

to the POSTMALTER eccived at Ottawa, until une, for the conveyance vice per week each way,

alkland (Ferguson's

for four years from 1st ing further information of contract may be seen may be obtained at the e, or at the Office of the

e, | may 18-3i

NTRACT

e POSTMASTER GEN.
ved at OTTAWA until
une, for the conveyance
e times per week each

Indian Harbor Lake arbor and Indian

or four years from the r further information as d contract may be seen obtained at the Post ne Harbor and Indian ne Subscriber.

F, M. PASSOW, Post Office Inspector , may 18-1i

NTRACT

the POSTMASTER seived at OTTAWA un-June, for the convey-, three times per week

via Glen Alpine and

der a proposed contract opening of the Railway Antigonish. og further information Contract may be seen may be obtained at the Upper Cross Roads of

F. M. PASSOW, ost Office Inspector.

TRACT

the POSTMASTER received at OTTAWA, th, June, for the Confail, twice per week Herring Cove, Por-

or four years from the sed contract, may be der may be obtained at ad Sambro, or at the

P. M. PASSOW, ost Office Inspector.

NTRACT

o the POSTMASTER received at OTTAWA, ne 18th June, for the s Mails twice per week

, via 0ld Barns,

or four years from 1st further information as contract may be seen btained at the Post or at the office of

M. PASSOW. Post Office Inspector.

TRACT

the POSTMASTER eived at OTTAWA, h June, for the con-

er, via the South shen. four years, from the

further information ed contract may be er may be obtained at w's and Lochaber, or

M PASSOW,

TRACT

June, for the con-, six times per week

ort Station. four years from the

entract may be seen be obtained at the ewport Station, or at

M. PASSOW, Post Office Inspector.

XYGEN

nent.

a Compound Oxymonials to most retress
Girard St., Phila.

# Meslenan,

Rev. A. W. NICOLSON. Editor and Publisher. Published under the direction of the General Conference of the Methodist Church of Canada

\$2 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE Postage Prepaid.

VOL. XXX

HALIFAX, N.S., JUNE 15, 1878.

NO. 24

WESLEYAN BOOK ROOM 125 GRANVILLE STREET,

HALIFAX, DEPOSITORY FOR ALL METHODIST PUBLICATIONS

AND SALES-ROOM FOR General Literature, Stationery, Blank Book

AND SCHOOL BOOKS. Sabbath Schools, Clergymen and Students purchasing in quantities have

SPECIAL DISCOUNT

SPEECH OF DR. DOUGLAS.

We take the following extracts of Dr. Douglas' speech at the General Conference of the M. E. Church, South, from the Atlanta Christian Advocate. The address, one of surpassing eloquence and power, was received with unbounded applause at different points. We regret that we must abbreviate this masterly speech.

Honored Fathers and Brethben: -In response to the call of the Chair, I count myself happy in being permitted to stand on the sacred soil of Georgia -sacred, because of its Methodistic history, and look into the honest eyes of those men who have uplifted the banner of old Methodism throughout this great land of the South.

It has been to me, sir, a source of sincere regret that my co-delegate, the Honorable Justice Wilmot, now in New Judge Wilmot, as Governor, for a term there calling mankind back to duty, to Brunswick, has been prevented from appearing with me on this occasion.

My regret arises from the fact that My regret arises from the fact that whatever of failure may mark my representation of the Church whose comsentation of the Church wh mission we bear, ample compensation would have been found in the fulness and accuracy of his.

youd the lakes-from the valley of the population. Lower St. Lawrence, where the Borealis flashes in sportive lights athwart the darkness of the sky, where the mists. like the tented fields, hang around the shores of old Acadia. We have come as forerunners, of what I trust will be a long succession of friendly delegations, down to the later ages and generations. We have come to you bearing the greetings of one thousand ministers and many thousand members, who hold with you a like precious faith and a like blissful experience of our common Christianity. Though we bring no alabaster box of precious ointment to break in your midst, we bring, we trust, that which is better-loyalty of heart, to our Master Divine-and sincere brotherly affection, which rejoices to bail you as companions in the tribulation of the kingdom and patience of Jesus Christ.

Mr. President, as the Address intimates, some four years ago the developeloquence are an inspiration and a joy. | meet the tremendous issues which are | REV. JOHN BROWN, Baptist Minister : Though he did not appear in our midst | coming upon us. as your official representative, vet he tendered to us a semi-official invitation. A response to which is our presence in your midst to-day-an expression of

grand American continent. in the far South should once for all have upon the destruction of our Christia statement of the characteristics of the anity. great field which God hath given us to cultivate.

If we begin on the sun-rise side of the continent, we have the Island of Newfoundland, which is as large as the combined Kingdoms of Denmark, Sweden and Norway, the old Scandinavian home of the Norsemen, who delight to sniff the brine. Though bleak in its clime, and surrounded with stormy seas, yet here the Methodist Church of Canada has planted a Conference which holds nearly one half of

the Protestant population of that island. And of a magnificent band of hospitable coast, if time would permit, ising youths. could tell tragic tales, matching the heroic sacrifices of the most heroic period of the Methodist Church. They, with jubilant spirit, preached the old old Gospel around the headlands to the fishermen of the Island of Newfoundland.

Coming to the mainland, we have the Province of Nova Scotia, which is larger than old Scotland-Scotland which the scholars know has done the metaphysical thinking for the world for one hundred and fifty years. In this peninsula of Nova Scotia, with its shore line of three thousand miles, and whose hardy sons are commanders on every sea, here our Church has formed another Conference with some one hundred and twenty ministers, and holds the Protestant population of some one-fifth the entire representation.

I rejoice, sir, (addressing Gov. Colquitt of Georgia, on the platform) to see that God has lifted you up to their dignities, social and political, in the great commonwealth of Georgia. I bowed with thankfulness when told of the Methodistic traditions of the chief magistrate of the State.

I say with pleasure that in Nova Scotia the refined and cultured status of Methodism has scarcely a peer in any Church in the Dominion of Canada.

Passing to the Province of New Brunswick, we have an area as large as the Kingdom of Holland and Belgium. This province was presided over by Gospel, it is joyous to find one here and

Methodism more jubilant and leading a common religious sectary. We heartily more triumphant career. Here we have commend this book. For sale at the our third Conference, of 120 ministers, Book Room. Price \$1. We have come, sir, from the land be- and holding one fifth of the Protestant

> As the address intimates, some few years ago a desire was kindled for or-

The Eastern Wesleyan Conference and the New Connexion Conference to take a good place in scholastic work. agreed to join their fortunes with the larger Canadian Conference in one organic whole, America with the American. We adopted your scheme of Confederated Conferences, with the Quadrennial General Conference, perhaps the wisest human scheme that is possible, while at the same time we have sought to perpetuate the Presbyterian principle which obtains in the constitution of the old world Methodism. Not as though we had already attained, either were already perfect.'

We are still students, Mr. President, as you are, confronting the unsolved problem of how to strengthen Methodism in the cities and centres of intelment of our Church in ever widening ligence and wealth; how to perpetuate \$1.25. fields, demanded a new autonomy. At the freshness and power of the old time the meeting of our first General Con- honored class meeting; how to build up ference, we rejoiced to welcome your a ministry which shall be fast anchored honored brother (Rev. Dr. Sargent, on | in the fundamental truths, while at the the platform) in our midst, whose grace- same time it shall spring triumphant ful urbanity, sagacious and sportive to the upper realms of thought and

How, in a word, to bring our economy into harmony with the spirit of the times, that the discipline and power of the Church may be perpetuated and be our Church's desire for fraternal union. a growing force in the coming genera-The Methodist Church of Canada, tions. Those problems we came here rough-handed, but leal of heart as the to study. They confront the Methodist Scotchman says, " . . . has fallen Church in Canada. Our Church seeks in love with the fair maid of the Metho- to recognize its responsibility to this dist Church, South." In the language great age and its all-pregnant issues. of the old song, "we have come a-wooing With us in the Dominion of Canada, as and join hands till death do us part." with you, the spirit of question and ruin through the systems of truth, It is, sir, perhaps right that you men seeking to build a monument of victory he bath given us one only rule of faith

> The scepticism of this age is not the roystering folly of the 17th and 18th centuries—the infidelity of this age comes to us with the pale cast of thought upon its brow, with anxiety in its burning look, and hesitation in its tread, wailing out the admission of Huxley, "I would believe if I could. I find no Gospel in the ultimate truth to which I am being driven;" or as Schiller in his pilgrim puts it-

"Ah! the pathway is not given-Ah! the goal I cannot near-Earth will never reach to heaven. Never shall the there be here."

This specious and seductive infidelity is appealing to some of our best minds. consecrated men who occupy that in- and unsettling some of our most prom-

I am thankful to say our church is one with yours in taking higher education under its specific guidance. We have founded two universities and manned them well. Through them a large portion of our educated sons are passing, enriched with the wealth from a Christian standpoint. They are coming out into the walks of public and professional life, lending their influence on the side of a spiritual Christianity and standing by the Christian religion.

(To be Continued.)

LITERARY

LIVING EPISTLES; or Christs' Witnesses in the world. Also an Essay on Christianity and Scepticism. By the Rev. E. Hartley Dewart. With an introduction by the Rev. William Ormiston, D.D. -We hinted to our readers some weeks ago that this book might shortly be expected. It fully meets the hopes and expectations which we then expressed. It would be difficult to cover the ground by discussion in the questions raised by the author more comprehensively, or examine it more searchingly, than he has done. Mr. Dewart's aim is a noble one. While literary men are led away so sadly from the simplicity of the consistency, to religious loyalty. The I rejoice to say we hold that gem of style of this book is argumentative, its

> Adam Miller & Co. have sent us Part 1, of Mental Arithmetic, by J. A. Mc-Lellan, M.A., LL.D., Inspector of High Schools, Ontario. This text book takes in Fundamental Rules, Fractions and Analysis, and professes to teach by rational methods. The series bids fair

> PROF. TOWNSEND has added yet another to his list of valuable works on religious topics. The title is-The In. termediate World; published by Lee and Shepherd, Boston. This work comes out as a fitting close to the great discussion of this day. Not that the questions of The Future and Future Punishment can ever be at rest while human miads are so differently constituted; but such questions have their epochs, and Dr. Townsend's comes in as in a way of reviewing the whole subject. Our readers who have followed his writings know how he can meet this enquiry. For sale at Gossip's and at the Book Room, Halifax. Price

OPEN LETTERS ON BAPTISM.

LETTER NO. VII.

Dear Sir and Brother. IX. THE HEBREW SCRIPTURES.

