued; "nobody succeeds in it; but you might try for to-day.'

Looking in her direction a little later, he could hardly believe his eyes. The ice had melted. The class had forgotten itself over the Bible, and was a unit in its eager attention to the lady, who was speaking to them in a low, soft voice, and as if what she had firmness, he said, "come weal or to say was worth their hearing. And, yes indeed, he could see that they were asking questions as well as replying to them.

Sunday after Sunday, the stranger, who soon grew to be a friend, was in her place; but ere long the six had grown to twelve, and then of her husband, the avails to be to twenty; and in three months applied to the cause of missions. the number had increased to It was hard to keep back the tears thirty-five. A little unused room, as we examined the contents of not much more than a recess, was | that package. There was a heavy set apart for the class, which could no longer establish itself in her uncle, bearing the date of her its old quarters.

dressed as ever, but very much from her father; a heavy beltless exclusive. For, among the buckle of pure gold, the material additions to their ranks was a of which had been dug by her hus and the American Colonies. Chatpretty German Bertha, who was band. There too, was a pair of ham's suppressed gout did much a nurse in a neighboring family; clasps from the eldest daughter, to split the English race in two.a Swedish Katrine, who was a the gold of which had been dug seamstress; and Irish Nora, who by her father, and which often had lived as a maid of all work in the looped up her sleeves when a babe. home of one of the deacons; and There were two rings, one each at least a dozen young women from her two younger daughters. who earned their living in shops | who were delighted to testify their and factories.

There was besides, a teacher in one of the public schools, a young art student who had come from the country to pursue her favorite initials, and the date of her branch, and a pale girl who was writing for the papers.

A more miscellaneous set could not have been imagined. Yet parting with them, and urged her case, that the young people of a roaches were not entirely unthey did not seem ill-assorted. taking them back. But she said household attend one sanctuary, known in the medical practice in There was no patronage in the no; she wished Jesus to have her while the older members of the this city, and "cockroach-tea"

from eight until five.

"Tell us your secret," said some of the teachers one day to Miss -. It was at a little afternoon meeting of the lady teachers, informally assembled to talk over methods. "How do you contrive to hold those girls."

"I have no secret," was the re-I name each individual at some time every week, to my Master, and I study the lesson with my story of the past, but a vivid stirfind out what is back of each girl -what home influences she has, what are her surroundings, and to what key her life is set. Then seek to discover whether she is happy or discontented, whether she feels herself of use, and what work she can do, and my constant refuge in every doubt and perplexity is my Saviour. I know these young lives are very precious to him, and I cannot be satisfied to let them slip into worldliness, when they ought to be consecrated to him.

"But how do you conquer the caste feeling so completely?" A light came into her dark eyes, kindling the expressive face

into rare beauty. "I think nothing about it. Caste must go down when the cross is D. brought Katrine in, having asked permission of her triend. who was Katrine's employer; and Nora came because Katrine, who lived next door, asked her to : and Miss Jenny F., a gifted young creature who is very much alone in the vast city, was invited by Carrie P., who also studies with Professor — Once we had set the ball rolling, there was no trouble. The only secret," said the little woman smiling, "is that I bear my scholars on my heart night and day, that I set them at work, and that I get them to be wide awake with interest in the Bible, which is the most interesting book in the world. And then I trust in one who never breaks his word. He is with us always.—S. S. Times.

A TOUCHING OFFERING.

A western pastor sends the folour congregation. Night after night the people thronged the house of God, and numbers turned to the Saviour. Our hearts were so amazed and gladdened, and humbled, at the manifestation of of our senses.

that evening, when, rising to his feet, with great deliberation and woe, come life or death, it is my determination to serve the Lord.'

A few days afterwards, when put into our hands a little package, quietly saying it was a thankoffering to God for the conversion marriage. There was a delicately The original six were as well wrought gold chain, a bridal gift gratitude that their dear father had become a Christian; and more precious than all was the dren seated together in the pews, lady's wedding-ring, bearing her

> marriage. us that we protested against her deny. It is not infrequently the said that he presumed that cock-

in the air of Dulcie W., who was returned to her, but the rest was quent minister attracts a grownfolding sheets for books daily sent to the United States Mint, up son; the artistic perfection of insect it would not be a popular "Home" in Japan.

But this is not all. Her husband, out of gratitude for his own conversion, has set apart nearly a thousand dollars to send an evangelist to labor a year among the miners in California. And now, every week, the hearts of this ply. "I pray for my girls daily. husband and wife are cheered by tidings of his labours there. Such devotion God will bless. Conversions are constantly occurring whole heart and soul. I try to among those brought under their make it a living lesson; not a influence; and both California and Japan will be blessed by their ring story for to-day. I try to prayers. Are there not others who wish "Jesus to have their best?

ILLNESS IN HISTORY.

On the part which Death plays in human affairs it would be trite to expatiate; but we have recently watched by the sick-beds of several men of note, and seen the effects, as they unrolled themselves before our eyes, of Illness in History. If any one cared to write a book on the subject he would find no lack of materials to serve for melancholy, ennobling, or even humorous reflections. One incident which St. Simon records of the long and last illness of Louis XIV. belongs less to the domain of high comedy than of broad farce. Whenever, he relates, the King's symptoms took the central thought. Why, Elsie an alarming turn there was a perfect stampede of courtiers from the royal apartments towards those of the Duke of Orleans, who it was known would be Regent. As soon as the physicians gave a more favorable account of their patient, back scampered tho herd, at a minute's notice, lest the lion should actually rouse him again and vent his displeasure on the absent jackals. If, again, we classify maladies, and show the effects which gout or even the indigestions of great men have had on the destinies of our race, the stock of facts is bewildering from their number. Napoleon is said to have been less than himself at Leipsic from having eaten to excess of a shoulder of mutton and onions. His nephew was certainly suffering from a cruel complaint when he suffered himself to be stand or not, they ought to be pushed into the war which termi- taken to church. As children of nated—for him—at Sedan.

Mr. Kinglake's account of the manner in which the invasion of the Crimea came to be determined upon is by no means impossipoured out in mighty power upon | ble. The Duke of Newcastle, he declares, had made up his mind that the expedicion should take send the boy of ten to school and place and had drafted a dispatch keep him there steadily, day in to Lord Raglan, which virtually left the latter no option but to go forward. The dispatch he, God's great goodness, that we of course, read to his colleagues; could hardly believe the testimony but previously the members of the father who should give his son no Cabinet had dined together. "In education, because the boy does The first one that became a these days," observes Mr. King- not understand Latin grammar whether any one would interfere. Christian was a middle-aged man lake, "the physiologist will speak and Greek roots when he begins He got the door open and was out in whom we had felt a deep inter- of the condition into which the their study. est. Possessed naturally of a human brain is naturally brought noble nature, by evil associations when it rests after anxious labors, ed as to their choice of a church. in the mines of California, he had and the analytic chemist may re- They should go with their parents; become rough, profane, passionate gret that he had not an opportuland it should be the family cusand thoroughly sceptical. His nity of testing the food of which | tom for all beneath the roof, old wife, a godly woman, for five long the Ministers had partaken, with years had been praying and hop- a view to detect the presence of ing, for her husband's conversion. some narcotic poison. . . . " In Never can we forget the thrill other words, the Government had from infantile years is well unthat passed through the audience dined together too well or two derstood by the Roman Church. ill; the Government fell asleep; It is part of her masterly system the Duke obtained a drowsy as- to stamp her authority on childsent to all his views, and went his hood, while still it is wax to reown way. Chatham's gout was an important factor in English politics during some of the most coming out of church, his wife eventful years of the reign of of letting slip the earliest years, George III. During his third and | that the world may have the altogether unfortunate administ first chance, and the Church tion it left him, or rather the disease in his constitution migrated from the foot to the head. For third.—Intellengencer. many months he was in a state of mental paralysis, while his subordinates were only too active. At last the gout returned, and the cloud was lifted from his brain. But in the interval the fatal Act imposing the Tea Duties had further embittered the quarrel between Great Britain

THE CHILDREN IN CHURCH.

There is no more beautiful sight than a congregation assembled in families—father, mother and chiland together uniting in divine worship. That this sight is less common than it used to be or than The articles seemed so sacred to it ought to be, few persons will

daughter, not the least servility wedding-ring was redeemed, and another. The fervor of an eloand the avails consecrated to the the music in a certain church | medicine. The use of the cockpleases a grown-up daughter; or there are social considerations which weave their spells around the young lady or gentleman; and so they cease to go with their parents to the old church, which they vote to be old-fashioned and slow.

As for the little ones in the nursery, many parents think it hardly less than cruel to take them to church where they will be obliged to sit still, where they can understand only a small portion of | cinal properties are in many resthe sermon, and where they will be wearied by an irksome confine- ides, and when prescribed are in ment. It is urged, too, that if the shape of a pill, made with the little children are compelled while powder of the dried insect, or the little to go to church, they will acquire for it so great a distaste (not to say hatred), that as soon as they reach maturity they will drug-stores of the city yesterday cease to go at all, and rushing to and asked whether powdered the opposite extreme, will spend cockroaches were kept in stock, the Sabbath in rioting, feasting and was told that they did not sell it,

unhallowed pleasures. We question very much whether the children, and even the very little ones, have the disagreeable associations with church-going which are ascribed to them. Probably they enjoy it more than their mistaken elders suppose. At least that is the uniform testimony to be obtained from tripping feet and beaming eyes and merry looks as they run to get ready. Very few children are not glad, and de not feel honored, when taken to the house of God.

For them there is pleasure in the organ's pealing symphonies, in the sweet tones of the choir, and in the waves of melody which overflow the congregation as old and young rise to uplift the psalm or hymn. Often they comprehend much that the preacher says: and if he is their own pastor, known to and beloved by the lambs of the flock, they like to listen. What joy it is when, now and then in the very midst of his discourse, he addresses some word especially to the youngest. You see their attentive looks, and the swift recognition which flashes over their little faces. They will tell at home that the minister said

something to them to-day. Still, whether or not they grow weary, and whether they underthe covenant, they have a right his side his buxom and pretty public worship. Few little felride or, a velocipede. But we and day out, that he may form habits of study, and that his mind may insensibly be disciplined. That would indeed be an unkind

Children should not be consultship regularly, unless prevented by illness. The value of training ceive and marble to retain 1mpressions. Protestants only are guilty of the great folly and sin and He who bought the Church with his blood the second or the

> "BREAK, BREAK, BREAK." AN IMITATION.]

Break, break, break, Around me, life's bitter sea, For a Rock in the midst of waters

Oh, well that this Rock has risen,

That here i can sweetly hide In a cleft by Love's passion riven, Away from the storm's dark tide ! Oh, why will blind souls go down With this beacon piercing the night, When it takes but a look at an outstretched

To lift them into the light?

Break, break, break, At the foot of this Rock, O sea. For your beats but hasten the glorious day That is coming soon to me! -Zion's Herald.

A PECULIAR MEDICINE.

The Professor of Materia Medica in Jefferson College recently

the public prejudice against the roach as a diuretic in certain diseases is almost universal in Russia, and is very general now in European medical practice as a cure for Bright's disease. To what extent it may be used in Philadelphia is not known. Physicians would not care to have it known they prescribe so detested an insect in their practice, and few druggists will acknowledge that they keep it in stock. Its medipects the same as those of canthar-"cockroach" tea of the Southern "grannies." A Record reporter, who visited several of the leading but that a prescription containing the active principle (blattiden) can easily be prepared by drying half a dozen of the animals and powdering them, so as to make a pill, or a solution can be and occasionally is, prepared by soaking female cockroaches in whiskey. The Professor of Materia Medica in Jefferson College says that the cockroach is no more offensive than the cantharides, which are of the same class of animals, and their smell is, if anything, much less disgusting than the much used Spanish-fly. Several physicians who were interviewed yesterday on the subject said that in their opinion it is only a matter of time when cockroaches, or the active principle, will be in as common use in this

THE CAPTAIN.

country as they are in Russia or

Central Europe.—Phil. Record.

