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Hicted with the than twenty arly in the auze me sometime ometimes in my of 1876 it took made me very things for relief bruary 1877. I h almost prosrou happened at nded your No 1 at the time I it but knowing chased a bottle it and in one of my cold and v Rheumatism been troubled t if any person can be cured, medicine. gratitude, W. F. BURGESS.

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Meslevan,

Rev. A. W. NICOLSON. Editor and Publisher.

Published under the direction of the General Conference of the Methodist Church of Canada

HALIFAX, N.S., MAY 4 1878.

THE SITUATION

\$2 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE Postage Prepaid.

NO. 18

VOL. XXX

In Memoriam HIS EXCELLENCY GENERAL -SIR WILLIAM O'GRADY HALY,

K. C. B., &c., &c. Commander-in-Chief of H. M. Forces in Canada. Obiit die Mar 19th, 1878.

BY JOHN T. MELLISH.

We bid thee, warrior bold, a long farewell: Away to home of youth, the fatherland, Thou goest not, again to meet reward For merit due,—a people's heartfelt thanks, A sov'reign's smile; nor yet to field of strife Again the nation's honor to defend And laurels fresh to win (if ought to thee Could greater honor bring) for judgment calm, For granite firmness in defence of right, And dauntless soul in battle's awful hour: But to thy grave thou goest.

Sad is our city by the sea to-day! No mantle white of snow the bare earth hides; Nor leaf, nor grass, nor op'ning flow'r is seen But o'er the land reigns death in naked pride, Save where the sombre groves of evergreen Their dark plumes wave against the sky. The

Half-hidden by the drifting leaden clouds, Shines tearful, and anon his face withdraws. In fickle flaws the north wind cold sighs deep And chill the blood; while from the shore

The ocean's dirge: Fit day for such sad rites.

On frowning fort, tall ship and city roof At half mast float the flags. In fact'ry, shop, In office, bank and mart there is a lull In work; and darkened are the windows large Where merchandise for sale is wide displayed With eager multitudes the streets are throng-

All ranks and ages; some from foreign climes; Colonial born; and here and there dark face Of Afric's child, or fading Indian swarth; Children, by thousands pouring from the All one direction prone, with one intent.

And now to solemn sound of muffled drum With thrilling requiem strain, the tolling

And booming minute gun, with measured And slow, the long and grand procession

moves,— Thick lines of soldiers brave with tearful eyes And arms reversed; bishops and clergymen; The honor'd dead up Enwrapp'd in country's flag, with casque and sword. His well earned decorations borne behind,

And noble charger led caparison'd; Officers from wars, judges and heads of state; Sons of Hibernia, Scotia and Saint George, All massed in bands, with emblems draped and wands;

Commanders from the sea and honest tars ;-With all the circumstance of high concern, Respect profound, by fitting deed expressed.

LADY BEREFT, Canadia's daughters weep With thee; her sons chivalric for thee pray: The name of him to thee so dear than whom More brave are none, and who with brave men sleeps,

Shall not forgotten be in this new world. In years to come the boys of now, then men And grandsires old, the rising race shall tell How he, the knight so brave, had fought far In Eastern land, 'neath India's burning suns.

In Russia's snows, for England's rights and crown, And many wounds received; how he was loved

And honored too, by peasant, peer and prince; How, chief of royal legions stationed here And sometime chief vicegerent of this vast Dominion, dwelt he here, and with us died; And how, this day, with twice ten thousand

They pressed to see his funeral pageant grand.

VICTORIA QUEEN, the land where rests the Of thy brave chief, who held the high com-

In erst while held by thy illustrious sire, Against all foes shall be defended long: For we are sprung from loins of loyal men; And if, perchance, the hap of war should call, And thy august command, in eager haste Embattled hosts of stalwart Britons true, From lake and river side, from forest deep And prairie plain, of this great North, would

And like an avalanche sweep on thy foe.

BOLD CHIEF, called to Himself by King of And safe forevermore from all the wars, Tho' far from home thy grave, -yet rest thee

Fit place of sepulture for warriors brave Where thou art laid to rest-high Massey

So named from him of Carthagena fame, In Revolution time commander here. In yonder islet fort Duke d'Anville sleeps, Whom and his mighty armament, sent forth By France to drive the English from these

Heav'n smote with tempest dire and grievous And strewed their ships from Sable rock to

West India Isle. Hard by, the spot unknown To men, ill-fated d'Estournelle doth lie. And many faithful men in former time By Britain sent to guard this land from harm,-General's, adm'rals, governors and chiefs, And others less in rank,—came like thyself, To serve a while, to lay their armor down, And find on our fair coast their place of rest.

Brave Chief, by King of kings called to Him-

And safe forevermore from all earth's wars, Though far from home thy grave, -yet rest

OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

WESLEYAN EDUCATION. DEAR MR. EDITOR,—The able and vigilant secretaries of our great educational interests have taken old time by the forelock, and introduced their May anniversary in the month of April. There is a necessity for this from the fact that every available date has its meeting and every suitable place is engaged, for the whole of May and June. so that new enterprises must begin early if they would secure a place and an audience. The programme of the Wesleyan Education Committees was an extensive one. The three departments were all provided for-Sabbath schools-day schools-and the Children's Home. On Monday a sermon was preached by the Rev. W. O. Simpson. On Tuesday an all-day convention was held in the City Road Chapel, when papers on Sabbath school work were read, and able discussions followed. The same plan was carried out on Wednesday. The attendances were not very large, but the weather was extremely unfavorable and the Metnodist public was not fully aware of the purport of the Conventions. On the evening of Wednesday, Exeter Hall was filled for the anniversary meeting. The front rank of the platform showed a fine array of the speakers and leading friends, and the rest of the spacious platform was well filled with a choir of about 600 young people from the Training College, Sabbath schools and the Children's Home. The Right Hon. W. E. Forster, M. P., was in the chair. and his address was one of great ability. His former position in the Government as Minister of Education, and the leading position he has taken upon the question, invests his opinion with

President of the Conference), F. W.

increase in the number of Sabbath scho-

lars is 17,107, and of scholars in day

THE CHILDREN'S HOME

in all its branches is full, and the

applicants for admission have not un-

frequently to wait weary months until

a place can found for them. The good

ple. The buildings are almost com-

and the income is being steadily receiv-

ed. The work now takes an honorable

and Canadian Methodism. The Prin-

AN EVENING OF SACRED SONG,

recommended to thousands of hearers.

THE RESERVED FORCES

schools 2,544.

and given

great weight. He gave a generous recognition of the important work that Methodism has done in the education of the people. The other speakers were

Dr. Rigg, (in all probability the next April 16, 1878. Macdonald and W. O. Simpson. The

OUR SUPERNUMERARY FUNDS.

ARTICLE III.

work is greatly prospering, for the Lord gives it favor in the sight of our peoplete. The beautiful chapel at Bethnal Green, is opened and proves a very great blessing. The debt upon the institutions is being gradually reduced. place in the great institutions of Home cipal, Mr. Stevenson, is one of the sweet singers of our Israel, and he attaches great importance to the training of the children in music and sacred song. He has lately taken a few of his boys on tours to some of the principal towns, these have secured large audiences and most liberal support. The families of our friends have provided all needful accommodations for Mr. Stevenson and his boys. The work has been strongly and the treasury of the Home was enriched by about eight hundred pounds.

are called out, as intimated in a former

of affairs have not changed much in the past two weeks. There has been the full amount of diplomatic corresdence between the Great Powers, but on the whole there has been but little vielding on the part of either England or Russia. We insist upon the whole Treaty, and all its articles being submitted to the Congress for the determination of Europe; and on the other hand, Russia declares that England desires to reverse all the results of the war, and deprive them and the Bulgarians, of all which has been gained at so great a price of life and treasure. One of the most hopeful signs of the hour is the strong and earnest mediation of Germany. It is hoped that a basis of agreement can be found for at least a preliminary Congress, and that by mutual concessions war may be

averted. THE BUDGET FOR 1878 has been introduced, and it is already plain that England has entered upon a course of action which will need large and increased supplies of money. The extra amount required for the present year, leaving next year to bear part of the increased burden, is nearly five millions sterling. To meet this we have now two pence additional on the Income Tax, which will produce considerably over three millions-fourpence per pound extra duty on tobacco, and half a crown more on the dog taxes. The new budget has been accepted, not without some grumbling, but there was no remedy. War, even in its preparatory stages is a terribly expensive game, and it is certain that if we engage in reality the burdens of the future will be frightfully augmented.

little has been accomplished, notwithstanding the early meeting. Our legis- it. But in this case what right has he to a lators are now away for a nice Easter- bonus? tide holiday, and when they return the weather gets warmer and out of door life attractive, so that very important measures are not attempted. The sesand excited war debates. but it will be unfruitful in very useful and important legislation.

Principles which should, and principles which should not underlie any scheme of shall treat this department of our subject

that, too, where failure would be fatal.

letter. They have to report at their head quarters at the end of the present week, and all who fail to do so, will be treated as deserters. The call has been an alarm and distress to very many who have been out of the army for three, four or five years, and have settled down to the work of civilian life. Some have married and are well contented with the change from barrack life to a home of their own. Many are in places of emolument and trust, and the majority look with reluctance to the summons which places them under strict routine, marchings to and fro, and not unlikely, if the war begins, to foreign service and all the fearful vicisto be wondered at if a considerable at first paid by their ministers. This has but that does not matter. No one has a felt in discussions of Connexional Comnumber fail to report themselves at the been gradually increased to 10 dol lars right to question our acts—for why not I mittees.

appointed rendezvous on the 19th inst. | the sum which ours have paid from the | do as I will with mine own? For instance, beginning. As a consequence, quite a We are engaged in organizing a Church sum would have to be paid to our older Extension Fund. What security would men; counting interest, to place them, on | there be if such a principle were accepted this respect, on a level with contributors as sound that these funds contributed to of the same age in the West.

Now, as we look at it, this scheme might be fair enough as between the West and the East, but, it would be very unfair as between ourselves. On what principle of right can we give to one man \$300, and to another only \$30, when both that the Amalgamation Fund would, in all probability, pay larger dividends now, or, to those who come upon it soon, than it will to those who may begin to be claimants 15 or 20 years hence. Indeed, if the conclusion, at which we arrived in our last article are accepted, we are not at all. apprehensive that a scheme, with such a proviso, would be either proposed or voted for by any one. And for this reason, if a man would not vote for a scheme without a bon us—if he would consider himself to be voting away his own interests and those of his brethren, by so doing-then he could not rid himself of the conviction that in voting for it he was voting away the interests of those who received no bonus because he was paid for it. It is very true, however, that if any one, placing himself, in this respect, on a level with the youngest in our work, and those that shall come after, can still conscientiously believe that a malgamation would be desirable, he has a perfect right to advocate it, and vote for

This may seem to be an unpleasant way sion of 1878 will be memorable for long plainly, also, because, no one being, as yet, committed to any particular course, we are not at all anxious to smoothen the pathway up to an act of se questionable. or rather unquestionable, a character. We may then, I think, lay aside this principle of discriminating repayments as wholly inadmissable in any scheme of amalgama.

But here a broader question presents

itself for consideration, relating not only Amalgamation, and other matters. We to this scheme but to our financial polity generally. We refer to the relation susas briefly as we can, consistently with its tained by the Conference to the funds placed under its charge. We call atten-1. Any scheme of amalgamation must do | tion to this point in order that something justice to our laity. Our meaning, here, may be done by the powers that be to place will be understood when we state that if the whole matter in a clearer light we enter into union an attempt will neces- What is the relation of a Conference to a sarily be made at ence to bring the con- | Conference Fund : or, in other words, to tributions in the East up as nearly as pos- | whom does a Conference Fund belong? sible to the Western standard. Of course | The different answers that would, probabthis would be right, and our membership | ly, at first sight be given to the question, would not object if a suitable offset were | would sufficiently indicate the indefinitess provided in the scheme. But would it be of views concerning it that exists in the considered just, if this additional tax connexional mind. Does, a fund belong should be levied without any correspond- to the members of a Conference personalive advantage to our section of the work ly; or, is it simply held in trust by that to any Conference fund whether purely -simply for the benefit of the West? body for the good of the church generally We do not mean to say, nor would our and the accomplishment of certain specilaity wish that, in a scheme of this kind, fied objects? The first position is the if at all feasible, every little advantage one assumed, apparently, by the proposiand disadvantage should be carefully tion just discussed; for, it is only on the weighed and measured; but, we do mean supposition that the individual members that it is necessary in any measure depen- of Conference are the rightful owners of lay representation in our Annual Conferdent so largely upon the approval and the Fund, that any one would think of ences. The latter provision would probsupport of our membership that their putting his hand into the connexional ably work out the best results, as it is not rights, and burdens, and interests should chest and helping himself to two or three only in reference to these funds that we not be ignored. Any other course must, hundred dollars, simply as a bonus in need some element to give dignity and in the end, result only in failure; and view of certain legislative measures. But stability to our ecclesiastical legislation is such a principle sound? Would it be -a sort of balance-wheel amid the petty, 2. We may lay it down, almost, as a at all recognized, when distinctly stated, jarring interests that so often influence self-evident proposition that any scheme by one church at large, or, even by those the votes of purely homogeneous assemmust mete out even justice to all the who at times seem ready to act upon it? blies. members of our Conferences-young and Are all our Funds at the mercy of a old. We introdude this point because an chance majority in our Conference gath- Funds are under the management of Comidea has apparently been floating in the erings, or, rather, dependent for existence minds of some in the N. S. Conference, upon the discretion and disinterestedness and, probably, in the other Conferences of a few individuals who may be able to also, that a basis for amalgamation might command a following? If it is right for be found in the principle of paying back us to apply to our own use a few thousand to our men, from the endowment, such an dollars from one of our own funds, then amount as would place them upon an even it is right for us to apply any part that the practical values of this provision are footing with their Western brethren in we choose, or the whole? The Funds are not at all commensurate. reference to ministerial contributions. ours; we can do with them as we please. The fact underlying this is, that in the They may have been contributed by the only a few, investigate thoroughly con-Western Conferences only 4 dollars were church for other and different purposes, nexional matters, and make their influence

build churches and parsonages, might not, by some roundabout way, find themselv s at last, transferred to some ministerial pockets? A man cannot be blamed for pocketing his own property.