You are aware brother Brown, that when we appeal to the Old Testament, and quote its teachings on the subject of baptism, we are met by some Baptist writers, with the assertion that we, in this dispensation, have nothing to do with the Old Testament. Some of your co-religionists play fast and loose on this point. I am pleased to be able to quote from the Arti-We hope to join in aspiring to higher doubt is abroad. Philosophic research cles of Faith and Practice of the Nova consecration and sublimer endeavors to and scientific analysis have driven, as Scotia Baptist Churches, as follows: "The spread scriptural holiness over this far as they could, the ploughshare of Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Tes-

But, mark what Dr. Wayland, a Baptist authority, says, in his " Notes on the Principles and Practices of Baptist

Here is a contradiction that is suggescold? Is it that, among Baptists there This prediction has already been fulfilled

must be a rejection, within certain limits, of the Old Testament, because those oracles teach invariably that the mode appointed by God for the application of water, in cleansing ordinances, was sprinkling? How else are we to account for the peculiar attitude in which Baptists stand in reference to the Hebrew Scriptures?

The Old Testament Scriptures are not yet out of date. "All Scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine," etc. (1 Tim. iii. 16.) Of course the apostle here was speaking of the Hebrew Scriptures. His opinion of the Old Testament differs widely from that of most Baptist writers on this subject. When He who taught David how to sing, and touched Isaiah's hallowed lips with the live coal from off the altar, and who baptized all his ancient seers with sacred fire, had risen from the dead, and was journeying with the disciples to Emmaus, it was through the Old Testament Scriptures that light entered into their souls, and their hearts were made to burn. These Hebrew Scriptures shall never become out of date while the nature of things remains. The word of our God shall abide. We may still profitably follow the example of those Bereans, who " were more noble than those of Thessalonica, because they received the word-(the Old Testament) with all readiness of mind, and searched the Scriptures-(the Old Testament Scriptures), daily, whether these things were so, therefore many of them believed," (Acts xvii. 11-12

X. THUS SAITH THE LORD. In the Old Testament Scriptures there are records of cleansing ordinances which sion, but "divers baptisms" in the Greek. The Lord who appointed those cleansing ordinances, also appointed the mode. What is that mode? What saith the Lord? Besides those portions of the Bible which clearly teach, inferentially, that the mode of the application of water, in the cleansing ordinances of the Bible, was sprinkling, there are several passages that spec-

ially declare it in the plainest terms. 1. Thus saith the Lord: "And the Lord spake unto Moses, saying, . . . he shall sprinkle upon him that is to be cleansed from the leprosy seven times," (Lev. xiv

2. The priests, at thirty years of age, priesthood. The mode of that baptism sprinkling of water upon the person. was divinely appointed. Thus saith the Lord: " Thus shalt thou do unto them. to cleanse them: "Sprinkle water of purifying upon them," (Numbers viii. 7.) This was the law" that "it became," ministry. Our Saviour was "an high priest," and "every high priest was erdained," (Heb. 1-3.)

3. Thus saith the Lord: Until the water of separation should be sprinkled upon one, who had become unclean, by contact with a dead body, he should be cut off from Israel; "because the water of separation was not sprinkled upon him," (Num

4. Thus saith the Lord: "And a clean person shall take hyssop, and dip it in the water, and sprinkle it upon.....the per. sons that were there," (Num. xix. 18.)

5. Thus saith the Lord: " And a clean person shall sprinkle upon the unclean,"

6 Thus saith the Lord : " But the man that shall be unclean, and shall not purify himself, that soul shall be cut off from among the congregation, because he hath defiled the sanetuary of the Lord: the plied by saying: "If she should dip it, or water of separation hath not been sprink. led upon him," (Num. xix. 20.)

Churches," p. 85. "The fundamental be a perpetual statute unto them, that he cording to the requirements of secular life principles on which our difference from that sprinkleth the water of separation," In secular life neither sprinkling nor imthe other evangelical denominations de- etc. (Num. xix. 21). Here it is clearly mersion is washing; Washing in secular pends, is this: We profess to take for our taught that God's appointed mode for life means more than either a sprinkling guide, in all matters of religious belief cleansing persons was sprinkling. These or an immersion. The question now unand practice, the New Testament, the whole divers washings of the Old Testament are der consideration is not what the process New Testament, and nothing but the New spoken of in the New Testament as bap- of the laundry may be; but what mode has tisms," (Heb. ix 10.)

8. Thus saith the Lord: "So shall he his mode of symbolical cleansing. tive. Why this blowing hot and blowing sprinkle many nations," (Isaiah lii. 15.)

in part, and is being more and more fulfilled. The people of many of the nations of the present day have been sprinkled in the ordinance of baptism by the Messiah of whom Isaiah spake, though Jesus baptized not, but his disciples, in his name and in his stead'."

9. Thus saith the Lord: "Then will I sprinkle clean water upon you, and ye shall be clean." This was spoken through Ezekiel when predicting, "the blessings of Christ's kingdom" There was not only the baptism with water foretold, but the baptism of the Holy Ghost: "And I will put my Spirit within you," (Ezl. xxxvi. 25-27.) Did you ever, brother Brown, see this prediction fulfilled, so far as the baptism of water is concerned, in the midst of Baptist congregations." In the midst of other congregations, and on many occasions, this word of the Lord is not bound, or hindered, but has free course, and is glorified.

10. Thus saith the Lord: "Sprinkling the unclean sanctifieth to the purifying of the flesh," (Heb. ix. 13).

11. Thus saith the Lord : These divers sprinklings were "divers baptisms," (Heb:

12. Thus saith the Lord : Moses sprinkled with blood both the tabernacle." etc. (Heb. ix. 21.)

Thus saith the Lord : Moses not only sprinkled many things with blood, showing that there was cleansing through blood, but also took "water" and 'sprinkled both the book, and all the people," (Heb. ix. 19.) Here we have a "thus saith the Lord" which shows that infants were baptized in vast numbers, by divine Paul called "divers baptisms" (Heb. ix. appointment, and by sprinkling. Paul, 10.) It is "divers washings" in our ver- who ought to be good authority, calls those sprinklings "baptisms." And if, as he says, "all the people" were baptized it is certain that infants were baptized.

14. Thus said the Lord: These baptisms were purifying ordinances. "It was therefore necessary that the patterns of things in the heavens should be purified with these," (Heb. ix. 23.)

16. Thus saith the Lord : "It is clear, by allowing the Holy Ghost to be his own interpreter, that baptizing does not mean dipping, nor plunging, nor immersing nor immersing, nor even sprinkling or pouring; but baptizing means washing. cleansing, purifying. And, by allowing the Holy Ghost to be his own interpreter. received ordination; wherein they were the washing, cleansing, purifying of rebaptized with water and anointed with generation is through the Holy Ghost oil. Not until they "fulfilled" this shed on us and is the work of Christ; "righteousness" could they enter fully whereas the divinely appointed mode of upon the work of the ministry and the the symbolical baptism with water, is the

Now, brother Brown, it must be impossible, as God has appointed this "pattern," this " shadow," this " sprinkling." as his mode of cleansing, or baptizing, that he would be so inconsistent with our Saviour "to fulfil" at thirty years of himself, as teach that another mode, so age, when he was ordained for his public radically different from sprinkling as immersion is, should be also a proper mode. There is no such thing in the Bible as immersion, as the symbol of cleansing or blessing, or mercy. There is not one. Thus saith the Lord, in either the old Testament or the New Testament, that teaches immersion. In making this statement. I except always, of course, those editions of the Scriptures, that have been mutilated to suit the emergencies of the immersionist creed. I am aware that it is as easy now, in some places, to find Bibles that have been so changed as to teach immersion instead of sprinkling, as it is to find Greek lexicons that have been so changed, as to deceive even some of the

Dr. Graves once said to Dr. Ditzler: " If I band a lady my handkerchief and ask her to wash it, and she should sprinkle a little water upon it, is the handkerchief washed?" Dr. Ditzler might have replunge it, or immerse it, in water, is the handkerchief washed?" Not in either 7. Thus saith the Lord: "And it shall case would the handkerchief be washed ac-

> Yours respectfully, D. D. CURRIE.

OPEN LETTERS ON BAPTICA ER NO. VIII.

REV. JOHN BROWN, Baptist Minister :

Dear Sir and Brother.

XI. THE BAPTISM OF CHRIST. The baptism of Christ was different, in its design, from that baptism which John administered to others. John's baptism implied, on the part of those who received it, the act of repentance. It was for the remission of sins. Those who received it confessed that they were sinners. It involved a profession of faith in him of whom John was the forerunner. It was supposed to be followed by the bringing forth of fruits meet for repentance, and a fleeing from the wrath to come. It is obvious that Christ never submitted to a baptism involving those peculiarites.

Christ's baptism was not "Christian baptism." "Christian baptism" had not then been instituted, and was not instituted until after the resurrection, and when the commission was given: "Go ye therefore, and disciple all nations, baptizing them," etc. "Christian baptism" is into "the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost," (Matt. xxviii. 19-20.) Christ could not have been baptized | high priest as the other high priests for into his own name.

Christ's baptism was not intended as an example for us. There is not one word in the Scriptures which says that we are to follow Christ in this ordinance. His baptism was an official act, and we are not required to follow him in his official acts.

The baptism of Christ was a fulfilment of some kind of righteousness. There was some righteous requirement, or command, or ordinance that demanded his baptism. To "fulfil" implies a compliance with, or obedience to, some rule, or ordinance or command. Christ could only "fulfil righteousness," therefore, by obedience to law. Christ went to John who was an executor of the law, and a preacher of righteousness according to the terms of the law, and requested John to baptize him; that, thereby, the righteous requirements of the law might be fulfilled. John at first declined to do so, but upon understanding the grounds upon which Jesus came to him for baptism, he dismissed his objections.

It was not the moral law that required the baptism of Christ, for its provisions do not require anything of a ritualistic or ceremonial character.

It must have been the ceremonial law that required this baptism, for it was a law that required an outward rite. Christ was under obligations to keep the ceremonial law. He did not come to destroy, but to fulfill. He was the end of the law for righteonsness to all believers.

The ceremonial law required the conse. cration and annointing of all the high high priests. This is sometimes, in the Scriptures called their ordination. Every high priest, whether of the tribe of Levi, or of some other tribe, was consecrated and annointed, or ordained, (Hebrews viii. 3.) This ordination involved the "washing with water," (Exodus xxix. 4;) and annointing with oil. According to Eusebius, Cyril of Jerusalem, and, others this custom continued among the Jews until the time of Christ. The law prescribed the mode of both the washing and the annointing. In both there was the application of the element to the person : "Thus shall thou do unto them, to cleanse (sanctify-consecrate) them; sprinkle water of purifying (cleansing-sanctifying) upon them," (Numb. viii. 7); "And the Lord said unto Moses, speak unto the priests... ...thou shalt sanctify him ..... and he that is high priest among his brethren, upon whose head the annointing oil was poured, and that is consecrated." etc., (Lev. xxi. 1-10.) The law never required the high priest, in order to his consecration, to be immersed in water, nor in order to his an nointing, to be immersed in oil.