A railroad train is a good place in which to study human inture. This Spectator spent an har the other evening in a Hudson River Railroad train studying drama which a Dickens would easily convert into a pathetic story. The car was very full; among the passengers was a well-dressed Canadian Frenchman of middle age, and standing in the aisle at to be trained in the observance of daughter. Our attention was Christian duties, one of which is first attracted by his endeavor to get out of his seat and her ealows of ten prefer fractions and | deavor to keep him in it. At last boundaries to a game of tag, or a the pushing and counter-pushing developed into a regular tussle, in which, of course, the girl was worsted, and the man, getting into the aisle, made his way toward the door. The daughter pursued him, begging the passengers not to let him out. What is everybody's business is nobody's business, and it seemed doubtful on the platform, the daughter clinging to his coat in a vain endeavor to hold him back. There was a momentary struggle on the platform, then a burly, round-faced, muscular gentleman, whom or young, to attend public wor- his comrades called "the captain," sprang into the aisle, pushed the girl aside with a gentle violence, and springing out upon the platform collared the drunken Canadian, brought him back, forced him into his seat. and awed him by a threat of handcuffs. All this had taken place so quickly that the passengers had hardly awakened to what was going on. It then transpired that this father, crazy with drink, and wanting to smoke—a privilege not allowable in the car-had undertaken to get off the train while it was running at the rate of 40 miles | girl like you trying to build a an hour, get his smoke, and take the next train. The Hudson River Railroad, being seriously embarrassed by its poverty-stricken condition, furnished on this train only one brakeman to every tour cars; and there would have been no one to prevent the consummation of the tragedy had it not been for "the captain." How he took possession of the drunken Frenchman, and kept him in his seat, by what with beaming face. She turned stratagems he kept him quiet, and away the second time, but was how he gradually acquired such a again recalled. "Little girl," be mastery over him that the Canadian curled himself up in the corner and went to sleep, while " the captain," giving up his own pleasanter quarters, sat by his side there is no room here to tell. He did not look like a man who would make an eloquent prayer in a prayer-meeting, or an eloquent speech at a temperance meeting, but he constituted himself the dews of life, holds the tiny, proguardian of the crazy Frenchman ious drops in reserve to form some and his daughter, and when we sudden shower of mercy, which left the train at half-past eight shall save from utter barrenness appeared good for the all-night the parched, and soul in its manner of Floribel N., the judge's best. Almost against her will the same group go by themselves to can be used with good effect in sentry duty which he had under- son of burning need.—Ellen Olivet.

certain cases, although, owing to taken; for both guardian and guarded were going through to Montreal. And this Spectator came away reflecting that if Jesus of Nazareth lived on earth now he would have found in this simple incident a modern instance of a good Samaritan.—Ch'n Union.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS.

" PLEASE."

There is a little magic word Worth more than golden keys; Closed doors will often yield, I've heard. To use this smooth word .- "please.

It wakes the slumbering conscience up, And stirs the stubborn will; Puts sweet into life's bitterest .up; And oft brings good from ill

Its influence extends to all. In palace or in cot; No place so humble but its fall More lovely makes the spot.

Like gentle dew from heaven above This soft, persuasive word omes to the heart unused to love Like song of sweetest bird.

THE CHILD APOSTLE.

A little slave girl in Travan. core was so earnest and constant in telling others of the Savior, that she was known by the name of the "Child Apostle." Cruelly did she suffer for her faithfulness, but she persevered, and often won to Christ those who had been her most cruel enemies.

When the late Bishop of Madras was visiting Travancore, this child was presented to him, her face and neck and arms all disfigured and scarred by blows. The good Bishop's eyes filled with tears as he looked at her and said :-

"My child, how could you bear this?

She looked up in his tace with simple surprise and said:— "Sir, don't you like to suffer for Christ?"

This dear child did not put of working for Christ till she was older, it she had, she would have lost her opportunity. The next year the cholera raged through the district, and she was one of the first whom God called home to Himself.

WHAT A LITTLE DID_{\bullet}

In this neighborhood recently, a teeble church has been endeavoring to build a house of worship for itself, or perhaps it would be more proper to say that their more wealthy neighbors have been building it, but the church members have contributed according to their ability. Being anxious to raise more money than the people were able to contribute, one of the officers of the church procured some cards with the name of the church printed on one side, and on the other side these lines:

> If you cannot give your millions. You can give the widow's mite; The smallest gift for Jesus Will be precious in His sight.

These cards were given to some of the children of the church w sell for ten cents each.

A little girl took some of them to a shop in which her father worked, and passed around from one to another, soliciting purchaers, until she came to a man who was regarded by his fellow-workmen as one who had no interest in religious things, and was not disposed to give money to any object Will you buy one of my cards, sir?" said the child. "I don't want any cards; what is it for? She explained that she was trying to raise some money to help build the --- church. "What! a little church!" "Yes, sir," was the modest reply. "Read that to me," said he. She read the verses. "Well, here is ten cents for you, and he took the card. Expressing her thanks, the child turned away only to be recalled. "You est take the card," said the man, "and sell it to some one else and get ten cents more." "Thank you, sir she said, this time looking at him said, "will you read me those verses again?" She read them, when, much to her surprise, the man took out his pocket book and handed her a ten-dollar bill. With reiterated thanks the child went away rejoicing .- N. Y. Observe.

Sometimes God garners the

THE SU FEBI

NONE

1.-While P

a number of

led by the appeared and into custody. close the mout ers had been g the enemies of Pentecost. excited crowd Peter's presur there, gave the a sufficient t three parties motives. Th believe in the dead, or a futi naturally oppo rested all its resurrection Pharisees we of Jesus becau posed the erre practices. E met with its were also prie interfered-in priests were S doubt offend teachers shoul crowd in the combined par of the authori temple, whose order within On a charge o ly conduct, no tles Were lodg

The miracle however, pro Many believed was so increas ed five thousa this reckoning some reason t Further on th tioned (Chap. 2.- The ne

meeting of th The rulers, el the members together in J distinguished Annas, called not actually s by the Roman phas, his son-i place (John xv two mentioned known, but the priest," also m dominant influ

family had in t Peter, filled hesitated not t their question, been cured, as when preaching He who now the council tha whom they ha raised from th only true Savio place been so the mere suspi

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council was

3.-The firs

L. toter.

and John who unlearned and whole bearing together unlik from their pris unlearned and to be taken in tion. There wa ance in Peter perceived that to the educat society. Thei doubt, increase the positions and instead of ed man, procee est accusation were sitting to plexity was i man standing He had probab hope that they flaw in the all something c apostles as th occasion sent (John ix.) B they all knew place in which temple gate, si and strong, ' against it." ed itself into What they we It is evident denied it if proof was too no ground on Apostles, they them and let S. Magazine.

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ly ascending ease. He say is necessary ple with any latent or deve are among fessional men some form has often bee attacks of 1 disease. I ha heart disease alone to course the firs rapidly ascer breath. That and arms are the motion of caught up, is

th guardian and oing through to d this Spectator eting that if Jesus d on earth now he nd in this simple rn instance of a -Ch'n Union.

NG FOLKS.

EASE." ic word, golden keys; en yield, I've heard, word.—"please."

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D APOSTLE.

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and said: u like to suffer for ld did not put off rist till she was

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SITTLE GIRL DID.

borhood recently, has been endeavorhouse of worship rhaps it would be say that their more oors have been the church memributed according

Being anxious to ey than the people tribute, one of the church procured b the name of the on one side, and le these lines:

ive your millions, the widow's mite; it for Jesus ous in His sight.

were given to some of the church to ts each.

ook some of them which her father assed around from soliciting purchasame to a man who y his fellow-worko had no interest ngs, and was not disnoney to any object. one of my cards, child. "I don't ; what is it for?" hat she was trying noney to help build h. "What! a little trying to build a es, sir," was the 'Read that to me," read the verses. ten cents for you, card. Expressing child turned away alled. "You can said the man, "and one else and get ten

"Thank you, sir, ime looking at him face. She turned nd time, but was "Little girl," he ou read me those

She read them, her surprise, the his pocket book and en-dollar bill. With ks the child went s.-N. Y. Observer.

God garners the olds the tiny, preceserve to form some of mercy, which n utter barrenness rid soul in its seaneed .- Ellen Oliver.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL. blood from the limbs is suddenly thrown upon the heart, before it begins to move rapidly enough to dis-FEBRUARY 11. pose of it. The undue burden suddenly put on the heart and the tem-NONE OTHER NAME. porary congestion in the lungs, caused imperfect action on their Астя 1. 1-47. part, and we experience what is known as shortness of breath. This 1.-While Peter was still speaking is what every one has felt running a number of priests and Sadducees, up stairs to catch a train. But, if led by the captain of the temple, appeared and took the two Apostles the heart is perfectly sound, this exertion will not cause disease. But into custody. No doubt the desire to

very carefully.

close the mouths of these new preach-

ers had been growing in the minds of

the enemies of Jesus since the Day of

Pentecost. Now the collection of an

excited crowd within the precincts, and

Peter's presuming to preach to them

interfered-in fact, some of the

teachers should presume to address a

of the authority of the captain of the

On a charge of encouraging disorder-

ly conduct, no doubt, the two Apos-

The miracle and the discourse had,

however, produced a great effect.

Many believed, and the infant church

this reckoning, the women seem for

some reason to have been excluded.

Further on they are specially men-

2.— The next morning a formal

meeting of the Sanhedrim was held.

The rulers, elders, and scribes, i. e.,

the members of the Sanhedrim, met

distinguished individuals were there.

Annas, called the high priest, was

not actually so, having been deposed

by the Roman authorities, and Caia.

phas, his son-in-law, appointed in his

place (John xviii. 13.) Who the other

the council that Jesus of Nazareth,

whom they had crucified, had been

raised from the dead, and was the

only true Saviour, had in the same

place been so overcome with terror at

the mere suspicion of being a disciple

3.—The first perplexity of the

and John whom they perceived to be

unlearned and ignorant men. Their

whole bearing and address were al-

together unlike what they expected

from their prisoners. And the terms

unlearned and ignorant are scarcely

to be taken in the ordinary significa-

tion. There was no betrayal of ignor-

ance in Peter's defence, but they

perceived that they did not belong

to the educated classes of Jewish

society. Their astonishment was, no

doubt, increased as Peter reversed

the positions of judges and prisoners

and instead of speaking as an accus-

ed man, proceeded to bring the grav-

est accusations against those who

were sitting to try him. Their per-

plexity was increased by the lame

man standing with the prisoners.

He had probably been sent for in the

hope that they might discover some

flaw in the alleged miracle, or elicit

something condemnatory of the

apostles as they had on a previous

occasion sent for a man born blind

(John ix.) But with the man, whom

they all knew from the conspicuous

place in which he formerly lay in the

temple gate, standing there so erect

and strong, "they could say nothing

against it." Their perplexity resolv-

ed itself into the practical question.

What they were to do to these men?

It is evident that they would have

denied it if they could, but as the

proof was too strong, and there was

no ground on which to punish the

Apostles, they resolved to threaten

them and let them go. - Westeyan S.

THE STAIRS.

there is a connection between hasti-

ly ascending stairs, and heart dis-

ease. He says: "The greatest care

is necessary in this matter for peo-

ple with any heart srouble, either

are among our business and pro-

fessional men, many afflicted with

some form of heart trouble which

S. Magazine.

Later.

family had in the council.

together in Jerusalem; and certain

tles were lodged in prison.

tioned (Chap. v. 14).

FRUIT TREE CULTURE.

persons with weak hearts, should go

The Canadian Farmer gives the there, gave them what they thought following points in reference to fruit a sufficient pretence. There were culture, 1st. Instead of "trimming three parties actuated by different up" trees, according to the old fashmotives. The Sadducees did not ion, to make them long legged and believe in the resurrection from the long armed, trim them down so as to dead, or a future state, and thus were | make them even, snug and symmenaturally opposed to a religion which trical. 2d. Instead of manuring rested all its claims upon the avowed heavily in a small circle at the foot resurrection of Jesus Christ. The of the tree, spread the manure, if Pharisees were the chief opponents needed at all, broadcast over the of Jesus because His teachings ex- whole surface especially where the posed the error of their opinions and ends of the roots can get it. 3rd. practices. Each aspect of the truth Instead of spading a small circle met with its own opponents. There about the stem, cultivate the whole were also priests amongst those who surface broadcast. 4th. Prefer a well pulver zed, clean surface in an priests were Sadducees—and were no orchard, with a moderately rich soil. doubt offended that unauthorised to heavily manuring and a surface covered with a hard crust and weed crowd in the temple porch. These and grass. 5th. Remember that it combined parties acted under cover is better to set out ten trees with all the necessary care to make them live temple, whose office was to preserve and flourish, than to set out a hunorder within the temple precincts. dred trees and have them all dielfrom carelessness. 6. Remember that tobacco is a poison and will kill insects rapidly if properly applied to them, and is one of the best drugs for freeing fruit trees rapidly of small vermin-and is better used in this way was so increased that it now number. | than to make men repulsive and dised five thousand men (ver. 14). In eased.