Whether such a danger is wholly imaginary-whether there is such a sense of will contribute alike, and will have an sccurity and such confidence in the stabequal claim upon the same fund? If it ility of our Connexional Funds as there requires so large a bonus to cover the loss wought to be, we leave to the judgment of which one of our older men would incur those who have carefully pondered the in voting an amalgamation scheme, what matter and watched the history of our will indemnify the younger men, who get financial enterprises in the past. That no a few dollars or nothing? This point be- such danger is imminent, we freely, and comes very strong when we remember gladly admit as an indication, that, neither by our church, nor our ministers. would the principle referred to be considered sound, when the issue is placed

distinctly before them. But if this principle is unsound there is only the alternative one; that our funds, one and all, are simply trust funds. This idea cuts off at a stroke all meddling with investments or incomes for a personal purpose. The charge of our funds is as sacred a trust as the administration of a dead man's estate, and no vote of a maiority however large can enable a member of a conference to put into his pocket honestly a single dollar of any funds except in accordance with the constitution under which those funds have been constituted. Even the fact that he has been a contributor himself and is simply taking back what he has given will make no difference. Who has not been a contributor to these funds? and, if one may take back his subscriptions when he pleases, why not another?

It is true that there must be power lodged somewhere, to transfer funds from time to time as cases of obsolute necessity of putting the argument, but it is best to | may arise. But this necessity should be look matters in the face. We speak thus definitely provided for in our economy and the power hedged round with very great limitations. The General Conference has made a hazy movement in this direction, as may be seen by referring to Jour. General Conference, p. .

" All new regulations, and alterations of any rule or regulation now in force, respecting our temporal economy * * * * shall not be considered of any force or authority until such rule, regulation, or alteration shall have been laid before the Quarterly Meetings throughout the several Annual Conferences, and shall have received the concurrency of a majority of the members who may be present at the time of laving said rule or regulation before them, of two-thirds of said Quarterly

Meetings." Whether this article is intended to apply to propositions looking to the scattering of investments, or, the transferring of funds from one interest to another it is certain that it ought to do so. We recommend to the members of General Conference, who may have this matter in charge, that such amendments be made. if necessary, as shall give perfect security ministerial or general. With all deference, we say it. A Conference majority is not always the safest guardian of a financial interest. Such measures should either be made to pass the ordeal of the Quarterly Boards, or else, we should have

It will be replied, of course, that all our mittees, composed largely of laymen. This is an excellent provision theoretically-We may, however, easely let the objection pass for what it is worth; for none will be more ready to acknowledge than the lay men themselves that the theoretical, and

A few laymen, but we are sorry to say

" AND THEY SHALL PROPHECY."

The Prophet Joel fortells that in the last days saith God I will pour out my Spirit upon all flesh, and your sons and your daughters shall prophecy, &c. Peter at the Pentecost quotes this prophecy to convince the Jews that what they then "saw and heard of the wonderful works of God, was the fulfilling of that prophecy.

To prophecy has several meanings in the word of God, viz.: 1st. Fortelling fature events. 2nd. Declaring God's wonderful works unto the children of men-in creaation, redemption and salvation; thus prophesied Deborah, Hannah, the virgin Mary, and the mother of John and Anna the Prophetess, and Zeckariah and Simeon, and those who spake in other tongues at the Pentecost. 3rd. Preaching and exposition of Scripture. "He that prophesieth speaking unto men, unto edification. exhortation and comfort." 4th. Singing. " speaking unto youselves in psalms and hymns and spiritual songs-singing and making melody in your hearts unto the Lord" Thus we can thus speak in or or without singing, and so prophecy to edification, exhortation and comfort; and both are valueless without these objects were accomplished. In 1 Cor. xiv. chap., speaking, singing and praying, seems to be all embraced in prophesying, and which is graphically and beautifully described by Isaiah xiii. chap., " In that day thou shall say, &c., to the end of the chapter. 5th. Vocal and instrumental music Thus Moses and the children of Israel prophesied at the Red Sea when God redeemed them from Egyptian bondage and the sons of the prophets and Samuel at their head, when Saul met them, and who was "turned into another man and prophesied with them... See 1 Sam. x and zi. chap. Now the prophet Joel knew that prophecy had these five varied meanings and application in his church; four ordinary and one extraordinary—the latter granted to only a few for the purpose of prophesying beforehand-while in the others, all might participate. The prophet I say knowing this, declares beforehand, that in the last days when God should pour out his Spirit-the like four ordinary privileges should extend to all flesh, while the one extraordinary-as in the past, would be vouchsafe in the future to those only who were chosen to foretel events: the last of whom was St. John. who closed up "visions and prophecy, with a warning to all who should add or take away from the words of the book of this prophecy, and as none of these four privileges have been disanulled, we are shut up to the conclusion, that according to Joel, they are to be continued in the church to the end of the world.

Let us trace the Bible history of instrumental music from its origin. Instru-ments of music was invented by "Jubal, who was the father of all such as handle the harp and organ." They had then instrumental music before the flood. Noah and his sons must have seen and heard them, and very likely knew how to play them while in the ark, whereby their mourning would be turned into joy, and through them, to the nations originating from Noah's three sons, would these instruments be transmitted. In the days of Job, who was prior to or cotemporary with Abraham, mention is made of "the timbrel and harp and organ." It is likely Jacob and his children took with them into Egypt instruments of music, and often cheered and comforted themselves in their hard bondage; it is evident however that they were found among them when they came out of Egypt, for they used them when they sang the song of Moses at the Red Sea, and afterward in the Tabernacle and in their journeyings through the wilderness-and after their entrance into the promised land, to the time of David who greatly improved both vocal and instrumental music, and from David to Solomon and through to the captivity. In Babylon they sometimes "tuned their harps upon the willows by the rivers," but often no doubt did they use them during their captivity in "singing the Lord's song, though in a strange land." When under Nehemiah and Ezra they returned to Jerusalem, there went up two hundred singing men and women who with thanksgivings and with singing, and with cymbals, psalteries and harps praised the Lord." And while the second temple continued (unless hindered by their enemies) until its destruction by the Romans, the voice and instruments of music sounded within its courts. Thus we have followed the course of this musical river with its mingled stream of vocal and instrumental music, from the days of father Jabal down the ages, until the destruction of the second temple. And now what of the Christian temple, did this mingled current find a channel through its sacred courts, also in the apostolic age? As we confine ourselves to the Bible only, we neply that express mention is made of singing only, and that in Paul's epistles. In the Acts of the Apostles, there is no

continually in the temple praising God, &c." And if we interpret the statement praising God by the use of vocal and instrumental music, as had been their practice from the beginning, then we have at least presumptive proof, that both were practiced in praising God in their Christian assemblies?" and the stubborn fact, that neither were disanulled or divorced from the other, by Christ and his apostles is as we believe sufficient evidence that the twofold musical stream was to continue to flow on through the Christian temple until the end of time, and for aught we know for ever and ever, where "the voice of harpers which John beheld in vision, will be harping with their harps singing the new song with the Lamb on

A question might be asked-was the use of instruments of music in the worship of God after the commandment of God or man? Answer is given in 2 Chron. xx. 25, "And he set Levites in the house of God, with cymbals, psalteries and with harps according to the commandment of David and of Gad the king's seer, and Nathan the prophet, for so was the commandment of the Lord by the prophets. Again in lxxxi. Psalm, "Sing unto God strength to make a joyful noise unto the the God of Jacob; take a psalm and bring hither the timbrel: for this was a statute for Israel and a law of the God of Jacob. We see then that instruments of music is of Divine appointment, and that David and others only carried out that appoint ment, and that this Law of the Lord might be in force in the Church of God after his death, this " sweet singer in Israel " en joins upon "kings and people, and all judges of the earth, both young men and maidens: old men and children " to praise the Lord in his sanctuary, with voice and with instruments of music," and in conclusion adds. "Let everything that hath breath praise the Lord. Praise ve the Lord." Now we cannot think that it was the will of God that this use of instruments should end with that dispensation, and afterwards, be like the two tables of stone in the hands of Moses, broken to pieces, or from thenceforth to be cast out of the service of God, and delivered over to the sons of Belial to make merry the way to the pit of destruction.

But some will say, does not Amos condemn instrumental music as the invention of David, when he says, "who chant to the sound of music and invent to them selves instruments of music like David, and drink wine in bowls." It is true that David invented them, but it was for the purpose of "praising the Lord in the beauty of holiness," while they invented them for sinful pleasure. Again not only the music was of Divine appointment, but the very words set to the music were written by David and Asaph under the inspi ration of the Holy Spirit of God. "for they sang or praised the Lord with the words of David and of Asaph the secr.' It is evident to every student of the Bi. ble that the Lord the Spirit approved of and greatly blessed both vocal and instrumental music, and that the holiest of men such as "Moses the man of God," David the man after God's own beart," and good Nehemiah and Ezra the scribe being led by the Spirit, patronized and rejoiced in it with all their heart soul and mind and strength, acceptably with God." Some may ask why not have all the paraphernalia of the Jewish worship adopted by the Christian Church, as well instrumental music? We reply, because what was typical was of temporary duration, "imposed as Paul says on them until the time of reformation," when Christ the great antetype came, who is the end of both the moral and the typical or ceremonial law for justification, but vocal and instrumental music was no more typical than were the moral law-the reading of the word of God and prayer and the telling what God had done for their souls, all of which no one doubts are of perpetual obligations. You might as well say that all the Old Testament was typical and, divorce it from the New Testament, and if you make instrumental music to be typical and temporary, there is no reason why you should not make vocal music likewise. The typical parts of the ceremonial law were to be performed in connection with the tabernacle or temple, but vocal and instrumental, were and could be performed within or without either, hence the song of Moses sang after they crossed the Red Sea. The musical prophesyings" in the schools under Samuel, Elijah and Elisha, the sons of the prophets; and in the tent which David erected for the ark of the Lord in Zion until the temple was built; and as was most probable, in the captivity, for they took their harps with them into Babylon. and also under Nehemiah and Ezra, until the second temple was built. It was like religion itself, "not confined to altars and to temples, found any where and every where, as then as now. When Moses was urged to forbid Eldad and Medad propheexpress reference to any kinds of music, cying in the camp, "Moses said would only that the disciples of Christ "were God that all the Lord's people were pro.

Spirit upon them." And observe, as we have before said, that prophecying includes vocal and instrumental music as well as speaking. O how like the spirit of Moses that of Joel who foretold in the last days all flesh should prophecy upon whom the Spirit came.

(To be continued.)

MISSIONARY MEETING .- A missionary meeting was held on Friday evening last in the Methodist church, in connection with the Methodist Missionary Society of Canada. The meeting was presided over by that most efficient presiding officer. J. N. Freeman, Esq., who delivered a most admirable, inspiring speech. An abstract of the Society's Report was read by the pastor of the church, from which it appears there are 422 missions, 458 missionthe slaughter. Yelling, whips cracking, aries, and 41,135 members, 30 day schools with teachers, and 21 interpreters. The income last year was \$162.639.73.

The Rev. J. S. Addy then delivered speech, in which after referring to the general subject, he gave some personal reminiscences of his missionary work in Newfoundland. Rev. Mr. McGregor and Gates offered some remarks, a collection and subscriptions were taken up, and the meeting closed .- Liverpool Times

Mr. Moody's temperance meetings (held on Fridays) are as remarkable in New Haven for their power as they have been in other cities. They are attended by thousands; and the experiences told are of deep interest. Several reformed men declared very positively through the influence of religion their old appetite had disappeared. Dr. Cuyler at one meeting cautioned them against delusion on this point, but they adherred to their testimony notwithstanding.

A CHICAGO SPECIALTY. REV. C. B. PITBLADO IN THE "PRESBY TERIAN WITNESS.

Yesterday I visited the stock yard and slaughter houses of Chicago. I do not know that there is anything very savoury or at all pleasant in the recollection of it. It is the first time I ever was in a slaughter house, and it is my desire, and shall be my endeavor, to make it my last visit. We had very pleasant company, and were attended to, and had things explained to us in the kindest manner possible. We were taken from the city to the stock yard by a special train. We landed from the train where the cattle land, and we passed up the road between yards full of cattle and swine, to the stock exchange. This is the place where the cattle brokers have their offices. Near by is the hotel where drovers cattle dealers, &c., get lodging. In this exchange building is a large waiting room a bar for liquor, and a restaurant for

The stock yard is owned by a com. pany. It covers an area of about 100 acres. All this is at times literally covered with cattle, sheep and swine, in pens. The company's revenue is derived from various sources. Every carload that comes or goes pays \$1 for the railway facilities. They let the yards. They sell feed for the stock. This itself is an enormous business. They let offices for brokers, railway companies, telegraphs, &c.; also hotels, restaraunts, and such like. The company, I am told. pays very handsome dividends. We went down through the yard, wading through mud, knocking against drovers and butchers, and inhaling the perfume of 'barnyard" spread over 100 acres. We did not see any sickly people among all the many thousands we beheld in the place. Kid gloves and broadcloth were not in fashion. There were brawny hands grasping great sticks with spikes in the ends of them, rough coats and great boots besmeared with mud, and all around you a feeling that muscle rather than mind was the great force that prevailed among the cattle.

In the exchange a bulletin is posted up every day to give the number of stock sold. Here is the bulletin the day I was there.

Total per month ending February 28th : Cattle, 82,536: Hogs, 579,161; Sheep, 29,-192. For the week, Cattle, 21,358; Hogs 122,395; Sheep, 8,142.

