

The Wesleyan,

Rev. A. W. NICOLSON,
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THE SUPERNUMERARY FUND.

Mr. Editor.—It will be remembered that it was declared by us in our "articles of union"—(see Minutes of Conference for 1873, p. 145,) that it was "desirable to amalgamate the different funds of the united church, and to place them under the management of Central Boards, as soon as legal and other difficulties could be removed."

It was also agreed however, that "for the present the superannuated ministers fund of the Canada Conference and the Supernumerary Ministers' Fund of the Conference in Eastern British America should be kept distinct, each department being managed by its own laws."

At the first General Conference held in 1874, a large committee was appointed to consider the subject of a Superannuation Fund for the united church. On this committee the Eastern Conferences were duly represented, the Rev. A. W. Nicolson serving as Secretary. After much deliberation this committee submitted a report in which was contained a draft of a constitution for a fund to be called "THE SUPERANNATED MINISTERS' FUND OF THE METHODIST CHURCH OF CANADA." The report was adopted by the Conference, but as the Conference of E. B. A. had before its dissolution in 1874 determined that its fund should be kept distinct during the first quadrennium of the united church, and then made arrangements for its separate management, it was declared the fund which the General Conference made provision for establishing under the above name, "could embrace for the present only the interests hitherto existing in the Superannuated Fund of the late Canada Conference—and of a similar fund of the late New Connexion Church." But the hope was expressed that the fund of the Eastern Conferences would be soon amalgamated with the general fund. And, moreover, the General Conference appointed a special committee to confer with the committee of the fund of the late E. B. A. Conference, with a view of amalgamating both funds upon an equitable basis. (See Journal of General Conference p. 184.)

At the close of the Conference it seemed to be the common sentiment of the members from the East as well as from the West, that it was exceedingly desirable, if not essentially important, that the combination should be effected at the earliest practicable period; and it seemed to be the duty, therefore, both of the Genl. Conference-appointed special committee and the committee of our fund, to seek a solution of the problem—how the funds could be "amalgamated upon an equitable basis." The plan which, by the direction of the last named committee, has been now suggested for the consideration of the members of the Eastern fund, may, if it should meet with their approval, it is hoped prepare the way for an amalgamation satisfactory and advantageous to all parties interested.

Looking at the operation of the Superannuation Fund of the late Canada Conference and of the Supernumerary Fund of the late E. B. A. Conference prior to 1874, the following facts may I believe be discovered, viz. —

1. That the members of the Eastern Fund had personally paid to it more than twice as much as had been paid by the members of the Western fund, of the same standing. The annual subscription paid by ministers in the East had been \$10 whereas in the West it had been at first only \$4, and then for many years \$5, and finally for a year or two only \$6.

2. That the average contribution per member of society on the circuits in our Eastern work to the fund had not been near one-half as much as it had been in the West. In 1873-4—the circuits in the

East contributed to the fund less than eighty cents for each dollar paid to it by the ministers; whereas in the West the circuits paid nearly four dollars for each dollar paid by the ministers to their fund.

3. That while the members of the Eastern fund had been required to pay more than twice as much as the members of the late Canada Conference, the annuities which they received when they became claimant members, were only one-fourth larger than the superannuates of the late Canada Conference received; and the widows of ministers among us received considerably less than those in the west.

For illustration—a man who had a twenty years' claim on our fund was, on becoming a supernumerary, entitled to an annuity of \$200; a widow of a minister who had paid twenty years subscription to the fund was entitled to an annuity of \$100; in the Canadian Conference, a man of that standing becoming a supernumerary, received an annuity of \$180, but the widow of a minister of that standing was entitled to an annuity of \$128.

(Does it not appear in view of the difference in the premiums which had been paid as a basis in part at least for the claims, that the claimants in the West were quite as liberally dealt with as were those in the East?)

Looking at the condition of the two funds in 1874, we find that the "capita stock" of our fund was very nearly twice as much as that of the Canada Conference, although the number of the members of our fund was but a very little more than one fourth that of the Western fund. So that if the excess of the payments of Western subscriptions had been returned according to the plan under consideration—the balance of the capital stock of the Eastern fund would have sufficed to give an average to such members more than five times as great as that of the West its members. We should have had upwards of \$40,000 remaining with 147 paying members, the Canada Conference less than \$32,000 with about 575 paying members.

1. That if the 575 active members of the Canada Conference Fund had paid the subscription of ten dollars each, the income of their fund from the three ordinary sources of income, ministers subscriptions, circuit collections, and interest on invested money—would have amounted, in 1873-4, to \$21,617.68 or an average of upwards of thirty-seven dollars for the 575 active members; whereas if the income of our fund for that year from the same source \$6292.01 had been reduced by deducting the interest of the amount of the excess of subscriptions which the plan proposes to return, the balance would have scarcely amounted to an average of thirty-seven dollars for our 147 active members. So that if the amalgamation had been effected in 1874 upon the proposed plan the average income from the three ordinary sources would have promised to be just about equal East and West. Again if we look at what has been done for and by the funds, during the two connexion years completed since the General Conference, we shall find, 1. That during the first of those years the superannuates of the Western Conferences received ten per cent. more than was paid by our fund, and the widows seventy-six per cent. more. 2. That during the second year the superannuates received ten per cent. less than our supernumeraries of the same standing, but the widows' claimants on our fund. 3. That taking the current income as made up from the above three named ordinary sources, the average income per man does not differ essentially East or West.

Having been summoned into the witness-box by "Prudentia" in this week's WESLEYAN—I have very hurriedly run off the above lines, which I have time neither to correct nor copy, as in justice to myself and your printer and proof-reader, I ought to do. I trust the facts, which I have so crudely stated, may somewhat help my summoner "Prudentia" and other interested members of our fund in intelligently making up their minds about the mooted questions of amalgamation. Perhaps, "Prudentia" may obtain some further light upon some of the matters about which he has inquired by referring to the Methodist Discipline pp. 113-117; and by examining

the annual statements of the account of our fund which are always laid before our Conferences. I may just say before closing my letter—that although I am entirely satisfied with the principles and working and prospects of our Eastern Fund, I am willing that the amalgamation should be effected upon the plan suggested as necessary to form an "equitable basis;" being satisfied after a careful consideration of the whole subject that an amalgamation of the funds upon such a basis will be likely not to damage the interests of myself and my Eastern brethren, but rather to conserve them.

TREASURER.
Sackville, N.B., May 19, 1877.

ENGLISH MAY MEETINGS.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The Rev. S. B. Berge read an abstract of the report. It stated that from the first rumour of hostilities in Serbia the committee were in communication with their agent, Mr. Edward Millard. It was soon discovered that strangers would not be allowed to follow the army, and that therefore it became necessary to await the consequences of the strife and minister to the sufferers. Two experienced Christian men were detached for the work. Sixty-five hospitals were visited, and upwards of 4,000 copies of the Scriptures distributed gratuitously to Turks and Slavs. The circulation of the Austrian agency had been raised to 144,000, or 37,000 above the issue of 1875. In Bulgaria the colporteurs were for some months enabled to travel with safety to their lives. During the last sixty years 50,000 copies of the Scriptures had been circulated in Bulgaria, and 100,000 in Serbia. Operations had also been carried on in Bosnia, Montenegro, Herzegovina, and almost every part of the Turkish Empire, as well as in Greece, Palestine, and Egypt. The present circulation for the Turkish agency was 28,000; and in Russia 270,000 copies were purchased last year. Within five weeks upwards of 18,000 volumes were sold among the Russian troops in Bessarabia. Active preparations had been made to ensure due prominence for the word of God at the Paris Exhibition next year. There were now 62 colporteurs in France, and the entire circulation was 98,000. In Germany and Switzerland the increase for the past year was upwards of 40,000. 28 colporteurs were engaged in Italy, and 44,000 copies had been disposed of. In Africa, the Canary and Cape Verde Islands, and the Seychelles, new work had been undertaken, while operations were being extended in Persia, Japan, and China. The total issue for the year was 2,670,742 copies, making a grand total during the 73 years of the Society's existence of 79,103,465. The income of the year was £206,978, while the outlay was £212,408.

THE BIBLE IN MADAGASCAR.

Said a speaker from that Island:—When the first missionaries landed in Madagascar, the King at that time said, pointing to his breast as he spoke, "My Bible is here." He needed no written Word; he had an inner light sufficient for his needs. He treated the Bible with supercilious contempt. Then came a Queen who was a bitter opponent of God's Word, and she caused numbers of copies to be publicly destroyed. But what have we seen in recent years? I was present at the coronation of the present Queen. She sat beneath a beautiful canopy of velvet and gold, and around that canopy was inscribed the words, "Glory to God, peace on earth, goodwill to men." (Loud applause.) Just below where the Queen sat was placed a small ornamental table, and upon that table was laid a handsomely bound Bible, the gift of this Society to the former King. The Queen thus declared, in the presence of thousands of her subjects, that she had done with idolatry, and that her faith was in the word of God. (Applause.) I am also happy to tell you that the Queen reads the Bible in private; she hears it read and preached from in public; and more than that, I have seen her acting as a distributor of the Word of God. (Applause.) About three or four years ago I was present at a large school examination, when the Queen made presents to some of the more diligent scholars;

and those presents consisted chiefly of hymn-books and New Testaments. In that way the Queen of Madagascar engages in the great work of Bible circulation. (Applause.)

BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY

The Rev. C. Bailhache read the annual report, which stated that the year's work was more than ordinarily encouraging. "In France there is less political interference than usual; in Italy a spirit of earnest inquiry is abroad; in Norway, to use the words of the missionaries, 'God has wonderfully worked;' the West Indian stations though quiet have not been without their blessing; and in India the prospects are full of hope. The native churches were in a flourishing condition, and the principle of self-support was gradually strengthening among the churches. Zenona work was almost doubling the field of operations in India, and was gradually securing on behalf of Christianity, the influence of the women of India—pothent there, as everywhere else. The receipts of the year amount to £38,359, and the expenditure to £38,330, showing an increase in the general receipts of £4,470, and a decrease in expenditure of £1,102. To these receipts should be added £591, specially contributed towards the liquidation of last year's debt, and £94 increase in contributions for the Widows' and Orphan's fund. Mr. Tritton, the treasurer, then read the balance-sheet for the past year.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The seventy-eighth anniversary meeting of this society took place on Tuesday morning at Exeter-Hall, the Earl of Chester, the President, in the chair. The report, read by the Hon. Secretary (the Rev. H. Wright), showed that the expenditure of the past year had been £210,859; the receipts, £190,693. The number of missionary candidates accepted during the year had been 55, and there were now 81 under training. The work at Sierra Leone and the Niger Mission in East Africa, North India, Ceylon (where there were 208 more communicants than last year), China (where there was also a good increase, and several native ministers had been ordained), and in North-west America (where there had been a large ingathering) was then sketched.

FAREWELL TO MR. HENRY VARLEY.

Services, with the special object of saying farewell to Mr. Varley, who is about to start on an evangelistic tour to Australia—in fact, round the world—were held last week at the West London Tabernacle, Notting-hill, a building which was erected in 1872 for a church under the pastorate of Mr. Varley. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. Dr. Raleigh, Adolph Saphor, and Chas. Graham. Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., presided at the evening meeting. The Rev. W. Jerrold, vicar of St. John's, Notting-hill, was one of the speakers. A purse of gold was presented to Mr. Varley.

The Religious Tract Society is doing a grand work. Its total receipts for last year—£152,529—represent a vast amount of assistance rendered by grants in the distribution of Bibles and Testaments, sales of books, and tract circulation.

NATIONAL TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.

Mr. J. Barlow, J.P., said he had been at work in this direction for more than forty years, and it was encouraging to him to see so magnificent a meeting. Forty years ago, he remembered, they were ridiculed as maniacs. Working men then were taught to regard beer as a necessity, and even ministers of religion looked upon them as so many infidels. They were not allowed to advocate their principles in places of worship or in Sabbath-schools, without being regarded with suspicion. But now there were thousands of ministers on their side. The Wesleyans were taking hold of this movement and turning it to good account. (Cheers.) Amongst Wesleyan ministers there were between 600 and 700 pledged abstainers, and various other denominations were becoming more and more alive to the importance of the cause of temperance. (Cheers.) Some eighteen months ago, he was asked at a dinner table—Is not the

temperance reformation a failure? He felt that was a poser for a moment. (Laughter.) He had never been asked the question, and he had never thought of it in that light. But presently he was led to ask—Is not Christianity a failure, seeing that it has been in the world for 1800 years, and has not done all that it promised to do? Is it a failure because there are still wicked men in the world, and even more wicked than in the time of Jesus Christ? Has Methodism been a failure? Has the Sunday-school been a failure? What should we have done in Lancashire if we had not had our Sunday schools? (Cheers.) Thank God Methodism had not failed, nor had the Sunday school failed. If all had been done, much had been accomplished. And though strong drink was a powerful enemy, they were not discouraged, although turn which way they would, it was making fearful havoc. It was sometimes his duty to sit on the magistrates' bench, and he could not but feel deeply pained at the increase of female drunkards. He might say, however, that in the north they were trying to do their duty as vigorously as their friends in the south; and he hoped ere long they would be able to sing the song of victory. (Cheers.)

AN IRISH KISSING CASE.—In the Dublin police court, a young woman named Connor, summoned Dr. Lynch for having damaged a silk dress. She had been bridesmaid to a cousin, and the defendant was one of the wedding guests. He several times attempted to kiss her, and in their struggles her dress was torn. He also spilled some tea on it. The dress was worth £4, and he promised to replace it, but did not. She said she complained of his conduct to her aunt, who only laughed, and said "she should get used to it." For the defense, it was pleaded that he only took the recognized liberties with a bridesmaid; but the magistrate said that, not being "best man," he was not privileged. Ultimately, the magistrate told all parties to "go way out of that."