USEFUL HINTS.

Bones sufficient to fertilize ten acres are scattered about most farms.

Kerosene should be used to remove gum from axle-trees before oiling.

Tepid water is produced by combining two-thirds cold and one-third In washing muslins and lawns put

a little pulverized borax in the water two mentioned (ver. 6) were, is not and use but little soap. known, but the kindred of "the high priest," also mentioned, shows what a It is worth while for all farmers dominant influence Annas and his every-where to remember that thorough culture is better than three

Peter, filled with the Holy Ghost, mortgages on their farms. hesitated not to declare, in reply to In setting fence posts in the spring their question, in whose name and by whose power the lame man had wash the part that is to enter the been cured, as boldly and as fully as ground with boiled linseed oil and pulverized charcoal, bringing it to when preaching to ordinary people. the consistency of cream. He who now found courage to tell

> If salmon is not put in the water in which it is to be boiled until the water is boiling, the meat will be nicer in every way. It will be more firm, and keep its shape better.

that he had three times denied his Serviceable and . . n. etty coverings for the sofa priow in the common sitting room are made by using council was the boldness of Peter the plaid or striped Turkish towels which are so inexpensive and yet so pleasing to the eye.

Plant red raspberries at least four feet apart each way, or six feet one way and three the other when allowing them to grow like a bedge. Black raspberries should be not less than seven by four feet apart, and farther

The cluster of eggs that may be found on apple tree limbs should be picked off during open weather in winter, and thus prevent the hatching of the tent caterpillar. The eggs appear to be varnished; but such is not really the case, since a slight coat of varnish or oil would destroy their vitality by excluding the air.

To swell the currants for cakes, after they are picked, pour boiling water over them, and let them stand, covered over with a plate for two minutes, drain away the water, throw the currants on a cloth to dry them, and do not use until they are cool. Or, after being picked and washed, put them on a dish in a cool oven with the doors open; turn about occasionally. Sultanas are to be prepared for cakes in the same way.

PHYSICIANS are in the babit of prescribing Hanington's Quinine Wine and Iron, and Tonic Dinner | Queenstown to Dover. I had daily Pills because they know that no better medicines are available. Physicians however, as well as druggists and was so weak as to be scarcely and patients, are cautioned against able to stand. I put back to Queensthe purchase of imitations of these remedies. For sale by all druggists A New York physician thinks and general dealers in Canada. The original and genuine has Hanning. ton's name on bottle and wrapper.

For diseases leading to Consumplatent or developed. There certainly tion, use Allen's Lung Balsam. See adv. in another column. Feb. 21 m.

A CROWNING MERCY FOR THE has often been induced by severe CORNED.—Unequalled by any remeattacks of rheumatism or kidney dy in the world-Putman's Paindisease. I have not known acase of LESS CORN EXTRACTOR, the new heart disease which was attributed remedy for corns. Never fails to alone to ascending stairs. Of cure; never produces pain; never course the first effect of running or makes deep cavities in the flesh. A rapidly ascending, is shortness of sure, prompt and painless remedy breath. That means that the legs for corns. Sold by druggists everyand arms are moving quickly, while where. Don't fail to try it. N. C. caught up, is slower. So a load of etors.

THE PUREST AND BEST.

REMEDY EVER MADE-IT IS COM-POUNDED FROM HOPS, MALT, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, AND DANDELION.

The oldest, best, most renowned and valuable medicine in the world, and in addition it contains all the best and most effective curative properties of all other remedies, being the greatest liver regulator, blood purifier, and life and health restoring agent on earth.

It gives new life and vigor to the agedand infirm. To clergymen, lawyers, literary men, ladies, and all whom sedentary employment causes irregularities of the Blood, Stomach, Bowels, or Kidneys, or who require appetizer, tonic, and mild stimulant, it is invaluable, being highly curative, tonic and stimulating, without being

intoxicating. No matter what your feelings or symptoms are, or what the disease or ailment is, use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick, but if you feel bad or miserable use the bitters at once. It may save your life. Hundreds have been saved by so doing, at.a moderate cost. Ask your druggist, or physician. Do not suffer yourself or let your friends suffer, but use and urge them to use Hop

If you have lameness in the loins, with frequent pains and aches; numbness of the thigh: scanty, painful and frequent discharge of urine, filled with pus, and which will turn red by standing; a voracious appetite and unquenchable thirst: harsh and dry skin; clammy tongue, often darkly furred; swollen and inflamed gums; dropsical swelling of the imbs; frequent attacks of hiccough; inability to void the urine, and great fatigue in attempting it—you are suf-fering from some form of Kidney or Urinary Complaint, such as BRIGHT'S DISEASE of the kidneys, stone or inflammation of the bladder, gravel and renal calculi, diabetes, stranguary stricture and retention of the urine, and Hop Bitters is the only remedy that will permanently cure you.

Remember, Hop Bitters is no vile, drugged, drunken nostrum, but the purest and best medicine ever made. and no person or family should be

Don't risk any of the highly lauded stuff with testimonials of great cures, but ask your neighbor, druggist, pastor or physicians what Hop Bitters has and can do for you and

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS.

WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a bottle, febly

REST AND COMFORT TO THE SUF-FERING. -- Brown's Household Panacea has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Side, Back or Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Toothache, Lumbago and any kind of a Pain or Ache. "It will most surely quicken the Blood and Heal, as its acting power is wonderful." "Brown's Household Panacea," being acknowledged as the great Pain Reliever. and of double the strength of any other Elixir or Liniment in the world. should be in every family handy for use when wanted, "as it really is the best remedy in the world for Cramps in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale by all Druggists at 25 cents abottle feb 710. TESTIMONIAL FROM CAPTAIN JOSH-

UA HARPER. SACKVILLE, N.B., Feb. 13, 1877. J. H. Robinson, Esq., St. John, N.B. Dear Sir .- Early in October last 1 took a severe cold which settled on my lungs. After having a bad cough for about six weeks, I had a very severe attack of bleeding from the lungs, while on a passage from spells of bleeding for some days, until I lost about two gallons of blood, town, where I received such medical assistance as enabled me to get home. I saw an advertisement of your Phosphorized Cod Liver Oil Emul-

wrapper. sion in a paper. 1 immediately sent and got half a dozen bottles, after taking which I feel myself a well man again. My weight, which was reduced to 120 pounds, is now up to my usual standard of 152 pounds. Seeing what it has done for me, I confidently recommend it to others afficted with lung diseases.

Yours very truly, (Signed) JOSHUA HARPER, Of the barque "Mary Lowerson." Robinson's Phospherized Enulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Lacto-phosphate of Lime is prepared only by Hanington Bros., St. John, N.B., and is for sale by Druggists and General the motion of the heart not having POLSON & CO., Kingston, Propri. Dealers. Price \$1.00 per bottle; six bottles for \$5.00.

BETTER THAN

GOLD!

ENGLISHMAN'S

COUGH MIXTURE is better than Gold to any one that is troub-

JHS,
COLDS,
ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS,
HOARSENESS,
SPITTING OF BLOOD,
LOSS OF VOICE,
WHOOPING COUGH,
INFLUENZA,

SORENESS OF THE THROAT, CHEST AND LUNGS.

And all other Diseases leading to

CONSUMPTION!

It will not make new lungs, but will prevent the disease from spreading throughout the whole substance of the lungs, therefore facilitating recovery,

DON'T FAIL TO TRY IT

IT MAY SAVE YOUR LIFE! IT HAS SAVED OTHERS

A Large Reward Will be paid fer a better remedy than Englishman's

COUGH MIXTURE

A WONDERFUL

MEDICINE!

A prominent Government Official writes us as follows: Of all the cough medicines that I have tried during a long life I must

Englishman's

COUGH MIXTURE. Is superior to any.

LEAVING HOME! Consumptives leaving home for change of climate should not fail to take with them a supply of

Englishman's Cough Mixture.

It will ensure a good night's rest, free from Coughing, and easy, light expectoration in the morning.

AN ESTABLISHED REPUTATION! ENGLISHMAN'S

COUGH MIXTURE

Is the most certain and Speedy Remed for all Disorders of the Chest and Lungs. In Asthma, and Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Influenza, Difficulty of Breathing Spitting Blood, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, etc., this mixture gives instantaneous relief and properly persevered with scarcely ever fails to effect a rapid cure. It has now been tried for many years, has an established re-putation, and many thousands have been benefited by its use.

A BLESSING IN THE FAMILY

A well-known cleryman writes us that

Englishmars Cough Mixture. Has been a blessing to his family, having cured his wife of a very troublesome cough which had distressed her for over three

SHOULD NEVER BE NEGLECTED

COUCHS & COLDS Should always have rational treatment, and never be neglected. Such trifling ailments are too often solemn warnings of Consumption; which may be cured or prevented by

Englishman's Cough Mixture

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This Popular Remedy is Infallible.

It is highly praised by thousands of persons who have tried its wonderful efficacy, and strongly recommended by all as the best medicine ever known for speedily and permanently removing Coughs, Colds and all Pulmonary Disease.

A POSITIVE CURE. ENGLISHMAN'S

MIXTURE

POSITIVE CURE

COUGHS, COLDS, SORE THROAT HOARSENESS.

Inflammation of the Lungs,

BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CROUP, -

AND ALL

Diseases of the Pulmonary Organs

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PRICE 25 and 50 CENTS. LARGE SIZE IS THE CHEAPEST.

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IN ALL ITS RRANCHES.

G. & T. PHILLIPS April 28

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If you are troubled with CHILBLAINS get

GATES' EYE RELIEF

in well is generally sufficient for the worst cases. It will also cure all forms of sore eyes and Piles. Price 25 cents per bottle. Sold by druggists and dealers throughout the Maritime Provinces, and at wholesale by BROWN & WEBB,

JOHN K. BENT, Halifax. T. B. BARKER & Sons. R. W. McCARTY, St. John.

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CLAYTON & SONS, Manufacturing Clothiers, IMPORTERS OF

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11 Jacob St., Halifax, N.S.

Good Black Broadcloth Suit, made to order......\$22 75 Serviceable, all Wool, Tweed Suit, A very large assortment of goods from which we make our Celebrated Trowsers to CLAYTON & SONS.

A. GILMOUR,

Tailor & Draper.

No. 72 GERMAIN ST., SAINT JOHN, N.B.

THE WESLEYAN

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1883.

FRANCE.

France just now engages a large share of the world's attention. A succession of errors has placed her in serious danger. Her refusal to act with England in the East has rendered her own isolation complete. She, alone of all really European nations, hesitates to approve of England's course, while her press recognizes the futility of any opposition to it.

The death of Gambetta at a critical period is felt to be a sad loss. That statesman, exhausted at forty-four, stands in poor contrast with the greatest of living Englishmen at seventythree, governing with increasing wisdom the destines of a great empire. Yet the former, unable though he was so to govern his appetites as to live life's natural term, seemed as a man of the people to have rare qualifications for taking the helm of state. "I am lost," were among his last sad words, and France herself, as if in despair, seems inclined to re-echo them. To a people so disposed to do startling things the situation is full of danger. A revolution, ever suggestive in France of the barricade and wholesale slaughter, is to be feared unless a firm, stable ministry can take the place of that which recently resigned. The danger is not in a mere change of ministry—there is nothing new in that, for since the downfall of the Empire there have been sixteen Premiers-but in the general vague dread of the instability of republican institutions, and the general activity of opposing factions, Buonapartists, Legitimists, and the ever watchful Ultramontanes; and this when the republic's most trusted soldier has just been borne to his grave. Happily, the men who would seize the post of honor and wear the crown are men of small weight and measure, hardly deserving of the importance to be given them by the meditated act of expulsion from the army and the country. The grand need of France is a real recognition of God, from whom she is inclined to wander further and further. As an English journal remarks: be adopted by the first General Con-"Nations cannot ignore God and prosper. In order to good government, where there is despotism, it is necessary that there should be godliness in the one; where there is a republic, there must be godliness in the multitude."

UNION NOTES.

votes against seven. Through the the Niagara District met at St. Catharines, Ont., on the 24th inst., for an informal conversation. At that meeting, where the best of feeling was manifested, the following resolution was unanimously carried: "That this informal meeting do not pass any resolution in reference to the basis of union proposed by the different branches of the Methodist Church, and allow it to go to the quarterly boards unbiased."