This is their slack season. The weeky average rises higher than these figures show. I was told that not less than 300,000 cattle passed through the yard last year, and about 4,000,000 hogs-these latter mostly to the slaughter and packing houses. The business in brokerage and banking done on the vard. I mean in the exchange building, is immense. One curious thing is, that

phets and that the Lord would put his about one half of the great swine dealears are Jews. We were introduced to one of these Jewish swine brokers, who high or refined feelings. But as we seemed to be affable and kind. Our friend who introduced us said after we left. "a few years ago that man was a boot-black on the streets of Chicago.' "Well," I said, how much money is he worth now?" "His name." said he. " is good for \$2,000,000 any day." much for the Jew making money out of

> timent. Down there is not just the place for a concert or picture gallery. We go into the great packing house reluctantly. We had an idea that we would see streams of blood and reeking cauldrons and dying victims everywhere: but no, they led us through warehouses where they were stowing away barrels of pork, salting pieces. distributing them, and cooling them in ice houses, till we got tired. The man who was showing us through told us to look over a field of barrels. We got up on a barrel and did so. Said he, "there are 20 acres in that field, it is covered with barrels of pork four tiers deep." That was only one storeyard out of many that we saw. At another place we were told to look at a yard stored with barrels of lard four deep, and we were told it contained fourteen acres. Fourteen acres of solid lard. Think of it. What a frying pan that would make for doughnuts! In one of the ice houses where they keep the temperature about 40 ° we were told that they used about 50 car loads of ice a day. We saw monster sausage manufactories, and we were told that there are large firms in Chicago whose sole busines is the cleaning and selling of entrails from which to make sausage coverings. We asked ourselves and each other, where on earth is all this pork consumed? Who eats it? None of us were pork eaters, and we did not see how it could be eaten without our help. We were, however, taken into the chamber of horrors toward the last. To me the sight was a sickening one. The swine are driven up to the guillotine; as the man said, you can drive a pig up, never down. There they are swung up by the heels alive, then in a moment killed and bled, by the men who are at that place, then they are plunged into a hot boiling cauldron beside which stood two men on each side of a table that joins the boiling pot. The hog tumbled out reeking hot is scraped in a few seconds by these men and rolled past to another set of hands, who trim it a little. These again roll it on to another set that take from it or out of it certain pieces or parts, until it is swung day." up by the heels and whirled away on sliding rods and rollers to the place where it is hung up and left to cool. We do not wish to go into the particulars of the scene where half naked men amid the steam of the cauldron with great knives, and bloody, besmeared arms and clothes, were sticking, scraping, cutting, disembowling and cleaving .- Oh horrid !-we will dismiss that part of it by saying that two of the houses we visited can turn out-that is kill and quarter-16,000 hogs a day. It takes between three and five minutes from the time the hog is killed till it is hung up in the drying house. During the few minutes that we could stand the sight and smell, there was more than a score went past to the cleavers. It is no unusual thing for 50,000 hogs to be alive in the vard in the morning, and hanging up in the drying house in the evening. When we were told this we all said: why is not the hog race exterminated? But of course the fact remains: it is not. We will leave them and the explanation of the scientific mode in which they are instantaneously deprived of feeling and life. We came away from the place with a feeling of great relief. and at the same time congratulating ourselves that we had seen the greatest stockyard and slaughtering-houses in

We felt that it would be impossible tain discipline.

for any man in that employment, where we saw the horrors to cultivate very were coming out a herd of swine passed us with the usual noise—poor brutes. grunting out their own requiem. There was a straggler far behind that seemed stuck in the mud. Behind was the creat dirty, burly, fleshy driver. One of the company asked him, what is the matter? Is the hog sick! "No sir." he said, "but he is so fat he can We pass down from the great stock scarcely walk, and I am giving him time and coaxing him along." Well. yard to the packing houses. These are now, that was a touch of feeling I liked. owned and worked by private separate There was pity and consideration in firms. It is more mud, more drovers the breast of that rough drover. Here and herds of swine driven by men with was a streak of genuine kindness great sticks and long whips down to among all the apparent ferocity and brutishness. To me it was like Mungo grunting, squealing, all commingling do Park, s blade of grass in the desert. I not make very sweet music. But that felt that the man who could learn to is not the place for poetry and for senbe kind and considerate among those surroundings was a better man than I was myself. Genuine kindness in a slaughter-house. All praise to the man who can practice it. We were whirled into the city but did not feel like taking dinner till some time after our arrival.

> We should think not! With an imagination so vivid as that of our old travelling companion, Mr. Pitblado, day and night must have brought dreadful visions of unclean animals. We once saw Mr. P., after having tried a beefsteak in a restaurant, and failed to make an impression on the toughest of ox-meat, sitting with arms akimbo, looking down upon the unmasticable material and delivering a learned disquisition upon the probable perversities and adversities of that animal's life. Imagine a man like this returning from an arena such as he vividly describes! It is a mercy he is no opium eater, or DeQuincy's dreams of the slimp Alligator would be trifling in comparison with his upon the forbidden beast. Should he now write a commentary, he will agree with Adam Clark, who wrote thus on Leviticus xi. 7 :- "And the swine. One of the most gluttonous, libidinous and filthy quadrupeds in the universe, being strong and difficult to digest, affording a very gross kind of aliment apt to produce cutanous scorbutic, and scrofulous diseases."-EDITOR WESLEYAN.

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MRS. COOK.

A correspondent of the Hartford Times writes of the married life of the Rev Joseph Cook and his wife :- "During his stay at home his wife receives no callers, and in nothing do they find so much pleasure as in each others comany. While he is absent from homewhich is usually from Saturday until the following Wednesday of each week -Mrs Cook attends to all her husbands correspondence. She acts not merely in the capacity of an amanuensis, but answers the letters on her own responsibility. She is so well acquainted with and taken up in his affairs, thoughts, and desires, that it is a rare thing for her to consult him in answering a letter, out of a correspondence that averages twenty letters a

SIBERIAN EXILES.

(Christian Treasury.)

The exiles who live in the mines are convicts of the worst type, and political offenders of the best. The murderer for his villiany, the intelligent and honest Polish rebel for his patriotism, are deemed equally worthy of the punishment of slow death. They never see the light of day, but work and sleep all the year round in the depths of the earth, extracting silver or quicksilver, under the eyes of taskmasters who have orders not to spare them. Iron gates, guarded by sentries, close the lodes or streets at the bottom of the shafts, and the miners are railed off from one another in gangs of twenty. They sleep within recesses hewn out of the rocks-very kennels-into which they must creep on all fours They have only two holidays a year-Christmas and Easter-and all other days, including Sundays, they must toil until exhausted nature robs them of the use of their limbs, when they are hauled up to die in the infirmary. Five years in the quicksilver pits are enough to turn a man of thirty into an apparent sexagenarian, but some have been known to struggle for ten years. No man who has served in the mines is ever allowed to return home. The most he can obtain in the way of grace is leave to come up and work in the road gangs, and it is the promise of this favor, as a reward for industry, which operates even more than the lash to main-

nployment, where o cultivate very gs. But as we d of swine passed pise-poor brutes n requiem. There hind that seemed Behind was the hy driver. One him, what is the ick! "No sir,"

s so fat he can am giving him along." Well. of feeling Illiked. consideration in h drover. Here enuine kindness: nt ferocity and was like Mungo n the desert. I could learn to e among those tter man than I kindness in a raise to the man Ve were whirled, t feel like taking fter our arrival. With an imagif our old travell. blado, day and

dreadful visions once saw Mr. P. efsteak in a res. ke an impression eat, sitting with wn upon the unnd delivering a on the probable ties of that animan like this resuch as he vividly y he is no opium ams of the slimy ng in comparison den beast. Should ary, he will agree wrote thus on he swine. One of dinous and filthy rse, being strong affording a very apt to produce scrofulous dis-EYAN.

the Hartford rried life of the is wife :- "Durnis wife receives ing do they find each others coment from home-Saturday until lay of each week all her husbands acts not merely amanuensis, but her own responwell acquainted in his affairs, that it is a rare ult him in anf a corresponwenty letters a

XILES.

the mines are e, and political he murderer for ent and honest otism, are deeme punishment of see the light of ll the year round b, extracting silhe eyes of tasks not to spare ed by sentries, at the bottom of rs are railed off angs of twenty. ses hewn out of

-into which they s.....They have -Christmas and days, including until exhausted se of their limbs, to die in the inthe quicksilver man of thirty arian, but some ruggle for ten as served in the return home. in the way of and work in the promise of this industry, which the lash to main-

INTERNATIONAL BIBLE LESSONS.

SECOND QUARTER: STUDIES ABOUT THE KINGDOM OF JUDAH.

B. C. 707. LESSON VI. THE CAPTIVES IN BABYLON; or, Favor for the Faithful. Dan. 1. 8-17. May 12.

EXPLANATORY.

VERSE 8. DANIEL. One of the noblest personages in Bible history, eminent for his exalted rank, his pure character, and his high inspiration. He belonged to a noble, perhaps to a branch of the royal family in Judah, and was in the company of the princes who were carried captive to Babylon in the reign of Jehoiakim, B. C. 607, probably as hostages for the good conduct of those left behind. At the court of Nebuchadnezzar, his talents and character, aided by the favor of God, brought him into notice and honor. He interpreted the visions of the great king, and was advanced to high position, which he retained through all the changes of dynasty, until the reign of Cyrus. He lived to witness the return of his people from captivity, B. C. 536, but from his extreme age remained in Chaldea until his death, which must have taken place soon after. Purposed in his heart. It was a solemn, deliberate resolution, springing from the conscience, and fixed in the will. Noble deeds spring from noble determinations. What every age needs is young men like Daniel, who "dare to do right." Notice how this one man's purpose influenced others to the same course. Would not defile himself. 1. Because the Jewish law was very strict in reference to food. and the royal tables contained meats unceremonially "unclean." 2. At every banquet an oblation of food and drink was offered to the gods, thus making the partakers worship idols. 3. The food was often a part of idol sacrifices, hence to eat it would indirectly sanction idolatry. 4. The rich food of the palace tended to excess and corruption of morals. The luxury of Babylon was a great cause of its fall. 5. The purpose of the king may have been to make these young Jews satisfied with the place and forgetful of their own land. 6. Perhaps Daniel deemed banqueting and feasting insuitable in captives who were in secret mourning for Zion. The wine. Drunkenness led to Babylon's overthrow: for it was captured cated at a feast. The youths of our land can make no better resolution than to abstain from every thing that can lead to intemperance. Every year twelve hundred millions of dollars are spent in the United States for strong drinks, and sevency thousand people perish per annum as the results of its use. Requested. A gentle, respectful address may accompany a firm purpose-" the velvet glove over an iron hand." The utmost courtesy is not inconsistent with the strongest will. Prince of the eunichs. Named Ashpenaz. He was the officer in charge of the young princes, and responsible to the govern-

ment for their health and safety. 9, 10. God had brought. Whatever honor and affection we receive from men is the gift of God; for which he should be praised, and not ourselves be flattred. Favor and tender love. The gentleness and attractive character of Daniel, aided by the rare personal beauty of Daniel (verse 4) gained affection. We should aim for such a character as will not only please God, but will also win the regard of men. I fear my Lord. The king, having given orders concerning the food of the young men, might be enraged if he found his commands disobeyed, and, after the arbitrary manner of Oriental despots, without stopping to ascertain all the facts, might send the officer at once to the scaffold. Worse liking. Looking not so well. Children. Here, as frequently in the Bible, used to denote young men. Of your sort. Of your class or circle.

11, 12. MELZAR. Not a proper name, but an official title, signifying "steward." He was the officer in charge under Ash penaz. Hananiah, Mishael, and Azariah. Daniel's three companions, whose names had been changed by the king of Shadrach, "messenger of the king." Meshach, "a ram," or "servant of the god Sheshach." Abed-nego, "servant of the god Nego." Prove. Put the matter to test. The faith which comes from personal experience is built upon the strongest foundation. Pulse. A general torm, expressing anything grown from seeds, hence used with reference to all kinds of vegetable food. Water. A wise choice, in preference to the brain-consuming liquors of the king's table. If the people of our land would try the same test, half a million paupers and thirty-five million dollars spent in their support every year would be saved by the nation. (Teacher, urge your class to join " Daniel's Temperance Society.")

13, 14. BE LOOKED UPON. A fair test, to place these young abstainers beside those who partook of the royal banquets, and see which company presented the most healthy and vigorous appearance. No person who avoids intoxicants, ever need dread comparisons with those who indulge in worldly dissipations. He consented. A courteous request obtained favor which might have been denied to a peremptory demand. Proved them. They lost the delights af the banquets, the company of the revellers, the toothsome viands, and the delicious wines. They gained vigor of body, freshness of complexion, and strength of mind. It is an old saying that, "Loaden stomachs make leaden brains." Their consciences were kept in peace, their God was honored, and their companions held them in respect.

15, 16. FAIRER AND FATTER. The face is often the mirror of the soul. The glutton, the drunkard and the debauchee carry the stamp of their deeds upon their features. A depraved character corrupts even the flesh which covers it. The fair faces and vigorous frames of these young men came partly from their simple diet, partly from their pure life, but more than all else from the blessing of their God. 'A crust of God's carving is better than a banquet of our own providing."—Beadle. Took away the portion. Thus the ten days' trial deepened into their habit for three years, at the expiration of which time they were presented to the king.

17. GOD GAVE THEM KNOWLEDGE. Though their strength of intellect and literary acquirements were the result of hard study, yet it was the gift of God. Teacher, look to God for power to understand. to instruct and to apply his word! Learning and wisdom. One word means information, the other skill in the use of it. Not every learned man is a wise man. Understanding in all visions. Ocheiromancy, or the interpretation of dreams was a subject of study among the Chaldean sages, who had reduced it to a science, with certain fixed rules. By divine power this young Hebrew captive obtained a knowledge far surpassing theirs, who deemed themselves masters of their art. Dreams. At this time dreams and visions rarely possess any significance, being generally the vagaries of thought during sleep. But in ancient days, before the Scriptures were fully written, or the Spirit of God so abundadtly bestowed, in the darkness of nature, God gave to men the flickering light of an instruction through these means. We do not possess it, because we do not need it, having a more sure guide.

GOLDEN TEXT: A good understanding have they all that do his commandments.

DOCTRINAL SUGGESTION: Fidetity to

The next lesson is Dan. 2, 36-45.

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

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THE WESLEYAN

SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1878.

THE ANNUAL CONFERENCES AS MEMORALIZING BODIES.

We will soon learn that the Annual Conference is a rather despotic advocate, regarding the General Conference as a jury or an executive powerthat it is a strenuous plaintiff, considering the larger body as an arbiter in the vexed questions of individual rights. That these are the relations, to a certain extent, which the annual and quad-Conferences are intended to hold to each other, cannot be doubted; yet it is possible so far to err in the judgment of what may constitute General Conference authority, that the real functions of the Annual Conference may be overlooked and its time sadly wated.