The attempt is sometimes made to show that the ceremonial law only required this sprinkling of those high priests, at thirty years of age, who were of the tribe of Levi. It is affirmed, by some, that as our Saviour was of the tribe of Judah, he was not, even though he was an high priest, required to fulfill this law. It is urged by the objector, that " Christ could be a law unto himself," and need not, in all these things, submit to the requirements of the ceremo. nial law, like his brethren in the office of the high priesthood. But the law does not limit this requirement to the tribe of Levi. The high priests were sometimes selected from the other tribes. Our Lord came spiritually into that office, and yet he did not belong to the tribe of Levi, Paul says: "For every priest taken from among men (not necessarily from the tribe of Levi) is ordained," (Heb. v. 1.

It was important that Christ should be a perfect high priest. In him should be found, in every particular, all that was required, by the Levitical law, of any high priest. He was to be greater than any of the Levitical priests. He was to be "a man, Norse and old German. Hin-

chisdec," (Heb. v. 6.) He was to be "a priest for ever." The Levitical priests were not suffered to continue by reason of death; but this man because he continueth ever hath an unchangeable priesthood" (Heb. vii. 23-25, He was a priest 'after the order of Melchisdec." He was of the rank of Melchisedec-both a priest and a king. "None of the kings of the Jews were priests, nor were any of the priests ever elevated to the office of king. In Melchisdec those offices were united and this fact constituted a striking resemblance between him and the Lord Jesus," (Barner in loc). The Jewish priests were made such "without an oath," but Jesus with an oath." "For such an high priest became us who is holy, harmless, undefiled, separate from sinners, and made higher than the heavens," Heb. vii. 24-26.

Chris,'s superiority to the Jewish high priest did not exempt him from the necessity of fulfilling the requirements of the law. In the epistle to the Hebrews he is called a high priest ten times. In his mediatorial work he is continually performing the functions of the "high priest of other, Ibeneath the water. When they our profession."

It was required of Christ in order that centuries had been. There was no alternative if he would magnify the law and make it honorable. John, than whom a greater prophet had not been born of woman, was the properly qualified person to perform this work. He was of the priest ly order, on the side of both his father and his mother. He was the messenger sent to prepare the way for the great high

As the ordination of Christ required the annointing oil, as well as the sprinkled water, he must either have had that oil poured upon his head, or the descent of the Holy Ghost upon him, of which the oil was the symbol, was his annointing with "the oil of gladness above his fel-

As the high priests had been, for fifteen hundred years, ordained at thirty years of age, so Christ at that age was also ordained, according to the ceremonial law. "Wherefore in all things it behaved him to be made like unto his brethren, that he might be a merciful high priest in things pertaining to God." Heb. ii. 17.

If Christ did not receive the sprinkling of water, at the age of thirty, as his symbolical consecration to the office of high priesthood and ministry, then he did not fulfill all righteousness." But, it is manifest, that he did fulfil all righteousness, therefore he must have been sprinkled with water when he went to John to be baptized by him.

We have sometimes been asked for an "express command" for the baptism of infants. We may with as much emphasis, ask for an "express command," or one word of the ceremonial law, or one word of the Scriptures, that required our Saviour to be either dipped, or plunged, or immersed. Where, in the Old Testa ment or in the New Testament is there any such obligation? What "righteousness," expressly commanded, or directly or indirectly required, for its fulfillment the dipping, or plunging, or immersion of Christ at thirty years of age, or at any

Our points, or some of them, may be indicated in the following syllogisms: 1. Every high priest was ordained.

2. Christ was an high priest. 3. Therefore Christ was ordained.

1. The fulfillment of all righteousness

by an high priest, required ordination at thirty years of age. 2. Christ as an high priest, was ordain-

ed at thirty years of age. 3. Therefore Christ our high priest, was ordained at thirty years of age.

1. Every high priest was sprinkled with water at the time of his ordination, at thirty years of age, in order to fulfill all righteousness.

2. Christ, as a faithful high priest was made like unto his brethren, in all things and thereby fulfilled all righteousness.

3. Therefore Christ, at thirty years of age, was sprinkled with water. 1. Those symbolic sprinklings with

water were called baptisms. 2. Christ received the symbolic sprinkling with water.

3. Therefore Christ, in being sprinkled with water, as the law required, was bap-

Yours very truly, D. D. CURRIE. LETTER NO IX.

XII. BAPTIZING BEFORE EATING. In Mark vii. 3, 4, we read : " For the Pharisees, and all the Jews, except they wash, they eat not. And many other things there be, which they have received to hold, as the washing of cups, and pots, brazen vessels, and of tables." In the Greek these washing are called baptisms. Lay Representatives, elected by ballot are requested to attend on Wednesday, a.m., at 10 o'clock.

their meals. It was with them a religious duty not to eat without previous baptism. Their articles of household furniture. including beds and couches as the original Greek shows, must necessarily, among "all the Jews," be subjected to baptism several times daily, all the year round.

If those baptisms were immersions, as is, of course, claimed by Baptists, then those articles of furniture must have been, inevitably, always saturated with water. The suggestion is irresistible that Lue condition of the household of "all the Jews" must have been watery in the extreme.

If those baptisms were immersions how peculiar must the performance of the act have appeared to a guest who had come from a Gentile country. Let us look upon the operation. The dinner bell has been rung. The table is spread, and well laden with an abundant supply to satisfy the demands of appetite. Rebecca, and Rachel, and Reuben, and Judah, each take a corner of the table, and down goes everything-table, cups, meats, all, somehow or have brought the table and its contents up from their "watery grave," Rachel says, he should "fulfill all righteousness "that Brother Reuben, you did not immerse he should be consecrated to the office of your corner thoroughly, we must immerse everything again, and again down goes all into the "liquid tomb." then take the chairs; then the beds; then the couches: then the rest of the furniture. For when they came down from their daily avocations they never eat without having baptized all those articles of furniture. How interesting to sit at a table and try to eat, after the table and its contents have been so thoroughly drenched! And, inasmuch as all the beds of "all the Jews" were daily subjected to such immersions, is it not strange that it never occurred to them, when about retiring to bed, that their baptisms partook rather too largely of the watery element?

Dr. Cramp in his pamphlet on Christian Baptism, p. 78, speaks of these baptisms, and says, of "the Pharisees and all the they immersed themselves when they returned home, and were extremely careful to make the immersion complete; no part of the body was to be left uncovered by the water. As to the 'pots and cups, brazen vessels, and tables.' I can only say that Mark affirms they were immersed—and I believe Mark. I have no right to interpose my difficulties, and doubts, and reasonings, in order to dilute the meaning of an inspired writer . . . . The word rendered 'tables' means also

Dr. Cramp is somewhat inaccurate when he affirms: "Mark says they were immersed." What Mark says is: The tables, beds, couches, basons, etc., were "baptized." The Dr. shows a devotion to his immersionist theory that is worthy of a better cause, in so bravely standing by so conspicuous an absurdity.

We may well inquire if those Pharisees and "all the Jews" did not know of a more excellent way of performing the religious rite of baptism than by immersion. Moses had been accustomed to sprinkle the vessels and the people, to secure the result that "the Pharisees and all the Jews" desired to accomplish by their daily baptisms. If we assume, as we well may, that those baptisms were intended as re ligious washings, then there is no difficulty apparent. Those baptisms being observed as religious washings should be performed according to the divinely appointed mode "Thus shalt thou do unto them to cleanse (baptise) them, sprinkle water of purifying (of baptizing) upon them."

According to the requirements of the Scriptures, and according to the law of the nature of things, it is manifest that 'the Pharisees and all the Jews" did not daily immerse themselves, and their house hold furniture, as immersionists claim they did. Hence, it is certain that the daily baptisms of "the Pharisees and all the Jews," and of their tables, beds, couches, brazen vessels, etc., were performed by sprinkling.

XIII. THE LETTER AND THE SPIRIT. Paul tells us (2 Cor. iii. 6) that some times "the letter killeth, but the Spirit giveth life." It is well when there is such a combination of circumstances that there need come no conflict between the letter and the spirit; but, occasionally, in the nature of things, there inevitably will besuch a conflict. When such conflicts do come the letter should yield, and the spirit take precedence.

The Baptist churches in the United States owe their origin to Roger Williams. In the year 1639 he was immersed by Ezekiel Holliman, who had never been himself immersed; and in turn Holliman was immersed by Williams. They then organized a Baptist Church. This was in Providence, Rhode Island. The letter of Baptist ecclesiastical law provides that baptism should be performed by a person who has himself been baptized. According to the letter of this law, the Baptist Churches in the United states have been founded by a person pho was not baptised at all, or baptised contrary to the letter of their law. It is assumed by Baptists,

JOHN MCMURRAY.

they come from their daily avocations to | the United States are well established. notwithstanding that, in their origin there was an irregularity, and a violation of the letter of their law. The letter would kill: but. it may be assumed, the spirit actuating Roger Williams, and his brethren. was right, and, therefore, the spirit giveth life.

> Are we asked if, in our judgment, Bap tists who have been immersed, with the impression that their immersion was baptism, are baptised? We reply in the affirmative. Not, however, because their baptism was according to the letter, for the letter is against them, and killeth: but, because they have complied with the spirit, and the spirit giveth life. And herein do we stand on the broad platform of Scriptural and Christian charity.

But, upon what ground do our Baptist brethren stand in reference to this point? If Whitfield, Wesley, Luther, Knox, Poleycarp, and Paul, receive baptism by sprinkling, in a good conscience, and put on Christ, and adorned the doctrines of the Bible, do Baptists put on charity, and accept the spirit in which they acquiesced in their baptism as sufficient, even though, in their judgment, there may have been a deficiency in the outward form? Can our Baptist brethren say that though such men of God were, in their opinion, not scripturally baptized, as regards the letter, yet the spirit in which they acquiesced in their supposed baptism, made it acceptable in the sight of God?

It is not. by any Christian Church, supposed to be essential that in receiving the Lord's Supper, we should, as regards outward forms and the time of night, do precisely as Christ and His apostles did. In the one sacrament as in the other it is the spirit that giveth life. Why should it be thought, even from a Baptist standpoint, that in the sacrament of baptism the spirit can not give life? It is a too great leaning towards the letter that makes some persons attach unnecessary importance to forms, and ceremonies, and dress, and vestments, and meats, and holy days. Those things are the shadows of better things, whereof "the body is Christ." It is not well to chase the shadow too far, but rather seek after the body which is Christ, and the spirit which Christ doth give.

Yours very truly,
D. D. CUERIE.