The vote on Union is to be taken in the Primitive Methodist and Bible Christian Churches between the 25th of January and the middle of February. for; be known within a month. ecclesiastical year is generally held more than 100,000 volumes.

during the present month; here we retain the old term "March Quarterly C. Association was held last week. here, as ever elsewhere, privilege in. Brown. volves responsibility. Does any layman or any minister, in view of this great responsibility, ask, "Who is sufficient for these things ?" Let him pray. Perhaps prayer has not entered sufficiently into the action of the Church generally. "Prayer moves the arm that moves the world." And by such means the weakest member, whose voice never reaches the official meeting and whose views might weigh little there, can take part in this matter. "More things are wrought by prayer than this world dreams of."

The form in which the measure must be dealt with is an important matter. In accordance with the decision of the Joint Committee of the several Methodist sections at Toronto "the Basis of Union presented cannot be accepted or rejected in part. As a whole it stands or falls; upon its adoption or rejection by the Churches depends the fate of Union. By some | mode, not the thing. who are decidedly in favor of Union it is thought that it would have been more wise to have allowed Quarterly meetings, taking exception to some points in the Basis presented by the Joint Committee, the privilege of sending their vote in favor of the Basis, subject to such emendations as might ference of the United Church. But the sub-Committee to whom was referred the task of formulating the find ings of the Union Committee were unanimously of opinion that the Basis must be voted on as a whole; and they no doubt had good and sufficient reasons for this decision.

The Western advoca'es of Union is the following suggestion, "As it is have been less attentive to the East quite possible that some parts of the than have some others. Of the pro- Basis may be approved of, and other ceedings of the conventions adopting parts objected to, it will be advisable resolutions condemnatory of the pro- to have the objectionable parts indicatposed Basis we have been promptly ed, and the reasons for such objection informed, but for a knowledge of two stated, so that whether the Basis is others, lately held, we are indebted to carried or not, the state of opinion other papers. We presume that a throughout the Connexion may be disposition to leave us to reach an understood." Believing as we do. unbiased conclusion caused the in the words of the N. Y. Adsilence, and therefore we find no fault. | vocate, quoted elsewhere, that surely One of these, reported in the Chris- the preachers and people of the tian Guardian, was held at Chatham, various branches in the Dominion can Ont., on the 16th ult., the Rev. W. R. safely trust to the wisdom and grace Parker presiding, the superintendent of the United Church the early modiand one layman from nearly every fication and adjustment of any of the circuit being present. After an earn- minor questions which may be found est discussion the Rev. George Turk's | to be necessary or desirable," we take resolution, that "the Basis of Union | the liberty of recommending that when be accepted," was carried by sixteen | there are objections only to the minor particulars it will be wise in voting to secular papers we learn that a large sustain the general principle, and give er more or less, nor different in any meeting of ministers and laymen of in a separate document an indication of the points to which exception may

> Union, as seen by others, elicits only favorable opinions. We give one or two, out of a number, for the information of our readers. The question is one which only Methodists can settle, but their conduct and the motives prompting that conduct will meet the scrutiny of a great cloud of joy all the rights personal and pastor-

Many of our readers know some. thing of that valuable work-McClintock and Strong's Cyclopedia of Biblical, Theological, and Ecclesiastical Both churches submit the question to a Literature. The publishers, Messrs. vote of all their approved members in Harper and Brothers, New York, havsociety, both male and female, a ing completed its publication, are course which, in case of a favorable making it altogether a subscription issue is likely to carry the entire mem- work. The Rev. S. F. Huestis has bership into the United Church. The been appointed sole agent for the Madecision of these churches will there. ritime Provinces. Canvassers can sell ton easy terms. Laymen will find In a very short time this most im- the work a library in itself, and minportant question will be submitted to isters will find it to cover the whole our own Quarterly meetings. At the field of religious literature. It con-West the third official meeting of the tains the result of research among

The annual meeting of the Y. M. meeting," and often act in accordance. Reports from the various committees Intervening weeks, however, will soon were heard. A very slight decrease pass, and therefore each official mem- in membership was noted. The variber of our Church should begin to sum ous departments of usefulness have up the arguments for and against been steadily worked, and the religiunion, and prepare to give a calm, ous services have been carefully atintelligent decision, in the fear of God tended to. Large quantities of tracts and with the recollection that on his have been distributed and a Seamen's vote may to some extent depend the Mission established. Like many othfuture welfare of the Methodist er organizations the Y. M. C. A. may Church, not in a province alone but not always challenge public attention, throughout our vast Dominion reach. but the absence of its workers would ing from Newfoundland to the Pacific, be seriously felt in this city. The If the Union delegates from the Meth- following are the officers for the year: odist Church of Canada, met by a con- President. -Mr. J. S. McLean. Vicestitutional difficulty in the discipline Presidents.—Dr. Delaney, Dr. Woodof the Methodist Episcopal Church, bury, Messrs. Edward Lloyd, W. H. saw fit to go beyond the letter of their Wiswell, O. M. Hill, M. H. Richey, instructions, it was with the knowledge Jr. Recording-Secretary. - Mr. Henry that each Quarterly meeting and each Theakston. Corresponding Secretary. Annual Conference had the right and -Mr. John Y. Payzant. Treasurer. the opportunity to give an emphatic -Mr. S. H. Black. Trustees, -Hon. expression of disapprobation. But S. L. Shannon and Mr. Thomas A.

> The discussion on Union will prove unfortunate if it should so engross any pastor's thoughts as to hinder him in earnest effort for the salvation of his flock. No season of the year gives a better opportunity for continued, persistent effort. There is truth in these

> Undoubtedly there is a power in reiteration. There must be blow after blow, if the nail is to go deep. In other things none question this method. Why should they in religion? Friendship gets its protracted services when the year turns to its days of festival; and without demur, family love burns warmer through all the months by reason of those Christmas re-unions. Literary and scientific men have their convocations and associations. Military men have their encampments and drills. An instinct of humanity underlies all this. Why should not religion seize, use and hallow it? have heard no objection to reiterated religious services that ever touched their principle. They lie against the

A Presiding Elder says in one of our American contemporaries that 'pastors take collections too much as they do medicine, under protest, and defer the evil hour as long as possible. As a result, when Spring comes all the collections are to be taken, the deficit on the pastor's salary is to be brought up, while there is little or no money in the country to do either with. Very many pastors go to the unpaid, as a result of putting off the collections until toward the end of the conference year. Brethren, get your collections out of the way by the | with them their most inspiring memo-We notice however, that in the time of your third quarterly-meeting Circular accompanying the Basis there at the farthest. Give the fourth quarter to home work."

CORRESPONDENCE.

UNION. NO. II.

THE TERMS : WHAT ARE WE ASKED TO

GIVE CP ? The unification of Methodism in British North America seems to me exceedingly desirable, nay, absolutely necessary to the working of the Church without waste at full power. But to secure it what are we asked to give up that we hold sacred or essential? This to me is a most important question. It should be answered promptly and fully. Does the "ba sis' proposed involve the surrender of any doctrine found by Methodism in the Divine Word? Most assuredly not. The creed of the united Church would be what the creed of the Methodist Church of Canada now is, neith-

Does the "basis" involve the sacrifice of any cherished means of grace, dear to the best hearts in Methodism? No. No! No sacrifice of the kind whatever is involved.

Would acceptance of the "basis" change the terms of membership? Not in the least.

Would entrance into the Union strip ministers of any of their rights? Not to the extent of the shadow of a shade. In the Union, they would enal which they may possess.

Would acceptance of union imperil the rights or diminish the privileges of our laymen, official or private? None of their rights would be touched, none would be so much as menaced, and their privileges would be Slightly increased

Does the "basis" propose a change in the Itinerancy ? Not at all. Would its acceptance weaken the connexional principle which the best thinkers in Methodism are so desirous to maintain in undiminished strength? Quite otherwise. It would tend to brace up and invigorate that most precious principle.

Does the "basis" propose any alteration in the manner of introducing men into the ministry? Does it propose to relieve candidates from the preceden to admission o trial? Oh of the latter while this question were no! Would it withdraw from Quar- under review. The complications terly meetings the right to pronounce might become very awkward. Sup-

on the call and qualifications of ministerial candidates at the outset? Certainly not. Would it require the United Church to accept candidates unprovided with recommendations from Quarterly meetings having knowledge of their gifts and graces? It would not. Would acceptance of the terms formulated embarrass the United Church in the matter of ministerial education? Would such acceptance leave the Church sufficiently free to do its best to promote ministerial education, or would it compel the Church to place the educational standard unduly low, not withstanding the advancing enlightenment of the time? It would leave the Church as now, perfectly free, though it would probably stimulate the Church in various ways to make more effective provision for ministerial education. But perhaps it would go too far in that direction. Would it be likely to bar the entrance into the ministerial field of men of only moderate culture, yet possessing extraordinary capacity for usefulness, and manifestly called to ministerial work, who could not well be sent at a ripe age for any considerable length of time to any school of the prophets? So far as I can see, the Church in union would be as free as it now is to follow in this matter Providential indications. It would be free to treat each case demanding special attention on its merits. Could

more be desired? Would union abolish any of our Church courts? Not one. Would it change the character, lessen the efficiency or curtail the jurisdiction of any Church court? Not in the smal-

Would union weaken the guarantees for the proper use of Church property? Would it render the misapplication of such property more likely than it is at present? Certainly not. It would stop leakage, diminish waste, concentrate force, but not level any safeguard against misuse of church

But might not union involve some renunciation of the old Methodist spirit? Might it not quench the feror, dampen the zeal and lessen the intensity of the earnestness characteristic of Methodism in its best manifestations? Why should it? Why should a union prompted by anxiety to render better service to God and man. and by intelligent and loving appreciation of the Methodist brotherhood due to clearer knowledge and to richer effusions of Divine love have a deleterious effect on the Methodist spirit? Why should the cessation of needless rivalry among members of the same family deaden zeal? Why should the composition of quarrels, the discarding of unnatural enmities, the substitution of brotherly co-operation for hostile competition, enfeeble love?

Surely this union movement had its origin in the best feelings of hearts Like the stones which Israel took out fund of \$100,000 was deemed neces-Redeemer! Let the union be accomplished in a satisfactory manner, after Annual Conference with their claims exhaustive discussions, after deep and close consideration, after long continued prayer; let the respective parties thereto enter it with the approval of conscience, heart and reason, bringing ries and their noblest aspirations, and who need fear the effect on the spirit of Canadian Methodism? We are asked to give up nothing held essential or sacred.

MELANCIHON.

THE UNION QUESTION.

The name to be given to the pro posed new church is a matter of recommendation on the part of the To ronto Committee, and is therefore a proper subject for criticism. But as this is relegated to the first meeting of the uniting bodies-if such a meeting shall ever be reached-we may pass it over now; feeling sure that the recommendation will not be confirmed. There is quite a number of churches, which cluster around the generic name "Methodist;" when one reads the proposal in the matter of this title. " The Methodist Church," one almost feels that the Committee should have gone a step further and put that "The" initalics, and appended in a foot-note a

reference to Job 12:2. But the arrangement accepted by the Committee for introducing the General Superintendent into the Annual Conferences, is to my mind one of the most incomplete and objectionable features in this whole scheme. That officer is to open the Annual Conference; preside over it the first day of the session; and alternately, with its President, afterward. This implies if it does not express the espionage of the General Superintendent in that Conference, and his supreme authority there. Presiding in an Annual Conference involves most certainly the exercise of authority there; such as might place the presiding officer in antagonism to the convictions and desires of those over whom he is placed. But how far may the General Superintendent carry his authority there; and who shall decide finally in the matter of his rulings? The "Basis" does not say; and herein it is more objectionable than is the constitution of the "M. E. Church in Canada." That provides that the rulings of the Bishop on all disputed points shall be passed upon by a properly constituted Judicial Committee. But our Toronte Committee were not disposed to give us this safeguard. Now suppose some legislation of the General Conference should be claimed to conflict with theirights of an Annual Conference : and that the General profession of conversion as a condition | Superintendent should be in the chair

pose again the General Superintendent, in presiding on this day, to make a certain ruling. The next day the lesser President takes the chair, and finds himself unable to accord with the ruling of his superior officer. Who is the master of the situation here? Who shall succumb? One or the other must: and one or the other must therefore be that figure-head which a certain Western Doctor speaks about. In my humble judgment this arrangement which secures alternate presiding in the Annual Conferences, "make-shift;" adopted, we may presume, under the pressure of a trying exigency. Whatever temporary harmony and doxology singing it may have secured in the Committee it is humiliating to the Annual Conference President; is calculated to produce collisions, most unseemly and hurtful in the latter body; and is fraught with difficulty and danger. Who ever heard before of two captains over the same ship? Better far that the General Superintendent shall have the sole charge in the Annual Conference, and that we thus adopt the Episcopacy out and out. Indeed, in point of fact, I claim this Basis does this, or that it must so result, in so far as the matter under review is concerned. Let this provision become law, and in due time we shall find who is captain on the ship. As soon as the occasion shall arise, the suprem-

acy of the General Superintendent

will be clearly demonstrated, in and

over the Annual Conference.