Let it be fully admitted that the Annual Conference has a perfect right to memoralize, to indicate, to outline work for the General Conference. It may, indeed, be concluded that, to secure the healthful working of our system, such suggestive action, especially at this time, is absolutely necessary. We are in the first era of an experiment in ecclesiastical government; one which, with all its defects, is yet very satisfactory in results up to the present time. East and west, all eyes have been upon the movements of this new machinery. Where it works smoothly, and where it causes friction, has been carefully noted. There will be a disposition for tinkering everywhere; the main difficulty will be to restrain numerous and impulsive hands from throwing the engine out of gear by going to extremes, and manipulating in too many directions. A conviction forces itself upon us that this general Conference will be more important than the previous one, perhaps more important than future ones, not only for the remedies it is to provide, but for the prudence and caution it is to teach. Let us not, therefore, err in the way of multiplying reforms, to begin with. Let it not be foolishly imagined that General Conference will require all our inventive genius to help it in finding work for fourteen or sixteen days' discussion and legislation. Frivolous matters should be ruled out of order promptly in cutting out work for General Conference. It would be well, indeed, to save time, that a sage committee should be early appointed in each Annual Conference, to prepare recommendations, to suggest what ought to be taken up, and what left in abeyance. During the General Conference of the M. E. Church, which met at Baltimore two years ago. we noticed that the very multiplicity of Annual Conference memorials and suggestions served to provoke a general dislike to taking up the subjects, bey ond a few of the more important, till it was too late. Then came, what always follows where legislation is crowded, a " slaughter of innocents,"—the work of grave discussions in many an Annual Conference went to fill the dusty archives-whatever that may mean-of the General Conference.

Yet, considerable memoralizing or recommending ought to be attempted. The higher body will naturally look for instruction and suggestion from its subordinate Conferences. In the East, particularly, a new discipline, involving official methods altogether strange to us, has been in existence four years. Our churches have honestly endeavoured to work by it, even when it disturbed previous management, or came into collision with preconceived notions. But that its intention has been fulfilled to the letter in every instance, no one will attempt to maintain. The discipline will doubtless be a target for much sharp-shooting. Let it not be forgotten that it contains much that is really and professors, without sufficiently admirable, and much that is a decided improvement upon our previous ways hearts which ever throbbed about us. of management. A main difficulty will It has always been a subject of pride to be to harmonize its instructions—to make each section sustain other sections in the letter as well as the spirit of legislation. Where an impossible order, or unmethodistic word or sentence has crept in to the text, let it be ereise can be furnished for the most in-

tellectual and devout fathers of the church than preparing a calmly suggestive paper upon the discipline, bringing its entire sentiment into accord with the genius of Methodism and the word of God. Once perfected, harmonized, simplified, all excuse is taken away as regards the discipline; its must then be obeyed, and its authority accepted as universal. It will save superintendents and higher officers much anxiety, and free them from the charge of caprice, to have the law laid down by the first minds of the church, while they are but its appointed guardians

We have dwelt thus upon the dis cipline, because it involves so many other subjects which must engage the attention of General conference, and as a specimen of what we mean by the hint at prudence in memoralizing. There are general considerations which ought to guide the Annual Conferences, and which we venture to throw out while upon this subject.

Local necessities ought not to be the principal subjects of memorial to General Conference, or the first motive in seeking for change in our economy. True, we reach a knowledge of the real value of our constitution through what we see and know of its operations; but the instances which we regard as defective may be considered of the wisest sort by other men, andin other circumstances. Besides, ours is a connexional system, and all legislation ought to have a very comprehensive bearing. It ought to be more a question of how an end may be reached in governing a church which covers the breadth of a whole continent, than an advantage gained to an individual Conference or section of country. This principle will actuate us still farther. The most remote, as surely as the most contiguous, interests of the church come properly within the consideration of an Annual Conference, when determining what to say for the guidance of General Conference. Schemes of Missions in Japan and the North-west-methods for facilitating transfer between Newfoundland and British Columbia, if thought desirable-what ought to be considered essential in framing a hymn-book for nalf a million worshippers, through coming generation, and which may serve as a bond of unity, at least, between Methodists from Labrador to Vancouver-these, with similar topics, belong alike to each Annual Conference, as within the limits of their prerogative for preparatory discussion and suggestion.

Local considerations ought not, of course, to be altogether passed by. In deliberating upon these the General Conference might see more clearly the practical advantages or disadvantages of any principles involved. But no enquiry ought to be placed on paper, no complaint uttered, which is capable of being solved or the circumstances mitigated at home. General (connexional) suggestions for General Conference. would be our motto.

The WESLEYAN is one of our most velcome visitors. It brings us every Friday morning, not only interesting and important Methodistic News, but also, in its "News in Brief" and "Editorial Notes," a good outline of the general news of the week contained in the secular dailies, The literary articles lately published on "Our Professions," are wel worth reading. The introduction of such reading matter into the WESLEYAN is a step in the right direction. The management of the paper reflects great credit upon the present Editor, through whose efforts its circulation has been largely increased, and its merits as a religious journal well sustained. Every Methodist family should have the WESLEYAN and next to it the Argosy .- Argosy, Mt.

Three fat plums in one loaf! We lift the editorial hat to our classic contemporaries. We once passed three years as Pastor at Sackville, under the anguish of an imagination which saw all the critical eyes and ears of students penetrating to the kindly, generous us ever since, that Mt. Allison is fostering not only the purely intellectual in our young people, but inclining them perpetually to look upon the outside busy, thinking world, with gentle and forbearing dispositions. Its students expunged, or mendel. No better ex- are "gentle-folk" wherever we meet

The Book Steward will regard it as a favor if any one owing the office can send in money before the 10th inst. The pressure just now in business matters makes heavy demands, while there help will be appreciated.

The Maritime Readers, furnished for our schools by Messrs. William Collins Sons & Co., are obtaining a firm hold in our educational work. We are glad of this, as it is certain they are, now that the Sixth Reader completes the supply of such instruction as must tend to foster a wholesome patriotism among our young people, eminently adapted to our free schools here. The Book Room has been sending out large quantities of these excellent school-books.

REV. E. H. DEWART, Editor of the "Guardian," is publishing, we learn, book entitled "Living Epistles," which discusses Christian life and work, and closes with a chapter on "Current Infidelity." This latter topic is made to embrace, in brief, the causes, forms and objections of modern scepticism. Here is a subject worthy of a strong hand and intellect. The man who can awaken the church to see its present dangers, will be as deserving of gratitude as those of other days who disturbed the slumbers of mankind while enemies were at their door. Nothing is so much required to-day in literature and in the pulpit as a clear exposition of what Christianity demands and can produce in human character. That Mr. Dewart can thus instruct as to what we should be ourselves, and what we have to avoid and fear in others, may be confidently believed. His professional work, during several years past, must have qualified him for this form of authorship, seeing, as he has been seeing men and movements through an editor's windows. The book may be orthe Book Rooms at \$1.00.

THERE would seem to be periodical tides in the Baptismal controversy. Buckle, very ingeniously always, fallaciously sometimes, tabulated the returns and retirements of passions for lress, manias for house-burnings. &c. &c. Who shall explain the phenomena of religious polemics? Just now there are two treatises on baptism passing through the press of this office, one a scholarly and exhaustive book, the other a suggestive pamphlet, and there are calls for a series of popular articles on the same subject, which, we are happy to say, will soon greet the eyes of our readers. We would advise the "Messenger" and "Visitor" to get double supplies of heavy ammunition in good time, for a tremendous bombardment sends its first monitory breathings through the air !

IMMENSE preparations are still going forward in English war-material. Torpedoes and torpedo-defences, means of transforming common ships into warcruizers, heavy artillery and ammunition of all sorts, with the enthusiastic drilling and calling in of regiments and officers at home and abroad-all this looks ominous. We wish there was no necessity for it all: but, as in cases where a policeman is obliged to step in with pistols and hand-cuffs, there would seem to be need that terror should strike in upon the European hordes bent upon disturbing the international peace. To prevent war, Britain prepares for war. Should it be forced upon her, she is ready.

A STIRRING debate came up recently in the English House of Commons, involving the morality of field-sportshunting, racing, &c. There were always evils connected with the more robust exercises of our British ancestors; but still those open-air games kept them vigorous and brave for all contingencies. It would be a grand result if, with the abolition of wild, natural customs, our race could brought to keep up the physical strength in some sensible way. The great danger in our time is that, through intense study and seclusive habits on the part of professional men. and by yielding too much toward the grinding, grasping demands of business among the trading populations (for we are now becoming, in fact, what Napo-

leon insinuated—" A nation of shopkeepers") a deterioration may follow which shall secure the accomplishment of McAulay's prophecy as to the New Zealander on London Bridge. How to is but little money coming in. Any keep up alike the mental, moral and physical condition of the nation, is a question worthy of both thought and legislative provision.

> Ir will be seen that the property of the late Rev. J. Snowball, is advertized in our columns for sale. This is a beautiful place, surrounded by a delightful country, in the very center of the classic associations of Sackville. Some one will obtain a pleasant home.

THE MIRAMICHI PRESBYTERY furnishes to the Presbyterian Witness of last week a Report, by four of its members, on the Escuminac Church. Some months ago we called attention to a letter of complaint in the same paper, alleging that Presbyterians had been unjustly dealt with in a village in the Miramichi district, by the appropriation to Methodism of a church which was designed to be on the "free" principle. The Report in the Witness of last week seems to be a reply to a letter which Rev. H. McKeown sent us that time for publication. The Report is lengthy. It avers that the settlement, which was chiefly Presbyterian, and had no Methodist family, did not petition for a Preacher, that the appointment of one was not looked for; and it clearly hints that there was unfair dealing in the preparation of the Deed conveying the church to the Methodist body, though the Committee themselves admit that, at a public meeting it was resolved "to deed it to the Methodist Church, two still objecting," &c. The Report proceeds to furnish information which scarcely bears upon the question at issue, but must have been inspired by some peculiar motive-namely, that dered at once, as it will be on sale in "Mr. Williams and his successor. Mr. Thomas, though both are lay preachers, administered the sacrament of Baptism." Our brethren might afford to let Methodists manage their own matters of discipline. However, this whole subject has now assumed a shape which necessitates an enquiry on the part of the Miramichi District, with such deliverance by the New Brunswick Conference as shall effectually set the minds of the Miramichi Presbytery at rest, either by apologizing if any wrong has been done designedly, or teaching them, in the event of their error, that sister churches will not readily brook uncharitable charges even from those who assume to underrate their agencies. The Presbytery, one would imagine, could have found access to the ear and heart of the New Brunswick Conference without rushing into print with a scandal. They have appealed to the public; let the public now have all ne-

A LETTER FROM NEWFOUNDLAND.

cessary information on both sides.

DEAR MR. EDITOR-

Our usually quiet capital passed through the first exciting period of the season little more than a month ago, when several thousands of active, able-bodied men from the settlements and outports of the island, reported themselves for the sealing vovage. Water street was thronged for about ten days with the brave fellows moving to and fro preparing for the 10th March, appointed by law for steamers setting out, or in a few cases, where the owners feared God and remembered the Sabbath day to keep it holy, for an early start on the 11th, no outsider capable of appreciating rare specimens of the genus 'homo" could look upon the fine physiques of these picked youth without admiration: and no man, actuated by the noble impulses of our holy religion, could regard the influx of so many fellow men into our city about to embark on so perilous an enterprize without bidding them in the best sense "God speed." Indeed during their stay amongst us religious services assumed very great additional interest. Sermons adapt themselves to the times; for as soldiers are wont to be prepared to do their duty on the battle-field. so preachers at this time exhort those, called by Providence to serve the country on treacherous icefields, to be found ready for every line" aright, it is not optional, neither in issue, and be determined each to perform the cases of ministers nor members, where a noble part, by the exhibition of manly ther they will attend to this matter or not. courage and every Christian grace. Prayer meetings and all social services grade | 89, 90. Art. 6-8. It is simply a shame to high. The writer cannot but think, if a any brother, to make over any such from respectable deputation from the Western ble to his successor—no matter whether members of the Central Missionary Board he found the grievance already on his Ois-

Terra, at some of these recent religious gatherings, to see our church thronged with eager, fervent, or if you please enthu. siastic worshippers, and to hear the sim. ple, earnest, direct testimony to the power of Godliness upon the hearts of hundreds anxious to avow themselves trophies of grace won in many instances on our remote mission stations, their report would have been a favorable bearing upon the maintenance and extension of Methodist Missions in this island. At all events gratitude filled his heart for such witnesses of the adaptation of Methodism to meet the spiritual necessities of these toilers on the sea, and so fit them for the hardships and dangers of their arduous and precarious avocation. The entire sealing fleet this spring consisted of 77 vessels of an aggregate tonnage of 15829 tons; it included 26 steamships and carried 8808 men. This shows an increase over the past year of 2712 tons and 1368 men-and a very large investment of means and labour in this important industry, which when successful proves a valuable auxiliary to the ordinary income of our fishermen. For some time past excitement has again run high, as the retnrn of the fleet has heen expected by many deeply interested in its success. Five steamers have arrived with good fares; some others have been reported as having done well, there is ground for fearing that the prizes of this contingent business will this year be comparative few. The unfavorable weather that we had so long must have proved unpropitious for the sealing voyage.

The Legislature is still convened. Perhaps amongst the most beneficial measures of the last session will be the arrangements made for bringing the French shore (so called) under a condition of law and order, and giving the inhabitants representation in our Legislature. Hitherto progress has been greatly retarded in this section of the colony by the anomalous state of things, that has prevailed. From the way these now shape, there is ground for hoping that settlement will be increased and the resources of this most promising and extensive portion of our coast turned to good advantage.

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The Report of the Superintendent of Methodist Day School has been presented to the Legislature, and shows very gratifying improvement during the past year. Besides our popular Academy here, and an efficient grammar school at Carbonear.there were eighty-five schools in operation last year or fifteen more than the previous year. School property increased in value, attendance of scholars improved in regularity schools gradually are becoming more efficient, teachers are striving by diligent study and devotion to their work to render themselves worthy of their profession, needful school requisites have been in many instances obtained a more promising class of pupil teachers offer themselves for professional training, and great success has attended the model school. In short in every department of our Educational work very incouraging results have followed and on every aspect, beyond any question, great progress for the year is apparent. Very much yet remains to be done; nevertheless, if improvements go forward for a few years more in Methodist Schools (I have reason to believe the same in regard to Church of England Schools) at the rate at which they have been advancing for the past two years, I doubt not, but few years will pass, before many of our public schools will compare favourably with those of the Maritime Provinces. Without offering a word for or against the principle of sub-division which some condemn indiscreetly forgetting that it is the outcome of the separate school system rather than its cause or occasion, one thing, facts incontrovertible prove, namely, that in efficiency and results the Protestant Schools of Newfoundland now compare most favorably with those in existence when the regime of Educational Boards, nominally united out practically divided.

St. John's, April 9th, 1878.