SYMPATHY.

An eminent clergyman sat in his study, busily engaged in preparing his Sunday sermon, when his little boy toddled into the room, and, holding up his pinched finger, said, with an expression of suffering, "Look, pa, how I hurt it!" The father, interrupted in the middle of a sentence, glanced hastily at him, and, with the slightest tone of impatience, said, "I can't help it, sonny." The little fellow's eyes grew bigger, and, as he turned to go out, he said in a low voice, "Yes, you could; you might have said 'Oh!' " Alas! how many of us "children of a larger growth" have gone away hugging our hurt, with a sadder hurt in our hearts for lack of one sympathizing word. To most of us, in the great trials of life sympathy comes freely enough; but for the small aches and hurts, the daily smarts and bruises, how many a heart hungers in vain for the most meagre dole! "It is such a briery world!" as a little girl said the other day, while making her way through a blackberry thicket. The briars meet us at every turn, and there is nothing like sympathy, to ease their pricks and sting.

It was an American who said: "We use two stones to grind the flour of liberty. The lower is the School, the upper is the Bible."

O, how we neglect the ordinance of baptism! treating children in the Church just as if they were out of it. Ought we not daily to say to our children, "You are Christian children, you are Christ's; you ought to think, and feel, and act as such?" And on this plan being carried out, might we not expect more early fruit of grace than by always keeping them looking forward to a point of time at which they shall have new hearts and join the Church? I am distressed, with long labored misgivings on this point.—Dr. W. Alexander.

Selected for the Wesleyan.
THE WITNESS OF THE SPIRIT

Letter of Dr. Adam Clarke on the direct witness of the Spirit.

"He being dead yet speaketh."

MILLBROOK, March 19, 1821.

Rev. and Dear Sir,—In addition to what you found in my papers, permit me to say: First, I should never have looked for the "witness of the Spirit," had I not found numerous Scriptures which most positively asserted it, or held it out by necessary induction; and had I not found that all the truly godly of every sect and party possessed the blessing—a blessing which is the common birth-right of all the sons and daughters of God. Whenever I went among deeply religious people, I found the blessing. All who had turned from unrighteousness to the living God, and sought redemption by faith in the blood of the cross, exulted in this grace. It was never looked on by them as a privilege which some peculiarly favoured souls were blessed with; it was known from Scripture and experience to be the common lot of the people of God. It was not persons of a peculiar temperament who possessed it; all the truly religious had it; whether in their natural dispositions sanguine, melancholy or mixed. I met with it everywhere, and met with it among the most simple and illiterate as well as among those who had every advantage which high cultivation and deep learning could bestow. Perhaps I might with the strictest truth say, that during the forty years I have been in the ministry, I have met at least forty thousand who have had a clear and full conviction that God, for Christ's sake had forgiven them their sins; the Spirit himself bearing witness with their spirits, that they were the sons and daughters of God. The number need not surprise you when you learn that every Methodist preacher converses closely, and examines thoroughly every member of his societies, concerning the work of God upon their souls, once every three months. This single point of their spiritual economy gives them advantages to know and discern the operations of the Divine Spirit, in the enlightening, convincing, converting, justifying, sanctifying and building up of the souls of men, which no other system affords, and no other ministers in the same degree possess. Second:—We never confound the knowledge of salvation by the remission of sins with final perseverance. This doctrine has nothing to do with a future possession: the truly believing soul has now the witness in itself; and his retaining it depends on his faithfulness to the light and grace received. If he give way to any known sin, he loses this witness; and must come to God through Christ, as he came at first, in order to get the guilt of the transgression pardoned, and the light of God's countenance restored. For the justification any soul receives, is not in reference to his future pardon of sin, since God declares His righteousness "for the remission of sins that are past." And no man can retain his evidence of acceptance with God, longer than he has that "faith which worketh by love."

The present is a state of probation; in such a state, a man may rise, fall or recover. With this, the doctrine of the witness of the Spirit has nothing to do. When a man is justified, all his past sins are forgiven him; but this grace reaches not on to any sin that may be committed in any following moment.

Third: I rather think it is the privilege of every true believer to have all those destroyed which you call "infirmities of the flesh," if by that word you mean any kind of transgression, any improper word, or any unholy temper; for I have been long taught, both by my Bible and my prayer-book, to request Almighty God to cleanse the thoughts of my heart by the inspiration of his Holy Spirit, that I might perfectly love him with all the heart, soul, mind and strength; and to worthily magnify His name, is to begin, continue and end everything—work, purpose and design to glorify. This, also is another blessing which I am taught to expect from God, to be saved from all sin in this life; for the order of the great work of salvation is first, conviction of sin; second, contrition for sin; third, faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, as having been delivered for our offences, and risen for our justification; fourth, jus-

tification or pardon of all past sin, through faith in his blood, accompanied ordinarily, with the testimony of His Spirit in our hearts, that our sins are forgiven us; fifth, sanctification, or holiness which is progressive as a growing up into Jesus Christ, our living Head in all things; and may be instantaneous, as God can, and often does, empty the soul of all sin in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye; and then having sowed in the seeds of righteousness, they have a free and unmolested vegetation; sixth, perseverance in the state of sanctification—believing, hoping, watching, working, in order to stand in this state of salvation; receiving hourly, a deeper impression of the seal of God; seventh, glorification is the result, for he who is faithful unto death, shall obtain the crown of life. Without conviction of sin, no contrition; without contrition, no faith that justifies; without faith, no justification, no sanctification; without sanctification, no glorification.

Fourth: There is only one thing more which I need to notice. In referring to my own case you say, "that the degree of sorrow must depend greatly upon the temperament of a man's own nature, as in my case it did not depend on the degree of actual committed evil." This is a most important point, and deeply affects the whole system of salvation. Now my dear sir, permit me to say that deep and overwhelming sorrow does not depend merely on the degree of actual guilt, but rather on the discovery made by the heavenly light transfused through the soul. Man is a fallen spirit; his inward parts are very wickedness; in his fall he has lost the image of God. Let God shine into such a heart; let Him visit every chamber in this house of imagery; let Him draw everything to the light of his own holiness and justice, and put the case, that there had not been one act of transgression; what must be his feelings who thus saw in the only light that could make it manifest, the deep depravity of his heart! Sin becomes indistinguishably sinful, the commandment ascertaining its obliquity and illustrating all its vileness, he who sees his inward parts in God's light, will not need superadded transgression to produce compunction and penitence. This was my case. I saw myself in the sight of God, a falling spirit, lying in the wicked one, totally ruined by the fall, needing all the salvation which God manifested in the flesh, purchased by his agony and bloody sweat, His vicarious and all-atoning sacrifice and death. It was from this inward discovery, not from any sense of accumulated, actual transgression, that the distress arose, which I pointed out in the papers you have read. Oh, may God save me from ever more falling under the power of this death. I am with much respect your affectionate, servant,
ADAM CLARKE.

A PICTOU HEROINE.

The town of Pictou has just been the scene of one of the most heroic deeds ever done by a young girl; and another name has been added to the list of Canada's noblest heroines.

On the evening of the 15th inst., Mrs. Capt. Ivy, a widow and tenant in one of the houses of Mr. C. T. Irving, on going out locked in the room her two children, Henry and Alice, aged respectively five and seven years. About 8.30, p.m. they arose from the bed and lit the lamp. There was some female wearing apparel hanging on the wall, and directly under was a trunk. On this they placed the lamp, which immediately set the clothes on fire, and filled the room with flame and smoke. The children were naturally excited in their dreadful position, hardly knowing what to do. The little girl knew that the key was in the lock, but how could she find a way to go out and turn it to let her brother out. She appeared to forget herself entirely, and thought only of her brother under her care.

Alarm for her brother's safety overcame all obstacles, and she formed the terrible project of jumping to the ground from the third story window. The noble girl, instead of giving the alarm from the window, was unable to wait. Her brother must be let out immediately, she must open the door, and so she did: for crawling out on a shelf fastened to the window and lowering herself the length of her short arms,

she dropped down to the ground—a distance of exactly thirty-five feet by tape measurement. The air caught under her cloths in her descent and broke the fall, otherwise she must have broken some bones or been dashed to pieces. She then rushed up the stairs, but upon opening the door was horrified at the absence of all signs of her brother. Her perplexity found vent in cries as she ran for help. In the meantime the little fellow, scared out of his senses, did not heed the command to stay until she opened the door, but crawled out to see where his sister had gone and fell over the shelf to the ground. Mr. Thomas Harris, passing by just then, heard the groans and the light of a match found the insensible child. Upon carrying him up stairs he discovered the fire.

He immediately gave the alarm and carried the child into Mr. Hamilton's house. A doctor was summoned; he discovered that the child's early age had saved his life. Had a grown person fallen in the same place death must have been instantaneous. The boy's face is considerably scratched by the gravel he fell on, but the internal injuries, so far as can be yet ascertained, are not very serious. The escape was indeed miraculous. The great distance was enough to cause death in an ordinary case. Had he fallen slightly to either side his back must have been broken or his head split, by the stair railing or the sharp angular corner of a large box. Crowds have been looking up at the dizzy height from which the one jumped and the other fell, and cannot see how they were not both instantaneously killed. To-day (the 16th inst.) the boy has been able to walk round the room and play while sitting on the bed. A complete recovery is expected. The arm and leg of the darling heroine are slightly injured, but she feels no ill effects from her perilous drop.—*Com. to Chron.*

OUR MISCELLANY.

A minister once quaintly said that he would desire no better fortune than to buy most persons at their real value, and sell them again at the estimate which they place on themselves.

No man can go safely abroad, that does not love to stay at home; no man can safely speak, that does not willingly hold his tongue; no man can safely govern, that would not cheerfully become subject; no man can safely command, that has not truly learned to obey; and no man can safely rejoice, but he that has the testimony of a good conscience.—*Thomas A. Kempis.*

There is an old man living in this county, a Primitive Methodist. He was one day talking with a Christian brother about the Bible, when Satan was spoken of as "very wise." "Oh no," said the old man, "not wise, or he would have stayed in heaven; but he is very artful. Never parley with Satan, else he will trip you up. When he comes to trouble me I never speak to him, but I always introduce him to his betters at once."—*Henry Varley.*

The Bible is one of the prohibited books in Mexico, as in all Catholic countries. It could be seen there years ago under these conditions—only however, by certain faithful ones: 1. Thirty dollars for the Bible. 2. The same amount was paid to the curate for the privilege of reading it. 3. A solemn promise was given not to show it to wife or children, for fear of damnation. One of the native men, who now preaches in Mexico, was converted by reading a Bible which cost him five dollars.

"Let it be understood," says Joseph Cook, "that the Sabbath-school is now a better thing than it used to be, and that you cannot let your children stay out of it without putting them behind other children." Joseph Cook is clear-headed on that point, as on a great many others—clearer headed than those parents who hold back their children from the Sunday-school with the foolish idea that the family by itself is worth more for the training of the young than the family and the church co-working.

Translate the sense of Scripture into your lives, and expound the word of God by your works. Interpret it by your feet and teach it by your fingers. That is, let your workings and your walkings be Scripture exposition, as living epistles read and know of all men.

SUSPENDED FOR HERESY.

The trial of Rev. John Miller, D.D., of the New Brunswick (N.J.) Presbytery, took place last week. In an impassioned closing speech Dr. Miller spoke for two hours in defense of the doctrine contained in his book. He said he believed with the Church in all things up to the time of Christ's death, and then he goes with the Church in man's resurrection to life eternal; but in that intermediate state between death and the general resurrection all that was held by the Church he disbelieved. The idea of resting in some intermediate place came from the errors of Romanism. He re-asserted that the idea of three persons in the Godhead was not to be found in the Bible. He said his book was not written in haste, but after mature thought, and with great sincerity; and that now, after looking it over, there is not a word in it which he does not hold to be his honest sentiment, and he could not change it.

The presbytery then proceeded to vote on the specifications in the following order:—

1. He teaches that the soul is not immortal; that at the death of the body it dies and becomes extinct until the resurrection. Charge sustained by a vote of 30 to 0.
2. That Christ as a child of Adam, was personally accounted guilty of Adam's sin; that, like other children of Adam, he inherited a corrupt nature, and that he needed to be and was redeemed by his own death. Sustained by a vote 30 to 0.
3. That he teaches there is but one person in the Godhead. Sustained by 30 to 0.

A vote was then taken on the charge: "We charge Mr. Miller with publicly denying and assailing important doctrines of the Confession of Faith and the Catechism of our Church," and it was sustained by a vote of 30 to 0.

After considerable debate as to what should be done with Mr. Miller, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That Mr. Miller be and hereby is suspended from the ministry of the Presbyterian Church until such time as he shall make manifest to the satisfaction of the presbytery his renunciation of the errors he holds, and his solemn purpose no longer to promulgate them.

Mr. Miller said it was simply a moral and intellectual impossibility for him to renounce his views, and gave notice of an appeal to the Synod. The Moderator then pronounced the sentence in a solemn manner, after which prayer was offered, and the presbytery adjourned.—*N. Y. Adv.*

"FIFTY DOLLARS, OR FIFTY CENTS."

There is, on the borders of Connecticut, a small town which, though weak and feeble, still with the help of a "Home Missionary Society," supported a minister and maintained regular divine worship.

About the time when it became necessary to pay the minister's salary, there moved into the place a man who gained his living by carting coal and other smaller labor. It was noticed that this man was very regular in his attendance at church, and was never absent from the prayer-meeting; but, in a pecuniary point of view, he was not considered a valuable acquisition.