LINCOLN'S PRAYERS.

Once more the admirable "Life of

Abraham Lincoln," by Dr. Holland would have been seriously defective without that chapter which delineates his private life at the White House, especially those paragraphs that refer to his religious habits. Thus we are told that in all the great emergencies of his closing years, his reliance upon divine guidance and assistance was often extremely touching. "I have been driven many times to my knees," he once remarked, " by the overwhelming conviction that I had no elsewhere to go. My own wisdom, and that of all about me, seemed insufficient for that day." On another occasion, when he was told that he was daily remembered in the pravers of those who prayed, "he had been a good deal helped by the thought," and then added with much solemnity, I should be the most presumptuous blockhead on this footstool, if I for one day thought I could discharge the duties which have come upon me since I came into this place without the aid and enlightenment of One who is wiser and stronger than all others!" On another occasion having been made acquainted with the fact that a great battle was in progress at a distant but important point, he came into the room where a lady was engaged in nursing a member of his family, looking worn and haggard, and saying that he was so anxious he could eat nothing. The possibility of defeat depressed him greatly, but the lady told him he must trust, and that he could at least pray. "Yes," said he, and taking his Bible he started for his room. "Could all the people of the nation," says Dr. Holland, "have overheard the earnest petition that went up from that inner chamber, as it reached the ears of the nurse, they would have fallen upon their knees with tearful and reverential sympathy." At another time President Lincoln said: "If it a few moments it seemed as if the scene was were not for my belief in an overruling Providence, it would be difficult for me in the midst of such complications of affairs, to keep my reason on its seat. I have always taken counsel of Him, and referred to Him my plans, and have never adopted a course of proceeding without being assured, as far as I could be, of his approbation." Nor must we suppose that prayer with Mr. Lincoln was limited to special emergencies. It is stated on good authority that he was in the habit of spending an early hour each day in prayer. If space permitted, we should like

to enlarge on other traits of Mr. Lincoln's character, such as his humility, his sympathy with suffering humanity, his patience under insult, his rebukes of profanity, his seal for the observance of the Sabbath, and his love for Christian consistency—as, for instance, when tory for ever.

the release of her rebel husband, then a prisoner of war, on the ground that he was a religious man: "Tell your husband that I am not much of a judge of religion; but in my opinion, the religion that sets men to rebel and fight against their Government because, as they think, that Government does not sufficiently help some men to eat their bread in the sweat of other men's faces, is not the sort of religion upon which people get to heaven." But we must not enlarge. Nor is it necessary; for these moral excellencies which so admirably fitted him for his responsible position at the juncture were doubtless in no small degree, the "open reward" of his secret communion with God

#### OBITUARY.

Died at South Richmond, Carleton Co., N. B., March 30, 1878, Jane Benn, in the 80th year of her age. Sister Benn was a native of Cornagill, Donegall County, Ireland. During her youth she became a regular attendant at the Methodist services, and in her 20th year became the subject of deep and powerful conviction. After a thorough, Scriptural repentance she was enabled, with an unbroken confidence, to rest upon Christ for a free, full and immediate salvation.

The peace and joys of the pardoned soul became her glad possession. It was about this time (1818) when she went to hear the Rev. Matthew Richey, then a boy of years, preach his first sermon in a small private dwelling. The boy preacher took for his text on that oceasion-"Awake thou that sleepest," &c., and with wonderful power applied this Scripture to the hearts of the people. So deep was the impression made on the mind of sister Benn by this first effort of one, who was destined for such a distinguished career. that she went home, retired to her room, and with all the emotion and energy of a soul densely moved, made a complete consecration of herself to God. The gift then laid on the altar was never withdrawn through all the subsequent years of her long and checkered

Having thus entered upon the blessed conditions and experiences of the Christian life. she was anxious to do something for her Lord and the good of souls. She did not wait for some great opportunity in which she might possibly do famous things for Christ, but embracing the common openings presented in every day life, this devoted disciple in the spirit of a holy and consecrated enthusiasm went forth and in ways most unpretentious achieved much for the good of the souls around her. Some are still living who attribute their conversion to God in early life, to the faithful, personal efforts and appeals of this now sainted woman. In thus accepting the ordinary opportunities for usefulness, she found a sweet and blessed compensation in her own heart, for whatever measure of consecrated endeavor she put forth in the service

of her Lord and Master. In order to retain and increase her spirit uality of mind and keep the holy fire burning in her soul it was her custom for many years to spend a large portion of her time in retirement for meditation and prayer. Being blessed with a wonderfully retentive memory, she was able to treasure up large portions of the Word of God, upon which she could draw in hours of trial and need. So familiar was she with our hymns and the Presbyterian paraphrases that both collections seemed to be at her command. This blessed possession, acquired when the mind was fresh and vigorous, brought to her an unfailing wealth of comfort when the infirmities of age prevented her from using her long-loved books.

In 1834 sister Benn emigrated to this country, and during her 44 years residence in the land of her adoption, the same unbroken consistency which had characterized her at home, was maintained with an ever increasing beauty until earth's long journey was ended. This devoted follower of Christ was not a stranger to sore trial and long personal affiction, for years she was unable to attend the house of God she so much loved. No complaint, however, fell from her lips. With an unshaken trust in her Redeemer, she patiently endured the heavenly discipline, and with a calm and peaceful anticipation awaited the time when the frail and dying things of earth would be exchanged for the imperishable inheritance and companionships of the skies.

Well does the writer remember the first visit he made to the home of this Christian woman. The first feeling as he looked upon the aged pilgrim, bent almost double, and almost unable to move, was one of pity, but in transfigured. Behind that poor frail body, bending beneath its burden of infirmities, behind that thickly furrowed and wrinkled face it appeared as if one of God's sweet angels spoke and sang of things divine. Such words of assurance, resignation, and of hope, it has been the privilege of few to hear. For some little time before the end came, her mind was much occupied with thoughts of heaven; its glad surprises, re-unions, &c., and very frequently she would repeat, with deep and ten-

They are waiting for my coming, They are waiting at the portals, All the loved ones gone before.

The hour of dissolution came somehow suddenly; one rude shock was sufficient to snap the delicate threads asunder, and set her ran-somed spirit free. In the hour of tearful parting, the heavenly benediction fell with wonderful sweetness on the stricken hearts of surviving friends. Thank God, his faithful children have the victory in life and the victory for the surviving friends.

first of W the ; dean fall fathe to ho death Cyru date the with years prom

tions. nent aroun much almos extric fables byses; but t king dane. born, dream ordere spared mand. rity, taken educati of the spise tl Median father Camby but Cyr efforts the two Medes treatmen with Cy

includir the vast lon, wh C. 538. conques cording was sla His tom Murg-at date the up the substitu Persian the true generou governn an Orien his thro but not his son sian arr Word of but the unconsci us was (

royalty

conque

verted

of Juda world. year B. ceived th utation message with trib these an a letter thither a recomme their lot whom th letter, J. captivity expiratio be restor time of now arri it was at

every ho and ever may be s though the 5. The that the interest was the at Babyl rity, wh throne. of mercy

to the co concerning noble is t men to

sults may

## JUNE 15

rebel husband, then a n the ground that he ian : "Tell your hust much of a judge of y opinion, the religto rebel and fight ernment because, as overnment does not me men to eat their of other men's faces, religion upon which But we must is it necessary; for encies which so adfor his responsible cture were doubtless the "open reward" union with God.

#### UARY.

nond, Carleton Co., N. ne Benn, in the 80th Benn was a native of County, Ireland. Durme a regular attendant rices, and in her 20th t of deep and powerful norough, Scriptural re-

led, with an unbroken

n Christ for a free, full

of the pardoned soul ssion. It was about he went to hear the then a boy of years. n in a small private acher took for his text ake thou that sleepderful power applied nearts of the people. sion made on the mind ret effort of one, who distinguished career, ired to her room, and nd energy of a soul complete consecration e gift then laid on the awn through all the long and checkered

upon the blessed conof the Christian life. mething for her Lord She did not wait for in which she might gs for Christ, but emenings presented in oted disciple in the nsecrated enthusiasm most unpretentious e good of the souls still living who attribod in early life, to forts and appeals of In thus accepting es for usefulness, she sed compensation in ver measure of conut forth in the service

ind increase her spirit the holy fire burning ustom for many years n of her time in retireprayer. Being blessetentive memory, she large portions of the ch she could draw in So familiar was she Presbyterian parations seemed to be at essed possession, acs fresh and vigorous, ng wealth of comfort age prevented her

d books. nigrated to this counears residence in the same unbroken concterized her at home, an ever increasing journey was ended. f Christ was not a long personal afflicunable to attend the ch loved. No comn her lips. With an deemer, she patientdiscipline, and with cipation awaited the lying things of earth the imperishable inships of the skies. remember the first ne of this Christian g as he looked upon most double, and alas one of pity, but in i as if the scene was nat poor frail body, en of infirmities, be d and wrinkled face God's sweet angels divine. Such words , and of hope, it has to hear. For some came, her mind was ghts of heaven; its s, &c., and very frewith deep and ten-

the portals, one before. came somehow sudras sufficient to snap der, and set her ranthe hour of tearful enediction fell with he stricken hearts of ink God, his faithful y in life and the vic-

#### INTERNATIONAL LESSONS. BIBLE

SECOND QUARTER: STUDIES ABOUT THE KINGDOM OF JUDAH.