CORRESPONDENCE

" For every man shall bear his own burden."-MR. EDITOR :-

As the time of our immigration is drawing near, and many of the brethren are already pluming their wings for other climes, will you allow me to bring to their attention, a matter which it seems to me is a duty binding upon each one of us, viz :- "that we give all diligence to set in order every matter of trouble or dispute which may exist in any of the churches within our Circuits: so that these differences be not handed over to our succes sors to settle." If I read the "Discip-"Shall," is the word, not "may." See p.p. could have been with us in this Neva cuit when he went thither, or whether it

recent religious church thronged you please enthu. to hear the sim. nony to the power earts of hundreds elves trophies of nces on our reheir report would earing upon the ion of Methodist At all events for such witness-Lethodism to meet of these toilers on or the bardships uous and precaritire sealing fleet 77 vessels of an 29 tons; it incluarried 8808 men ver the past year en-and a very s and labour in which when sucauxiliary to the our fishermen. ement has again of the fleet has deeply interested mers have arrivme others have done well, there

sealing voyage. convened. Perbeneficial meawill be the arranging the French condition of law e inhabitants reslature. Hithereatly retarded in y by the anomat has prevailed. v shape, there is ettlement will be ces of this most portion of our antage. perintendent of

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uas been presentd shows very graing the past year. lemy here, and an t Carbonear, there in operation last the previous year. ed in value, attenved in regularity coming more effiving by diligent heir work to renf their profession, es have been in a more promising fer themselves for nd great success chool. In short in Educational work its have followed yond any question, year is apparent. to be done; nenents go forward Methodist Schools e the same in regland Schools) at ave been advancars, I doubt not, before many of compare favouraritime Provinces. d for or against sion which some rgetting that it is rate school sysuse or occasion, rovertible prove, and results the ewfoundland now with those in exe of Educational d out practically G. S. M. 1878.

DENCE

his own burden."-

nigration is drawthe brethren are wings for other e to bring to their h it seems to me each one of us, diligence to set in rouble or dispute of the churches that these differer to our succesad the "Disciptional, neither in or members, whethis matter or not. "may." See p.p. simply a shame to er any such trouo matter whether already on his Oirdifficulty in the way of its removal was ab. when I first saw it. More recently, Mrs. solutely insurmountable; and as compli- Coffin and myself received a peremptory which shall require the removal even of a social tea meeting, at the residence of our "one year man," bence will appear the venerable father, T. A. S. DeWolf, Esq. necessity of such matters' being set in Of course we obeyed the command; and order, from year to year. It is a sad com- on arriving there found the house pretty ment upon any brother, that be has a facility for burking responsibility in such a feast of good things had been enjoyed, cases; leaving his successor to incur anx- Mrs. C, and myself were ordered into a etv, and in many cases ill-will, which are certain corner of the room, and after so apt to attend the effort to arrange standing for a moment, doubtful wherethese quarrels; and which in all justice unto this would grow, our dear Father and henor, ought not to have been put DeWolf advanced towards us, bearing in OFT'A VICTIM. upon him.

FROM "NOVICE" WHO IS NOT A NOVICE.

MR. EDITOR,—The appended questions appeared in the Christian Guardian a few weeks ago. They have not been answered by "you (the editor of the "C. G.") or some others." The West has never been noted for its wisdom. The "wise men come from the East," The wise men are still in the East, and one of them, I take it, presides over the WESLEYAN. I have no such character, thank the Lord, in my church as that to whom these questions have reference. I have known such, and may have to deal with such in the future. and if you can throw any light on this inquiry, you will confer a great favour on me, others, and the "Methodists" in the Yours truly,

NOVICE.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Mr. Editor: - Will you or some others be kind enough to answer the following

questions? 1st. What is the proper disciplinary course to be pursued in the case of member of our Church who has ample means, attends our public services, meets in class, accepts his ticket; but refuses. during the whole year, to contribute anything to the support of the ministers on the circuit?

2nd. Can a member be suspended, dropped or expelled who is able to contribute to the support of the minister but refuses to do so?

3rd. On page 82 of the Discipline it reads as follows:-" The stewards shall meet at least once a quarter previous to the Quarterly Official Meeting, to take an eaxct account of what has been collected for the support of the ministers or preach ers on the circuit, and to recommend to the

4th. Would the latter clause, which have italicized, justify them in recom-mending to the Q. O. M. the suspending, dropping or expelling members who are able but refuse to pay?

By getting light on the above questions, I and others will feel much obliged. METHODIST.

REPLY.—We pass by the playful introduction, and come to the really seri-

ous questions. "The proper disciplinary course" is clearly indicated by the nature of the transgression, or omission rather, referred to. Every candidate for admission to the Methodist Church, comes in by formal acceptance of Weslev's "Rules," which require that each shall contribute to the cause of God according to his ability. That rule, at least. originated with the New Testament. In all bodies corporate, members are obliged to do their share in sustaining the common interests of their institution. If they refuse, they may be compelled by law. Religious organizations do not resort to such measures, but they owe it to themselves, whose aim is unselfish and Christian, to see that obligations are met, and they owe it to any man who is danger of losing his soul by stinginess to see that he perish not at least inside of the church's doors. If bent upon starving himself and others by parsimoniousness, let him die elsewhere than among Christians. We join our correspondent in deep thankfulness that God does not allow our church to be severely afflicted with this form of disease. The church, which helps its members to make money, by giving them good standing and steady habits, ought to share in their pros-

NEWS FROM THE CIRCUITS.

HORTON CIRCUIT.

ME EDITOR-Please allow me to take this method for acknowledging acts of kindness which have been shown us by our dear friends in Wolfwille. At an early stage of our Conferential year, and during my temporary absence from home, a few young men of that place, effected an entrance into my waggon house, removed my waggon to Wolfville, had it painted and upholstered in first class style, and then returned it to its place, so renovated in appearance that of the flower girls, who waylaid the unsus-

well filled with happy looking faces. After his hands a dish of sweet meats, in the shape of about Thirty-five dollars, which he presented to the Pastors wife in behalf of those present; accompanying the gift with one of those kind and sympathetic addresses, which he knows so well how to make. He then demanded a speech from me, which at first I objected to, on the ground that the speech should come from the party receiving the gift; but it seemed to be one of those cases in which the woman should keep silence, and accordingly I ventured to return thanks in my wife's behalf. In their monetary value, these kindnesses are an excellent oil which does not break our heads, but as an index of the hearts of the donors, they are more precious than gold. I am glad to say Baptists and Presbyterians were represented in the gathering, and in the list of donors.

I rejoice to say that the Lord has blessed us, during the past season, with a good measure of visible success, in the work of saving souls. At Wolfville, the Church has been much quickened, and quite a number added, rendering necessary the formation of two new classes. At Avon port a blessed work has been effected. This is re-union ground, and am pleased to say that the dear brethren of the Baptist and Presbyterian Churches, joined most heartily in the services, which have been the means of bringing a goodly number to Jesus, amongst whom there are several young men of unusual promise. In Horton also, there is evidently the beating of a new life pulse; and we labor, and pray, and watch. for the manifestation of the Divine power here 'also.

"Let thy work appear unto thy servants, and thy glory unto their children; and let the beauty of the Lord our God be upon us; and establish thou the work of our hands upon us, yea the work of our hands, establish thou it!" Amen!

J. S. COFFIN.

WELSFORD, N. B .- Our educational meetings were held on the 22nd and 23rd inst., and were well attended. The depu-Quarterly Official Meeting such measures as tation, Rev. Joseph Hart from St. John they may think necessary in order to the prompt payment of the ministers." delivered highly interesting and instructive addresses which told in good collections on both occasions. L. S. J,

> MONCTON. The committee of the course of lectures and concerts recently held in the Methodist church, Moncton, hereby expresses its cordial thanks to the St. John Music Union for the very excellent concert given by them on the evening of the 10th inst.

By order of the committee, G. ALEX. HUESTIS, Sec'y. Moncton, April 22, 1878.

The committee of the course of lectures and concerts recently held in the Methodist church, Moncton, hereby expresses its cordial thanks to Miss Hardman, of Quebec for the valuable services rendered by her in connection with the said concerts. By order of the committee,

G. ALEX. HUESTIS, Sec'y. Moncton, April 22, 1878.

Oxford.—We had a very interesting service at East Leicester, yesterday after noon, I baptized twelve adults, and, including those, received forty persons, who have passed th eusual three months pro bation, into full connexion with the D. W. J.

April 29th 1878.

ARCADIA.-On the 15th about 125 of our friends came and spent the evening with us, leaving substantial testimon y of their sympathy and regard. Our meetings are very interesting and sinners are turning to the Lord. Fifteen are meeting in class at Tusket, and several have joined the classes on the other parts of the circuit. To God be all the glory.

R. TWEEDIE.

CORNWALL, P. E. I .- You will be pleased to learn that we are having a glorious revival of religion at Highfield, on the Malpeque Road, about four miles out of Charlottetown. Over sixty have already professed conversion.

FANCY SALE.—The ladies who have been so actively engaged in preparing for the sale of fancy goods for the benefit of the fund to furnish the new Centenary church should feel encouraged by the large attendance at Hamilton's Hall, last evening, and by the success so far attending their efforts. The hall was crowded all last evening, and certainly the display was such as to warrant a visit. Along one side of the hall and part of another was the fancy table in charge of Mrs. W. A. Lockhart, Miss Brown, Miss Weldon, Miss Bent and others, and on this was apread a good supply of children's clothing and fancy articles, and certainly the prices were very low for the quality of the articles and the quantity of the work put upon them. The reading deek, decorated with moss and fragant with flowers, formed one of the most attractive features of the bazaar, although pro bably the great successes attending this table was due to the irresistible appeals

arose during his own regime-unless the literally, I did not know it, for a moment | pecting visitor in all parts of the room. The refreshment table which was under the superintendence of Mrs. J. A. Temple. was well patronized. The sale will be cations are liable to arise, in our work, summons to attend, on a given evening, a continued again to-night, tea being served at 6.45. The bazaar is well worth a visit. The receipts last evening was as follows :-

> Children's clothing. Fancy Table, Flower Table Refreshment Table Admissions.

> > \$280.53 -News.

HANTSPORT .- On Sabbath the 14th, Rev A D Morton received into the church at Hantsport 6 members who had been on trial 3 months. Baptized one young lady by sprinkling on Sabbath, 21st. Four more were received into full membership. Two young men were baptized by sprink ling. Father Hennigar preached a very excellent discourse in the evening, to one of the most appreciative congregations I have seen at Hantsport. Rev. A. D. Morton, assisted by father Hennigar administered the Lord's Supper to a very large number of communicants at the close of the evening service. Rev. Bro. Morton has been holding special services at Mt. Denison for the last four or five weeks with glorious results. There has been a large ingathering of precious souls. The revival there has not been confined to the young, but some that have passed the three-score years have been made to rejoice in a sin pardoning God. This week special services are being held at Lockhartville with encouraging prospects.

D. A. B. Hantsport, April 23, 1878.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

NOVA SCOTIA.

A man named Eugene Flynn, who was handed over to H. M. S. "Sirius" on the high seas, for being the ringleader in a mutiny on board the Yarmouth ship Arlington. bound to Liverpool, G. B., was brought before the Stipendiary Magistrate at Halifax, last week, when he pleaded guilty and was sentenced to 12 week's imprisonment with hard labor. The man did not appear to be in full possession of his senses, but after medical examination he was pronounced to be of

Diphtheria prevails at Berwick, Kings Co. Several fatal cases have occurred.

Waterman Trask, a truckman, died suddenly at Yarmouth on the 19th inst. He was 66 years of age. He went to his work in the morning in his usual good health, was taken ill at 9 o'clock, and died a short time after.

It is expected that the Triumph will be the flag-ship of Vice-Admiral Sir. E. Inglefield, C. B., who succeeds to the command of the North America and West India Station.

Now, as the weekly steamers of the Allan Company have ceased calling at Halifax for the season, it is interesting to know that from the 12th of December, 1877, to the 22nd of April, 1878, they landed at Richmond wharf, for the Intercolonial Railway and connecting lines, 19,794 tons freight and it is creditable to know that not a package of goods was lost in transit.

Upon the arrival at Philadelphia a few days ago of the British barque Chili, from Havre, it was reported by Capt. Oliver, her com-mander, that the first mate, A. C. Kruise, had fallen on a ring bolt during the voyage and sustained such serious injuries that he died before reaching port. One of the seaman on the Chili made affidavit to the British Consulate that Kruise was killed by the captain, who struck him on the head with an iron brace pin soon after their departure from Havre. As the vessel is an English one, and the captain a British subject no arrest has yet been made, the United States Commissioner awaiting a request for such action from the British Consul.

H. M. S. Challenger, temporary flagship of Rear-Admiral Phillimore, is to be fitted for service as a temporary ship, and will probably come to Halifax to take the place of the old recieving ship Pyramus. She must in-deed require a relief by this time, for she was reported thoroughly worn out and de-cayed fully six years ago. Under these circumstances there is no chance of the old ship coming home again, for few would be found ready to cross the Atlantic in her.

The barque Transit (856 tons, of Annapolis), Capt. A. P. Owen, left Doboy, Ga., with a cargo of timber, on the 17th February, and arrived at Greenock on the 11th March; sailed from Greenock March 27th, and arrived at New York April 20th, making the entire voyage in sixty-two days.

The students of the Presbpterian College, Halifax, have presented Prof. McKnight with a gold watch and chain, value for \$180.

On Sunday morning last, 21st ult., Robert Ross, son of Capt. Ross, of Canning, fell from the foremast head of the schr. Pereaux, off Cape Elizabeth, upon the deck, breaking his arm and receiving other injuries. The vessel ran into Portland and put him in an hospital, and hopes of his recovery are entertained.

On the 1st of April the Way Office at Ecum Secum, Halifax County, was closed, and the way Offices at Carrol's Corner (Halifax) and Port Joli (Queens), were made regular Post

Offices. A fine schooner named the "Reform" was launched on Saturday, 20th inst., from the yard of Messrs. Howitt & McLean, Bridgewater. She is 56 tons register, and will pro-

bably be employed in the coasting trade. The ship James Duncan, Capt. Kickhum, from Liverpool, bound for Charlettetown, went ashore on Sunday morning, about three miles west of Cranberry Island light. She came off again, having sustained little or no damage, and proceeded to her destination.