We hear a great deal here about the concessions which the M. E. Church is making to us. It gives up the name of "Bishop" and the life tenure of, and the special consecration to that office. And it is urged, that we must also concede, if we would have union. But it must be remembered that concessions of a very radical nature have been made previously by us. Was not the provision of our Discipline in relation to "Chairmen of Districts and their Duties"—in which we clothe these officials with all the administrative functions of the Presiding Elder of the M. E. Church that are of any account. -was not this a bid for that Church, and a striking concession to their polity? The extent to which we have yielded on this point will at once appear by comparing "Grindrod" with our Discipline regarding it. I hear it asked-" Has it hurt us any?" No, for no Chairman has dared to claim the authority which that section gives him, and sincerely trust no Chairman ever shall do so. Let us have a tacit understanding—a kind of unwritten law—that the General Superintendent shall never assume to take the chair in an Annual Conference, and perhaps we | Then came the claims of Wofford Colmight venture to allow this obnoxious | lege, the ministerial training school provision in the "Basis" to remain. of the Conference. An endowment of reminding us of that momentous to compete with other Institutions, evening, when in this proposal, the and to accomplish its work more waters of their Jordan stood above efficiently. The President, Dr. Car-

Lower Horton, Jan. '83.

and went home."

FROM REV, J. M. PIKE.

DEAR EDITOR :- We are at length duly installed in our new position, and are getting through the difficult and delicate work of becoming acquainted as rapidly as possible. We arrived at the parsonage on the gloomiest of gloomy days, and the appear ance of things was not very prepossessing. Our parsonage is one of the old style and was designed to allow a free circulation of fresh air rather than to keep out the cold. It is quite a success in this particular. We are, however, very comfortable, and in hopes the passing year will, with other comforts, bring a new parson age. In the mean time the ladies are bringing in new furniture, and fixing things up generally.

Lynchburg is a quiet little village, with a Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist, and Colored Methodist church. Sumter County, in which it is located, has in force a "local option" law, and however unsuccessful it may be in other places, our village is entirely free from the cursed traffic, and the people seem determined that it shall continue so. The drive to St. Luke's, about eight miles, is along a continuous line of cotton and corn fields, with a road as level as the floor. The kindness of the people has become proverbial, and since we came their efforts to make us feel perfectly at home, have been beyond all praise. I am looking forward to a pleasant and prosperous year's work, with a large increase of physical strength. The weather since we came has been very unpleasant and for weak constitutions must be more trying than the intense cold of the north; but in a week or two the rainy season will be over, and I hope the "sunny south" will redeem its character. December and January are the rainy months, and this year they have surpassed themselves in the liberal bestowment

I enjoyed the Conference amazingly. Some one said that H. N. Mc-Tyeire was a born Bishop; and I saw nothing during the session of the Conference to lead one to question the truth of the remark. On two occasions there seemed to be a prospect of a dead-lock, but the Bishop some how bridged over the difficulty, carried his point, and the brethren, nolens volens, accepted the decision. His sermon on Sunday morning was from Pail. 3. 16. With slow and measured sentences he traced the progress of Methodism, until it reached its present proportions. He then dwelt up,

on the means by which such success had been achieved. This brought him to the exhortation-"let us walk by the same rule, let us mind the same thing." Two thoughts would naturally suggest themselves to the mind in listening to the sermon-first that the preacher was a Methodist of the old type, and second, that he he lieved Methodism to be the type of Christianity best calculated to conquer the world for Christ. The sing. ing of the Conference was something marvellous. Brother G. O. H., would bears upon its face the stamp of a have been so thoroughly captivated by its whole-heartedness, that h would have forgotten to notice its lack of sweetness and symphony. At the public services the hymns were lined out and all the people sang. Four new but very important enter-

prizes were presented to the Confer. ence, and received its hearty endorse. ment. In the opinion of the General Conterence, which met in May last the time had come when the church was in a position to do something for the colored race beyond anything they have done since the war. An agent was appointed to solicit funda from the whole Church, with a view to the erection of an Institution for the education of colored pastors and teachers. Sufficient encouragement has been already given to authorize the Committee to proceed with the work and the building, to be called the "Paine Institute," is now in course of erection, in Augusta. Dr. Evans, the agent, was at the Conference and presented the claims of the movement and received substantial aid. It was a surprise and gratification to hear Dr. Carlisle, President of Wofford College, say in a most eloquent address, that Dr. Callaway, of Emory College, had the distinguished honor of being the first President of this Institution for the colored race. This is but an index of the feelings of the Christian white people of the South towards their colored neighbors. It is the opinion of the best people in the South, that the great need of the colored race to-day is educated preach. ers and teachers of their own people. To supply that need is the object of this movement. May great success attend it.

Another offspring of this General

Conference was the Church Exten-

sion Society. Dr. Morton, the portly

Secretary, was present, presented its claims and lifted a good collection. Dr. Young, the Missionary Secretary, -large in physical proportions, in purse, in heart and in purpose-made a special appeal on behalf of the Anglo Chinese University now being erected in Shanghai, China. His persistence was rewarded by subscription and collections amounting to \$2000. ordan, this will serve the purpose | sary to place the College in a position the Toronto Committee in a heap, and | lisle, is a man of brilliant parts, and the brethren "sang the doxology so thoroughly consecrated to the work of Christian education among the Methodists that he has refused the position of President of the Charleston State University, and a salary of nearly double his present income. His address before the Conference on behalf of the college was a masterly appeal, and so moved the hearts of he preachers that in about fifteen minutes \$3000 were subscribed. A scheme has been inaugurated by which it is hoped that the full amount asked for might be raised in two years. Each circuit is to organize an Educational Society to raise one dollar per member annually for two years, and the membership being 50,000, if all the circuits are successful of course the thing is done. Much enthusiasm has been aroused, and it is thought that the amount will be raised. The preachers give right royally, and many of them are enthusiasts on the subject of Christian education. The average salary of preachers here is not as large as in your Conference, and yet every appeal met with a most favorable response. They ought to have larger salaries, if for nothing else than the pleasure of contributing more liberally to the enterprises of the Church.

Some years ago, by action of the General Conference, meeting in class ceased to be a test of membership; the consequence was a very general neglect of this strictly Methodistic means of grace. I have had no opportunity of ascertaining the effect upon the spirituality of the Church; but I find that the most spiritually minded and most successful men are reorganizing the classes, and urging their members to attend.

For the last few days my spare moments have been spent in reading the 'Life of Dr. Duff," a copy of which was presented to me, as well as to all the members of the Conference, by our unknown friend in Canada. is an invaluable gift, and the donor will receive the benediction of every minister who reads it. My whole being has been greatly stirred in its

J. M. PIKE Lynchburg, S. C., Jan. 1883.

METHODIST UNION.

MR. EDITOR: - I read the resolution that passed the Hamilton District Convention: viz: Resolved, "That while as members of this convention we strongly sympathize with the spirit of Union, and the desirability of organic Union, etc., etc." But after reading the whole of the proceedings, I said to myself, if these brethren so strongly sympathize with organic union, " what we exceth then this blest

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Here are condemn Possib ly inform AN what in. The but I for lieve that can there concessio the fable site bra other. other rep seems to General take in a untrustw Ought t) pointed London that we basis of and men cepted. well's co sibly has sistency, which str I think. with "th disastrous

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J. M. PIKE

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Jan. 1883.

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Possibly these brethren may kindly inform the readers of the WESLEY-AN what kind of Union they believe in. They may believe in absorption, but I for one cannot make myself believe that they do in union, for how can there be union without mutual concessions. They put me in mind of the fable of two birds sitting on opposite branches. The one said to the other, "I love you, I love you;" the other replied "Show it, show it." It seems to appear to some that the General Conference made a grave mistake in appointing such a weak and untrustworthy committee on Union. Ought they not rather to have appointed the members of the Hamilton. London and Wellington Districts, so that we could have had an intelligent basis of Union, such as our ministers and members could have honorably accepted. In regard to Mr. Kettlewell's communication, enough possibly has been said to show its inconsistency, but there was one thing which struck me which has not been I think, noticed. If the late union with "the New Connection," was very disastrous to the London Conference. how is it they have recovered so very soon, for, according to the writer's own showing, the ministers of that Conference are better off than those belonging to the other Conferences which were not nearly as much affected by the said Union.

In the last issue we find another brother from the London Conference coming out squarely against Union: We admire the writer's frankness but cannot agree with him in his opposition to Union. However, I can understand to some extent the opposition of a person who has spent most of his life in the East where he could not see the evils of a divided Methodism, and who even since coming West has not been placed in positions where he is capable of forming a correct judgment in regard to the evils of divided forces; while to some of us who have spent the whole of our ministry contending against this difficulty things appear in a far different light.

If we need a "little friendly rivalry" in Ontario to provoke us to good works" we have that in the Presbyterian Church, for no one will deny that since the union of Presbyterianism that Church has made rapid strides in advancing the cause of Christ. But rivalry such as I have seen in some places between Methodist churches may tend to make bigots, but will never make Christians. As I have gone to circuit after circuit

heathen countries. shrewdest business men, like Mr. John induce opposition. Macdonald, of Toronto, and others,

generation than the children of light." and every man myself; therefore I me to economise. What, therefore, least. I hold my agents strictly responsible to me for the manner in which they do my work. I require swear to do it faithfully and well; not striving for precedence or monopoly, not seeking their own aggrandisement, interests and advance my enterprise. and stripping the Christian enterprise of everything foreign to its business enterprise as a just standard by which to judge it.

human race. In order to bring it to He has established a system of offivote himself, with a single purpose. to the forwarding of His greet enterprise—the conversion of the world. But his agencies, after the lapse of have been established only upon a difficulties seem to clog the path of followers, all of whom profess a supreme wish to forward His enterprise, disagreeing upon some of the minor and non-essential details of the busi-

retaining in each an agent, while a large portion of the field is entirely unprovided for. Shut up within the walls of a small partisanship, they seem to have lost sight of the great enterprise to which they have committed themselves; or if they sometimes think of it it is with a piteous amentation over the hindrance of a cause in the way of which they have placed every possible business obstruc-

"So when I say that the business part of the Christian enterprise is badly managed, I will say that if a business of mine were managed thus -with three or four offices in opposition to each other, in any form carried on by as many agents, each claiming the preference, with no essential reason for difference. I would conclude that they cared more for themselves and their opinions than they did for my business."

Believing the Union movement to be of God I dare not assume the responsibility of opposing it. I heard an intelligent layman say sometime ago, "I charge home upon you ministers, that if this Union movement fail, it will be your fault. You will either do it by your votes or by your influence on the laity." I know we Union men are charged with looking too much on the bright side and "making heavy drafts on Millennial capital," but are not the opposers of Union open to the charge of looking altogether on the dark side, and making heavy drafts on the kingdom of darkness. I see difficulties to be overcome, but it is a shame if there is not intelligence and piety enough in the Methodism of Canada to over-

WM. PEARSON. Carp, Ont., Jan. 1883.

THE UNION QUESTION.