B. C. 536. LESSON XII. THE DECREE OF CYRUS; or, Abounding Grace. 2 Chron. 36, 22, 23. June 23.

addressed not only to members of the tribe of Judah, but to the remnant of the EXPLANATORY. Ten Tribes, who were still more widely VERSE 22. THE FIRST YEAR. Not the scattered. God sees his people in their first year of Cyrus' rule over the Persians remotest hiding-places, and can bring of whom he was the hereditary king; nor them to light and honor before the world. the year in which he conquered the Chal-23. ALL THE KINGDOMS OF THE EARTH. dean Empire, since for two years after the This was scarcely an exaggeration. Nearfall of Babylon he permitted his grandly all the civilized world of that era was father Astyages (the Darius of Scripture) comprised within the Persian Empire. to hold the nominal rank of king. On the Rome was an inconsiderable city, and death of Astyages (Darius), B. C. 536, Athens was just beginning its history, Cyrus took possession of the Lirone which while the kingdom of Persia was bounded his arms had already won; and this is the on the east by India; on the north by the date here referred to. His promptness in Caucasus Mountains, the Caspian and the the liberation of Judah was remarkable Black Sea; on the west by the Hellespont, and gen rous. "Those are much honorthe Ægean, and the Mediterranean Seas: ed whose spirits are stirred up to begin and on the south by the Red Sea and the with God and to serve him in their first Persian Gulf. Afterward, Cambyses adyears."-Henry. [Teacher, recommend ded Egypt, and Darius a part of India. to promptness in good resolutions and acits dominion; so that it remained the tions."] Cyrus. One of the most promigreatest of kingdoms until B. C. 331, nent characters in ancient history, yet one when by the single battle of Arbela it fell around whose record has gathered so into the grasp of Alexander the Great. much of legend and tradition, that it is Hath the Lord God of heaven given me. almost impossible, at this late period, to The proclamations of the Persian monextricate the facts of his career from the archs, as recorded in Scripture, are refables concerning him. His father, Cammarkable for their reverential tone. This byses, was king of the Province of Persia, is consonant with the "arrow-headed" inbut tributary and subject to Astyages, scriptions on the Persian monuments, king of the Medes, whose daughter, Mantranslated by Rawlinson and others, where dane, was his wife. When Cyrus was every success is ascribed to Ormuzd, the born, his grandfather, on account of a Persian conception of God. Let us, in dream portending his future greatness. our intelligence, not sink below the wisordered him to be slain: but his life was dom of these ancients, by forgetting him spared by those who received the comfrom whom comes every blessing. He mand. He passed his childhood in obscuhath charged me. Cyrus realized that God rity, but in youth was recognized and had intrusted to him a charge and a work. taken to the court of his grandfather for So he has to every one. Let us hear God's education, and as a hostage for the loyalty call, and consecrate our powers to his of the Persians. There he learned to decause. Build him an house. The temple spise the effeminacy and weakness of his had remained in ruins for fifty-one years, Median masters, and joined with his since its destruction by the Chaldeans B. father in leading the Persians to revolt. C. 587. By this command of a far-off Cambyses perished in the insurrection, king, it now began to rise from its ashes. but Cyrus succeeded so completely in his [Teacher, show your scholars that each efforts that in B. C. 559 the relations of one may build a temple for God's indwellthe two tribes were reversed, and the ing within the recesses of a consecrated Medes became subordinate to the Perheart.] His people, Mcre than ever scatsians. Astyages, however, received kind tered Judah was now God's people; for treatment, was recognized as joint-king the evil elements were destroyed, and the with Cyrus, and retained the shadow of purified remnant fitted by trial for its high royalty until his death. Cyrus began his religious destiny. Though in affliction, conquests about B. C. 546, when he sub-God recognizes his own, and leads them verted the wealthy kingdom of Crosus, forth to liberty. Let him go up. Very including nearly all the peninsula of Asia few of the original captives were now Minor. Next, he turned his arms against alive, though some returned to witness the vast but degenerated empire of Babythe foundation of the new temple, and to lon, which he added to his dominions B. weep, as they contrasted it with the glory C. 538. He was meditating still greater of the old. (Ezra. 3, 13.) Fifty thousand conquests in India and Egypt, when, ac. of the children of the captivity migrated cording to the most reliable accounts, he to the land of their forefathers; but more was slain in his expedition against India. remained in their adopted homes, still re-His tomb is still shown at Pasargadæ, now cognized as "Jews of the dispersion." re-Murg-aub. It was his mission to consolitaining the worship of God and the cusdate the kingdoms of the East, to break toms of their fathers, and observing a

up the old Asiatic forms of idolatry, and

substitute the purer monotheism of the

Persians: and thus to open the path for

the true faith. Though ambitious, he was

generous to his captives and just in his

government: the best type in history of

an Oriental despot. He was succeeded on

his throne, and in his plans for conquests,

but not in the nobility of his character, by

his son Cambyses, who carried the Per-

sian arms up the Nile as far as Ethiopia.

Word of the Lord. Human plans may fail,

but the words of God stands sure. Though

unconscious of his religious destiny, Cyr-

us was God's hammer to break the chains

of Judah, and the idols of the Oriental

year B. C. 597, soon after Zedekiah re-

ceived the throne of Judah, he sent a dep-

utation of his nobles to Babylon, on some

message to King Nebuchnezzar, probably

with tribute or plec ges of submission. By

these ambassadors the prophet dispatched

a letter to the Jews who had been carried

thither as captives a few years previously,

recommending to them contentment with

expiration of which their families would

be restored to their ancestral home. The

time of the prophetic announcement had

now arrived, and the person to accomplish

it was at hand. In the great plans of God

5. The Lord stirred up. It is probable

that the especial agent in awakening the

interest and favor of Cyrus the conqueror

was the prophet Daniel, whom he found

at Babylon, in great age and high autho-

rity, when he took possession of the

to the conqueror the prophetic writings

concerning himself. [Teacher, show how

noble is the work of leading the minds of

world. Mouth of Jeremiah. About the

GOLDEN TEXT: Speak ye comfortably to Jerusalem, and cry unto her, that her warfare is accomplished, that her iniquity is pardoned. Isa. 40, 2.

close relation with their brethren at Jeru-

The laws, literature, and power of Persia

have passed away, but this proclamation

of Cyrus has left results in history greater

dom. The Jews brought to Babylon had

dispersed themselves throughout all south-

western Asia; and the proclamation was

DOCTRINAL SUGGESTION: The fulfill-

ment of prophecy. The next lesson is Second Quarterly

Review.

HONOR FROM EUROPE.--It is conceded on all sides that Dr. Ayer's Pills are above comparison with other medicines. Uniting the best elements known to the chemist they are are particularly effective against the numerous stomachic disorders for which they are recommended as a cure. These Pills are so mild, yet searching, that they are often prescribed by doctors who otherwise do not favor patent medicines. Indeed, with the fruits of Dr. Ayer's genius in the shape of Pills, Sarsparilla, Ague Cure and Cherry Pectoral, one might with immunity travel through their lot and loyalty to the Chaldeans, by the swamps of tropical America, or follow whom they were treated kindly. In this Stanley on his travels through the inletter, Jer. 29, 10, he predicted that their terior of Africa.—Amsterdam Nieus van captivity would last seventy years, at the | den Dag.

ADAM WALKER, of Tavistock, Ontario writes, in February, 1868, that after try. ing many Cough and Lung remedies for a severe cold which he has suffered with every hour has its man, and every man, for three years, he procured ALLEN'S and every man his hour. Of each mortal LUNG BALSAM and was being much benemay be said, as of Cyrus, "I girded thee, fited by it. In a letter still later he said though thou hast not known me," Isa. 45, his night sweats were all gone and he was rapidly recovering—his appetite was much better and he felt like a new man.

THE expenditure of brain power too early or too severely in children often results in physical debility; the use of Felthrone. No doubt Daniel urged this act lows' Hypophosphites exerts a singularly of mercy and judgment, and pointed out happy effect in such cases.

"THE BEAUTY" of having a bottle of Perry Davis' Pain Killer in the house is, that you are prepared for the "worst," men to God's word, and what great re- Croup or Cholera, the Pain Killer is a sults may flow from it. ] Proclamation | sovereign remedy.

#### MACDONALD & CO

IMPORTERS OF CAST AND

#### than all his conquests. The deeds wrought MALLEABLE IRON for self die; but what is done for God abides forever. Throughout all his king-

With Fittings of every description.

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

## ENGINEER BRASS FITTINGS.

Also-The heavier description of

#### BRASS and COPPER WORK

FOR STEAMSHIPS, RAILWAYS, TANNERIES, ETC.

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

#### 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 inspec tion and solicit a share of their Patronage.

#### WHOLESAL ONLY,

J. R. WOODBURN & CO...

Victoria Steam Confectionery Works, Waterloo St., St. John N.B.,

(dec. 15)

R. WOODBURN.

H. P. KERR

# "METHODISM

FIRST VOLUME.

Being a History of the Rise and Progress of Methodism in Nova Scotia. New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland, and the Bermudas, with collateral facts and characters in these Provinces, down to the year 1813. The Second Volume, now being prepared by the Author, will bring the History down to the period of Union-1874.

Impartial readers, not members of the Methodist Church-men of high literary standing-have pronounced this the best History Nova Scotia has ever produced.

more than the actual expense incurred by the author in its publication. The style is clear, methodical and often eloquent. As an accurate epitome

of dates and circumstances, it has been verified by competent judges.

Sold, or sent post-free, at \$1.50. Discount to Minisers, Sabbath Schools and the trade, at the

#### METHODST BOOK ROOM

125 GRANVILLE STREET, HALIFAX, N.S.

#### LIBERAL TERMS TO ACENTS NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

This work will be found a most interesting volume, especially to Methodists. The time for its appearance had fully come. Such works as Mr. Smith's, connect them selves with general literature, and they become of interest, not merely to the denomi nations whose careers they describe but to every one interested in tracing the rise and progress of a people.—Reporter, Halifax.

As Methodism in the East and West is now consolidated into one organization, this history of Mr. Smith's is well adapted to make the Methodists of the West better acquainted with the origin and history of Methodism in the East, and thus bring them into closer sympathy with the work of our brethren in the East. A fuller knowledge of that work will be a bond of fraternity and unity. The volume is highly creditable to both the author and the publisher. It is got up in good style. We bespeak for it a wide circulation among the readers of the "Guardian"-Guardian, Toronto.

people; and ought to be in every Methodist family.—Rev. C. Stewart, D. D. Prof, of Theology, Mt. Allison.

Is invaluable as a repository of the annals of Methodism in this country. It opens with a judicious chapter on the Origin and Characteristics of Methodism, and then, chapter after chapter, gives the history of the evangelistic efforts and operations of the Methodists, from 1769 to 1813. Mr Smith has evidently bestowed great pains on this work. It is minute and comprehensive and appears to do ample justice to the subject. We trust his services will be heartily appreciated and that he will thus be encouraged to prosecute a task for which he seems peculiarly well qualified .- Presbyterian

It is needless to say that the book is interesting, especially so to our Methodist friends. While the main object kept in view by the author has been to present an authentic and reliable history of Wesleyan Methodism, he has necessarily embodied in his narrative many historical facts of a general character, bearing upon the condition of the country socially, morally and religiously, which are calculated to render it valuable as a history to people generally as well as to Methodists. The book is deserving of a wide circulation and careful perusal.—Chronicle, Halifax.

Its typographical appearance reflects credit upon the establishment from which it emanates. The work is ably written, and the information to be derived from it is invaluable.—Reporter, Fredericton.

We recommend our readers to procure it for themselves. It will do good both t their heads and their hearts - Canada Methodist Magazine.

This book ought to be in every Methodist Sabbath School, side by side with the first books in real merit.—Rev. D. D. Currie.

If our readers want to possess a history of heroic struggles and glorious triumphs let them procure this book. We trust that it will have a wide circulation, especially among those for whom it is chiefly written.—Recorder, London.

The Churches in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and the Bermudas have found a painstaking historian in Mr. Watson Smith, who traces their rise and progress, and chronicles the names and doings of the pioneer missionaries with loving care .- Recorder, London.