Mr. John Hunter has just turned out from his foundry, on Sackville St. Halifax, a 400 lb. bell for a bell buoy, to the order of the Marine and Fisheries Departmen. The bell is made of the best bell metal, and is a very creditable piece of workmanship.

NEW BRUNSWICK & P. E. ISLAND.

The Government of New Brunswick have offered a reward of \$400, to any person who shall discover the body of Timothy Mc-Carthy, of Moncton, whom Annie Parker al and leaves a wife and one young child.

leges on oath, was murdered on October 12th last, and his body thrown into the Scadouc river at Shediac.

A St. Stephen despatch to the St. John "Telegraph" says that a little girl, six years old, living at the Union Mills, fell on the floor Monday-week, driving a pair of scissors into heart and causing instant death.

Mr. Z. Ring, a prominent citizen of St. John, N. B., died at Liverpool, G. B., on Wednesday last, to which city he took passage a short time ago to recruit his health. He arrived there on Sunday. His remains will be sent home for interment. He was 61 vears of age.

Messrs. J. & J. Miller & Co., of Derby, have purchased a handsome propellor called the Grip, of Kingston, Ontario. The vessel is fitted up as a pleasure yacht and will, no doubt, prove very fast. The vessel now being built by Mr. Richard Blake, of Chatham, for which engines and boiler are being prepared at the Miramichi Foundry, is intended principally for towing purposes in connection with the factory of Messrs J. & J. Miller, Derby.

The contract for completing the exterior of the Masonic Hall, St. John, has been awarded to Messrs. A. Christie & Co. for the sum of \$32,727. The building, which when completed will cost \$60,000 and with the land \$75,000, has five stores on Germain Street, the other portions being devoted to the use of the order. In appearance it will compare favourably with any similar edifice in the United States and is said to be the best Masonic Hall in Canada.

A correspondent at Hampstead, Queens Co., sends the following to the telegraph: -While Messrs. Jacob and Stephen Smith, father and son, were engaged cutting firewood by horse power at Little River, on the 13th inst., the speed wheel became detached, and in endeavoring to stop the machine they were both severely cut in their left hands by the circulat saw. Mr. Smith, Sr, received an ugly wound between the forefinger and the thumb, cutting to the bone, and his son was badly cut in the palm of the hand. They were attended by Dr. Black, and are doing as well as can be expected.

Mr. James McConchie, while engaged at the same work, on the 15th inst., accidentally had the fingers of his left hand caught between two cog wheels, the flesh being torn from two of them and the bones badly crushed. Dr. J. G. Nugent dressed the wounds The fingers are so badly injured that their amputation may be necessary.

The Dominion Government advertise for tenders for rebuilding the St. John, N. B. Post Office, destroyed in the great fire.

The presses and type for the publication of the "Bay Pilot," the new newspaper, have arrived at St. Andrews, and the first number will be issued on Thursday, May 2nd.

Large quantities of potatoes at St. Andrews for Boston. Messrs. Charles E. Mowatt, Edward Lorimer and Samuel Billings are the principal shippers. Either of them are prepared to purchase all the potatoes that are offered. The early rose potatoes grown in the parishes of St. Andrew's and St. Croix, like the turnips, in consequence of their soundness and good flavor, are much sought after, and command a higher price in the Boston market than any others.

Night trains are to commence running on the express for Boston.

Lieut. Robt. W. Davies, of H. M. S., Endymion, has been premoted to the rank of Commander. He is a son of Hon. Benjamin Davies, of Charlottetown, P. E. I.,.

The St. John "Globe" say the building erected on Prince William street for the Bank of Nova Scotia, "is the handsomest building in that city and an ornament to St. John." It is on the old site of the Bank of British North America, the foundation is of grey granite and the building of freestone, three stories in height, with French roof, slated. It is in every way a well-appointed structure. The fire-proof vault doors were made by R. Flaherty & Co., of St. John. The building is heated by hot water apparatus made by Messrs. Macdonald and Co. of this city. Respecting the architect our contemporary says : -" The architect and builder of the Bank is S. M. Brookfield, Esq., of Halifax, and formerly of this city, and reflects the highest credit upon his taste as an architect and skill as a builder. The whole building from the foundation to the roof is finished in a thorough and tasteful manner, and speaks for itself of the care and studious attention which must have been devoted to it by Mr. Brookfield." A number of Danish Immigrants, who were recently in St. John, passed up river the

other day, en route to New Denmark. A young man, about twenty years of age, named John Curtis, belonging to Dunlap Settlement, was killed at Mill Stream while assisting to break a landing of logs. Some hundreds of the logs passed over his body, carrying him forward into the river and killing him instantly. It is reported also that a man named Deague was killed at Belledune two days ago, in a somewhat similar manner. but particulars are wanting.

Harbor Inspector O'Brien caught some Straight Shore fishermen violating the Sabbath. He read them a lecture on how they should observe the Lord's Day, and promised

to overlook their wrong doing this time. In the Commons, on Saturday evening, the Premier stated that the St. John Savings Bank would be completed within a year, and that the erection of the other buildings would follow The three, Customs, Post Office and Savings Bank-would cost \$500,000. Freestone would be used throughout, because granite does not stand fire so well. The Custom House foundation had cost \$23,000 so far; the plan had just been completed, and tenders for building were about to be asked.

UPPER PROVINCES.

Canadian visitors to Paris this summer will do well to remember that Canada is not in the Postal Union so far as France is concerned. and the postage on letters weighing fifteen grammes (a little over half an ounce) is fortyfive centimes, not thirty, the charge to almost every other country. Inattention to this will not only cause the amount paid in France to be forfeited, but will entail a fine of sixteen cents on the correspondent in Canada.

Last week, at Galt, a young man named David Scott had occasion to take quinine for neuralgic pains, but when sending his order to the druggist by mistake wrote "morphine." The mistake not having been discovered, he took about four and a-half grains, as he in tended to do of the quinine, and despite every exertion of the medical men who were hastily summoned, he succumbed after about twelve hours of insensibility. Deceased was the son of Mr. John Scott, the well known drover, Mr. Ogle, the "Times" correspondent, who

Mr. Thomas Cramp has been elected chairman of the Montreal Harbor Board, in place of the late Hon John Young.

It is understood that, by order of the Government, telephones have been put into the Central Prison, Toronto, connecting that institution with their hospital. They have been tested and work most satisfactorily.

The Welland Railway Company is doing a ively freight business just now owing to the late opening of the Canal. Immense quantities of merchandise and grain are being lightered over the roads, and trains are running steadily at all hours of the day and night.

Under date of April 18 we learn the following facts from Winnipeg. Immigrants are are commencing to pour in, and land hunters are spreading all over the country. Over three hundred people start for the little Saskatchewan country this week, while Mr. Prittie. of Toronto, is conducting a colony of first class settlers. Three days rain has kept the immigrants in Winnipeg. There is fine weather now, and they are moving out. The populatien of Manitoba is increasing at the rate of about one thousand per week. Fort Saskatchewan advices report the ground fit for ploughing and the ice in the river break up on the twenty-second of March. Each steamer leaving Winnipeg carries large consignments of wheat for England.

The Rev. John Pearson, Assistant Rector of Holy Trinity, Toronto, and who was for several years Sub-Dean of the Cathedral, Fredericton, has been made the recipient of a purse containing \$225 as an Easter offering from his congregation, in testimony of their appreciation of his services amongst them.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A scare caused by Russian declarations of privateering is reported as having a depressing influence on British shipping interests on the continent. The "Standard" says that at Antwerp, Rotterdam. Hamburg and Bremen, merchants, in cases where a voyage of any length is anticipated, are refusing to consign their goods in ships flying the British flag. The critical state of relations between Engtween England and Russia has caused the Liverpool Sailing Ship Mutual Indemnity Associations to enter into preliminary engagements for the establishment of special associations to provide funds for the payment of losses incurred by its members through the capture or destruction of their vessel by acts

Three thousand miners met at Uddington, Scotland, yesterday, and resolved to demand an advance of a shilling per day of the masters of all Scotch colleries, and if the demand s refused to strike work on the 2nd May.

The defalcation of George T. Hathway, of the Border City and Sagamore Mill corporations of Fall River, Mass., amount, so far as known, to upwards of \$700,000. One firm in Fall River is ruined. The First National Bank of Boston, holds \$15,000 of Hathaway's notes against the Border City Corporation, and it is supposed that many other notes are out. It is said that he has been playing into the hands of Chace, the defaulting treasurer of the Union Mills Corporation of the same place.

the E. & N. A. Railway on May 6th. They A disgraceful riot occurred in Dublin on are to leave St. John at 9 o'clock, and arrive the 10th inst., on the occasion of the funeral at Bangor next morning in time to connect of the late Earl of Letrim. A body of half the church in anticipation of the arrival of the funeral procession, and on its appearance, despite the presence of a number of policemen, the mob made a rush at the hearse and maltreated the mourners. Reinforcements of police were summoned, and eventually the coffin was with difficulty carried into the church.

> On the 10th ult., shortly after three o'clock, the extensive printing and publishing works in Hope Park Crescent, Edinburg, of the well known firm of Messrs. Thomas Nelson & Sons, were destroyed by fire. The damage to buildings, plant, and stock is estimated at from £150,000 to £200,000, scarcely one half of which is covered by insurance. About 700 men, women and children have been thus thrown out of employment, but arrangements have been made by which a number of the employes will be enabled shortly to resume work, all the stereotype plates of the firm's series of school books and other important publications having been saved through being stored in a fire-proof building at the back of the works. The loss is estimated at about one million of dollars, only one half of which is covered by insurance.

John Gordon, of Cluny, one of the best landlords in Scotland, is dead. He owned 107,533 acres of land, and at the time of his disease was engaged in the construction of a harbor for the Banffshire fishermen, upon which he was spending some £50,000 per year.

A message from the Queen has been forwarded by the Admirality to the relatives of the officers who were lost in the Eurydice, together with a letter conveying an expression of their lordships' deep regret at the sad

Considerable surprise has been caused in England by the announcement that Professor Clifford of Exeter has joined the Catholic Church. He was educated at Cambridge, where he took high honors and was second wrangler of his year, and a short time ago became professor of applied mathematics and mechanics in University College, London.

The French are building six formidable vessels for coast defence, of which a sample, the Touncre, is already completed. It carries two 23 ton guns, and both the turret and the guns are worked by hydraulic machinery. Iwo vessels on the plan of the English Thunderer, but larger, are building at Toulon, which are so constructed as to mount 46-ton guns on the broadside, four of which are to be mounted on each vessel.

The sealing steamer Micmac, formerly known as the Inman steamer City of Halifax, was totally wrecked at White Bay, Nfld., on the 18th inst., having been crushed in the ice, she had secured only 1,000 seals and was considered an "unlucky" vessel. The vessel and outfit were valued at £60,000. She was owned n Newfoundland.

Thomas A Edison, the inventor of the Phonograph, is to contribute to the May-June number of the "North American Review" an article entitled "The Phonograph and its future," in which he will state what has been accomplished with the wonderful instrument and what may reasonably expect-

Gen. Meinman, of the Russian army, died from typhon sever at St. Petersburg.

The British Government have made a demand for the delivery of the murderers of was recently murdered in Thessaly.



WESLEYAN' ALMANAC MAY, 1878.

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

Date.	Day of Week.	SUN			Tde		
		Rises	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets.	HH
1			7 0	4 5 4 29	11 11 11 56	6 17 7 23	7 21 7 58
3	Thursday	4 53	$\begin{array}{ccc} 7 & 1 \\ 7 & 2 \end{array}$	5 1	A 46	8 31	8 24
3	Friday	4 51	$\begin{array}{ccc} 7 & 2 \\ 7 & 4 \end{array}$	5 41	1 38	9 35	8 57
4	Saturday	4 50	7 5	6 32	2 34	10 36	9 33
5	SUNDAY	4 48	7 6	7 34	3 31	11 28	10 9
3	Monday	4 46	7 7	8 43	4 28	m'rn	10 49
7	Tuesday		7 8	9 58	5 23	0 13	11 35
8	Wednesdy	4 43	7 9	11 13	6 14	0 48	m'rn
9	Thursday	4 42	7 10	A 28	7 4	1 15	0 31
0	Friday	4 41	7 11	1 45	7 54	1 40	1 40
2	Saturday SUNDAY	4 39	7 13	3 2	8 43	2 3	2 55
	Monday	4 38	7 14	4 19	9 34	2 24	4 10
3	Tuesday	4 37	7 15	5 39	10 28	2 49	5 11
5	Wednesdy	4 36	7 17	6 59	11 24	3 17	6 5
3	Thursday	4 35	7 18	8 16	m'rn	3 49	6 55
7	Friday	4 34	7 19	9 26	0 24	4 32	7 43
3	Saturday	4 33	7 20	10 24	1 25	5 24	8 29
9	SUNDAY	4 32	7 21	11 9	2 25	6 26	9 14
)	Monday	4 31	7 22	11 39	3 20	7 31	10 (
	Tuesday	4 30	7 23	mo'r.	4 12	8 45	10 43
8	Wednesdy	4 29	7 24	0 12	4 59	9 46	11 27
3	Thursday	4 28	7 25	0 32	5 41	10 50	A 16
ı	Friday	4 27	7 26	0 54	6 24	11 54	1 8
	Saturday	4 27	7 27	1 11	7 4	A 57	2 7
ı	SUNDAY	4 26	7 28	1 28	7 43	1 58	3 13
	Monday	4 25	7 29	1 47	8 24	3 1	4 16
	Tuesday	4 24	7 30	1 6	9 5	4 4	5 10
ľ.	Wednesdy	4 24	7 31	2 31	9 51	5 11	6 (
ł	Thursday	4 23	7 31	3 0	10 39	6 18	6 41
1	Friday	4 22	7 32	3 40	11 32	7 24	7 29

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

High water at Pictou and Jape Tormentine, 2 hrs and 11 minutes LATER than at Halifax. At Annapolis, St. John, N.B., and Portland, Maine, 3 hours and 25 minutes LATER, and at St. John's, Newfoundland 20 minutes EARLIER than at Halifax. At Charlettetown, 2 hours 54 minutes LATER. At Westport, 2 hours 54 minutes LATER. At Yarmouth, 2 hours 20 minutes LATER.

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

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

APPEEL FOR ARE TO THE SEX TANT OF THE BRICK MEET-INGOUSE

A later version of a piece which will bear reprinting. Copied from the Detroit Tribune, and inserted by request of a presiding Elder, and especially because it jumps with our humor. O how this editor has been persecuted by cruel sextants!] -Nashville Ad.