DEAR SIR,-In your issue of last week appeared a series of resolutions ' unanimously adopted by the Preachers' meeting of the Methodist church- Church." This is the "pitiable es" of this city. The object of that spectacle." manifesto is evidently intended to defeat the "Basis of Union" agreed to question of union is of such paramount importance, that members of the various Quarterly Boards throughout these Provinces should have copies of this proposed basis of union appointment one and sometimes two suaded, are heartily in favor of this its decisions. other Methodist churches, with long union. They feel that the golden opthen have had to witness such rivaling into one strong and aggressive is no claim to a monopoly of

are so anxious for union. Why is it of the objections raised in the resolution possessed by those who met is that there is such an effort to unite tions already alluded to. I agree that pronounced upon. "Before they railroad interests! Why, simply be- union will "economize the active have seen it," is the statement made cause business men see that it is very and material resources of our and italicised to give it force and imexpensive to keep up so many differ. Church," and admitting that I cannot pressiveness, meaning thereby that ent boards of officers, independent understand how separation will so stine they knew but little of this subjectsets of machinery, separate employes ulate a spirit of generous rivalry" as they were ignorantly grossly ignorant. and rolling stock. Hence the effort to increase the missionary income. The Of course they were, poor men, they to consolidate and place under one objections urged against the proposed needed light from Charlottetown and board of management. "The chil- umon are (1) The nature of the Su- Gananoque! Let it be so if it pleases dren of this world are wiser in their perintendency; (2) the composition those worthy oracles. However it of the Annual Conferences; and (3) might be well to state for the infor-To borrow an illustration: "Sup- the possible effect upon our Domestic mation of others that every man prepose that I have a business which ex- Missions. It is practically admitted sent had a well defined knowledge of tends throughout this state. I have that the Superintendency provided for the basis, that two of the Committee an article to dispose of which should by this Basis of Union is in no sense on Union were members of the Conbe in the hands of every man within prelatical or episcopal; but the fear vention and gave their judgment, and its limits. I cannot visit every town is that giving to the General Superin- that no subsequent discussion has tendent a right to preside in Annual shown that there was a single error must avail myself of a system of Conferences alternately with its Presi- in understanding at least what had offices and agencies. Proper agents dent is likely to lead to a possible been done by the Union Committee. being scarce, it becomes necessary for conflict of authority with such Presi- The motives of those who convened dent, and prejudice appeals from his are impugned. It is charged against shall be my policy? Evidently so to decisions in such Annual Conference them that their motives were of the appoint my officers and agents as to to the proper Church court of appeal | basest character-" to forestall and inbring the commodity I have to dispose in which the Superintendent will have fluence the decision of the Church. of within the reach of all, if possible a seat. This, it is submitted, contains __" Secular and sordid reasons "__ of the largest possible number at the pith of the objections to the func. "the spirit of craftiness"—seekers tions of this proposed Superintenden- after "the loaves and fishes." that dreaded is possible but not very District Convention had pronounced them all to hold up their hands, and probable. When the British Confer- in favor of union then of course ence appointed our President and we every motive would have been of a Co-Delegate. a conflict of authority | the purest and highest tone, their between the two was possible, but in right to meet would not have been but laboring directly to forward my actual practice it never occurred. How, doubted for a moment, but because it is asked, could any such conflict of they have ventured to question the This is a plain business operation; authority happen? The duties of and stripping the Christian enterprise each will be defined; and men no as those who are vitally interested doubt will fill the positions who will and who profess to have in some element, I place it by the side of that respect the constitutional limitations measure the interests of the Church imposed. Then as to the objection at heart, have considered and proabout appeals, there is really nothing | nounced adverse judgment on impor-Jesus Christ has something to dis- serious in it. Precisely the same tant points at issue, therefore they pose of to every individual of the thing occurs daily in administering are to be maligned and heralded the laws of these Provinces. A case abroad as full of intrigue, cunning the knowledge of every individual, is tried before a Judge of the Su-crafty. men, influenced by unmanly preme Court of this Province on Cir- and unworthy motives. We are conees and agencies and committed the cuit. Important questions of law are tent to let the Methodist public work of extending them over the raised by Counsel and decided by the judge concerning this. In the meanworld to His people. He requires Judge. If the Counsel against whom of every agent that he shall de- the Judge has ruled on Circuit, takes an appeal from that ruling to the full Bench, he meets upon that Bench the Judge who ruled against him in the Court below. The fears entertained more than eighteen hundred years, on this head are more imaginary than real, and certainly should not imperil small portion of the territory, and union. I go so far as to think that by assigning to the General Superintentheir further progress. We find His dent some official relations towards the Annual Conferences you create a quarters, and already has been fol-Connexional bond of union not now lowed by similar action on the part existing, and which it is desirable to

have. At present the General Super-

of sufferance, not of right; an anomaly | been without influence in leading in Methodism. With your permission I shall notice the other objections raised in a future letter. At present allow me to say that those objections ought not to be of sufficient magnitude to shipwreck the proposed union.

A. A. STOCKTON. St. John, N. B., Jan. 18th '83.

METHODIST UNION.

DBAR SIR. - In one or two of the last issues of the WESLEYAN there have appeared articles called forth by the letter of Rev. W. Kettlewell concerning the financial aspect of the

Union question. It is not because these articles have been marked by any force of reasoning (for argument has been singularly wanting) or that the writer whom they attack is not abundantly able to substantiate his position and meet their assertions to the satisfaction of all unprejudiced readers, that I have deemed it prudent to send you a line, but because of the strange misrepresentations and implications that appear in those articles. Not intentionally, possibly, yet most assuredly those who have thus been fulminating their thunder and expressing their indignation have greatly and seriously erred. It is the old story: motives are impugned, unworthy and ungenerous charges are made, sarcasm is called to do duty for something better, and assertions are indulged in well calculated to arouse feeling and engender

It is strange that this great and grave question of "union," which embraces so many points at issue and therefore must be considered and judged under many aspects, cannot be candidly and fully discussed, thoroughly investigated and views honestly stated, without awakening invective and false imputation. It is this that is "entirely unworthy of the ministers and laymen of the Methodist

The first assault is against the Convention of the Hamilton District. The at Toronto. I am glad to know that number convened is minified. It is all the Methodist ministers of St. implied that it was at best but a feeble John do not share these views. This representation, ten at most, "some ministers who had judged the case long ago." For the information of these charitable brethren I would say (although possibly they have the knowledge already) the District in its minplaced in their hands, so that they isterial element was with but one or may be able to form for themselves two exceptions fully represented, and intelligent and independent opinions to the laymen was extended a hearty upon this far reaching subject. Can- invitation to be present. It was therenot this now be done? The great ma- fore by no means weak in numbers, where there have been at almost every jority of Methodist laymen, I am per- whatever may have been the force of

drives and small congregations, and portunity is now presented of cement- assembled is called in question. There ries, Thave often said to myself, when Church organization, four separate men" in the West: we would not shall these things cease: Then think and in some cases it may be, antago- thus presume, but there is claim to an of the useless churches and parson- nistic Churches, which if allowed to amount of judgment and commonages, and missionary money wasted pass, may pass forever. The men, sense sufficient to lift above prejudice that ought to be spent in Quebec, the clerical and lay, who oppose such a and passion and to enable its North-west and in Japan and other movement as that take upon them possessors to view cordially and judge selves a heavy responsibility. Only honestly concerning such questions as It is not to be wondered at that our" reasons of the most cogent kind should come before them. "Ex Cathedra" powers we leave with our classical Allow me however to notice a few friend and all like him. The informa-

Such a conflict of authority as | Verily this is good! If the Hamilton time, if your correspondents have nothing better to furnish for the WESLEYAN silence would suit them best, for "he that hath a perverse

tongue falleth into mischief.' Whether it pleases some or not, we are able to state that the action of the Hamilton District, taken at the time without any reference whatever to what others might say or do, has met with warm approval from many of several Districts in the London splendid and often rival offices and position in Annual Conference is one measure of recognition and has not Room.

others to think and speak and act. ledge the receipt of Fifty dollars The special cause of indignation upon the part of your correspondents | John's, Newfoundland, for the Crosby in their vehement attacks upon Mr. K. seem to be twofold.

First: because he intimates that

possibly the brethren in the East did

not fully know the relation of the Western Conferences to this question, how radically it affected them, how closely it stood identified with every phase of their work. This is the sin that has awakened a storm of displeasure, that hasled the defenders of union to appeal to the shades of esley and Coke and Black and formulate accusations alike unworthy of the men who have written them and the cause they seek to represent. And yet may there not be some degree of truth in the views of Mr. K. and that too without causing the least possible offence ? There are many points which concern you in the East with which our people in the West are largely unaccquainted, and vice verse without doubt. Where then is the occasion for such an unseemly display of feeling. The interest of this union question centers in the West. Whether it is for good or evil it is here where the result will be more directly and powerfully felt. There is a sense in which it will scarcely reach you, Some of the churches concerned are feebly if at all represented among you, but it is different with us here, We know the past relation of their churches, we know their present standing and to a large extent the feeling of their membership, we know the radical changes that must be made, the great difficulties that must arise, the large expenditure that must be incurred, the sacrifices that must be endured by many, the danger of weakness rather than strength, as the result of organic union. And all this right among us, at our very doors, in the very heart of our work where in the long past we have labored with success and such signal displays of divine power and grace. This then is the difference between us. I ask any candid reader is their not some cause for anxiety that our brethren in the East who have an equal power of vote with ourselves in this matter and yet, as is evident, are not equally affected by reason of position, should understand all the bearings of this question as it affects us. And is a brother to be brow-beaten and maligned because

he ventures to intimate this in his communication, and seeks to give from his stand-point what information he can ? If Mr. H. will but apply the Golden Rule, he will not be so free to give the coloring of his own translation to the words of the another. We are a Confederation: whatever therefore may cause dissatisfaction or embarassment or weakness among us Montreal are rapidly adopting elecmay have its reflex influence upon you.

e probabilities are far from ful(and every days strengthening this conviction) if union on the present basis is pressed.

J. PHILP. Sec'y of London Conference. Hamilton, Jan. 19 1883.

Our space does not permit us to give the whole of Mr. Philp's letter The conclusion will be given next

We stop the press to announce the death on Wednesday of the Rev. R. Tweedy. He passed away peacefully.

METHODIST NOTES.

Fifteen dollars were collected by means of a very pleasing Sunday. school concert at Petite Reviere. This sum will go towards the purchase of a

Rev. Joseph Gaetz writes from Amherst: "We have been holding special religious services in our church during the past week with most encouraging results. They are to be continued. Ask your ministers and congregations now engaged in similar services in Halifax to pray for us."

Rev. W. O. Outerbridge writes from Gabarus, C. B: "I have been holding special services since the week of prayer, and expect to continue next week. Over twenty backsliders have spoken of their intention to come back to Jesus. Most of the people here were Christians once so the work is chiefly among wanderers. Pray for us, for Satan is very busy.

The services at Brunswick Street Church, in which the pastors of 'he several Methodist churches in this city have been engaged, have proved so satisfactory that they are being continued during the present week. Several conversions are reported emong the youth of the Sunday-school -just the class at whose salvation in early life we should so earnestly aim. Similar services will be commenced next week at Grafton St. Church.

PERSONAL.

Professor Goodwin's Agricultural lectures at Mount Allison are being published in full in several of the Provincial journals.

On Thursday of last week, Mr. J Wealey Smith, superintendent of the Charles St. Sunday-school in this city, feit bills. left for South Carolina, accompanied by Mrs. Smith. He goes in search of health, and expects to be absent several months. During his absence all moneys in aid of the Centennial Conference. This Convention, there- Fund, and Parsonage Aid and Church week, or for the recovery of her ness, dividing themselves, and using intendent cannot be that connecting fore, whose decisions some delight to Extension Fund, for both of which he body. up the money which He has committed link and bond of union between the tell us, "Are not to be taken as of is Treasurer, should be forwarded to ted to them in building a multitude of different Annual Conferences. His any value whatever"—has had some Rev. S. F. Huestis, at the Book

S. F. Huestis wishes to acknowfrom Mrs. W. Fletcher Burns, St. Girls Home.

The Treasurer of the Infants' Home acknowledges \$3.00 from the Union Prayer Meeting, Mahone Bay, per Rev. D. C. Fraser.

AS OTHERS SEE IT.

After having published in full the proposed Basis of Union and the official Circular Letter, the New York Christian Advocate observes :-

We cannot doubt that if our esteemed brethren of the various fraternizing Methodist bodies in Canada will generously waive their technical objections to some items of minor importance which are to be found in the proposed Basis of Union, and in the spirit of concession which prevailed in the discussion of the large and able Committee adopt the Basis recommended, a most prosperous future for Canadian Methodism will be thereby inaugurated. Surely the preachers and people of the various branches in the Dominion can safely trust to the wisdom and grace of the United Church the early modification and adjustment of any of the minor questions which may be found to be necessary or

In an editorial on "Undenominaional Christianity" the London Watchman thus speaks on the general

principle :-Anything that would reduce the number of Weslevan sects consistently with what is vital to Methodism would be of great service in husbanding our resources, and in promoting the general welfare of religion. We need all the strength which comes from union, and if in the providence of God the various Wesleyan denominations ever become one they will constitute by far the most powerful Protestant body in England, and therefore, in the prospects of Ritualism and Popery in this country, an increase of Protestant and Evangelical power is a very great desideratum.

GLEANINGS. Etc.

The reply postal cards appear to be in very slight demand.