Books, Pamphlets, Society Reports, etc. PRINTED AT THIS OFFICE, AT VERY MODERATE PRICES

# SPRING STOCK.

## STATIONERY

10 CASES ASSORTED STATIONERY.

which is offered Wholesale and Retail at Low-est Prices. FOOLSCAP, LEGAL CAP, POTT, NOTE, CREAM WOVE,

#### CREAM LAID, Ruled or plain, ENVELOPES

COMMERCIAL OFFICIAL COURT-sizes. Foreign Linnear Note Water Lined, in 5 quire packages, white or assor-

Linnear Envelopes, TO MATCH-4 packages, 100 Envelopes, in a Neat Box. white or assorted colors. NEW STYLE SPECIAL.

Imitation of Parchment or Hand Made papers Albany, Rutland, New Commercial and New

ENVELOPES to match Albany and Rutland Court sizes.
Commercial and New Official Ordinary Shape.

Brunswick Note and Envelopes. (Rough surface) in Boxes—each box contains 2 quires Note and 2 Packages Envelopes square and ordinary shape.

#### STEEL PENS.

Collins & Sons. No. 746 in Gross Boxes Rough, Ready and Expert, in quarter gross boxes Brunswick, Imperial, Crown, and Royal in quarter

Mourning Note & Envelopes. Dollar Bill and Manuscript Cases.

Six Different Sizes. VISITING CARDS,

Ladies and Gents sizes. Printed to order, if desired, at short notice.

MEMORANDUM BOOKS. In Great Variety at low rates per doze STEPHEN'S CELEBRATED INKS,

In Quarts, Pints and Small Sizes. GOLD PENS, EAGLE LEAD PENCILS, PENHOLDERS,

PENCIL and INK ERASERS. METHODIST BOOK ROOM,

125 Granville St., Halifax, N.S.

GOLD Any worker can make 12 dollars at home Costly outfit free. Address TRUE & Feb 9. 1 year

#### C. W. TREADWELL, BARRISTER & ATTORNEY AT LAW CONVEYANCER, &c., &c.

OFFICE: Corner of Charlotte and Union Streets, Saint John, New Brunswick. Accounts collected in all parts of the

the Province. Conveyancing and all other legal busi-The Book has been put in the Market at a price which covers but little ness carefully attended to.

#### AGENTS WANTED. For the Book that Sells'

HOME MEMORIES. A work brim full of the choicest reading in the English language. Bright and Cheerful throughout. Wise counsel and rare entertainment for old and young. In everything it is varied, pleaant, suggestive, truthful. A book to create and efine taste, to fill Head and Heart at the same ime. Rare chance for men and women to make

money. Address J. C. McCurdy and Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

#### **NEW SCHOOL BOOKS**

MARITIME READER.

All Numbers of the latest Editions are in Stock. Large Discount to Teachers and Dealers.

Retail Price as follows: First Primer, 32 p p......price 3 cts 

Colored ......30c GREENLEAF'S ARITHMETICS. New American Edition with additions and im-

The New Practical......0.75 Books sent by Mail Postage 4 cents per pound. METHODIST BOOK ROOM.

#### HYMNAL!

SUNDAY SCHOOL EDITION. JUST PUBLISHED -AT THE-

#### HALIFAX BOOK

Smaller and cheap edition of "THE HYM. A Smaller and cheap entition of the Eastern NAL" prepared by members of the Eastern Rock Crammittee. Section of the General Conference Book Crmmittee, and published at the Book Room in February last.

The Larger Edition has been well received, and is used in Prayer and Social Meetings on our principal Circuits. A number of excellent hymns have, special request, been included in the S. S.

In contents, size, type and binding, it is more suitable for our schools than any book on sale. And its very low price, compared with such books pubished elsewhere, brings it within reach of all. Price in Cloth limp Covers, single copy, 8cts.

Per dozen, 85cts.

The larger Hymnal is still on sale—In Cloth oards, 20ct3., in Paper 15cts.

Agents Wanted for Dr. March's Works ble. Home Life in the Bible, and our Father's House.

No Books ever published have received such universal approval from the Press, Ministers and leading men everywhere. The choice readings, fine steel engravings, and superb bindings, make them welcome in every Home. ONE SAMPLE SELLS ALL. Send for terms. Being a paying business at once.

J. C. McCURDY & Co., Philade lphia, Pa.

WESLEYAN

SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1878.

THE COLLEGES AND ACADE. MIES.

No one having any regard for our

country's progress, can restrain a feel ing of pride in looking over the results of the higher education during the past year in these Provinces. It does not detract from the real merit of these advantages that the chief strengh of educational work is in the hands of the churches. True patriotism rises above all religious prejudices, even where the patriot is not a professing Christian Where the lover of his country is also a member of Christ's body, he will rejoice that religion among us does not engender any narrow prejudices against learning, but rather fosters it by all good and lawful means. The churches are the best friends of the State in this as well as in many other particulars. The money they expend is just so much additional to that appropriated by the nation for ennobling its youth. More than this, there are safeguards offered by the churches which the national education does not supply. Tutorship is but the least valuable part of their contribution to the national character. That counsel and protection which, during formative periods, are of incalculable benefit to youth, are provided under circumstances destined to secure great results. We have but to look over the face of provincial society to find in many, very many, illustrious instances, the good which religious education has accomplished. It has brought young men, possessed of all their moral and physical strength, with noble impulses and a just conception of their responsibility, into the professions of the land. It has given lustre to our homes, and added beauty to our social habits, by training young women for both honour and usefulness.

of his own denomination. Nor will he and academies under direction of other evangelical bodies. The Baptists and Episcopalians are making noble efforts for the youth of our Provinces. This year there have been reports of their work which ought to obtain for them universal commendation. The institutions at Wolfville are displaying annually increasing numbers; but to our mind the figures represent but a very small part of the facts. The culture of their class-rooms has been greatly widened during recent years, by the employment of men trained in foreign countries. Kings, again, at Windsor, has striven successfully to infuse new, young life into its operations. A marked improvement, too, has followed this effort. Dalhousie is usually looked upon as a non-sectarian institution. If by that is meant that no religious influence is brought to bear upon its student life-and we incline to believe this construction has been placed upon it-we entirely disagree with the notion. Its teachers are men of religious principle. Its students are chiefly from a denomination which sees sacredly to the inculcation of its doctrines, and the guardianship of its youth. These pupils, moreover, are under direct pastoral oversight-the majority of them, at least,-while in this city. Hence, we incline to class Dalhousie still among the religious colleges, and, as such, have no difficulty in accounting for its success. It must always have the countenance of the Presbyterian body, and while thus related, will in- the memories, no doubt, of his brief evitably do good work.

In New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island there has been great impetus given to the higher education during recent years. The introduction of a free-school system has had the usual effect in both Provinces. Having reached a good vantage ground through the common-schools, hundreds of their youth have yielded to the ambition of going a step higher. The results are apparent-much more apparent to a stranger who visits their communities occasionally, than to them-

cent years. We say this from actual, personal knowledge. The day is not far distant when all the facilities for obtaining a university course will exist on that Island; and, assuredly, the ambitions which are now being fostered there, as well as the substantial foundation being laid, will secure for the island a good name and place in the competitions of scholarship.

By correspondence, last week and this, in our columns, from Sackville, eaders will have no difficulty in forming their own conclusions as to our Academies and College in that beautiful village. Their career has been quite remarkable. Within the few years since railroad facilities have brought the Institutions near to the principal places in the Provinces, closing days at Sackville have become a sort of festal occasion. To parents, particularly, this year's report must have given rise to very grateful reflections. Amid abounding sickness, the inmates were safely shielded by Providence from any invasion of epidemics which carried away scores in their immediate vicinity. It was exceedingly joyous, too, to find a record so very pleasing as to the years' results among students.

We have great hopes for the coming vear. Much time was spent by the Trustees and Governors in perfecting arrangements for carrying forward the work of education. All this will bear good fruit.

THE LIFE OF SIR WALTER SCOTT IS ikely to be re-written. His biographer -his own son-in-law, Mr. Lockhartis supposed to have been prejudiced against the brothers Ballantyne, whom Scott took into partnership for publishing his voluminous works. Of haughty spirit, and priding himself on his respectability, Lockhart, it is thought, had too little consideration for the humble origin of the Ballantynes. But he has also, in Scott's life, done serious injury, in the estimation of their relatives, still living, to the business prudence of A true Methodist will not confine his the great publishers. Hence, a mass prayers to the educational institutions of correspondence, never as yet published, has been carried to America, the same time the world will doubtless receive much new light on Scott's own character and habits, though it was thought these subjects were well exhausted by Lockhart in his comprehensive Life of Sir Walter Scott. Whatever may be thought of Scott's writings to-day, it is certain that they were, morally, a great improvement upon any works of the kind which came into the world in his own time, or that immediately preceding. He gave, moreover, a fund of information to posterity, on the habits of Scottish life, which/only an antiquarian and a great genius could have written.

> A PARAGRAPH was omitted from our reference to the ministerial forces of Charlottetown, in last week's issue. It rarely happens that men who fall out of the active ranks of Methodism relapse into listlessness. The itinerating habit continues upon them through life. Mr. Smallwood holds still a pastoral relation, spending cheerfully his best strength where some of the fairest victories of his ministry were achieved in early years. Mr. Moore is active among Sabbath School and other enterprises of the church, much beloved and respected. Mr. Jost leads the host of local preachers, taking work outside, keeping well to the beaten path of religious industry. Dr. Johnson comes in as the third medical practitioner who has worn that honoured name in the same family-ever bearing with him but happy relationship to the Methodist ministry. A superintendent cannot lack for sympathy or support who has such a brotherhood about him.

Diphtheria continue to make among our young people. Levi Hart, Esq., residing at the Arm, Near Halifax, has just lost a second child by this dreadful disease—the pet girl of the household. A third child is ill. We pray the parents may have, in this dreadful affliction, a loving, tender Arm underneath and about them. There are sorrows ing. We notice the obituary of the

OUR DISTRICT MEETINGS will be approached this year with much anxiety. Finances may be presumed to be in a discouraging state, although it is quite possible that, as on previous occasions, God may be better to us than all our fears. We trust a due sense of dependence upon the blessed Master will influence all minds as we assemble for the further report. review and consultation. Our fathers sought to make an abiding impression upon families with whom they resided on such annual occasions. They also aimed at giving a good impulse to the cause of religion and morality in the neighbourhood during the sessions. Let much prayer be made for profitable District exercises.

Some idea of the present state of the world's business may be gathered from this incident : - A young, healthy mechanic, having a good knowledge of the blacksmith trade, a local preacher in good standing, had been nine months in search of employment, when he came to our office last Saturday. He began by visiting the States, then returning to England, thence to Newfoundland, and finally to Nova Scotia. We could but help him forward and wish him God-speed.