O sextant of the meetinouse, with sweeps, And dust, or is supposed to! and makes

And lites the gas, and sumtimes leaves a in wich case it smells orful-worse than

lamp·ile; And rings the bel and toles when men to the grief of surviving pardner, and

sweeps pathes; sweeps patnes; And for the servaces gits \$100 per annum Wich them that thinks deer, let 'em tr Getin up before starlite in all wethers

Kindlin fires when the wether is as cold As zero, and like as not grean wood for

I would n't be hired to do it for no some. But o Sextant! there are 1 kermoddity Wich's more than gold, wich doant cost Worth more than any thing exsep the

Sole of Mann: I mean pewer Are, sextant i mean pewer Are!

O it is plenty out o dores, so plenty it What on airth to do with itself. but flies

Scatterin leavs and blowin off men's hatts in short, it's jest "free as are" out dores. But o sextant, in our church its scarce as

scarce as bank bills when aginte beg for mischuns. Wich some say is purty often (taint no-Wat i give aint nothin to nobody;) but o

sextant, u shet 560 men, wimmen and children, Speshaly the latter in a tite place Some has bad breths, none aint 2 swete, Some is fevery, some is scroflous, some

aint over clean; But every 1 on them breethes in & out and out and in Say 50 times a minit, or 1 million and

half breths an hour. How long will a Church full of are last at that rate. I ask you; say 12 minutes, and then what's

Why then they must brethe it all over again. And then agin, and so on, till each has

At least 10 times, and let it up again, and wants more. The same individible dont have the priv

of breathen his own are, and no one else, Each one must take whatever comes to O Sextant, doant youknow our lungs is

To blo the fier of life, and keep it from going out; and how can bellusses blo without wind.

And aint wind are? i put it to your con schens. Are is the same to us as milk to babies. Or water is to fish, or pendlums to clox. Or roots and sirbs unto an injun Doctor, Or little pill unto an omepath,

Or boys to girls. Are is for to brethe What signifies who preaches if I cant brethe Wats Pol? Wats Pollus? to sinners Ded for want of breth? why sextant, when

Its only cause we cant brethe no morethat's all.

And now, o sextant, let me beg of you 2 let a lettle are into our church. (Pewer are is certin proper for the pews) And do it weak days and Sunday tew— It aint much treuble—only make a hole And the are will come in of itself;

(It luvs to cum in whare it can get warm;) And o how it will rouse the people up, And speerit up the preecher, and stop

And yawns and fidgits as effectooal As wind on the dry Boans the Proffit tells of.

A BIT OF MARRIED EXPERIENCE.

A writer in the Christian Union says. "I married my wife about thirty-five years ago. The ceremony was performed about seven o'clock in the morning. Before returning that evening we had a talk with each other, and the result has sweetened our lives. We agreed with each other that each would be watchful and careful, never by word or action to hurt the feelings of the other. We were both young, both hot-tempered both positive in our likes and dislikes, and both somewhat exacting and inffexible-just the material for a life of conjugal warfare. Well for a few years we found it hard work to always get along by our agreement. Occasionally (not often) a word or look would slip off the tongue or face before it could be caught or suppressed; but we never allowed the sun to go down upon our wrath. Before retiring at night, on such occasions, there were always confessions and forgiveness, and the culprit would be more careful in the future. Our tempers and dispositions became gradually more and more congenial, so that after a few years we came to be one in reality, as the marital ceremony had pronounced us nominally. In thinking back we find that for more than twenty years our little agreement has been unbroken and there had been no occasion for confession or forgiveness. In business we have had our adversity and prosperity, failure and success. We have brought up a family of children, and now have our grand children about us, and we are simple enough to believe that we have better children and grand childbecause of our little agreement. Under such a contract, religiously kept, no illnatured children will be reared, and no boys will find the streets and bar-rooms more pleasant than home. To make good wife or husband requires the cooperation of both."

When I was in my first parish I had class of young pupils whom I questioned about my sermons. Thus I knew what parts were best remembered, and I found that they were the illustrations. So I resolved never to shoot off an arrow without winging it.—Guthrie.

A very tall, thin Highlander said that he "had a cold in his head, originatng in wet feet." She looked at him slowly from head to foot and back agian as if measuring the distance the cold had to travel and then ejaculated. "Gracious me! you must have wet your feet some time last year."

THE SINKING SEAMAN.

The Rev. M. C. Osborne, speaking at a Wesleyan Seaman's Mission, said When the Channel Fleet was in the Mersey some years ago the quarterly lovefeost was being held on a Sunday afternoon in one of their chapels, and a number of bluejackets came up and asked permission to enter. They were allowed to do so. It was arranged that a tea-meeting should be held on the following Tuesday evening, and they were asked to invite all the religious men of the fleet to tea. About thirty or forty attended, and made most remarkable statements (which he got a short hand writer to take down, but which it was afterward thought unadvisable to publish,) illustrating the remark he had made, that a converted seaman was a missionary. One or two religious seamen aftewa rd invited their shipmates to a meeting held in Pitt street Chanel, when between thirty and forty men belonged to one ship were converted to God. A ship was wrecked sometime ago on the British coast, and when it was supposed all on board had got safely to shore it was found that one man was entangled in the wreck and was endeavouring to cut himself away wi.h a knife; but he could not succeed, and those on shore were unable to send him any help. A Christian minister who had been saved shouted through a speaking trumpet, · Look to Jesus man!" He was a Christian mariner, and in that terrible extremity they could hear wafted on the wind, in the pauses of the storm !

Jesus Lover of my soul Let me to thy bosom fly. While the nearer waters roll, While the tempest still is high; Hide me. O my Savionr hide. Till the storm of life be past: Safe into the haven guide, O receive my soul at last!

He then sank with the ship beneath the waves. Men who were exposed to such dangers had a claim upon their utmost smypathy and most strenuous efforts, and he trusted they would not be withheld.

A PLEA FOR DEVOTIONAL EX-ERCISES.

Preaching is not to be underrated but it is of no greater importance than the devotional exercises. There is no more ground for regarding the singing, prayer and reading as merely introductory and subservient to the sermon. than for regarding the sermon as merely complementary and subservient to them. The different portions of the service stand equal in value to one another. The devotional exercises should be made interesting in themselver-entirely apart from their relation to the sermon. Spurgeon's power as a preacher, it is said, is equaled by his ability in conducting the other parts of the service. His guidance in prayer, his command in the singing, and his Scripture readings, are of such power, that it has been said that if one could be present at only part of the service in Spurgeon's church, he might better lose the sermon than not be present at the other exercises. Some ministers of but moderate preaching gifts have had such skill and power in these other respects, that it was a coveted pleasure and profit to have them lead the service of God's house .-

" ONLY SLEEP TO HIM."

Do you think the little girl was really dead?" asked the teacher of a class of neglected looking boys, gathered in from the lanes, who had been painfully toiling to read through the story of Jairus' daughter.

"Please, 'm, I think she was," answered a ragged little fellow at the end

"Why then, do you think, did the Lord Jesus say she was sleeping?" "Please, 'm, it was only sleep to Him,

He could wake her so easy." "Only sleep to Him." How sweet the thought, that terrible as death is to us, with its icy chill, its gloomy pallor, its dust and ashes, and corruption, it is

'only a sleep to Him" who can wake

the slumberer with His slightest word. Let us then bury our dead in hope. Gloomy as death seems to us, "i is only a sleep to Him." and the hour is coming when all that are in their graves shall hear the voice of the Son of God' and shall come forth, and those who sleep in Jesus shall be caught up to

meet the Lord in the air, and so be for

ever with the Lord.

Ir a child finds itself in want of any thing it runs in and asks its father for it. Does it call that doing its father a service? If it begs for a toy or a piece of cake, does it call that serving its father? That with God is prayer. Mere begging is not serving. God likes mere begging as little as you do. He likes honest servants, not beggars.—Ruskin

PRAYER AND TALE .- A good test of the spiritual temperature of a prayer meeting is the number of prayers offered in comparison with the little speeches made. Where people value prayer and feel its need, and want to pray-they pray. Where people think that prayer is a good thing, and that there ought to be more of it, and that it is a good thing to talk about—they talk. It is a hopeful sign when everybody in a prayer meeting is ready to pray. It is not so hopeful when everybody is urging everybody else to prav. The week of prayer or the week of talk -which is as it?-has registered the spiritual temperature in many a prayer mee ting-S. S. Times.

Aunt E-was trying to persuade little Eddy to retire at sundown. "You see my dear how the little chickens go to roost at that time." "Yes, Aunty," replied Eddy, "but the old hea always goes with them."

STANLEY'S COMING BOOK.

iourney across Africa, and at present he the supplies are mostly drawn from the is doing so with characteristic energy. surrounding country. During the sum. He rises early, works all day, and as his mer of 1877 flowers were received faom labours during the day are constantly seventy-eight towns, amounting to 73,823. broken in upon by numerous callers, he bouquets, and fruits also, which were dismakes up for any such loss of time by tributed in more than "one hundred hose toiling on frequently till the small hours pitals, homes, missions, prisons and in. of the morning. Already a large portion dustrial schools, besides 11,000 to the sick of his manuscript is in the printer's in tenement houses." The work for 1878 hands, and it seems quite certain that if has begun with a social reunion held in his health does not fail he will accomplish the hall of the society, No. 239 Fourth the Herculean task he has set, writing in Avenue, on the 24th of April. about 70 days the 800 pages of octavo print which will form the two volumes of his work and which will doubtless be ready for publication in May next. Mr. Stanley carried with him through the photographic apparatus, and succeeded in obtaining many very good negatives of views and groups on the great lakes and on the Congo. The work will be publish. ed simultaneously in London, New York, Paris, Leipsi and Christiana.

AURICULAR CONFESSION.

IMMENSE PETITION AGAINST IT IN ENGLAND.

Auricular confession is not popular with English Episcopalians, as witness the 40. 441 signatures to a petition praying the Queen to use all the influence at her command "to repress the practice of auricular confession, which is so repugnant to the conscience and feelings of this protestant country." Among the signatures were those of 75 noblemen, 37 ladies of title, 35 baronets, 23 right honorable and honorable gentlemen, 93 members of parliament, 4 sheriffs, 655 magistrates and justices of the peace, 41 mayors and aldermen, 973 bankers and merchants, 22 admirals, 46 generals, 202 colonels, 80 majors, 247 captains (army and navy), 4 deans, 4 archdeacons, 30 canons, 3,286 clergy, 1,628 churchwardens, 727 surgeons, 350 physicians and doctors of medicine, 138 barristers, 812 solicitors, 1,193 schoolmasters and 393,113 members of the Church of England not classified. Among the signatories was the Maharajah of Dhuleep Singh. Something over 3,300 clergymen signed the petition, but over 20,000 did not; a fact which some English journals regard as significant, especially as 383 clergyman signed in 1873 a petition to Convocation "for the education, selection and licensing of the provisions of the canon law," and despite the repeated disapproval of the bishops the idea is gaining ground among the clergy.

THE question of the compulsory celibacy of priests is rapidly approaching a crisis among the German Old Catholics. Döllinger is opposed to this reform, and if it should be carried will, it is thought, withdraw from the Old Catholic body. The other great leaders take the same view as Döllinger, but among the congregations there is a growing determination to carry the point. A petition to the Synod, which meets this year, from the Old Catholic congregation of Mannheim. has received the support of thirty-five other congregations. The party of advance is particularly strong in Baden. The Old Catholics of German-speaking Switzerland have formed a General Conference, which will meet three times each year. Its object will be to promote the extension of their cause by providing lectures and pastors, and publications in the periodical press.

SEVERAL churches are said to be organizing in Michigan on a no-creed basis. The formula to which the members subscribe is the following only: "We hold that Christianity is not belief merely, but rather a life; that the saying of Christ are the plainest possible statement of religious truth, and constitute the only true theology; and that any person who believes and earnestly tries to live in accordance with those sayings is entitled to church privileges."

There recently arrived at the New York Aquarium an orang-outang and four chimpanzees, after a journey of more than seven months, from the wilds of Africa. It is said that they were received with indications of jealousy by the chimpanzee who was left solitary in the Aquarium a month or two ago by the death of his companion. The new arrivals are older than the first specimens brought to this country, the oldest being nine years old. and his comrades five. The orang-outang is exceedingly fierce as compared with the docile chimpanzees.

Extensive preparations are being made to meet the great increase of traffic which is expected this year between France and England in consequence of the Exhibi-

The beautiful charity, the Flower and Fruit Mission of New York, has now had Mr. H. M, Stanley is engaged in writ- a prosperous life of eight years. Though ing a full account of his most important administered by ladies of the great city

For eighteen years the Young Men's Christian Associatian of Chicago has maintained an employment bureau, where from 3000 to 5000 boys and men have been whole of his arduous journey a heavy helped to find employers. The first year after the great fire 15,000 men were enabled by it to get work. A Chicago paper says: "Many of the Western and Southern States have patronized this office. Employers every where, in city and country. have confidently relied on the bureau for the selection of bookkeepers, salesmen. clerks, mechanics, and business men gen erally." No charge is made for its ser vices. This is Christianity in its most practical form.

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Many Russian officers wear bullet-proof cuirasses underneath their coats. Some of these guard the chest only, others protect also the stomach. In addition a band of the cuirass material is worn within the lining of the cap.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

PLAYING NOAH'S ARK.

ANNA F. BURNHAM. Ain't anything in the world to play! Ev'yfing's old and b'oke!" Grumbled the little ones, in the way Of all the world's little folk.

So sister thought up a wonderful game, And told them all to " hark :" t hadn't any particular name,-She called it "Playing Noah's Ark."

Well, take this tub for a Nark, you know, And then the animals come, Two by two, as they used to go, I'm Mrs. Methuselum! And Teddy, he's Father Noah, we'll play;

We'll get inside, and mark, Right down on a register-book, the way You all all come into the Nark." We'd better have some preachin', I fink;

Noah prob'ly did, I guess." So Mrs. Methuselem in pink. And Noah in his baby dress. Preach and preach to the "wicked folks:"

"Be dood!" and "Love my Lord!" 'Mind your movver!" and "Go to shurch!" But, alas! with one accord.

Preaching with might and main! Dess'at we've seen a shower before? Who's f'yaid of your old wet rain ?" The kittens think it the best of jokes:

They laugh in his face-poor Father Noah.

Old Rover begins to bark. They're playing they are the "wicked folks A-left out of the Nark."