The New Brunswick Parliament will meet on 22nd February.

The principal business places of tricity for lighting purposes.

The Dido, with the Princess Louise on board, sailed on the 25th, for Ber-The returns of the recent Manitoba

elections show nineteen Government and eleven Opposition members. Postage on letters between India

and Canada is now ten cents instead of fitteen. Fine specimens of ore are being

taken from the copper mines in St. Stephen. The work of sinking the shaft continues. Two former Pictonians have an ex-

tensive sheep ranche in Texas. They advertise 10,000 head of merino sheep

ton, are giving the residents of the vicinity considerable trouble. This pit was abandoned in 1869. The Blackfeet Indians have shown a disposition to give trouble to the

tar West. The Northern Chronicle, published at Parrsboro', will be issued weekly. The new paper professes to be "inde-

railway construction parties in the

pendent, not neutral." The Governor General was received at Washington with all possible courtesy. He was expected at Ottawa on

Wednesday. schooner Jas. A. Garfield, were recent- might happen. ly lost in dories. Two belonged to Nova Scotia, and one to P. E. Island.

So far as is known all were unmarried.

The medical faculties of Montreal will petition the Government to ea- as detailed in his circular note of the torce existing laws, so as to compel 3rd ult, to English representatives hospital authorities to give up un- abroad. claimed corpses for dissection.

An Ottawa despatch says that a- Panania by the New York Sub Treamong the mail bags destroyed by sury on the City of Para in two kegs. the burning of a mail car on the New York Central some days ago, were pounds, is missing, and there is no two from the older Provinces for British Columbia.

A deputation of Melicete Indians arrived at Ottawa last week from New Brunswick, to consult the Govern-Saturday five persons charged with ment in regard to matters affecting the murder of Field were placed in their tribes and the management by the dock at Kilmainham. Sixteen, the local agent.

Carey, the "North Star Co," of St. John, was found guilty on the second count of the indictment, charging him with obtaining money by the false pretences of offering counter-

Mr. R. S. Fitzrandolph, of Digby. has offered \$100 reward for news of his sister-in-law, Mrs. Sarah Dakin, who disappeared from Annapolis last

heard from the missing steamer Que. Huddy's case.

bec, which sailed from Portland Maine, the 1st ult., for Liverpool... and there is considerable anxiety for her safety.

The barque Grace E. Cann, of Yarmouth, was reported early in the week to be dritting in the ice in Cob. equid Bay. A tug has been ordered from St. John for her relief, Her position is a dangerous one.

The recent session of the P. E. I. Grand Division. Sons of Temperance. was held at Margate. The Grand Officers were all present. Since the last session the membership has increased considerably, and the finances are in a good condition.

George Scott, of Windsor, son o Mr. J. M. Scott, was drowned from the ship Loando, of which his brother is captain, on Nov. 18. The deceased was a promising young man, 16 years of age, and was on his first

Mr. George Munro supplements his gifts to Dalhousie College by a further proposal to provide for three tutorships—one in Greek, one in Latin, and one in Mathematics, at a salary of \$1000 a year, for the purpose of relieving the professors of the elementary teaching required by the younger students, and those who have not had early advantages.

The Montreal carnival is said to have been a gigantic success. The citizens are well satisfied with the results of their first attempt to establish an annual tournament of Canadian Winter amusements, and have resolved to repeat them in a much more elaborate form hereafter. It is estimated the number of visitors to the city was fully fifteen thousand. This means an outlay of from \$300,-000 to \$400,000 for hotel expenses alone, but even that large outlay would only form a small part of the total expenditure by visitors.

British sentries at all palaces have been removed and Egyptian soldiers. have undertaken the duty of guarding them.

The number of persons who have suffered losses by the floods in Prussia. alone was one hundred and thirty

The heaviest floods in the British lake district for 20 years prevail at present. Lakes Derwentwater and Bassenthwaite join and a portion of. Keswick is submerged.

Two of the leading Nihilist prisoners, a man and a woman, confined in the fortiess of Peter and Paul have become insane. Their names are carefully concealed.

The Crofters on the island of Barra, Scotland, have seized upon grazing land belonging to other persons and are in communication with the Crofters on the island of Skye. A gold medal will be presented to

the English missionaries who rescued Lieutenant Bove and the members of the Italian Antarctic Expedition in. terra del Fuego.

Thomas Castro, the claimant to the Tichborne estates, was on his birthday visited by his two sons. The convict, who is in excellent health, wears a first class conduct badge.

Queen Victoria is a large real estate owner in New York. An advance in rents by her agents has Fires in the old Foster pit, Stellar- changed the tenants in a large block. on Broadway near Eighteenth street.

> The Department of Justice will pay the experts heard during the Guiteau trial \$25 per day, in addition to ordinary witness fees. The sum thus paid will reach \$13,000. Switzerland has rejected the natur-

alization treaty proposed by the

United States, according to which nationality is forfeited by residing for a certain period abroad. A placard was posted a few days ago in a public garden at St. Peters-

burg enjoining the people to avoid places frequented by the Court lest Six men, belonging to the Am. they should be hurt by anything that The Cabinets of Vienna, Berlin. Rome and St. Petersburg agree toaccept in principle the views of Lord

Granville on the Egyptian question

Of \$100,000 in gold expressed toone keg, weighing two hundred

clue to the thieves. The money was intended for the United States fleet on the Pacific.

Irish trials are proceeding. On others, charged with a conspiracy tomurder Government officials, were also brought in .- The Times Dublin despatch says there is an underground passage between Kilmainham. court house and jail, so that no communication between the prisoners and their friends is possible during the transit to the court house --Eight Fenians have started from Dublin for Liverpool, to embark for America, fearing arrest. - Two iron huts have arrived at Cong, County Mayo, for the accommodation of the protectors of the informer Kerrigan No reliable news has yet been in the Joy case and the informers in.

hize with the spirit desirability of oretc." But after of the proceedings, these brethren so with organic unth then this bleat UNION FOR THE FOUR ME-THODIST CHURCHES OF

MY DEAR MR. EDITOR,-The subject above named is unquestionably one of grave importance, and as such is worthy of the earnest attention which it is receiving from so many-Methodists and others-in all parts of the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland and Bermuda, and from some doubtless in the far off Empire of Japan.

The past fourfold division of the Methodist forces, which has led to the attempted establishment of two, three or even four, in some sense competing and to some extent unavoidably rival Methodist Churches, in many places in Canada, has been productive of evil as well as good, and has necessarily caused no small waste of ministerial time and Church means. The evil of this state of things had been previously, for some time, more or less clearly seen and more or less deeply felt, until last year, when an earnest movement towards union as the only effectual remedy for it began almost simultaneously in each of the four Methodist bodies concerned. A joint Committee, made up of representatives-lay and clerical-from all tuese bodies, met in Toronto, and after more than a week's very careful consultation and deliberation, finally adopted, on the 6th of December last, with remarkable unanimity the p.an which is now before us as a proposed Basis of Union. This plan is to be submitted to the February Quarterly meetings and to the June annual Conferences of the Methodist Churchesof Canada; and as the next larger of the Churches concerned, the Methodist Episcopal, has by an almost unanimous vote of its General Conference decided in favor of union upon this Basis, it is well nigh certain that the responsibility rests up in these our Quarterly meetings and Annual Conferences of deciding whether the proposed union shall be consummated this year, or the unseemly divisions shall be perpetuated. All the members of these meetings should therefore endeavor to give unprejudiced and most careful consideration to the subject in all its probable bearings upon the future of our Church history.

And in doing this they will be led to enquire in the first place, "What are the advantages of the pro-posed union?" Tae editor of the Christian Guardian thus comprehensively answers this question in a sin-

"The substitution of brotherly and division—the prevention of a and beautiful little church. Rev. A. to the wealth of the country, by a great waste of money and labor in | D. Morton, A.M., of River Philip, | single individual, with the men under maintaining separate churches where one would be amply sufficient—the concentration of the influence and resources of a large connexion in any great movement for any desirable end-the strengthening of our educational institutions by uniting resources now separated—the placing of Methodism more to the front in mission work in the great North-West-and last, though tot least, the presentation to the world of convincing practical evidence that unity in the great verities of Christianity, and in the work of saving sinners, is off by next Conference, and it will deemed of far greater importance be easily seen that while we have than the small differences that have kept us so long apart.."

The Editor of the Canadian Methodist Magazine writes : " We stand on the threshold of a glorious future. The next fifty years will be the grand formation period of our national history. The Church that improves to the fullest extent the present opportunity shall mould very largely the no drawbacks. entire future destiny of this Dominion. We have yet to meet the man who will not admit we can better accomplish this by this consolidation of the forces of Methodism, moral and material, than by largely wasting tuem in petty riva'ries in thrice

gleaned fields.

And then the heathen world in its dense moral darkness is crying, "give us your light." Wide doors of opportunity are opening on every side It is well worth an effort, it is well worth even if need be self-sacrifice, and self-denial, to bequeath to the future of this land for all time to come, the blessings of a united Metiodism, strong and vigorous, and well equipped for the glorious, task of conquering the world for Christ. The consolidation of the scat-

tered forces of Methodism will give it an aggressive power for good, especially for missionary effort in the ew territories. We believe that soon a United Methodist Church in the Western part of this Continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific shal arise to the height of its privilege and obligation in evangelizing the whole Dominion for God, in laying the foundations of our future national greatness in righteousness and truth. We hope that soon instead of rival altars and rival nurches in many small communities, with the divisions of families and neighborhoods, and jealousies of churches, a feeling of loving brotherhood will everywhere prevail and that soon every hawlet and village throughat the land shall have its preaching place and Sunday-school, and that

'sospel of Jesus." use of Methodism; unless it is lost in the ocean of God.

every Indian tribe shall hear the

THE PROPOSED BASIS OF found that the feared possible evils and disadvantages of a Union upon the proposed Basis are likely to prove at least sufficient to balance the anticipated probable advantages.

With your permission I will next week furnish a brief article upon the objections to the proposed Basis.

Yours faithfully, H. PICKARD.

KAYE ST. CHURCH.

Kaye Street Sabbath-school held its annual meeting on Monday evening, 15th inst.

A large volume of business was disposed of, including the appointment of a committee to consider and report upon certain changes and improvements contemplated in connection with the library. The officers for the current year were elected as follows, viz; Superintendent: Rufus J. Sweet; Librarian: John P. Longard; Assts: Alex H. Bond and Heber Mumford. These were all re-elected. Thos A Moore

was elected Secretary. The retirement of the late Secretary, Bro. G. F. Hills, to take the superintendency of the Almon Street School, called forth hearty expressions of regret at the loss of so efficient and valued an official. he having been connected with the school from the date of its formation. Especially has he been noted for his steadfast devotion to duty in the various positions assigned to him.

A resolution embodying a vote of thanks for past services was unanimously tendered him by the meeting. He enters upon his new sphere of Sabbath-school work with the hearty good wishes of his co-laborers at Kaye Street. At a social re-union of the school on New Year's day, Bro. Sweet, the popular superintendent, was presented by the teachers with two nicely bound volumes of poems, accompanied by an address full of the most cordial expressions of esteem for the recipient.

Com.

ONSLOW.

Perhaps a few lines from Onslow with a few facts about circuit work will not be amiss. For some time past we felt the need of a church at North River, which is now the head of the circuit. Last spring it became evident that we could not carry on our work with any satisfaction in the school house; so we laid the matter before our people, and they took hold of it in good earnest. On the 17th of April the work began and continued until it was completed, and on unity and co-operation for rivalry the 17th of Dec. we opened our new \$750,000. This was no small addition Rev. S. B. Dunn of Truro in the afternoon. The day was fine, the congregation good, and the preaching all that could be desired. The church in size is 42ft by 26 ft., and will seat two hundred and twenty and stimulating example will be persons. It is all finished and furnished, and was opened free of debt. The cost was about nine hundred gollars. Add to this a parsonage purchased and furnished at a cost of between eight and nine hundred dollars more, and all the debt paid

> been at work. The total amount raised on the circuit for the three years ending June, 1880, was \$1030; the total for the three years ending June, 1883, will be \$3260. Onslow is coming to the front, and in three years more will be an independent circuit if there are

> not been reporting progress we have

P. R. Robinson. North River, Onslow,

January 20th, 1883.

MEMORIAL NOTICES

During the past eighteeen months the hand of death has with saddenning frequency entered many families on the Avondale circuit. The infant and the aged have been laid away, and the list of the departed-well nigh thirty-contains the names of not a few whom, humanly speaking, the church could ill spare.