A SERIOUS CHARGE.—The Bible Index, a serial published by the Baptists, at Toronto, falls into the same error, with Mr. Brown. It imagined that Mr. Currie's first letter included his reply to the charge of falsely quoting from the Lexicons. It turns upon Mr. Currie savagely, and closes by saying:

We have a notion to make it very uncomfortable for Mr. Curry and his friends, if they persist in ignoring the direct charge that the Index makes. This is it -Mr. Currie falsely quotes seven dictionaries. This is it, friend Currie, can this question have your attention.

Will some one send the Index a copy of Mr. Currie's second and third letters? We may then imagine who it is that is made "very uncomfortable."

It is lamentable that so much time and valuable space must be given up to this water question. But some of our Baptist brethren have periodical fail to give thanks for the blessings and will there probably be utilized to turns of invective, and there is no poswhich come so manifestly from colleges the credit of the partners of Scott. At sible method of sustaining the reputation of our ministers for integrity and common sense, but by meeting and thoroughly mastering these assailants. If they would only stay mastered, it would be a saving of patience to coming generations.

> THE EUROPEAN POWERS are, seemingly, preparing for a Conference on the war question. It will probably be held in Berlin. Any one can see that Britain, if not a dictator at the Board of representatives, will, at least, be umpire. Hitherto Russia has receded more from fear of England than any other cause. Yet what would England be, as a voice to the nations, if it were not for her Army and Navy? This is the whip which cowes bad rulers. We do hope the vexed questions of international rights will soon be settled. We incline to think our sluggish condition of trade all over the world is largely due to the uncertainty connected with Eastern affairs. There will be but little improvement till troops retire and the nations settle down to their normal

As to CAMP-MEETINGS! The time for these is just at our doors. Will they succeed this year? Shall souls now in darkness owe to them liberty and light, under God? "According to your faith be it done unto you." Three things are needful here. 1. A good programme, calling out strong, earnest. soul seeking men, and early arranged. giving fair notice, so that all may be relied upon. 2. A united purpose on the ground, a single aim, a solid, steady advance against the enemy. 3. Much previous faith and supplication. Remember, Camp-meetings are great SAD, very sad, are the ravages which | blessings where well managed. And why not with us?

Two or three obituaries this week reached us on Tuesday, with a request for insertion in this issue. This, as all our readers ought to know by this time, is impossible. The inside of the paper goes to press on Monday morn-Newfoundland has progressed, in into which God alone can enter. May late J. W. Keller, of Truro, among this educational enterprize, more, perhaps, He enter this, with healing and consonumber. It will have insertion next

WE expected a letter from our Sackville correspondent this week, containing a report of proceedings at the closing of the Institutions. It has not reached us. We observe that Mr. Inch was honored by the college board with the degree of LL.D. Several other degrees were conferred, but we shall await

REV. E BOTTERELL is now on a visit to the Lower Provinces. We are glad to see him in better health than for some time. His numerous friends, among whom are classed all his ministerial brethren, will greet him heartily.

NOVA SCOTIA CONFERENCE.

Ed McDonald

C G Donkin

Thomas Embre e

George Christie

Captain Stephens

Hamilton Terrance

Mrs Wm Atkinson

Jos Cove

Wm Read

Rev I Sutcliffe

Mrs Moffatt

C G Donkin

A Davison

William Sleep

J K Elderkin, Esq

Cliff. Greenfield

Isaac Beharrell

Amos Pugsley

Robert King

Charles Bent

Amos Pugsley

John Baker

Daniel Teed

Josh Fuller

A Robb

Harvey Black

Rupert Lusby

Fred Bent, Esq

Spruce Grove

Parsonage

M D Pride

C R Casey

R K Smith

Charles Bent

C R Casey,

H Griffin

George Black

James Moffat

Thomas Embree

Baynard Dodge

J Albert Black

S R Greenfield

James Bugbey

Isaac Beharrell

Henry Dunlap

Moses Crowe

BILLETS FOR THE AMHERST SES-SION.

Addy, J S Ainley, William Alcorn, William Angwin, Thomas Angwin, Jos G Astbury, John Bent, Jos F Bennett, W A Bigney, J G Borden, J R Botterell, E Brecken, Ralph, Brettle, Elias

Fred Bent, Esq D W Douglas President Fred Bent, Esq. R D McElmon George Black J K Elderkin, Esq Brown, W Brunvate, ER F J Copps, Captain R Lowrison Cassidy, John Craig, John Rev Alex Black Rev J Sutcliffe Daniel, RA Davis, Hiram Joshua Fuller C G Donkin England, James Cyrus Black, Esq. England, Eben E Rev Alex Black Dr Purdy Mrs J G Harding

Fisher, Jos M Gaetz, Jos Giles, Jesse B Hale, Joseph Hart, James R Hart, Thomas D Heartz, W H Hemmeon, Jos B Hennigar, James G Hockin, Arthur

Huestis, GO Huestis, Stephen F Secretary Johnson, Geo (A) John White Johnson, John Johnson, RO'B Jost, Cranswick, AM C R Smith, Esq Lockhart, C Mack, B Barry

Howie, John W

Capt Steeves Johnson, D W, A B John Baker Wm McDonald S R Greenfield J K Elderkin, Esq McArthur, Robert McMurray, John Dr Allen J K Elderkin, Esq Moore, Ezra B C R Smith, Esq Morton, A D, A M Amos Pugsley Mosher, John A Nicolson, A W A Davidson Parker, Caleb Henry Dunlap Chas Hillson

Pickles, F H W Pike, Joseph M Prestwood, Paul Read, John Rogers, Jabez A Rogers, Thomas, AM Hirman Black, M P Scott, D B Scott, James Shenton, Job Shepherdson, J W Shore, Godfrey Smith, T Watson Sponangle, J L Strothard, James Sutcliffe, J Swailow, C W, A Temple, R Alder Teasdale, J J Tuttle, George W Tuttle, A S Thurlow, I E Tweedy, Robt Iweedy, James Wasson, R Weldon, AF Williams, Robert

Jonas Cole The following speakers have been designated by the Secretaries of the several Committees interested: AMHERST Friday 28th, 3 p.m. Rev Hiram J Davis

8 p m. Educational Anniversary Speakers: Revs Dr Stewart, Thomas Rogers, AM, Caleb Parker, SUNDAY, 30th " 11 a.m. St. Stephen's Church,

Rev John Read " 7 p.m. Do. Rev Job Shenton Tuesday, 2nd July Rev C Lockhart 8 p.m. S. School Anniversary Revs. John Read, Geo. O. Huestis, John J

Teasdale, A S Tuttle Wednesday 3rd 3 p.m Rev J S Addy Temperance Meeting 8 p.m. Speakers:-Revs G O Huestis, J B Hem-

meon, J S Coffin, Caleb Parker. ELIAS BRETTLE, President of N S. Conf.

LONDON CONFERENCE.

HAMILTON APPOINTMENTS.

We have a private despatch from St. Thomas which says that the following appointments for the city have been made by the Stationing Committee, whose report, however, is subject to the pleasure of the Conference :

Centenary Church-Rev. W. W. Wil-

Wesley Church-Rev. Leonard Gaetz. First Methodist Church-Rev. W. S Griffin.

Zion Tabernacle-Rev. B. B. Keefer, Simcoe Street Church-Rev. J. C. Stephenson.

Hannah Street Church—Rev.—Hudson

This forenoon the Rev. G B. Ryckman, was elected President of the Conference and Rev. John Wakefield Secretary.

Dr. Rice has been assigned to the pastorate of the congregation at St. Mary's, -Hamilton Times.

#### OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

THE CONGREGATIONAL UNION.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,-The spring meeting of this important Union takes a leading place among the great gathe erings of May. This year unusual interest has been attached to the doings of our Congregational friends, as a series of resolutions were proposed affirming the unshaken allegiance of the Union to the leading evangelical doctrines of the orthodox faith, and chiefly the incarnation, the atoning sacrifice of the Lord Jesus, His resurrection and mediatorial reign, and also the work of the Holy Spirit in the renewal of man's fallen nature. It has been feared that there was a widespread departure from these principles among the ministry. A conference was held not many months ago at Leicester, at which some very prominent men pleaded for an extension of the term of communion among the churches. If their views prevailed, Unitarians and almost any who made the merest profession of the Christian name might be recognised, but the noise made by these men, and the audacity with which they urged their views, were out of all proportion to their numbers and influence.

AFTER THE DEBATE the Union by an overwhelming vote carried the resolution to which I have referred. The action of the Body is most opportune and has proved a relief to many who were greatly fearing. Loud has the wail been, and fierce the comments of some of the so-called Christian newspapers. They cannot endure the creeds to which churches still adhere. They can no longer claim that the ministry of the Congregationalists favor their hazy and sceptical views. They have tried their strength and utterly failed. Those churches so numerous, and many of them possessed of ample means with varied agencies at work, are true and sound upon the great doctrines of Christianity.

STRIKES AND RIOTS have prevailed on rather a wide scale in the cotton manufacturing districts. The proposed reduction of ten per cent in the wages of the work people has been stoutly resisted. The opposition of the people, led to the locking out on the part of the masters, and a vast number have been thronging the streets, grumbling at the state of affairs, and ready for riot and mischief. It is sad to know that there are such unruly elements in our midst, prepared even at the beginning of such a strife to attack the persons of their employers, to burn their residences, and to destroy the mills in which they had found employment. Such has been the case, the military had to be called to aid the police, and several towns are only kept quiet by the presence of armed men. There is a prospect that the people will yield and go to work at the reduced terms for the present. Even if this be so a large amount of mischief has been wrought, and sore trouble has fallen

upon many. THE DISTRICT MEETINGS have been held, and as was anticipated they were largely attended by the laity, and were throughout of unusual interest. The representatives to Conference on the ministerial side, are very much reduced in number. In some instances when the Chairman and the Financial Secretary were reckoned, and one or more candidates for ordination, there remained but very few vacancies, and it is evident that the privilege of attending Conference is considerably abridged and to some the chances will rarely, if ever, present themselves. Abundance of laymen, possessed of time and ability were found prepared to assume the newly acquired responsibility. The ballot had to decide between the many who were nominated. The great scheme has thus advanced through another interesting stage.

HOME MISSION WORK received full attention, and the proposals of the committee were largely adopted and with much cordiality except that which separates the yearly collection, and makes it a special fund for all sorts of expenditure for which no other provision is made. It is feared that this proposal will weaken the sympathies of the people, and make its collection a matter of greater difficulty than it is at present.