It was a custom, when the salary was due, for one of the deacons to collect all he could from the people, and to obtain the balance from the Home Missionary Society. In accordance with the custom, one fine morning Deacon A——, a man of considerable means and considerable penuriousness, started forth, subscription paper in hand, to see how much he could squeeze out of the parish for the support of their minister. The first person he met was the above mentioned coal carter moving along the road with a cartload of that material. The deacon considered within himself that it might be worth while to ask him to contribute (seeing that he was a good sort of person, and every little helps), and so accosted him with, "Good morning, Mr. B——, are you willing to give anything toward the support of our pastor?" at the same time handing him the subscription paper.

The man stopped, stood thoughtful for a moment or two, drew his pencil out of his pocket, and with his dirt-begrimmed hand, headed the list with the sum of \$50.

The deacon was so taken by surprise

that he could hardly believe the evidence of his eyes; and thinking the man had made a mistake, and not wishing to take advantage of him, asked him, "Did you not mean that for fifty cents?" The coal-carrier turned, and drew himself up to his full length, and with great earnestness replied: "I do not value the gospel at fifty cents a year." This answer placed the case in a new light. The deacon went immediately to the pastor, related the incident, and said, "If that man can give \$50, I can give \$250."

The same spirit actuated the rest of the church, on hearing the story, and in a few days the salary was raised by the people themselves, without the necessity of outside aid.

Reader, it becomes you to consider the question suggested by this incident. How much do you "value the gospel at?" for upon the answer may depend your fate for eternity. If by a whole-souled Christianity you prove that you have and are, to the service of the Master, at that dread hour all will be well. But if not, then this question may well startle you. For according to your valuation of Christ here, will be his valuation of your services there.

Some one has beautifully said, "The Old Testament is truth in its germ; the New Testament is truth in its blossom."

A well-known clergyman, who preached in a village in Massachusetts, found his hearers diminishing day by day, and consulted an old Scotch seafaring man, who could not boast of much religion, but who stuck by the ship, why the people would not come to church. "I canna exactly tell, mon; ye preached on spring and autumn most beautiful discourses, and ye improved the great accident and loss of life on the Sound; ye might try them with something out of the Bible, and, being fresh, may be it would hold them another Sunday or two."

OBITUARY.

WILLIAM GREER.

Of Greer Settlement, St. Martin's, N. B., has been called away by death from our midst, to join the blood-washed throng before the throne of God. Our dear departed brother was awakened and converted to God under the very earnest and faithful ministry of the Rev. J. R. Hart, and for the past thirteen years has been identified with the Methodist Church. For the past six and a half years he has been afflicted, and, as a consequence, unable to provide for a wife and five children. For a fortnight before his death he suffered greatly, but bore his sufferings with true Christian fortitude and resignation. The last visits that I made, I found and left him joyfully trusting in Christ. He was called home at one o'clock on the morning of the 10th ult., in the 47th year of his age. He was buried by and under the auspices of a lodge of Orangemen. The Rev. J. A. Smith (Baptist) preached his funeral sermon to a very large audience. Our departed brother was an affectionate husband and a tender father, and was beloved by all who knew him. Much more might be said, perhaps, ought to be, but as your space is valuable, I forbear, only let me add, that the widow and fatherless are far from being in as comfortable circumstances as we could wish them to be; and if any tender-hearted readers of this notice could send anything for them, it would be very thankfully received, and forwarded to the undersigned, duly acknowledged in the WESLEYAN.

W. B. PEPPER.

St. Martin's, St. John Co., N. B., May 14th, 1877.

MRS. ISABELLA WILSON.

Isabella, the wife of Peter Wilson, of New Glasgow Road, P. E. Island, entered into rest on the 15th last March, aged 63 years.

In early youth she was savingly converted, and from that time till death, had a place among the people of God. About four years ago she had an attack of paralysis, which made her a confirmed invalid; but during these subsequent years of weakness and suffering, she was specially sustained and comforted by the God of her salvation. She found him in accordance with the teaching of His word to be "a very present help in time of trouble." When death came, it found her ready. She was calm and sensible in the final struggle, and came off more than conqueror through Him that loved her and gave Himself for her.

In the death of Sister Wilson, the Methodist Church has lost a consistent member, the community in which she resided, a kind and thoughtful neighbor, and her aged husband an affectionate companion.

TWO MONTHS FREE.

The "Wesleyan" will be sent to any address from this date till 31st December 1877, for one dollar. This will give new Subscribers May and June for nothing, including reports of Annual Conferences.

THE WESLEYAN,

The only Methodist Paper published in the Maritime Provinces.
\$2 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE
POSTAGE PREPAID.

Having a large and increasing circulation in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland and Bermuda.

As an ADVERTISING MEDIUM IT HAS NO EQUAL in these Provinces.

REV. S. ROSE, Methodist Book Room Toronto is Agent for this paper.

All Wesleyan Ministers are Agents.

SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1877.

**CONGREGATIONAL STRENGTH—
IN WHAT IT CONSISTS.**

All Christians are interested in ascertaining the relative strength of their favorite churches or societies. No enquiry is more common than that which refers to religious bodies, their numbers, resources and capabilities. We ask respecting these for information; sometimes compare them with pride; occasionally parade our own statistics with haughty boastfulness. But on no subject are we so liable to make mistakes as on this. Appearances are fallacious, and never more so than in the externals of churches or congregations. Numbers do not always indicate strength; the magnitude of an organization may be, indeed, its greatest hindrance to usefulness. Wealth is not strength; lying in strong coffers it may be a drag and not a blessing. The same may be affirmed of individual congregations. The mere facts of a full house and a delighted auditory may mean very little as regards actual power and employment for good. They are often only contingencies. An eloquent preacher may draw a full house, from month to month, while the religious energy of his church may go on declining. In fact it may be seen that spasms of growth in congregations are, in nine cases out of ten, rather injurious than otherwise; while success continues, the membership have good heart, but when it dies away then zeal abates with it. The royal churches of this day are those which have grown gradually from little germs, as oaks mature by years of steady enlargement, shooting their roots deeper and throwing their branches wider.

This is not a subject which may be discussed or dropped according to ones inclination. It involves more than an answer to curious enquiries:—the strong church is the true church, the Apostolic church. No religious body can properly claim to be Christ's either exclusively or relatively, whose boast is only in appearances, or whose main argument is in history. Christ's church like Christ's disciple, is that which does his work most effectively, which is best adapted to the aims He has in view respecting this world. Apostolic succession is a figment when unsupported by Apostolic life and energy. Immersion in the early centuries, even if substantially proved, can afford a church no valid argument for sufficiency or superiority, if it be not aggressive. If it be aggressive, the other argument may then be allowed as a harmless conceit—nothing more. What form of Church government the Apostles originated does not matter so much as what form Christ owns and blesses today. If, then, numbers, wealth, pretensions, do not constitute a true, strong Church, what does?

1.—The true Church is that which has influence over the lives and daily habits of its members. Its voice proceeds from the pews as well as the pulpit, and penetrates to the home, the counting-house and the workshop. Eloquence on a Sabbath evening, delightful music a thronging congregation and a large collection, are very well; but what is the result? All that we have enumerated are means, not results. In political work, or any secular calling, ap-

pearances and numbers may be allowed to count: but religious enterprise must go beneath the surface, must revolutionize moral conditions and create new spiritual inclinations. Each Church has its own tests of prosperity. Ours are the class-room, the family altar, the character of our people in their community. Where these stand well the Church is strong; not otherwise. Where these are of daily growth the very best conclusions may be drawn; not otherwise.

2.—The true Church has large sympathies. All reformed Churches take the whole world into their evangelistic plans. At the reformation the missionary Spirit revived; after a century the Church declined in energy and the missionary idea died also; the Church needed another reformation. Every true Church lives in the atmosphere of the Lord's prayer—"Thy kingdom come!"

"Examine yourselves whether ye be in the faith."

REV. JAMES ROY, A. M., we learn by Montreal news, has been suspended. His brethren have reported that they find his writings, in expression and tendency, much opposed to the standard of Methodist theology. Letters have been passing in the "Witness" (Montreal) between Mr. Roy, members of his congregation, and outsiders. These seemed to indicate an intention of forming some separate organization, in the event of Mr. Roy's suspension. All sincere lovers of peace must have regretted the action of the congregation in presenting Mr. Roy with an address, in the first place; announcing, by inference, their anticipation of an adverse decision by the committee which was then trying his case, and showing a disposition to influence the jury by threatening to leave Methodism should he be expelled. It has pained us not a little to find that Mr. Roy's subsequent action confirms the opinion that he and his congregation—or a portion of them—had some understanding as to the course which might be pursued in the event of his suspension. He has hired a hall and preached on the Sabbath to those who were disposed to follow him. This proves that, in Mr. Roy's judgment, the opinions of his brethren are not of sufficient value to weigh against his own; and that the Annual Conference, just at hand, to which the committee make their report, is not to be considered a sufficient tribunal for appeal and decision.

Very foolish conjectures have been advanced, as to the probable results of Mr. Roy's attitude. In one paper we see it stated that "we may expect a Methodist schism." In another that "a John Wesley Congregational church is to be established by the friends of Mr. Roy." As to schism, there has been, unquestionably, something of it already. How far it may grow, is a question which needs but little foresight. If the new organization is to be based upon Mr. Roy's suggestions—for his pamphlet, to our mind, consists only of suggestion—it will require much study to formulate a creed for it to begin with. They would be strange Methodists, surely, degenerate followers of John Wesley, who could receive Mr. Roy's notions of Christ's divinity in any other than a hypothetical light. A John Wesley Congregational Church, is something new under the sun. "The world is our parish," said the irrepressible founder of Methodism. Doctrines he had, clear and consecutive, which the poor might read and understand, adapted to all mankind, much needed by the perishing world, and not to be hemmed in by "congregational" boundaries. If Mr. Roy can go through the land, calling multitudes of the common people to his feet, offering them spiritual nourishment on which they can live and thrive, he may well adopt the name of John Wesley, and the world will bid him God-speed. But his pamphlet scarcely awakens the hope that he will do this; yet it is his pamphlet which, if we understand the merits of the case, forms the foundation of this "schism," existing or to exist.

Since the above was written, the agitation has taken a new shape. Mr. Roy turns upon the committee, accusing them, or the men they represent, with practising moral habits opposed

to the Discipline. In two instances—representatives of other churches have written in the "Witness," finding fault with the committee for alluding in their report to the doctrines of "the evangelical churches," and accepting Mr. Roy's pamphlet as an orthodox expression. The chairman of the special district was Dr. Douglas, a fact which is sufficient to give the outside world fullest confidence in the fairness and justice of its proceedings.

Two questions force themselves upon us in reviewing this unhappy secession. One respecting Mr. Roy himself. Was it quite honest in him to stay at work in Montreal after the sentence of his suspension was pronounced? He injures directly the Methodist Church by his pamphlet, and follows by using his influence to break up one of its prosperous churches. The other question refers to the Montreal "Witness." Have its statements and reports of this case been quite fair to the Methodist Church? We wish we could feel satisfied upon this point.

WOMEN PREACHING.—Says the Presbyterian Witness:—

The word of God distinctly commands that women should not preach in public assemblies. There is scope enough for their energies in the church and the family and in general society, without trenching on a field distinctly forbidden in the word of God.

Emphatic enough; but is it true? Able men say it is; and other able men say it is not. If the word of God really placed women under religious disability, two or three questions would arise. 1. Was the prohibition to extend to all countries and ages. 2. What was the reason for placing one-half of the church under so serious a ban? 3. What is the precise meaning of the word "preach?" It is certain that women prophesied in old times: that Christ gave some of his female disciples religious commissions; and that women are among the most effective workers in the church to-day. If preaching be made to mean pulpit address, we imagine there are strong physical reasons why women will not obtrude themselves on the public to any great extent.

There is a class of advertisements obtaining great prominence lately in the newspapers throughout the country, about which we want to drop a word of caution. Usually they profess to offer some article of exaggerated value for a very small consideration in money or post-office stamps. Some of them are harmless; but others are "blinds" or "decoys," and made to subserve the vilest purposes in corrupting society. No respectable newspapers will knowingly give them room in their columns; but even the most cautious are occasionally deceived.—Pres. Witness.

That is so. Advertising agents are becoming positively reckless in the use of such deceiving means. At least a dozen stereotypes are in our office, setting forth unparalleled chances for buying articles of great value for a mere fraction. Any paper which publishes an offer of twenty or thirty dollars worth for 25 cents, just helps in deceiving its readers. The agents, moreover, commit the publisher of each paper, more or less, to the perpetration of a fraud, by intimating that "the subscribers of this paper may obtain" so and so. It strikes us that some advertising agencies are bordering on the criminal, and should be punished.

It seems "Uncle Tom" made a good thing of his mission to England. John Lord, writing to the "Christian World," April 24th, says: "So large a number of your readers having displayed their interest and zeal in the object of 'Uncle Tom's' mission to England, they will be pleased to hear that, after paying the mortgages and interest on his farm, and other debts connected with the 'Dawn Institution,' Mr. Henson will yet have the handsome surplus of two thousand pounds. And among a variety of presents made to Mr. and Mrs. Henson, they have each received a very handsome and valuable gold watch. On their behalf, I have very sincerely to thank a host of your subscribers who so kindly cooperated with me in relieving the worthy couple from the harassing and oppressive difficulties connected with their work in Canada. By the Cunard steamship 'China,' Mr. Henson and his wife will leave Liverpool this week for Canada, after the third, and probably their last visit to England."

PERE HYACINTHE has an audience of 4,000 persons every Sunday. He preaches in the amphitheater of the Chateau d'Eau at Paris.

TRAVELLING ARRANGEMENTS.—The Superintendents of Digby, Yarmouth and Horton Circuits are requested to perfect their arrangements for reaching the Nova Scotia Conference, and publish them as soon as practicable.

In quoting Romans v. 18. last week, in Mr. Hemmeon's letter, a line of type was unfortunately left out which gave the verse an awkward turn. We gave our readers credit for so good a knowledge of scripture that the defect would scarcely have been remedied had not the contributor made the request.