GRACE RATHBURN, wife of Mr. Joseph Rathburn, of Mantua, entered into the life beyond, Dec. 20, aged 72. Her feet were long on the heavenward path. "The grace of God that bringeth salvation' had been embraced by her youthful heart about fifty-two years ago. Her parents' home was a well-known and much-esteemed abode of the Methodist itinerant of those days. She united thus early with the Church whose doctrines, ministrations and discipline she loved to the end. With unvarying constancy, united to an intelligent and undeviating consistency, she adorned the dectrine of God her Saviour in all things. Her closing years were well marked by extreme bodily weakness, accompanied at intervals with severe uffering, but the "burnished gold" shone brightly and God was glorified in His child. The Bible was her treasured companion; its counsels directed and its promises comforted her heart.

The final illness was short and sharp, yet brought no terror or alarm to her disciplined and tempered I do not think that it is necessary spirit. "In age and feebleness exteat I should add anything to prove treme," and when within a short tast a Union which is designed and time of the end, she whispered to adeulated to promote such objects is her pastor, "My peace flows as a rivone which should be zealously pro-moted by every well wisher to the tinued till its volume of bliss was

ELEANOR AUSTEN.

Eleanor, relict of the late Charles H. Austen, of Halifax, was called to er heavenly 1eward, Dec. 27, aged 4. She too experienced a change of heart in early life, dating her conversion from special services in the cld Argyle street chapel, upwards of fifty years ago. "Other men laboured" and we are entered into their labors and in no small degree profit by the fruit of their toils.

For years Sister Austen was a classleader in Halifax, and for the past eight or nine has discharged with commendable fidelity and loving zeal the same honored duties in Avondale. She never regarded her effice as a spiritual sinecure. Devotedly yet not narrowly attached to the church of her choice, and an apt student of the Word, her prayerful soul full oft laid hold on the horns of the altar, pleading for personal growth in grace and the extension of the Redeemer's power and heritage. The prosperity of Zion ever lay near her beart.

For some months past a distressingly painful malady had confined her to the house, yet it was hoped by some that if spared till spring a little recovery might be looked for. Her Master designed otherwise. At the Christmas dinner she sat down with the family for the last time, and after forty hours of varied suffering, borne with the patient, peaceful and loving spirit which only true religion can inspire, her ransomed spirit winged its flight to be for "ever with the Lord."

A FINE RECORD.

The St, John's (N.F.) Evening Mer-

We published yesterday the Hon. Captain E. White's sealing record for the last twelve years. It is, we believe, unparalleled in the history of our great sealing industry. A success so wonderful, in a pursuit attended with so much uncertainty, and in which the ablest captains often fail, is a sufficient proof of superior skill. courage, perseverance and that sagacity which can only be acquired by lengthened experience and keen powers of observation. Captain White's career as a sealing master is an example of what may be accomplished by pluck and perseverance, and the concentration of superior mental powers on a single pursuit. The vessels he commanded averaged, during twelve years, a catch equal to 25,000 young seals each season, or a total of 300,000 young seals in that period. The value of this quantity of seals, at \$2.50 per seal, would be It is much to be regretted that

Captain White has now withdrawn from the prosecution of one of our great industries, at least for the present. The loss of his energy, skill much felt. In retiring, he carries with him the respect and esteem of the community. Us record, as a made" man, presents to the

rising generation an example of what may be accomplished by steady industry and perseverance. In the fact that he never allowed his men to take a seal on Sundays, he has set a noble example of obedience to the dictates of conscience, under circumstances peculiarly trying; and his success has not been marred by reverearned a claim to rest and quiet re- Labouchere.

What wonderful changes our seal fishery has undergone! It is not much more than eighty years old. The first method tollowed was shooting seals from large boats, which

sailed about the middle of April. As late as 1795 the whole catch of seals only amounted to 4,900 per annum. Small schooners of from 30 to 50 tons were next employed, carrying from twelve to twenty men. These did not leave port till after "St. Patrick's brush." In 1807 only fifty vessels were engaged in the seal fishery; but so remunerative was the industry that a rapid increase took place, so that in 1857, there were nearly tour hundred vessels employed, of from 80 to 200 tons, their crews numbering 13,600 men. The highest record of a catch of seals was in 1844, when 685,530 seals were taken; in 1850, 598,860; in 1876, 500,000; 1881, 447,903; last year only 200,500. The first steamer took part in the fishery in 1863; there are now from 20 to 25 steamers employed, some of them of 500 tons burthen. Sailing vessels are rapidly decreasing in numbers, and the day seems not distant when

THE LIME-KILN CLUB.

this industry will be carried on solely

by powerful steamers.

"It am my painful dooty," said the president, as he opened the meeting, "to inform you dat death has again invaded our circle. Brudder Slipback Burbanks, of Syracuse, N. Y., am no mo' on airth. He breathillness of sixteen days. What axshun will de club take in de matter?" "I move dat we send de widder a

resolushun of sympathy," announced Judge Cadaver. "I reckon dat we had better resolve that the club has lost a shinin' light,"

timidly added Pickles Smith. "De club will neither resolve nor

an' chill'en can't eat a resolution eben if written in blue ink. De sekretary will mail her a ten-dollar greenback from de club funds an'express de hope dat she am dooin' well

under de circumstances.

"Dis club hasn't lost no shinin' light by de death of Brudder Burbanks. He was no shinner. Fact am, he was a wevry common sort of a humpbacked cull'd pusson, an it took him as long to add seven and eight togedder as it would some odder men to airn two dollars. He was accomplished in nothing; he excelled only in killin' time when at work by de day. He would be no better off if we pronounced forty lyin' eulogies on his character. He can be no worse off if we tell de honest truth. De usual emblem of sorrow will be hung to de knob of de inner doah for de space of two weeks, an' we will remember Brudder Burbanks as extremely good-natured, even if extremely lazy."

BREVITIES.

The chief art of learning is to attempt little at a time.—Locke.

To persevere is one's duty and to be silent is the first answer to cal-

There is many a rich man who is no better off than his impecunious brother. The latter has no food for his stomach, and the former no stomach for his food.

I think the delight of seeing new things is nothing compared to the delight of seeing old things grow into a new beauty at the touch of a new season, or in the light of a new joy.—
Mrs. E.R. Charles.

A sceptic is often best answered by silence. The compliment that is paid him by a reply emboldens him to increased blasphemy, while the contempt that is shown him by indifference will cause him to tire of his own utterance.

A boy wrote a composition on the subject of the Quakers, whom he described as a sect who never quarreled, never got into a fight, never clawed each other, and never jawed back. The production contained a postscript in these words: "Pa's a quaker, but

Protessor Young, of Princeton College, says: "Take a railroad from the earth to the sun, with a train run. ning 40 miles an hour without stops, and it would take about 265 years and a little over to make the journey." He estimates the tare, at a cent a mile, to be \$930,000. figures kill the project.

It is stated that Mr. Richard Belt, the well-known sculptor, started life as a "printer's devil" in the house of Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode. The first indications of his talent were shown in sketching the members of the house. The skill exhibited by him in carving a head on stone with a nail was the means of his obtaining an introduction to Mr. Foley, R. A., who took him as a pupil.

My grandfather was on intimate terms with Talleyrand, the diplomatist. One day a newspaper reviled my relative, as they often do his grandson. He showed the article to Talleyrand, and asked what he should do. "Follow my example," said Talleyrand, . " and do nothing." I

have been reviled in the newspapers ence for what he believed to be the for many years. I have never call of duty. We believe Captain obliged them by taking any notice White has made forty-five voyages to of their effusions, and I have got on the ice-fields; and has thus fairly as you must admit pretty well.—H.

> The migration of birds seems to be more a question of food than any. thing else. In the "Proceedings of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences," just issued, note is made of the migration of the robin' during July and August of the past year. The extraordinary dry season seemed to have shortened the supply of tood, and they were noted in immense numbers travelling for many miles toward the swamps of New Jersey, where berries abound-

The Boston Herald says: "Mrs. Stowe composes with perfect facility, her thoughts flowing so freely and uninterruptedly, and her pen being so obedient to their course, that her manuscript always goes to the printer's in its first draft. She never goes and make it a most valuable back to revise or correct, and does not even take the trouble to read over what she has written. Mrs. Stowe is of medium height, with a slight figure and a thoughtful tace full of refined character, her features combining strength and delicacy in expression. Her gray hair is almost snowy. She dresses with extreme simplicity and in good taste.

The report for 1882 from the Moravian mission among the Aborigines of Australia says that the doomed race is dying out with increased rapidity. The Christian lite leads them to reject the views of their fathers and arrest the progress of certain diseases; but the sins of their fathers are visited upon them. ed his last three days ago, after an and they are rapidly disappearing. The missionaries say that, "in the course of a few years, the Australian mission will be depopulated," and are opened to them. They say of the spiritual life of their converts that it varies. Few of them have a decided character. Many tall and rise again. for'd any resolutions of sympathy." Some go back to their old life, unable remarked the President. "De widder to endure the restraints of Christianity.

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At the request of the Sunday-School Committee of the three Western Conferences a new Sunday-School paper is being prepared, to be issued on alternate weeks with "PLEASANT HOURS," so that Schools may have a paper for every Sunday in the year. It will be the same size and price as "PLEASANT HOURS," and in every respect its equal, if not its superior. The paper will be named

"HOME AND SCHOOL."

and its object will be to make home happy, and the Sunday-School more than ever a grand success. It will be, it is confidently anticit ated, the handsomest paper ever issued in the Dominion. It is determined to greatly improve the character also of "Pleasant Hours." using better paper, better ink, and better engravings, so that these two papers may defy competition, and prove themselves the best papers in the world for our Sunday-Schools.

While seeking to combine all the excellencies of "PLEASANT HOURS," "HOME
AND SCHOOL" will also have special features of its own. Great prominence will be given
to the subject of Christian missions, especially those of our own Church, both in Japan
and among the Indian tribes of the North-west and the Pacific coast. Special attention shall also be given to Temperance, and a series of boys' and girls' temperance lessons, will be a feature of much importance. Special prominence will also be given to the Sunday-school lessons; and Lesson Notes different from those given in either "PLEASANT Hours" or "Sunbeam," will be given for every Sunday in the year.

A specimen copy is being prepared as fast as possible, and will be mailed to all our schools as soon as ready. We hope to receive very large orders for this new paper. It is only a large circulation which can prevent it being a loss at the low subscription price:

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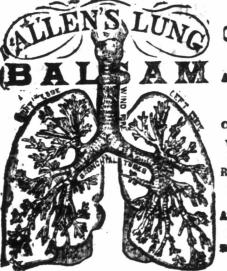
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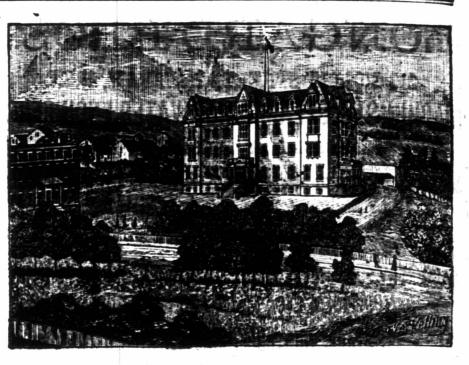
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CATARRE AND LOSS OF VOICE .-Mr. W. H. Shaw, Clifton House, St. John, N. B., says:-"For many years I have been troubled with CATARRH in my head, for which I tried several popular remedies, but they all failed, or gave only temporary relief. I found the complaint growing werse and became discouraged, as the disease extended to my throat causing loss of voice that had affected me more than two years until I tried GRAHAM'S ROYAL DIAMOND RESOL-VENT, less than a 25 cent package of which cured me, I then tried GRA-HAM'S CATABBHINE for my Catarrh. and was cured by less than one 25ct, box. 1 can confidently recommend these remedies." Mr. Shaw lived for many years in Carleton, where none would doubt his word.

TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed Tender for Quaker 1sland Lighthouse," will be received at Ottawa, up to the 28th FEBRUARY next, for the construction of a Framed Lighthouse Tower with Keeper's Dwelling attached, Outbuildings, &c., on Quaker Island, near Chester, in Mahone Bay, County of Lunenburg, Nova

forms of Tender procured at this Department, Ottawa, at the Agency of this Department, Halifax and at the Office of the Collector of Customs, Lunenburg.

Deputy Minister of Marine & Fisheries. Department of Marine and Fisheries. Ottawa, 10th January, 1883.

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