There's another tub on the edge of the sink It falls with a splash and a thud, Poor little "wicked folks!" Didn't fink Old Noah meant a truly flood!" -Wide Awake for April.

SOMEBODY'S MOTHER.

The woman was old and ragged and gray, And bent with the chill of the winter's day; The street was wet with a recent snow, And the woman's feet were aged and slow. She stood at the crossing and waited long, Alone, uncared for, amid the throng Of human beings who passed her by, Nor heeded the glance of her anxious eye Down the street, with laughter and shout Glad in the freedom of the school let out Came the boys like a flock of sheep, Hailing the snow piled white and deep. Past the woman so old and gray Hastened the children on their way. Nor offered a helping hand to her, So meek, so timid, afraid to stir Lest the carriage wheels or the horses'

Should crowd her down in the slippery street

At last came one of the merry troop-The gayest laddie of all the group; He paused beside her, and whispered low. "I'll help you across if you wish to go." Her aged hand on his strong young arm She placed, and so, without hurt or harm, He guided her trembling feet along, Proud that his own were firm and strong. Then back again to his friends he went, His young heart happy and well content 'She's somebody's mother, boys, you know For all she's old and poor and slow; "And I hope some fellow will lend a hand To help my mother, you understand, And "somebody's mother" bowed lowher

In her home that night, and the prayer she said

Was: "God be kind to the noble boy,
Who is somebody's son and pride and joy"
—Harper's Weekly.

he Young Men's of Chicago has ent bureau, where nd men have been The first year men were ena-A Chicago paper ern and Southern his office. Emty and country. the bureau for epers, salesmen usiness men gen ade for its ser nity in its most

wear bullet-proof ir coats. Some only, others proaddition a band worn within the

CORNER.

H'S ARK.

NHAM. world to play! in the way folk.

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and "Go to

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MOTHER.

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is far away." er" bowed low her

nt, and the prayer the noble boy, and pride and joy! Harper's Weekly.

PLANTING THORNS.

CELIA SANFORD.

"O. mother! Carrie Barton has got just the loveliest new velvet hat, trimmed with cardinal flowers and ostrich feathers. Her mother paid five dollars You can't begin to think how much more stylish it is than mine." said Ellen Carroll as she came into her mother's sitting-room, fresh and rosy from school.

"I thought you liked your hat very much, my daughter," returned Mrs. Carroll as she looked up from the row of plaiting which she was stitching for Ellen's dress.

"So I did when it was new." "You have had it not quite two

months, I think." "Well, Carrie had a new one just before I got mine. She has four new hats every year, while I have but two. She says she should be ashamed to

her summer hat in the fall." "I cannot afford to get you more than two hats in a year, my daughter." "I don't see why I can't have as nice

wear her winter hat in the spring, or

things as Carrie. Her cloak is trimmed with fur, and cost I don't know how much : and her furs are just splen-

"Carrie's father makes more money in a month than your's does in a year and besides she is an only child, and there are four of my darlings to share with each other; and papa and I are trying hard to save, so as to be able to give our children as good advantages for schooling as Carrie Barton or any of your more favoured friends enjoy.'

"O, mother! That is just what you always say. I don't like to hear it. don't care whether I go to school or not. It is tiresome anyway to study so herd. I spent two hours this afternoon hunting for the Manitou Islands and did not find them at last; and I just hate those old rules, and my parsing lesson. 'I'd rather have nice and pretty things than all the learning in the world;" and Ellen seated herself by the window with a sullen, dissatisfied look on her usually placid face; while her mother returned with a sigh to her sewing. For a time there was no sound heard, save the clicking of the machine, and then Mrs. Carroll left the room to prepare supper. Presently an invalid lady, a visitor of Mrs. Carroll's. who had been reclining on the sofa. arose to a sitting position and said said softly, " Ellen, my dear, will you be so kind as to get a little warm water and bathe my head?"

Ellen had been watching the passers by till her good humor was quite restored, and she did readily what she was requested to do.

"There, that will do. Thank you very much. My head feels better than it has to day," said the lady, and after a pause she added, "I have been thinking, while lying here, of some incidents in my girlhood days; would you like me to tell you about them?"

"O, yes! thank you, I should like it ever so muck."

"Sit down beside me, then," and she drew the young girl to her side and placed her arm about her, as she asked, "How old are you, my dear?"

"I was thirteen last May." "I was fourteen, just a little older than you, when my mother died. It was of my dear mother that I was thinking this afternoon. My father died when I was five years old: I can but just remember him; and after his death my mother and I lived quite alone; and she took in sewing to support us. She had to work very hard, but was always gentle, kind, loving and cheerful; and in addition to her labor for our maintenance, she took great Pains in teaching me, so that when I first want to school at the age of ten, I was prepared to take my place in ad-

Vanced classes. "My mother loved me better than any one or anything else in this world, and often, I know, sacrificed her own comfort to make me happy, and I loved her very much, but I had one serious fault. I was proud and vain, and when I saw my school-mates better dressed than myself, I envied them, and often complained to my patient mother, and said many foolish things, making both her and myself very unhappy. It is true, my print dresses were always nicely made, and were neat and tidy, is being carried away.

and my white apron was spotless, and my hair was becomingly arranged by her own hands; but I longed for the bright ribbons, tasty hat and gloves, and rich dresses of my companions : and I used to beg mother to let me leave school and help her to sew that I might earn money to gratify my tastes, but she would not hear of it, and I knew that my repining wore upon her and added greatly to her burdens.

"One morning-it was less than a month before she died—a lady paid her some money: it was more than she often had at one time, and I tried to persuade her to use it for the purchase of some kid gloves which I had long coveted, and a new dress of grav pattern. which I had seen in a store, and when she refused, I was very angry. She tried to reason with me, said she need ed the money for rent, wood and so on' and that the dress and gloves would ill compare with the rest of my clothes. I would not listen, but said some very undutiful things. My poor mother! I think I see her pale face as she came toward me, saying in a tremulous voice; 'Sarah, my child, do you know what you are doing? You are planting the seeds that will strew thickly your pillow with thorns, and cause you many a sleepless night in the future.

"As I told you, she died soon afterward, and so suddenly that I never had a chance to ask her forgiveness, and the very money which I was so anxious to spend on finery went to defray her funeral expenses. I had to leave school now, and live here and there wherever I could find a place, as the maid of all work. Sometimes I was not treated kindly, and then my thoughts would go back to the tender, patient, loving mother, who carried heavy burdens, that my life might be free from caremy vision was clearer now-and the remembrance of the bitter words I had said to her, and the pain and sorrow I had caused her in return for her loving kindness to me, drove sleep from my eyes for many a weary night."

When the recital was ended, Ellen arose, pressed her cheek against the lady's face, kissed her tenderly, and went away to find her mother; and when they all met at the tea-table there was a happy light in the eyes of both mother and daughter, though the latter wore a subdued look, and there were traces of recent tears upon her glowing

"PRAY ON MY PLATE TOO."

A little bright-eved three-year-old was seated in his high chair at the dinner-table. Mamma had arranged the little uneasy, while from the moment his sprightliness and fun had made him the observed of all the family. She had placed him snugly up to the table pinned on his bib, and succeeded in getting his litle mischeavous hands quiet, end making him "hush," when father proceeded to ask the blessing. While this was in progress our little chubby made a discovery, It was that all the plates on the table, except his own little plate, were in one pile at "papa's place," and, as it seemed to him, were put there to get the benefit of the solemn ceremony. So, scarcely waiting for the "Amen," he held out his own plate in both hands, saying, "Please, papa, pray on my plate too."

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

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7 pm 11 a.m Rev. S. F. Huestis. Rev. G. Shore

MARRIED

At the Methodist Parsonage, Pownal, P. E. I., on the 23rd April, by the Rev. Wm. Maggs, Thos. Furness, Esq., to Miss Elizabeth Ann McLeod, all of Vernon River.

DIED

At Coot Hill, Queens Co., N. B., on 28rd April, of Apoplexy, Susan Anne, relics of Wm Smith, aged 48 years.

At the Methodist Parsonage, Cornwall, P. E. I., on the 14th April, of congestion of the lungs, Frank Howatt, youngest child of Rev. H. P. and Annie B. Cowperthwaite, aged one year and nine

At his father's residence, North West Arm, on Monday, 29th April, Arthur Lee, aged 14 years, son of Levi Haft, Esq., much regretted by all who knew him.

At Windsor, on the 20th ult., after a tedious and painful illness, borne with marked patience, and with resignation to the Divine will, William Smith, Esq., aged 74 years, leaving a wife and seven children to mourn the loss of a kind husband

RECEIPTS for "WESLEYAN. FOR WEEK END ING MAY 16

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

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

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Josiah Pike, 2; Jeremiah Kenny, 2; J. B. 6.00 Lawrence, 2: Rev. R. S. Crisp. E. Stoddard, 2; J. Plummer, 2;

Rev. J. Craig. Samuel Sproul, 2; Rev. A. R. B. Shrewsbury.

G. Bryenton, 2; Rev. Wr1. Brown, 2; H. Newcomb, 2; Rev. W. Tweedy. April 13-James Law, 2; Mrs. Lucy Lawrence. 2; D. A. Bent, 2; David Dorman, 2; J. W. Smith, 2; Miss Thompson, 2; Mrs. Sargent, 2; Rupert Doane, 2; A. H. Crowe, 2.

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SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, 29th April, 1878,

TRAINS Will leave Halifax as follows:--

At 8.50 a.m. (Express) for St. John, Pictou and Intermediate Points. At 6.10 p.m. (Express) for Riviere du Loup, St. John and Points West. At 4.40 p.m. for Pictou and Intermediate Stations.

WILL ARRIVE : At 10.40 a.m. (Express) from Riviere du

Loup, St. John and Intermediate Stations. At. 8.00 p.m. (Express) from St. John and Intermediate Stations. At 9.15 a.m. (Accommodation) from Truro and Way Stations. At 3.00 p.m. (Express) from Pictou and

Way Stations. Gen. Sup't. of Gov. Pailways.

Moncton, 25th April, 1878.

PREACHER'S PLAN, HALIFAX NOVA SCOTIA CONFERENCE THE FIFTH

Nova Scotia Conference,

Will (D.V.) be held in AMHERST, com-Thursday, June 27th, 1878

At 9 o'clock, a. m. First Preparatory Day, Tuesday, June 25th. Wednesday, 26th—Missionary Committee, at 9 a.m. Board of Examiners at 3 p.m. Committee on Conference Statistics, at 4 p.m.

At 7 p.m., a Meeting for free consultation

upon Conference Interests generally.

ELIAS BRETTLE. President of Nova Scotia Conference

NOTICE.

THE NOVA SCOTIA CONFERENCE is en-titled to ELEVEN Ministerial representatives in the next General Conference-and the same number of Laymen.

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

ız.		NO OF		
DISTRICT	MEMBERS	REPRESENTATIVES		
Halifax	2331	8		
Truro	845	1		
Cumberland	1368	2		
Guys' & C.B	. 714	1		
Annapolis	1546	2		
Liverpool	1119	1 1		
Yarmouth	954	1 1		
	8877	11		
	S. F. HI	JESTIS, retary of Conference		

NOTICES OF THE MEETINGS OF GENERAL CONFERENCE

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

E. RYERSON, Chairman.

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

E. RYERSON, Chairman.

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

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

E. R.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the under-signed, and endorsed "Tender for Post Office, Saint John, N. B.," will be received at this Office until MONDAY, the 20th day of MAY next, at noon, for the erection and completion of the above

Plans, Specifications, &c., can be seen at this ce of Matthew Stead Architect, Saint John, N. B., on and after MON-DAY, the 29th inst., where forms of Tender, &c. and all necessary information can be obtained. Contractors are notified that Tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and—in the case of firms—except there are attached the actual signature and the nature of the occupation and place of residence of

Each member of the sume.

For the due fulfilment of the Contract, satisfactory security will be required on real estate, or by deposit of money, public or municipal securities, or bank stocks, to an amount of five per cent. on the bulk sum of the Contract.

To the Tender must be attached the actual signatures of two responsible and solvent persons, residents of the Dominion, willing to become sureties for the carrying out of these conditions, as well as the due performance of the works embraced in the

This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the Lowest or any Tender. By order,

F. BRAUN. Department of Public Works, Ostawa. 24th April, 1878. may4-2i

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- 1	Butter, Firkins	.20	to	.17	to	.20	
- 1	Do. Rolls	.20	to .21	20			
- 1	Mutton, per lb.	.07			to		
- 1	Lamb, pr lb. by quarter	.00		-			
- 1	Hams, smoked, per lb	.11	to .12	.08	to	.10	
- 1	Hides, per lb	,06	.12	.06			
-1	Calfskins, pr lb	10			to		
- 1	Pork, per lb	.08		.07			
- 1	Veal, per lb	.06			to		
٠	Tallow, per lb	.06	to .07		to		
٠١	' rough, per lb	.05	10.07	.04	ιο	.00	
- 1	Beef, per lb	.00		.07	to		
- 1	Eggs, per doz	19	to .13	.12			
.	Lard, per lb	.12	10 .13	.11			
- 1	Oats, per bush	.45	-	.42			
- 1	Potatoes per bush	.20		.15			
. 1	Cheese, factory, per lb	.14		1.75		•	
- 1	Do. dairy	.1-9		2.25		2	
-1	Buckwheat meal	.10		2.20	to	z	
- 1	do. grey	.10				_	
- 1	Lambskins euch	_		0=	to	90	
'	Turnips per 3.	.40					
- 1	Chickens, pr pair	50	to 05		to		
ı	Turkey, per lb	15	to 10	.17	to∞	.17	
- 1	Gesse, each	.10	.10				
	Du ks, per pair						
1	Beans, green, per bush	,		00		1.00	
- 1	Parsnips, pr bush	1			to		
.	Carrots,pr bush	*			to		'n
1	Yarn, per lb	.45		.00	to.	10	-
e (Partridges, per pair	.40			4.	5.00	1
٦ ا	Apples, per bbl	4.50	to 5.00	J	to a	9.00	
1	Lamb pelts	2.50	to 9.00				
- (Rabbits, per pair			1			
1	Piums prhush						-
1	Piums, prbush	146	00	1			-
-		1.2.	-	1			



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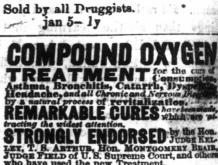
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Your's, with much gratitude, W. F. Burgess.