Applications have reached the Book Room for Circuit Account forms. These have been mailed to Secretaries of Districts, and will doubtless be mailed by them to Circuit Superintendents. Blank books for Districts have also been mailed to Secretaries, who will be kind enough to inform us if any have missed.

THE WEEK.

A curious word is that which English newspapers retain in reporting popular speeches—"Cheers." A British Cheer is known the world over to mean the united, spirited shout of a multitude or an army. But those repeated cheers in public meetings are sadly puzzling to the uninitiated. Are they clappings, or stampings, or what else? By reports of May Meetings this year one would imagine the multitude arose every five minutes or so to hurrah and wave handkerchiefs.

If anything is ever to be done in the matter of the Nova Scotia Education Office, we hope it will be well done. It has been said in an evening paper that the Superintendent alone is under a cloud. For our part we can see nothing to prevent a thorough re-organization of the whole machinery. Troublesome elements left in this administration would be certain to destroy another.

English news brings the intelligence that Dr. Pope, of Didsbury College, has been invited to take part at the Presbyterian Synod, to be held in Edinburgh next August. The students of Didsbury presented an address to Dr. Pope, early in this month, congratulatory of his receiving recent honors. He replied that he could scarcely have regarded his degree as complete without the address. This seems to be really the true justification of honorary divinity degrees—the verdict of a man's companions and ministerial judges.

As will be seen by our obituary records, Rev. J. Strothard has lost his father by death. Our good brother deserves, as he will we are sure receive, the sympathy of his many friends. He was from home himself an invalid when the painful intelligence reached him. The deceased was a true follower of Christ.

Our Roman Catholic neighbors understand the science of display. Last Thursday they filled Halifax with show and music, calling out the whole population as spectators. If an opinion of the relative strength of Roman Catholicism were to be based upon that Episcopal retinue and procession, one would naturally decide that the ancient was the more potent system. A priest was to be consecrated Arch-bishop; his invitation brought to the scene of religious service a host of clerics, high and low. If Romanism ever possesses unity it is on such occasions. It can do no great thing in a corner. Its Churches are built on the highest hills, decorated with every art which money can furnish, and opened with infinite pomp. The power which that church exercises over its subjects continues to be among the world's marvels. Fond of display by nature, Roman Catholic religionists are educated systematically to admiration of ecclesiastical finery. They are the most enthusiastic processionists in the world. If mankind could be subdued through their senses, numerous and abiding conquests would follow these Romish exhibitions. But the world of to-day only bows to agencies which reach the intellect and the heart.

PICROU, as will be seen by an extract on another page, adds another to the list of provincial heroes. It was heroic for a child to jump from the window of a locked room for the purpose of saving her brother. But what of the person who turned the key and left two children thus alone? Of all cruelty to children this thoughtless act of locking them in while their parents stray elsewhere, is the most reprehensible. Yet we have reason to believe it is too often done. There are children who never recover fully from the nervous shock of awaking to find themselves alone and helpless in a locked house. The venture may succeed a hundred times; but it may fail in a way to leave unending distress of conscience.

The Queen.—God bless her! has a warm heart. While those miners were imprisoned in a coal pit in Wales (elsewhere described), Her Majesty was anxiously awaiting the tidings. Is it any wonder that she is admired and loved the world over.

Experiments continue to be made in carrying sound by telegraph. The Telephone has succeeded in giving a distinct rendering of music at a distance of 145 miles. It is plain that great advantage will follow in the train of this latest scientific discovery.

In no other city of the Dominion can such a sight be witnessed as in Halifax on each Sabbath morning. It would seem as if the spirit of military activity which now pervades the countries of Europe, is here represented in part, excepting the collision of arms. The movements of soldiers towards the different churches, between 10 and 11 o'clock of the Lord's day, is specially interesting. Small companies march in the direction of several Protestant and Roman Catholic places of worship; but the great display is always in the vicinity of the Garrison chapel. Bodies of noble specimens of British soldiers, now dressed in blue, with red facings, and again in red, with dark facings, the new helmet on their heads setting them off to fine advantage, pass up and down the different streets. There is a spring and energy and compactness in the march of British soldiers, which always thrills the spectator. Occasionally a small company of marines and sailors from the dockyard, the latter with wide blue collars and trower-legs, come in toward the close, as if to show the combined forces of British strength. Our brave fellows deserve good spiritual nourishment, which we hope is freely furnished to them.

Rarely have they had such good missionary May meetings in London as this year. The Breakfast meeting seems to have been particularly successful in speech-making. Dr. Punshon, we perceive, maintains a leading position without any indications of failure of his great powers. But the surest proof of prosperity is found in the collections. These show that the mission cause is gaining perpetually upon the intelligent sympathy of the British people.

Rumors of national troubles have not decreased during the week. The United States have Utah—Mormon Utah—on their hands. Law and Licentiousness have met once for all, and Law will conquer. Brigham Young will yield to Jonathan—or die. France is again in a turmoil. Its President McMahon, seems defiant towards the Republicans, and is thought to be aiming at supreme power, in the event of an European war. England is still drifting war-ward. Austria is also going in the same direction, apparently, Russia is moving her great forces systematically toward the Turkish frontiers and rivers; and Turkey shows no little metal in repelling her foes. Skirmishing there has been for some weeks; but no definite information can be obtained. Both powers repress all attempts at reporting.

LAMENTABLY DESTRUCTIVE FIRES have swept over two New Brunswick towns since our last issue went to press. At St. Stephen a fearful loss of property followed a fire, the origin of which seems to be a matter of doubt. We sympathize deeply with the sufferers. Z. Chipman, Esq., a most generous and public-spirited merchant, has, we see, lost considerably. At Woodstock, on the 17th inst., about two o'clock in the morning a fire began which, in a few hours, swept off all the stores and many of the most valuable dwellings in the town. What the recent policy has been in governing Woodstock, we are not aware; but years ago the system of economy, particularly in regard to preparation for fires, was not such as to inspire confidence among wooden structures. We see that an accident hindered the operation of the fire-engine. Surely our enterprising officials, surrounded by combustible material, would do well to live in readiness for this chief, dangerous enemy. But for those whose property lies in ashes, we have only words of sympathy. At the very best, theirs will be, for a while, uphill work.

There is something startling and exciting in the thought that property, if not life, are held in our provincial towns by so frail a tenure. The glories of to-day may be in ashes to-morrow. If ever discipline and drill are needed for emergencies of fire, they are in our existence; yet this is a contingency of which we rarely think, excepting when frightened into it.

OF THE WAR we can say but little definite. There have been battles, but none decisive. The European powers continue about the same in relation to the trouble.

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THE HERESY OF REV. JOHN MILLER, deposed in New Jersey, as our readers learned last week, consists in believing that the soul is not immortal, but dies with the body, and after a period, will rise with the body to live for ever.—That Christ needed a ransom as other men, and was ransomed through his own sufferings, and,—That there are not three persons in the Godhead. He refuses to retract, asserting that it is impossible, intellectual-ly, and morally, for him to do so. It is curious that the educated thinkers who find themselves so far in advance of the churches, reach conclusions thoroughly at variance with each other. If Miller, Macdonald and Roy, had met on anything like common ground, some confidence might be cherished that great, independent thinkers have really found where our creeds are defective. But they differ quite as much with each other as with us; and so we are thrown back on the conclusion that though we possibly may wrong, they certainly are not right.

THE TEMPLARS.—By several promising indications, we infer that the unhappy quarrel in these bodies is soon to be healed. Our country cannot afford to have any rivalry among temperance brethren at this juncture. The day of opportunity is far spent and moral enterprise of all kinds is on the eve of glorious achievements. Prohibition, for one thing, is within the circle of possibilities; but division in the ranks of reformers might hinder much good.

JOHN B. GOUGH has been working his way toward Halifax with glorious results everywhere. Frederick, St. John and Moncton all report marvellous success. The British Provinces rise to greet him heartily after an absence of nearly thirty years. Temperance has made rapid strides since that day.

THE CHARGES AGAINST REV. MR. ROY.

We have obtained a copy of the judgment delivered by the Committee of Investigation. It is as follows:

"Whereas, on the 21st day of April, 1877, Rev. J. Borland, of St. John's, instituted, according to disciplinary process, certain charges against the Rev. J. Roy, A. M. (which charges are here- to annexed), Rev. G. Douglas, LL.D., Chairman of the Montreal District, by the powers given him in the Discipline of the Methodist Church of Canada (pp. 84-85), convened the following Committee for the investigation of said charges: Rev. G. H. Davis, Rev. J. Armstrong, Rev. M. L. Pearson, Rev. J. Wilson, Rev. W. I. Shaw."

"The Committee, having heard the charges supported by Rev. J. Borland, and the statements of Rev. J. Roy in reply, present the following judgment:

"We find that the charge on the 5th Count (which we have considered first), viz., that relating to the Authority of the Holy Scriptures as a Rule of Faith, has been sustained. That the charge on the 2nd Count, relating to the Incarnation, has been sustained. That the charge on the 3rd Count, relating to the Atonement, has been sustained. On the 4th Count of the charge we find 1st, That the references of Mr. Roy to the subject of Retribution are few and limited. 2nd, That Mr. Roy does not fully hold the teachings of Wesley regarding the basis of the sinner's condemnation. 3rd, That we gladly recognize the fact that Mr. Roy avows his decided belief in the eternity of future retribution.

"We, therefore, regret to be obliged to condemn the teachings promulgated by Mr. Roy in his pamphlet as rationalistic in their basis, in some respects absolutely Unitarian, and in nearly every respect Socinian in their tendencies.

"We regret that we find in these teachings not only a departure from the standards of faith of the Methodist Church of Canada, but also a decided antagonism to the orthodox views of all evangelical churches, and much as we regret to be thus obliged to condemn the views of a brother whose character and ability we highly esteem, we still feel bound by our obligations to truth and to the Church, to render the afore- said judgment.

"G. DOUGLAS, Chairman.

"G. H. DAVIS,

"M. L. PEARSON,

"WILLIAM I. SHAW.

"The undersigned member of the committee hereby approves of the foregoing judgment only so far as it relates to the preamble and to the 5th and 3rd counts of the charges.

"JOHN WILSON.

"The undersigned member of the committee, not being satisfied as to the meaning attached by Mr. Roy to the expression 'eternity of future retribution,' dissents from the 3rd section of the finding on the 4th count, concurring in the remainder of the judgment."

"J. ARMSTRONG.

"Montreal, May 15, 1877." We learn that, at the afternoon session, the Committee, according to the disciplinary powers given them, after a lengthy discussion, agreed upon the suspension of Mr. Roy from the ministry of the church until the District meeting, one dissenting.—Montreal Witness.

DR. DOUGLAS ON THE ROY CASE.

At Sherbrooke Street Methodist Church last evening there was a fair attendance present, said to be above the average. Rev. E. A. Stafford preached from John xiv. 22, 23; after which Rev. Dr. Douglas, who was suffering from a severe cold, and consequent hoarseness, addressed the congregation. He said he had not come there of his own accord, but by appointment, as several friends had asked him to be present, and to make a few statements and explanations to relieve the minds of a few in regard to the painful occurrences which had recently taken place. He was not there to say an unkind word or one not consistent with the highest Christian charity. He was there to tell what had transpired, and leave them to judge for themselves. With respect to their late pastor as a man he had nothing to say; they were all familiar with his genial disposition and his many excellencies, but he would speak of him in his relation to the Church. Rev. Mr. Roy was a Montreal boy; the Methodist Church took hold of him about twenty-five years ago, and what he was to-day was due to the Methodist Church. Soon after his entrance into the ministry it was observed that in his views there was something of a divergence from the ordinary teachings of the Church; this, mark you, was many years ago. The same fact was noted in other places where he labored, in Sherbrooke town, in Gananoque and in Port Dover. It was observed in all these places, that little by little, his discourses showed a departure from the fundamental teachings of the Methodist Church. Feelings, little by little, arose which led him to realize that it was desirable for him to resign, and he subsequently resigned, voluntarily, and occupied in the town of Cobourg the position of teacher in the Academy for ten or eleven years. Then a number of ministers felt, that if Mr. Roy's views had changed, it was desirable that he should again enter upon his duties as a minister. Mr. Roy appeared before a committee, by whom he was asked if he held anything contrary to the articles of the Methodist Church. He replied that he accepted them all and was

RESTORED TO HIS FORMER POSITION. Five years ago he resigned the place of collegiate teacher and re-entered the ministry. He made application to the speaker to assist him, and was found a field of labor in the Huntington District. Mr. Roy then came to this city, and the speaker, having been assured by several ministers that he accepted the truths held by the church, used his endeavors to place him in this city and in this church. In doing so he believed he was bringing in one who, if he stood firm by the truth, would bring honor upon the church. It was not necessary to tell now what all of them knew. When Mr. Roy entered upon his pastoralship in this church, little by little the outcome manifested that he had not changed his views of ten or eleven years before, but that they had become intensified. After a newspaper report, last winter, of one of Mr. Roy's sermons, he (the speaker) had a conversation with a number of ministers, five honest men, who said the views therein expressed were not in harmony with the teachings of the church, and suggested an enquiry. He declined the responsibility of thus acting on the strength of a newspaper report.

ON THE COMMITTEE.

Mr. Roy objected to one minister; he also objected to another minister, him who had preached to them that evening, (Rev. Mr. Stafford.) In the course of his public life, and he had much to do in this direction, he had never taken such pains, he had never put himself so at the feet of any man, as it were, as he had put himself at the feet of James Roy, and he would never act so again. He had endeavored to obtain for him even-handed justice and in the face of his congregation he could look up to Heaven, and say that he could not have pursued a course more just than he had in this case. He had a right to make a statement in this relation to impart confidence in what had been done. He had not met a man, including the President of their University and the editor of their journal in Toronto, and Dr. Byerson, but had with one accord, substantiated the charges. He, be it remembered, had not sat on the Committee. When in Toronto last week and the week previous, he had not obtained an opinion which was not in accord with that of the Committee which had pronounced Mr. Roy's pamphlet as one containing the very essence of Unitarianism and Socinianism.—Witness.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MAITLAND.

The opening services of the new Methodist Church at Maitland, Hants County, will take place (D.V.) on the first Sabbath in June. Sermons will be delivered by the following preachers:— 10 1/2 a. m., Rev. J. B. Rogers of Truro. 2 1/2 p. m., Rev. J. Hawes (Congregationalist), of Maitland. 6 1/2 p. m., Rev. L. G. McNeil (Presbyterian), of Maitland.

A collection in aid of the trust fund will be taken up in connection with each service. The sale of the pews will take place on the Monday following at 2 p. m. This mission station has recently been heavily taxed in building a parsonage, which will free from debt. And such we trust will be the case with the church after the collections at the opening services, and the disposal of the pews. G. O. H. Maitland, May 22, 1877.

BLESSED REVIVAL IN NEWFLD.

This letter reached us a day or two ago. Blackhead has been the scene of glorious triumphs for Christ. Sixteen years ago we witnessed on that circuit—then under the pastoral care of Rev. F. Brettle—a work similar to this which our correspondent describes.

DEAR MR. EDITOR.—Since my last communication to the WESLEYAN, the work of the Lord has advanced more than before. Hundreds have been added to the church, making in all more than six hundred and fifty. God is still blessing us. Last Sabbath several were seeking and one at least found the Lord. Without doubt this has been the most extensive revival ever known on this circuit, and has continued the longest, and we hope that it will continue until the remnant is brought in.

There is every mark of genuineness in the work. Its commencement was with the ordinary means of grace, and not until necessary to give the seekers more opportunity to find the Lord did we hold special services. The duration of the work, its generality, the stability of the converts young and old, and the clear evidence of their acceptance by adoption and grace as children of the Most High, their fullness of love and zeal for the Lord, prove that this work is the Lord's, and to his holy and reverend name be all the glory both now and ever. J. EMBREE. Blackhead, May 7, 1877.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The reported appointment of Hon. Wm. Annand as agent of the Dominion Government in London is confirmed. The salary is said to be \$4,000, besides offices, etc.

The contract for finishing the Lunenburg Railway has been awarded to Mr. Delaney Oakes, of Nova Scotia, and the building of the pier to Mr. B. Woodill, of Sydney.

About 120 head of beef cattle for Halifax dealers, are on the way from Guelph, Ont., by rail. They are said to be the finest lot ever sent from the same quarter.

On board the ship "Arizona," of Newcastle, Eng., which was recently run down off the Equator by a steamer, were D. Holley, of Halifax, and T. West, of St. John, N. B., who were among the saved. Twelve men were drowned.

Truro claims to have accomplished something remarkable in the way of planting. Recently, at Hillside Farm, near Truro, four acres of land were planted with potatoes, 51 bushels of seeds were dropped in the ordinary way. Three men and two horses were employed on the field during the day. Furrows or drills were made with the plough, and after the seeds were dropped they were covered with the harrow. It is doubtful if there was ever such a big planting feat performed in Nova Scotia.

The wife of Americus Gray, section foreman Intercolonial Railway, Londonderry, gave birth to three sons a few days ago. Mother and babes doing well at latest accounts.

Mr. Reuben Farnham, of Canard, has contracted to erect the exhibition building at Kentville, for \$3,199.

A new ship of 1139 tons, called the "Lizzie Perry," built at Green Cove by Messrs. E. Raymond & Son for Capt. Thomas Perry and others, of Yarmouth, has arrived at the latter place.

Yarmouth has fitted out a number of fishing vessels, probably a hundred, of which six are new. The firms of A. Goudey & Co., B. Rogers & Co., and A. F. Stoneman & Co., are said to have supplied fishing outfits to the value of nearly \$200,000.

One afternoon last week a young man named Richard Moriarty, who was working at a salt mill on Boak's wharf, had three of his fingers badly crushed in the donkey engine used to drive the mill. A man, named Peter Power, had the little finger of one of his hands taken off in the same way the day before.

Mr. Frank C. Simson, a King's County man, but for several years a resident of Halifax, has lately passed a very successful examination on taking his degree in the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy. In a large graduating class his name was among the first, and his thesis was highly spoken of by the Board of Examiners.

The following are the corps drawn to perform annual drill this year: Halifax Field Battery of Artillery. King's County Troop of Cavalry. 3 batteries of 1st Halifax Gar. Art. 4 batteries of 2nd Halifax Gar. Art. Mahon Bay Garrison Artillery. Lunenburg Garrison Artillery. Digby Garrison Artillery. 3 companies, Cumberland Prov. Bat. 4 companies Victoria Prov. Bat. 4 companies 63rd H. V. B. R. 6 companies 66th H.V.B.I. 5 companies 68th (King's). 4 companies 69th (Annapolis). 4 companies 72nd (Annapolis). 5 companies 65th (Lunenburg). 4 companies 78th Highlanders.

By the falling of a rock in the new shaft of the Sydney mines, on Wednesday week, John Bonner was killed, and Angus McLenan seriously injured.

The Kentville "Chronicle" says six head of cattle perished on the North Mountain on Thursday night week during the storm. Several short sheep were also frozen to death. The depth of snow on the North Mountain on Thursday was 14 inches on the level. A bank on the East Halls Harbor road was 33 inches deep.

The suit of Mr. W. D. O'Brien against the Government for \$11,166 extras on the railway wharf contract, is now being tried before the Exchequer Court at Ottawa.

Mr. A. B. Wilmot, Superintendent of the Bedford fish breeding establishment, put 14,000 young salmon in the River Philip during the past week.

Mr. Bennett Smith, Windsor, has nearly completed a fine new ship of 1319 tons, to be called the "Black Watch" and to be commanded by Capt. R. M. Newcomb.

Four men and three women were drowned at Malagawatch, Sunday, by the upsetting of two boats. They were going to church. A pair of oxen, owned by Andrew Comler, of Hartford, Cumberland, weight 4,476 lbs.

N. B. & P. E. ISLAND.

St. Stephen has been visited by a most destructive fire. It broke out in the stables of Mr. Ganong, on the 14th inst. Seventy buildings were destroyed and over forty families turned out of doors. Scarcely anything was saved from the stores on Water St. as the goods were burned after removal from the building. Three men were injured by falling chimneys. During the progress of the fire large quantities of goods were stolen, being either taken across the river in boats, or else driven into the county in teams. Total loss of property is estimated at \$250,000. The St. Stephen and Calais steam fire engines were hemmed in with fire at the creek reservoir, and were saved with difficulty. Mr. H. M. Eaton was rescued from an upper window by means of a ladder, and Mr. W. B. Wetmore stayed in his store until he had to climb down the wharf and escape through the flats. When Christ Church was decided safe, it was thrown open and filled with furniture. Many citizens generously offered shelter to the homeless. Several families lost everything. Some found shelter to eat a dinner of crackers in the church porch. The heartiest losers above insurance, are H. Watson, Z. Chipman, and P. Breen, \$15,000 each. C. P. Lovejoy, of the Iron Clad mill, loses \$15,000. No insurance.

Mrs. Boyd, mother of John Boyd, Esq., of St. John, died suddenly on Saturday morning. The venerable lady, although seventy-nine years old had been in excellent health, and took her breakfast as usual. Mr. Boyd started for his place of business, and had scarcely left the house, when, in passing from one room to another, Mrs. Boyd fell and was instantly at rest.

Wm. Lawrence, aged 33 years, son of Joseph W. Lawrence, was drowned in the bath room of the Y. M. C. A. Hall in St. John on Saturday night. He was subject to fits, and is supposed to have fallen in one, as he had on some of his clothing when found.

Mr. Murray, of Douglas Harbor, Grand Lake, who is always the earliest in the field, brought some ripe tomatoes to town on 14th inst. Mr. Murray expects this year to raise twelve or thirteen tons of tomatoes.

The news from Queen's County regarding diphtheria is quite appalling. Mr. Hamilton, of Hampstead, lost three children last week. Several other families have lost from one to two members through this terrible epidemic.

Quite a large business is done in milk at Sussex, upwards of 230 cans being sent to St. John daily.

A despatch to the St. John "Telegraph" from Summerside, P. E. I., says: Our whole northern shores is blocked by ice. Four square-rigged vessels for Miramichi and other northern ports are caught in it off Malpeque. Three for the same destination are also caught off West Cape, and one is ashore there for Shediac. The ice is now blocking this harbor, and has carried schooners from their anchorage, and detained the P. E. I. Steam Navigation Company's boat twenty days, waiting a chance to start for Point Du-Chene. It surrounds the barque "Edith Carmichael, hence for Shediac, about two miles out.

In the Magdalen Island fisheries there are now engaged, over ninety sail of British and American vessels, several of large tonnage. Their cargoes are intended for the European market. The fishery has been greatly retarded by a heavy N. E. gale which prevailed there during the past week, notwithstanding which fish has been abundant for the past three days, and if the present fine weather continues it is expected full cargoes will be obtained by all.

Peter Bernard, chief of the Micmac Indians of Prince Edward Island, died at his home on Lennox Island on the 30th ult., aged 81 years.

On Friday week Mr. John W. Ferguson shot, on the north shore of Bathurst Basin, a magnificent seal, of a species very rarely seen so far south, it is the opinion of our naturalists that it belongs to the species found far north on the Labrador coasts, and that it had drifted on some ice floe into the Bay and thence into the Basin. It yielded six and a half gallons excellent oil.

Professor Henry Card, who had been for many years organist in the Masonic Lodge in St. John, dropped dead at the Railway Station one morning last week.

A St. John pilot named Lewis Bennett was killed on Monday night, on board the barque "St. Helena," being struck in the head by a portion of the vessel's gear.

A terrible fire broke out in Woodstock, N. B., about two o'clock on the morning of the 17th inst., and proved to be the most disastrous that has ever visited this town. The area over which the conflagration swept is about the same as in the fire of 1860, but the amount of property destroyed largely exceeds that of the latter. This fire has left the business portion of the town a mere debris and ruin. Every dry goods house in the town was destroyed, all the drug stores, two of the principal hotels, two of the hardware establishments, the principal liquor stores, two livery stables, a tanery and several other establishments, groceries, provision dealers, clothers, boot and shoe factories, carriage shops, &c. The aggregate amount of losses is about \$276,000; with insurance, say \$120,000. Many of those who have lost have lost their all, and of those who had hope- fully removed their goods from the burning stores had, with pain, to see them destroyed in the places of fancied security to which they had been removed. Over sixty buildings, exclusive of out-buildings, etc., have been destroyed, and of these many were of superior character, and we may not hope that for many a year the town will regain that appearance which it has now so suddenly and sadly lost. One fortunate circumstance in connection with the fearful calamity, and for which we should be truly thankful, is that there were no human lives sacrificed. The only accident worthy of mention, of which we have heard, is the case of Mr. C. N. Scott, who was thrown from a truck wagon and seriously injured about the head. Col. Baird had a narrow escape from death by falling bricks, one of the missiles passing through the rim of his hat.

UPPER PROVINCES.

The contract for the new Methodist church at Seaford has been let to Mr. James Mullen, of the township of Ashfield, for \$11,500. The building, which will be of white brick, 48 ft. x 90 ft., is to be finished by the 15th of November.

Land in Winnipeg is sometimes better than bank stock. A lot in that city which was purchased at \$200 and on which there was only \$40 cash paid, was lately sold at an advance of \$70, the purchaser paying \$110 cash and taking up the agreement to pay balance of the first sum over the \$40 paid. The first buyer netted \$70 cash or 175 per cent. profit in seven months.

Mr. George Parker arrived at Emerson, Manitoba, on the 27th, and with him a party of settlers, about forty in number, from the neighbourhood of Pakenham, Ont.

The Dominion Hotel, Winnipeg, was burned on the morning of the 3rd inst., the fire having originated in the stables in rear of the Garry House. An investigation was held and a drunken man was arrested on suspicion of having something to do with the fire.

The Orange Association of British America hold their annual meeting in Ottawa on the 5th of June.

The first timber of the season passed through the slides at the Chaudiere, on the 13th inst. It was sixty-four cribs of square and flatted timber, got out by McKenney & O'Donnell, of Ouslow, and sold to Mr. Davis, contractor, Lachine Canal.

Mr. White, Secretary of the Post Office Department, received intelligence on the 13th inst., of the discovery of the body of his son, who was drowned while duck shooting on the Madawaska river last fall. The body was brought home.

Bush fires are making terrible havoc in the neighbourhood of Ottawa.

Bush fires in the Eastern townships have done a vast amount of damage and hundreds of families have by them been rendered homeless.

Letters from some of the pilgrims on board the steamer "City of Brussels," have been received in Montreal and interesting extracts are published.

The assessment of the city of Ottawa just completed shows the value of property exempted from taxation to be one million and a half dollars, or one-twelfth of the whole city assessment.

The Montreal Cotton Company's mills at Valley Field have commenced to turn out bleached cotton, which is expected to take the place of American goods, largely sold here during the last two or three years.

Not a single bushel of wheat was yet shipped this season to Europe via the St. Lawrence. There is absolutely none to ship. The country will therefore benefit but little by the rise on the other side. Corn and peas in small quantities are being shipped.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The London "Telegraph" has sent four correspondents to the scene of war.

Private advices to New York from Constantinople, says that the steamer "J. Bramal" arrived there on Thursday with \$1,000,000 worth of manitous of war from New Haven, Conn.

The manufacturers of gunpowder in France have, within the last few days, received overwhelming orders from the Government.

Four additional Chinese ports have been thrown open to foreign trade.

The famine in the Chinese provinces of Shantung and Chih-li is undiminished. The town of Iquique, a seaport town in the south of Peru, has been destroyed by an earthquake.

Rev. Mr. Wright, pastor of the Independent Methodist Church, at Northville, Long Island, had the church closed against him on scandalous charges. The trustees and friends of the pastor have since been fighting for possession of the church. Last week it was burned down. Loss \$7,000.

At the Reformed Episcopal Council at Philadelphia, a resolution was adopted, providing for the extension of the Church into Great Britain, and authorizing the appointing of a bishop.

A despatch from Carson, Nevada, says that Hon. Charles H. Bryan, ex-Judge of the Supreme Court of California, was strangled by a piece of meat lodging in his throat, at dinner.

Advices from Jamaica say that a French fleet is expected at Hayti to enforce the payment of the Haytien debt, which Haytien Congress repudiates.

A private telegram from Rome, received in Baltimore, states that the Italian government intends establishing a military camp of 100,000 men near Carr, with a view to landing troops in Albania. All officers on furlough have ordered to join their regiments.

The London "Times" correspondent at Paris says MacMahon's letter to Jules Simon, which caused the latter to resign, is one of the serious, and perhaps most fatal events since the fall of Thiers. The authorship of the letter is attributed to Broglie and M. Fourton.

A special despatch says:—"Emboldened by his triumph in Parliament, and certain of support from the nation, Disraeli is believed to be preparing to precipitate England, joined by Austria, into a conflict with Russia. Diplomatic circles confess England's participation is a forgone conclusion."

The Episcopal Convention at Chattanooga, Tenn., was preached by a coloured minister. This is the first time one of the race ever preached to a white Episcopal congregation in this country.

A terrific hail storm passed over Bennington, Vermont. Some of the stones measured five inches in diameter, and one weighed 10 ounces. Great damage was done to buildings and vegetation.

THE CENTENNIAL MEDAL FOR PARKS' COTTON YARNS.—The medal for Cotton Yarns, awarded by the British Judges to Messrs. Wm. Parks & Son, at the Centennial Exhibition, is one of which the recipients have a good reason to feel proud, as the goods which they sent there, and for which the medal was awarded, were not specially prepared for the purpose of exhibiting them. Messrs. Parks were induced at the last moment to do so in order to help the display made by New Brunswick. Consequently the goods they sent were taken from the stock which they were supplying daily to their Customers, and it is very satisfactory to them to find that these goods were considered to be the best of their kind sent from Canada.

WESLEYAN ALMANAC MAY, 1877.

Last Quarter, 5 day, 7h, 4m, Morning. New Moon, 13 day, 1h, 15m, Morning. First Quarter, 19 day, 8h, 42m, Afternoon. Full Moon, 26 day, 11h.

Table with columns: Day of Week, SUN, MOON, RISES, SETS, RISES, SETS. Rows for days of the week from Tuesday to Thursday.

THE TIDES.—The column of the Moon's Southern gives the time of high water at Parrboro, Cornwallis, Horton, Hantsport, Windsor, Newport and Truro.

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

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

VALUE OF SMALL THINGS.

Though little I bring, Said the tiny spriag, As it burst from the mighty hill, 'Tis pleasant to know, Wherever I flow, The pastures grow greener still.

A BODY OF MINERS IMPRISONED TEN DAYS IN AN INUNDATED MINE.

A THRILLING STORY.

LIVERPOOL, April 12.—During a period of nearly ten days a terrible battle has been raging in the Welsh Colliery of Troedyrhiw, a battle in which death savagely fought on one side and the brave miners of Pontypridd on the other.

descended the shaft, which is 276 feet deep, and entered the workings. It was then ascertained that all the workings within a few hundred yards of the bottom of the shaft were filled with water to the roof, and no hope was entertained that any one would be discovered alive.

accounts of the poor men in the mine. Are they saved? Pray telegraph. Everything was in readiness, and the five rescued ones were carefully attended to by nurses and surgeons.

and East from Main Street one block, or six blocks, according to the street boundaries, in all. But a small portion of the contents of all the stores were saved; many goods were burned after removal to the streets.

end for which Nature has sustained it has been attained. If we are cultivating it for seed, our object is the same, and we should not interfere with nature's processes; but if, as in the case of the okra, the cucumber, and the summer squash, we make use of the immature fruit and desire to increase and prolong its production, we must carefully cut off, before maturity, all that is produced, whether we can make use of them or not, so as to encourage an abnormal production.

HOW TO EXPLODE A LAMP.

The Scientific American gives some of the circumstances which lead to the explosion of kerosene lamps, the philosophy of all of them being that the flames may pass down through the wick, and ignite the vapour which accumulates in the upper portion of the lamp.

- 1. A lamp may be standing on a table or mantel, and a slight puff of air from the open window or door may cause an explosion. 2. A lamp may be taken up quickly from a table or mantel, and instantly exploded.

THE GREAT EASTERN TO BE A MEAT SHIP.

The owners of the Great Eastern are, it is said, considering the propriety of converting that magnificent vessel into a huge refrigerating chamber for the conveyance of American meat.

HELPFUL SYMPATHY.—A newspaper editor in the mining regions of Pennsylvania philosophically observes: "When a man gets both of his legs mashed, rendering him unable to work for three months, there's nothing that cheer's him up so much, and so effectually keeps the wolf from the door, as for his fellow-workmen to pass a series of resolutions praying for his speedy recovery, and ordering an engraved copy of the same to be presented to his family."

WOODSTOCK, N. B., BURNED.

ANOTHER TREMENDOUS FIRE. (Special Despatch to Recorder.) WOODSTOCK, N. B., May 17. A fire broke out about two o'clock this morning and spread with such rapidity that in less than two hours the largest portion of the town was in ruins.

HOUSE AND FARM.

GARDENING ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

Under this heading, D. H. Jacques, Esq., contributes to the Semi-Tropical Magazine some timely hints to agriculturists, from which we make the following extracts:

Watering so as to merely wet the surface of the ground often does more harm than good. The roots of the plants are thereby attracted to the surface, thus temporarily moistened; but as it soon becomes as dry as before, and harder than ever, the young roots perish in the intervals of watering, and the plant is weakened rather than strengthened.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

YOU DEAR LITTLE CHILDREN.

You dear little children that sit in the shadow, With tears on your faces, come hither to me: I'll tell you a story of what will come after: Of sounds you will hear, and of sights you will see.

WHAT TOTTY TAUGHT THE DEACON.

Carefully Totty stepped along the street. It was the first time in all her life that she had been to the minister's, and Totty felt very grown up indeed.

26, 1877. children of his own, and knew how the poor little girl whom he saw standing at the sitting room window, as he rang the door bell, must feel when her mother lay ill up stairs and no one had time to notice the child. So, as he came down stairs, he said to the nurse who was to open the door for him, "I would like to see the children."

"Oh," said the woman, "there's only one; I think she's there," and she opened the sitting room door. It was growing dusk, but Mr. Duncan saw a little figure in one corner, and saying, "You needn't wait," he closed the door and went to the child. Poor Totty! she was standing in a corner with her face to the wall. "Come and sit on my knee my child," said a kind voice, and Totty saw the great tall minister bending over her. She was a shy child, yet was glad to get on anyone's knee—she was so lonely.

"Why did you stand in the corner, Totty?" said the minister, after he had learned her name. "Cause I'd been bad, and mother would—and the sad little voice broke down. Mr. Duncan understood at once, The poor child had tried to be good, and, failing, had punished herself as her dear mother would have done, longing for even the mother's punishment in her loneliness.

Mr. Duncan talked to the little girl about God's love for her mother and for her, talked of heaven, till Totty felt ashamed to wish to keep her mother from such a lovely place, and then he put her down, and kissing her good bye went away, saying, "You must come and see me, Totty, by and by." "Strange to say Mrs. Dallas grew better, and the little girl was sent away to Aunt Mary's to stay till Mamma was well. Just two days before, Totty had come home, to find dear mamma up, and to tell her all about that "good, kind Mr. Duncan."

"I want to show him how I love him, mamma. I want to take him something nice." Mrs. Dallas felt so thankful for her recovery that she too wanted to show her gratitude, so she said: "Well, Totty, I will let you go to see Mr. Duncan on Thursday, and you may take him something nice." "May I take him something of my own?" "Yes, you can choose."

It was winter time, and eggs was very scarce. Totty had a dozen hens, and papa bought all her eggs, which gave Totty quite a nice little sum of pocket money. She ran to the cook. "Oh, Nancy, has my hens laid eggs while I was away?" "Yes, Miss Totty; your pa's took six, and there's twelve left." Totty danced for joy. Mr. Duncan should have all her eggs. Mrs. Dallas was glad to humor the little girl, and with her husband's help she made one of Totty's eggs a really valuable present. For, after blowing the egg empty, she carefully worked in a fifty dollar bill, and laid a note in the bottom of the basket to say it was a thank offering for her recovery.

By Thursday Totty had twenty eggs, and started off in her Sunday dress to call at the minister's. Now, just as she tripped around the corner, and came in sight of the church and the minister's house, Deacon Sharpe came up to her. The deacon was a good man and helped the minister in his church work, but he never had thought of giving him an extra present. "We pay his salary, and though it ain't much it's reg'lar," as it was small it was pretty well up to the minute.

"Well, little one," said the deacon, "you look as fresh as a peay! How's your ma?" "She's most well, thank you." "Where are you goin' to, and what have you got there?" "I'm goin' to the minister's, and these are eggs—my eggs. I want to give 'em to him."

"Why, what you givin' him eggs for?" "Oh, he told me 'bout heaven, you know, and was so kind and—I love him so much. Don't you always give things to folks you love?" The deacon went on and left Totty at the minister's door, where she was warmly welcomed and petted, and Mr. Duncan told her he should paint one of the eggs, and always keep it to remember her love for him. You may be sure that pleased Totty.

The next day, just as the minister was thanking God again for that money, which was sent in such a wonderful way, Deacon Sharpe's market wagon drew up. "Mary, dear," called the minister, "see here, darling; you felt badly that that fifty dollars must all go to pay back bills and for groceries. I told you not to fret—look at the deacon."

It was a funny sight, but very pleasant to a poorly paid man, with three big boys to feed. Why the deacon didn't ring the bell, I can't tell. He pulled out a barrel of potatoes, then another; then came apples, and, as he landed these, one or two rolling off the deacon picked one up, took a bite, nodded his head sagely, as much as to say, "Them's good," and looked with great approbation at the barrels. But there was more to come; turnips, carrots and a couple of bags of some kind of grain. "Corn meal, dear, I do believe," said the delighted wife, "and with the eggs I'll give you such a Johnny-cake to night!"

At last, carrying a couple of turkeys in his hands, Deacon Sharpe rang the bell. Mr. Duncan himself opened the door. The deacon was a man of few words. "Mornin', sir. Can your boys give me a hand to roll in these things?" "I'll help you, with a right good will, deacon. Who told you what we needed?" Deacon Sharpe had reached the potatoes, and leaning hard on them he exclaimed, "You don't mean to say you needed them!"

"Certainly. You see we haven't a big farm like you. Didn't you bring them because we needed them?" "Mr. Duncan, I brought you them things because I was ashamed that a little bit of a girl should be more thankful to you than I'd ever been. You've driven out to our place time and ag'in, when Sairy Ann was sick, and had prayer meetings at our house, and taught me a lot o' good—made me a better man, I hope; and yet I never did the least extra thing to show my thanks, to show—as that little mite of a child said—that I loved you. This taught me a lesson, and these things shan't be the last to come from Briarsly farm for you. As to your needing them, I own it's a new idee, and I feel pretty cheap when I think on it."

MACDONALD & CO. IMPORTERS OF CAST AND MALLEABLE IRON PIPE, BRASS AND COPPER TUBES, SHEETS ETC., STEAM AND VACUUM GAUGES, HAND AND POWER PUMPS, Rubber Hose and Steam Packing. MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS ENGINEERS BRASS FITTINGS. Also—The heavier description of BRASS and COPPER WORK FOR STEAMSHIPS, RAILWAYS, TANNERIES, ETC. Nos. 166 to 172 Barrington Street, Halifax, Dec. 22.

Victoria Steam Confectionery Works, WATERLOO STREET, We call the attention of WHOLESALE DEALERS and others to our STOCK OF PURE CONFECTIONS Some of which will be found entirely new to the trade. We invite their inspection and solicit a share of their patronage. WHOLESALE ONLY, J. R. WOODBURN & CO., Victoria Steam Confectionery Works, Waterloo St., St. John N.B., R. WOODBURN. (dec. 15) H. P. KERR.

Provincial Building Society, JOB PRINTING, OFFICE—102 Prince William Street, St. John, N.B. REPORTS, PAMPHLETS, Posters, Handbills, Cards, Billheads, Circulars, Custom Mercantile Blanks, We are now prepared to execute all Orders for the above work AT MODERATE RATES. WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH. AT THE 'WESLEYAN' OFFICE. ANDERSON, BILLING & Co WHOLESALE DRY GOODS. 11 and 13 GRANVILLE STREET, HALIFAX N.S. We are now prepared to show a First Class Stock NEW GOODS, Embracing Lines in: English and American Grey and White Cottons Fancy Prints and Shirtings Brown Hollands and Costume Linens Black and Fancy Dress Stuffs Gents' Furnishing Trowerings and Coatings Mantles, Costumes and Shawls Millinery, Fancy Goods and Smallwares. In addition to 341 PACKAGES 341 Already to hand. We are receiving weekly Large additions to our already FULL DEPARTMENTS In soliciting the continued patronage of the COUNTRY TRADE We guarantee that buyers will find our stock well worthy a visit. ANDERSON, BILLING & Co. EXCHANGE DINING HALL, EUROPEAN PLAN, 127 & 129 PRINCE WILLIAM ST., WEST SIDE. One door South Bank of New Brunswick. KING STEE DINING ROOMS South side. Near King Square. St. JOHN, N.B. The Subscriber begs leave to say the above places are fitted up in a neat and sumptuous manner, with all the modern improvements. Both places are conducted in strict accordance with the wants of the travelling public. Dinner, Breakfast and Tea served at the shortest notice. Oysters served in every style. Pastry, Ice Cream, Fruit and all the delicacies of the season always on hand. Strictly Temperance principles. The proprietor would say further that the above establishments are patronized by the respectable of the city of St. John. GEORGE SPARROW, Proprietor. ov. 18 ly.

CUSTOM TAILORING! H. G. LAURILLIARD, 19 HOLLIS STREET, HALIFAX N. S., Agency for New York Fashions WOODILL'S GERMAN BAKING POWDER, MANUFACTURED BY FRED. B. WOODILL, FOR W. M. D. PEARMAN, Factory, 122 Upper Water Street. For making Bread, Biscuits, Buns, Tea Cakes, Pastry, &c., Far lighter, sweeter, and more wholesome than by any other process, and at a great saving of Time, trouble and Expense. nov 25 Mc SHANE BELL FOUNDRY Manufacture those Celebrated BELLS for CHURCHES and ACADEMIES, &c. Price List and Circulars sent free. HENRY McSHANE & Co., Baltimore, M.D. Sept. 4—ly

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE. FOSTER & FOSTER, (Successors to James & Foster.) BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, &c. THE undersigned have formed a Co-partnership under the above style for the transaction of Legal Business in its various branches. OFFICE—Corner Prince Street and Bedford Row, Halifax, N.S. WILLIAM R. FOSTER. JAMES G. FOSTER. of late firm of James & Foster. Feb. 3—6m BLYMYER MFG CO BELLS FOR SALE OR HIRE. A COMPACT PREMISES, consisting of a Wharf, Store, and Mill, situated at the foot of the district of LaPole, West Shore—Newfoundland. Here Lobsters abound, and may be manufactured to great advantage. The premises may be had on accommodating terms. Apply to ALFRED PARSONS, St. John's, Newfoundland. march 10

SONG HERALD! SONG HERALD! Newest and best for Singing Schools etc. By H. R. Palmer, author of Song King. Price \$7.50 per dozen; 75 cents each by mail. GOSPEL HYMNS AND SACRED SONGS! The "Moody and Sankey Song Book," containing all the Songs (and many others) sung by those celebrated revivalists. Price, boards, \$30 per hundred; 35 cents each by mail. Words only, \$5 per hundred; 6 cents each by mail. PALMER'S THEORY OF MUSIC! The Vade Mecum of Musical knowledge. Covers the whole ground. Every teacher and student should have it. Bound in cloth, price, \$1.00 mail. Any Book sent post-paid upon receipt of retail price. Published by JOHN CHURCH & Co., Cincinnati, O. Nov. 30—ly J. W. JOHNSON, Solicitor, Notary Public, Etc., HALIFAX, N.S. OFFICE: No. 170 HOLLIS STREET. dec 20

SEND 25c. to G. P. ROWELL & CO., New York, for Pamphlet of 100 pages, containing list of 8000 newspapers, and estimates showing cost of advertising. dec 16

R. S. FITCH & Co. Wholesale and Retail GROCERS No. 139 ARGYLE STREET, OPPOSITE COLONIAL MARKET, HALIFAX, N.S. N.B.—Family orders solicited. Goods packed with care. Consignments of Butter, Cheese, Pork, &c., will receive prompt attention. march 17—ly CORNER GRANVILLE AND SACKVILLE STREETS. NOVA SCOTIA Steam Machine Paper Bag Manufactory THE CHEAPEST IN THE MARKET. SEND FOR PRICE LIST. ALSO BOOK BINDING, In all its Branches. G. & T. PHILLIPS

Ayer's Cathartic Pills, For all the purposes of a Family Physic, and for curing Constiveness, Jaundice, Indigestion, Puff Swelling, Breach, Headache, Erysipelas, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Biliousness, Dropsy, Tumors, Worms, Neuralgia, &c. a Dinner Pill, for Purifying the Blood. Are the most effective and congenial purgative ever discovered. They are mild, but effectual in their operation, moving the bowels surely and without pain. Although gentle in their operation, they are still the most thorough and searching cathartic medicine that can be employed, cleansing the stomach and bowels, and even the blood. In small doses of one pill a day, they stimulate the digestive organs and promote vigorous health. AYER'S PILLS have been known for more than a quarter of a century, and have obtained a world-wide reputation for their virtues. They correct diseased action in the several assimilative organs of the body, and are so composed that obstructions within their range can rarely withstand or evade them. Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that have baffled the best of human skill. While they produce powerful effects, they are, at the same time, the safest and best physic for children. By their aperient action they grip much less than the common purgatives, and never give pain when the bowels are not inflamed. They reach the vital fountains of the blood, and strengthen the system by freeing it from the elements of weakness. Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates, containing neither opium nor any deleterious drug, these PILLS may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar-coating preserves them ever fresh, and makes them pleasant to take; while being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity. PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE. Avery Brown and Co., Wholesale Agents Halifax, N.S.

GATES ACADIAN LINIMENT. Joyful News for the Afflicted. Hampton, Granville, February 2nd, 1877. Messrs. CALER GATES & Co. Gentlemen—This is to certify that my wife was taken sick in Feb'y, 1875 with Liver complaint and what the Doctors call General Debility her stomach had become so weak that she could not retain any food on it but would be in awful distress and would throw it all up. I had three Doctors to see her she was under the treatment of two of them for about six months and did not seem to be much better and one of them told me not to flatter myself for she could not stand it long and that they had done all they could for her. We heard of your medicine and she wanted to try them. I saw the Doctor and told him that she wanted to try Gate's Medicines and he told me by all means to get it for her, he said if it did her no good it would do her no hurt, I got 2 bottles one of No. 1 Bitters and one of No. 2 Syrup she had not taken it but a few times when she stopped vomiting and began to get better she continued taken the medicine and in three or four weeks was up and about the house and is now able to attend to her household affairs. You can use this as you please for the benefit of the suffering. Yours very respectfully, HARRIS M. FOSTER.

5 TO 20 DOLLARS per copy at home. Samples worth \$5 free. STILSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

PREACHER'S PLAN, HALIFAX AND DARTMOUTH, SUNDAY, MAY 27th.

11 a.m. Brunswick St. 7 p.m. Rev. W. Purvis. Rev. R. Brecken. 11 a.m. Grafton St. 7 p.m. Rev. G. Shore. Rev. W. H. Heartz. 11 a.m. Kaye St. 7 p.m. Rev. D. W. Johnson. Rev. E. R. Brunyate. 11 a.m. Charles St. 7 p.m. Rev. E. B. Brunyate. Rev. D. W. Johnson. BEECH STREET, 3.30 p.m. Rev. D. W. Johnson. 11 a.m. Cobour St. 7 p.m. Rev. W. Purvis. Rev. W. H. Heartz. 11 a.m. Dartmouth. Rev. G. Shore. MOUNT HOPE 3 p.m. Rev. W. H. Heartz.

2000 pts for "WESLEYAN," for week ending May 23rd, 1877.

INSTRUCTIONS AS TO REMITTING MONIES:— 1.—Post Office Orders are always safe, and not very costly. Next to these, is the security of registering letters. Money sent otherwise is at the risk of the sender.

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

- REV. A. E. LE PAGE. Capt. Geo. Phillip, \$2; Thos. Bock, \$2; Charles Braham, \$2; Isaac Prowse, \$2; Charles Hill, \$1. REV. I. N. PARKER. Joshua Calkin, \$2.00. REV. JAMES TAYLOR. Thos. Muir, \$2; Pope Dexter, \$1. REV. J. G. ANGLWIN. J. N. Burke, \$2; Capt. J. Fraser, \$3. REV. A. R. B. BRUNYATE. Geo. Mutch, \$2.00. Mrs. Decker, \$1.50; W. J. Morris, \$2; Miss L. A. Foster, \$2; Rev. R. Opie, self \$1; G. S. Davis \$1.00.

MARRIED.

At Voglers Cove on the 13th of May by the Rev. John S. Addy, Mr. Leander Greek, of Voglers Cove, to Miss Cordelia Conrod of Cherry Hill, both of Lunenburg Co.

On the 9th, at the Methodist Church, Kentville by the Rev. I. E. Thurlow, Wm. Perkins, Esq., of Annapolis, to Miss Margaret Loomer, of Kentville.

DIED.

At Tadcaster, Yorkshire on the 21st April, Jos. Strothard, father of the Rev. James Strothard, aged 68 years. His end was peace.

NOTICE.

As an inducement to Cash Purchasers the under signed will give a regular

DISCOUNT OF 5 Per Cent.

on all sums of \$2.50 and upwards, from this date. January 1st, 1877.

E. BOREHAM,

CASH BOOT AND SHOE STORE, 232 ARGYLE STREET.

BENNETT'S WHARF. MAY 25th, 1877.

JOS. S. BELCHER, OFFERS FOR SALE

- 150 Puns Choice. Bright retailing 10 Bbls Chiefnegos Molasses. 25 Bbls Choice Vacuum Pan Sugar. 20 Bbls Michigan dried Apples, bright. 100 Half chests Souchong Tea. 170 Bbls Canada Extra Flour, choice. 170 Bbls Extra Superior 500 Bbls Philadelphia kiln dried Corn Meal, Brinton's Brandywine. 200 Bags Cracked Corn. 40 Firkins and 28 Tinnets Choice Canada Butter. 100 Bbls Fat Split Herrings. 100 Bbls Philadelphia Bye Flour. 333 Bbls Hillsboro Calcined Plaster. 50 Bbls Brockville Superphosphites of Lime, the great substitute for barn yard manure. 150 Bolts Arbroath Navy Canvas. 2 Bales fine Flax Sewing Twine. Single and Double Suits. Parson's Celebrated Cape Ann Oil Clothing. May 25, 3m

PARK'S COTTON YARNS.

Awarded the ONLY MEDAL given for COTTON YARNS of Canadian Manufacture, at the

Centennial Exhibition.

Nos. 5's to 10's.

White, Blue, Red, Orange and Green.

WARRANTED FULL LENGTH & WEIGHT. Stronger and better than any other Yarn in the market.

COTTON CARPET WARP. No. 12's 4 ply in all colors.

WARRANTED FAST. Wm. PARKS & SON, New Brunswick Cotton Mills. St. JOHN, N.B. May 23, 2m.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY. Superior Bells of Copper and Tin, warranted with the best. Also Brass Bells, Cast Iron, and all kinds of Machinery. VANDERBILT & SONS, 125 Water St. Oct 16, 1 year. \$55 to \$77 a Week to Agents. \$10 Out FREE. P. O. VICKERY Augusta, Main

Mount Allison Anniversary Exercises.

The attention of the friends of the Mount Allison Institutions and the public generally is respectfully directed to the following programme of exercises in connection with the close of the current Academic and Collegiate year:— Wednesday and Thursday, May 23rd and 24th— College Examinations. Friday, May 25th, a.m., Theological Exam. begin. " p.m., Male Academy " Saturday, May 26, a.m., Theological Examinations concluded. Saturday, 3 p.m., Meeting College Board. Sunday, May 27th, Morning Sermon by Rev. Joseph Hart. Monday, May 28th, Examinations in Academies. Monday, May 28th, 3 p.m., Annual Business meeting of Alumni Society. Monday, May 28th, 7 p.m., Anniversary meeting of Alumni and Alumna Societies. Oration—"Sources of our Law"—by George W. Burbridge, Esq., A.M. Essay—"Satiire" by Miss Ellen I. Read. Tuesday, May 29th, a.m., Anniversary Exercises of Ladies Academy. Tuesday, May 29, 2 p.m., College Commencement. Wednesday, May 30, 9 a.m., Annual Meeting of Board of Governors. D. ALLISON, J. R. INCL. Sackville, May 8, 1877.

To District Chairmen and Secretaries.

ACCORDING to the request of the Nova Scotia Conference, Books for District Minutes are being printed at the Book Room. The President and Secretary of the N. B. and P. E. Island Conference have kindly consulted with the Secretary of the Nova Scotia Conference in preparing the form for publication, so that it will be adapted to all and retain uniformity. Single books for Secretaries, and bound books, containing proceedings for several years, for Chairmen, will be ready in time for Districts and may be ordered at once. The price will be low, and the saving to Secretaries in writing and ruling forms will be very considerable. Blank forms of Circuit Accounts are also ready, and may be ordered in time for making returns in advance of District Meetings. A. W. NICOLSON.

NOTICE.

THE NOVA SCOTIA CONFERENCE will assemble for business at Yarmouth on THURSDAY, the 21st June, at 9 o'clock, a.m.

The STATIONING COMMITTEE AND BOARD OF EXAMINERS, on WEDNESDAY at 9 a.m., and the MISSIONARY COMMITTEE at 7 p.m. on same day. The Special Committee on Children's and Parsonage Aid Fund, as constituted at the last Conference, will meet in Yarmouth, on Tuesday evening, June 19, at 7 o'clock, p.m. R. ALDER TEMPLE, President. Amherst, May 3rd.

NOVA SCOTIA CONFERENCE.

MINISTERS of the Nova Scotia Conference, who do not intend being present at its Sessions in Yarmouth, will confer a favor by notifying me by Post Card. Provision will be made for the accommodation of Ministers of other Conferences, who intend being with us, if they will communicate with Bro. READ or JOHN M. PIKE. Yarmouth, May 14th, 1877.

SAINT JOHN DISTRICT.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Saint John District will be held in Sussex Vale beginning on Wednesday, June 20th at 10 o'clock, a.m. All the Ministers, Preachers on Trial and Recording Stewards in the District, are respectfully requested to attend. Financial Business taken up on Thursday at 10 o'clock, a.m. By order of the Chairman, S. T. TEED, Fin. Secretary.

SACKVILLE DISTRICT.

THE ANNUAL DISTRICT MEETING of the Sackville District, Conference of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, for the current year, will be held at Sackville, commencing TUESDAY, June 19th, at 2.30 o'clock, p.m. The Lay Members of the District Meeting are requested to be present on the following morning, WEDNESDAY, June 20th, at 9 o'clock. D. D. CURRIE, Chairman. May 21, 1877.

TRURO DISTRICT.

THE TRURO DISTRICT MEETING will be held (D.V.) on Tuesday the 12th of June at 2 p.m. in Truro. The Lay Members are requested to meet on Wednesday at 10 p.m. G. W. TUTTLE, Chairman. May 14th, 1877

HALIFAX DISTRICT.

THE ANNUAL SESSION of this District will be held in Avondale, beginning on Tuesday, June 12th, at 3 p.m. The tide will suit to leave Windsor at one p.m. All Ministers, Probationers, and Recording Stewards are requested to attend. may 12 A. W. NICOLSON, Chairman.

CUMBERLAND DISTRICT.

THE Cumberland District will meet at Wallace, on Tuesday, 12th June, at 2 o'clock, p.m. The lay members are requested to be present on Wednesday, at 10 o'clock, a.m., when financial matters will be taken up. E. A. TEMPLE, President. May 12

Guysboro and Cape Breton District.

The Annual Session of the Guysboro' and Cape Breton District will D.V., be held at Port Hawkesbury, commencing Tuesday, June 12th at 9 a.m. The Lay members of the Committee are earnestly urged to attend. JOS. G. ANGLWIN, Chairman.

Annapolis District.

The Annapolis District Meeting will be held D.V., on Thursday, June 14th in Digby, commencing at 9 a.m. All Ministers, Probationers and Lay Members are required to attend. By order of the Chairman, J. GAETZ, Fin. Secretary. May 19th, 1877.

Liverpool District.

The Liverpool District will meet in Liverpool, Tuesday, June 12th at 2 o'clock, p.m. The Lay members are requested to be present at 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning. J. S. ADDY, Chairman. May 19th, 1877.

SEND Me. to G. P. ROWELL, & CO., New York, for Pamphlet of 180 pages, containing lists of 3000 newspapers, and estimates showing cost of advertising. dec 18

MAIL CONTRACT

TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster-General will be received at Ottawa, until noon on FRIDAY, the 8th June, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails six times per week each way, between LIVERPOOL & PORT MEDWAY Under a proposed contract, for four years, from the 1st July next. Printed notices containing further information as to the conditions of the contract may be seen, and forms of Tender obtained at the Post Offices at Liverpool and Port Medway, or at the office of the Subscriber. F. M. PASSOW, Post Office Inspector, Halifax, 30th June, 1877.

MAIL CONTRACT.

TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General will be received at Ottawa, until noon on FRIDAY, the 15th June, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, three times per week each way, between Cross Roads, Country Harbour, and Port Mulgrave. Underproposed contracts, for four years, from the 1st July next. Printed notices containing further information as to the conditions of the Contract may be seen, and forms of Tender obtained at the Post Offices at Cross Roads, Country Harbor, Guysboro', and Port Mulgrave, or at the office of the Subscriber. F. M. PASSOW, Post Office Inspector. Post Office Inspector's Office, Halifax, 12 May, 1877.

MARKET PRICES.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes Butter, Firkins, Do. Balls, Mutton, per lb., Lamb, per lb., Hams, smoked, per lb., Hides, per lb., Calveskins, pr lb., Pork, per lb., Veal, per lb., Tallow, per lb., Beef, per lb., Eggs, per doz., Lard, per lb., Oats, per bush, Potatoes per bush, Cheese, factory, per lb., Do. dairy, Buckwheat meal, do. grey, Lambkins each, Turnips, Chickens, pr pair, Turkey, per lb., Ducks, pr pair, Beans, green, pr bush, Parsnips, pr bush, Carrots, pr bush, Yarn, per lb., Fat, pr lb., Apples, per bbl., Lamb pelts, Rabbits, pr pair, Pigs, pr bush, Hay, per ton.

Methodist Book Room, Halifax.

NOTICE TO SABBATH SCHOOLS. We are keeping in stock large supplies of Sabbath School Books, as we find the demand has been constantly gaining, the number of schools patronising the Book Room having greatly increased of late. It will always be our aim to meet the wishes of our Sabbath school purchasers especially, this being one of the important objects for which the Book Room exists. Supplies will be sent at any time, from which selection may be made, and the remaining books returned to us. N. B. Owing to the large quantity of such books now passing through our hands, we find it difficult, though extremely careful, to prevent unsuitable selections from mingling with this class of stock. It will always gratify us to hear from any who find such books in our collection. We will send substitutes in every instance. may 12

STATIONERY, BLANK BOOKS, SCHOOL BOOKS

Comprising Nova Scotia series and COLLIN'S NEW ACADEMIC AND ILLUSTRATED ENGLISH READER. And all other School requisit supplied to Dealers at lowest WHOLESALE RATES AT METHODIST BOOK ROOM.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to BENNETT'S WHARF having leased the premises. Package for vessels and storage for Bonded and Free Goods. JOSEPH. S. BELCHER, Bennett's Wharf. March 27 1877-2m

Intercolonial Railway.

1877 SUMMER ARRANGEMENT ON AND AFTER MONDAY, MAY 7th, EXPRESS TRAINS Will leave Halifax as follows:— At 8.30 a.m. for St. John and Way Stations. " 4.40 p.m. for Pictou and Way Stations " 6.40 p.m. for Riviere du Loup and all points West, as well as St. John and Point du Chene. TRAINS WILL ARRIVE. At 7.45 p.m., from St. John and Way Stations. " 9.30 a.m. from Riviere du Loup, and all points West, as well as St. John and Point du Chene. And 3 p.m. from P. E. Island, Pictou and Way Stations. C. J. BRIDGES, Gen. Supt. of Gov. Railways. Railway Office, Moncton, May 2nd 1877.

SMITH BROTHERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRY GOODS, HALIFAX, N. S.

WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE, JUST COMPLETED

25 DUKE STREET, RETAIL WAREHOUSE, 150 Granville Street.

In our WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE will be found one of the most complete and attractive Stocks in the city, having been purchased and personally selected by one of the Firm who has had long experience in buying in the foreign market.

ALL GOODS SOLD AT THE LOWEST MARKET RATES. In our Retail Department special attention is devoted to obtaining reliable makes of Goods at moderate prices and as we are receiving goods by every mail boat from Europe our patrons and others may rely upon finding the latest novelties.

KID GLOVES, Our Stock of these is the largest and most reliable in the trade.

SPRING DISPLAY OF NEW DRY GOODS,

COMPRISING DRESS GOODS, CAMBRICS, MANTLES, With all the usual Novelties. 1, 2 & 4 BUTTON KID GLOVES. JOST BROTHERS 141 GRANVILLE STREET HALIFAX N. S.

SEEDS!

BROWN BROTHERS & Co. Having completed their importations of SEEDS for the present season, now offer KITCHEN GARDEN SEEDS in all the leading varieties; 264 sorts. FLOWER SEEDS, comprising all the standard kinds and many new varieties. FARM and FIELD SEEDS, &c. ILLUSTRATED DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUES mailed free on application. Liberal terms to Dealers. BROWN BROTHERS, Ordnance Square, Halifax. march31-10 ins.

66 DOLLARS a week in your own town. Terms \$5 and \$5 outfit free. H. HALLETT & CO. s, P.M.Dine.

Stamps, Stamps.

GOOD cash prices paid for used P. E. Island Newfoundland and Bermuda Postage Stamps. Also for used 12d and 15d Canadian Registration. Address P. E. I. Stamp Company Box 421, Charlottetown, P. E. I. ap 28

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

OTTAWA, June 12, 1876. AUTHORIZED Discount on American Invoices until 1st July, 5 per cent. J. JOHNSON, Commissioner of Customs Feb 19

12 DOLLARS a day at home Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO. Augusta, M. e. dec 16

MENEELY & COMPANY BELL FOUNDERS,

WEST TROY, New York. fifty years established. Church Bells and Chimes; Academy, Factory Bells, &c. Improved Patent Mountings. Catalogues free. No agencies. July 10, 1 yr

SMITH & DUNN, ARCHITECTS.

137 Prince William St., St. John N.B., FIRST CLASS REFERENCES. Have given every satisfaction in construction of Methodist and other Churches, &c. Jan. 25-1y.

MUSIC BOOKS!

MRS. VAN COTT'S PRAISE BOOK. For Praise Meetings, Camp Meetings, Revival Meetings, Tabernacle Meetings, Noon Meetings, Prayer and Conference Meetings. AND THE MURPHY TEMPERANCE MEETINGS Mrs. Van Cott is one of the most successful revival preachers, her work being mainly in the Methodist denomination, where revival and spiritual songs were in use long before they were elsewhere known. The Book is a fine one for all denominations, hymns and tunes being in excellent taste, poetical and Musical. Some of the 120 songs are: Angel Choir My Heavenly Home Living for Jesus Saviour Pilot me The Fountain Jesus only Jesus Free Grace Little Stray Lamb Fathomless Sea Hear him calling Storm the Fort I am so happy Salvation's Free A sweet Hope Banner and Badge In Shining White We shall meet Jesus now ready Temperance Hymn. Sent post-paid for the retail price which is 35 cents Reduction for quantities. OLIVER DITSON & Co. Boston. CHAS. H. DITSON & Co., 711 Broadway, New York. J. E. DITSON & CO. Successors to Lee & Walker, Phila MAY 26-1c

CAPE ANN CLOTHES, &c.

JOSEPH BELCHER, BENNETT'S WHARF. AGENT for Joseph Parsons' celebrated OIL CLOTHES.—OFFERS for SALE—Wholesale—Double, Single and Patched, Pants and Jackets, S. covers, Cape Ann Sou-Westers, Canvas Bags, Woolen Jumpers, Overalls. For Sale at lowest prices. sp. 25-2m

FITS!

FITS! FITS! FITS! FITS! CURE OF EPILEPSY OR FALLING FITS BY HALL'S EPILEPTIC PILLS. Persons suffering from this distressing malady will find Hance's Epileptic Pills to be the only remedy ever discovered for curing it. The following certificate should be read by all the afflicted: It is in every respect true. A MOST REMARKABLE CURE. Tonganooche, Lunenburg, N. S., Nov. 17th, 1876. SETH S. HANCE.—Dear Sir—The Epileptic Pills that I received from you last September have accomplished all that you recommended them to do. My son is healthy, stout and robust; he is as hearty as any child in Kansas—indeed he is in the manner a new boy, being red and rosy. Before he commenced taking your Pills he was a very pale and delicate looking child, and had Epileptic Fits for about four years, and seeing your Pills advertised in the Christian Instructor, I sent to you and got two boxes of them, and he has not had a fit since he commenced taking them; he has been exposed to all changes of weather in going to school and on the farm, and he has not had a fit nor a symptom of one since he commenced taking your Pills. He learns well at school, and his mind is clear and quick. I feel that you are not sufficiently paid for the service and benefit you have been to us in restoring our child to health. I will cheerfully recommend your Pills to every one I hear of that is afflicted with Epilepsy. Please send me some of your circulars, so that I can send them to any that I hear of that is afflicted in that way. Respectfully, LEWIS THORNBROUGH. Sent to any part of the country by mail free of postage, on receipt of a remittance. Price, one box, \$2; two, \$5; twelve, \$7. Address SETH S. HANCE, 106 Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md. Please mention where you saw this advertisement. May 1, 1 year

THE INTERNATIONAL REVIEW

A NEW YORK AND LONDON REVIEW. Eminent Contributors on both sides of the Atlantic (No articles at second hand! All articles original!) Contents—May, June,—Now Ready. The New Administration Charles T Lewis Disestablishment of the Church of England Dr. James H. Rigg, London. The Philadelphia Exhibition—Part I. Mechanism and Administration. Francis A. Walker, Chief of the Bureau of Awards. Taneyson—A Criticism Baynard Taylor Our Foreign Service Hon John Jay Art Letter No. 9 Phillip Gilbert Hamerton American and European Literature Contemporary Events Price, Single Number \$1.00 Meetings, for Six Months \$3.00 Annual Subscription (6 months) 6.00 A. S. BARNES & Co., Publishers New York. may 12-6i

J. C. DUMARESQ, ARCHITECT.

PLANS, SPECIFICATIONS, &c., of Churches, County Residences and all kinds of Buildings prepared to order. Office 138 Hollis Street, Halifax N.S.

\$7.20 PER QUARTER FOR TEN QUARTERS.

MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS. N. HIGHEST AWARDS AT FOUR GREAT WORLD'S EXPOSITIONS Paris, Vienna, Santiago, 1871; 1873; 1875; PHILADELPHIA, 1876. ONLY ORGANS AWARDED FIRST PRIZE AT CENTENNIAL. Great variety of styles at prices which would be impossible to meet any where else. Superior organs may now be purchased by the cash payment of \$1.50 per quarter for ten quarters. (See circulars.) SAMPLES OF NET CASH PRICES: Five octave double reed organ, \$100 with tremulant. Five octave organ, nine stops, \$114 with Vox celeste. Send also for monthly or quarterly payments, or rent until next year. A superior organ may now be purchased by the cash payment of \$1.50 per quarter for ten quarters. (See circulars.) MASON & HAMLIN 125 Water St. BOSTON. NEW YORK. CHICAGO. Feb 1, 1 year

Job Printing neatly and promptly executed at this Office.