THE REVISION OF THE LITURGY was felt to be an anxious and delicate matter. The discussions revealed a very wide divergence of opinion in relation to the whole question. Some of the ardent admirers of that form of route Winds 6.30 1 ville Thurs nectin the fo Retu for W a.m.;

a.m.; Fare Juncti on Co one ta by the the 4t object minist

realize The every Our his go ly we order sion ( got up Mr. tive from peopl spare event

 $\mathbf{M}_{\mathbf{Y}}$ 

crown

upon ly in name, throug senger counte Provin vincial exister for de been p North their board : you to foibles conclu

man, Norse and old German. Timed to attend on Wednesday, a.m., at 10 o'clock JOHN MCMURRAY. New York.

h-Rev.-Hudson

v. G. B. Ryckman, f the Conference ld Secretary. signed to the pasion at St. Mary's.

#### LETTER.

NAL UNION.

R,-The spring tant Union takes the great gath year unusual ched to the dogational friends. ns were proposed n allegiance of ding evangelical odox faith, and , the atoning saus, His resurrecreign, and also Spirit in the renature. It has re was a widethese principles 1 conference was ago at Leicester. prominent men n of the term of e churches. If Unitarians and

the merest proname might be e made by these with which they out of all prors and influence. DEBATE whelming vote to which I have of the Body is proved a relief greatly fearing. n, and fierce the

the so-called They cannot ench churches still o longer claim Congregationalsceptical views. strength and uthurches so nuthem possessed varied agend sound upon the istianity.

her a wide scale turing districts. n of ten per cent k people has been opposition of the king out on the nd a vast number e streets, grumbfairs, and ready It is sad to such unruly eleprepared even at a strife to attack ployers, to burn to destroy the d found employthe case, the milto aid the police, only kept quiet ed men. There eople will yield reduced terms if this be so a chief has been uble has fallen

#### FETINGS

was anticipated ded by the laity, unusual interes to Conference are very much some instances I the Financial and one or more n, there remaines, and it is eviof attending rably abridged, s will rarely, if es. Abundance time and abilto assume the bility. The baln the many who great scheme ugh another in-

#### WORK

and the propowere largely cordiality exites the yearly a special fund iture for which ade. It is fearvill weaken the le, and make its reater difficulty

HE LITURGY us and delicate ons revealed a opinion in restion. Some of f that form of

worship thought it a fitting opportu. thing more than your mere name, character. others who do not admire its use. The In several Districts it was recommended that the Covenant Service be not merely revised, but made anew, that it needs entire remodelling and a new and me- head dern form.

THE PASTORAL CARE OF THE YOUNG was another proposal laid before the brethren. This received very genera approval, and passed with but little difficulty. It will introduce a new mode of trial for full membership, a new class of leaders, a new form of Society Ticket for youthful members, and add not a little to the work of the ministry. The plan is full of promise, and even if moderately successful, will be a great blessing to our churches.

#### THE EASTERN QUESTION

still absorbs attention, and the tremendoug danger of war still menaces Europe. Affairs in and around Constantinople are full of peril and excitement. The Turks refuse to carry out the earlier provisions of the San Stefano, evidently buoyed and backed up by the prosnect of English intervention. The return of the Russian Ambassador from St. Petersburg whither he went to confer with his Imperial master, has just occurred. It is fondly hoped that he bears pacific instruction, and that the way is opening for the assumption of a Conference. Meanwhile troops are arriving at Malta fully armed for war, and at home the preparations continue with but little cessation. More money is being demanded from Parliament. and multitudes are in a craze, to push the nation into war, heedless of its guilt, or the terrible misery it will too surely entail upon us. Yet we do not give up hopes of peace. The next fortnight will be a critical and eventful epoch. May 27, 1878.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

TRAVELLING TO CONFERENCE.

PARRSBORO', June 11, 1878.

DEAR BROTHER: - Capt. Cox, of steam-"Earl Dufferin," running across Minas brethren coming by Annapolis

weel

route

Return

for Wine

a.m.; Th

one tare.

Raily amer "Earl Dufferin" will leave Ste: or for Parrsboro' via Hantsport at Winds .m. on Tuesday, 25th inst.: Wolf-6.30 1 or Parrsboro' via Kingsport on ville ay, 27th inst., at 8.30, a.m., con-Thursd. with L. H. & Parrsboro Railroad necting wing day at 9 a.m. the follo

ing steamer will leave Parrsboro' lsor on Tuesday, July 2nd, at 9 ursday 4th for Wolfville at 11 urday 6th for Windsor at noon. a.m. : Satu boat and train to Spring Hill Fare by 2.00. Ministers and Laymen Junction, § tees receive return tickets at on Commit

R. A. DANIEL.

#### VILLAGE, QUEENS'.

OR,-A tea-meeting, got up DEAR EDIT of this circuit, on Tuesday, by the ladies c the 4th inst., pr oved quite a success. The duce the deficiency in the object was to re ministers salary , and about \$54 were realized.

The evening p assed pleasantly away, every one seemin, g to enjoy the occasion. Our esteemed pa. stor, Father Addy and his good lady were in attendance, evidently well pleased with the cheerfulness and order that prevailed at this the last occasion of the kind, dou btless, which will be got up for their benef it.

Mr. Addy is about 1 tetiring from the active work of the min istry, and he takes from this circuit the well wishes of his people and the prayer t hat he may still be spared as a father in Israel, and that eventually he may have many stars in the crown of his rejoicing.

C. D. M.

#### REPLY TO AN "OPEN LETTER."

To the Rev. John Brown,

BAPTIST MINISTER. My DEAR SIR :- You seem determined upon obtaining notoriety. And you seem fairly in the way, too, to be gratified. Your name, some months ago, came to the surface, through persistent letter-vriting in the Mes senger, and again by a reck less newspaper encounter with one of the first thinkers in the Provinces. Up to that time, we poor Provincialists were in utter ignorance of your existence. Since that time, few who had eyes for denominational weekly literature have been permitted to wink you out of sight. The North and South had a dreadful war over their John Brown; we by the Eastern seaboard are now in the midst of ours. I take you to be a good man, notwithstanding certain foibles; and so would save you from one false conclusion. This energy of letter writing now going on directed to you, is due to some-

nity of further recommending its adop- abilities, or sentiments. Behind you there is This was strenuously resisted by a brotherhood, pious and sincere—in the majority of instances inoffensive and charitable; proposed eliminations and alterations but you are supposed to represent a class of were generally adopted, and if Confer- Baptist Ministers and people who are so acence concurs, we shall have a new tive in propagating contracted notions, that Methodist edition of the Prayer Book. they must of necessity be met by arguments from intelligent sources. You are in danger of imagining that you have reached importance, whereas you are but a mers figure-

Twice you have addressed me by letterthis time through your church organ. It has occurred to me that you need a little illumination, and that I may possibly be the humble illuminating instrument. Brother Currie is engaged upon your creed-or rather upon a tions. I will confine myself to other ground. I shall likely tell you some plain things, but as I am informed you are a gentleman, and as I have no doubt you are a Christian—you see me before we separate.

I have no acquaintance with you. I am informed however, that you came from England-that land of religious freedom, and from the feet of Spurgeon-that man of multifarious eloquence and rare courage. This renders the problem of your immersionist idiosyncracy the more perplexing. Spurgeon has written much-few men more; but he rarely alludes to baptism. You too, write much, but of your voluminous lines, baptism is, directly or indirectly, the beginning, middle, and ending. In fact this benighted Dominion has as yet received from you, the soul of the Messenger, but this one faint ray -baptism means to dip and nothing else! Where did you imbibe this passion for baptistic controversy-this hallucination as to the ignorance or obstinacy of all churches save your own, and your special mission for their recovery? Robert Hall-I fear you will not thank me for citing a name which is dear to us as it can be to you-was an enthusiast, but his was the enthusiasm of a well-rounded Christian discipleship, which gave baptism a subordinate place and opened a large heart and a free table to the whole Christian family. Bunyan was more anxious about wooing sinners from sin than disposed to bombard the Churches with immersionist ammunition. You, I suppose, have reached the final stage of belief peculiar to your class, in imagining that you are descended direct from Christ and the Apostles. Pray, how many sermons did our Lord preach on Baptism? Where are the in, wishes me to send you for insertion | Apostolic Epistles upon Baptism? My dear following time table for Conference | Sir, you have mistaken your calling. Christ | while you are captivated with the delusion that the Christian Churches are in danger of perishing through ignorance, and that you have essential knowledge which mankind did not possess before you were born!

The following passage occurs in your Mes-

senger letter to me :-Error has always feared the truth, but sooner or later it will have to flee before it as the darkness before the rising sun. And as surely as infant baptism and sprinkling arose out of the darkness of error and superstition, so sure will it be overcome and borne down by the power of the Word of the Lord, and the light of the Sun of Righteousness. The time may be distant, but it is SURE TO

COME. It needs no prophet to predict that. There are men who would characterize that language as the utterance of either a fool or a fanatic. I will give no such judgment. But I will say that it betrays a contracted creed, a limited historical education, and a low ministerial motive.

Another anomaly presents itself in your present position. Have you retained the principles learned from Spurgeon? If so, why do you not launch some of your bolts against close-communion? What would you do with Spurgeon to-day if he presented himself at the Lord's table where you were officiating? He is an open-communionist-admits people to the sacrament who are not "of the same faith and order." He is irregular, my brother. If you would receive him to commune, why not us? Some of us baptize by immersion, (which others of us think irregular also;) surely we have equal claims with Spurgeon. But the fact is, neither Spurgeon, nor Hall, nor Bunyan could get the sacrament in any Baptist Church in Nova Scotia to day. So you have reached this point, that your old master and minister would be refused bread and wine at your hands, even when your object was to remember Christ's death and passion! If you would commune with Spurgeon, you must cross the ocean-it is not enough that he should come to you; and even in London, with your present principles, you could not consistently countenance the great preacher, the first ornament of your Church! Either he must come in, like Emory, having his head shaved and his nails scraped (metaphorically) or go out like Pentecost-an expelled disciple. Yours is the highest Baptist caste. The shadow of an unbeliever falling upon your skirts is contamination. And with you, to be strictly logical-to be thoroughly consistent—the bulk of Christians are unbelievers-nothing more. You demand several requisites of faith which may be thus

1. Belief in immersion. 2. Belief in the sinfulness of any other

3. Belief in the abominable sinfulness of Infant Baptism.

4. Belief in Calvinism. 5. Belief in the scripturalness of the Baptist

Church. You will not commune with-

1. Any who are not baptized by immersion. soon in the grasp of their preservers." from all parts of the Province.

2. Any who are baptized by immersion, but who are not members of the Bap-

sion, commune at any time with members of any other Church.

I will resume this subject next week. Perhaps you can persuade the Messenger to copy mer, &c., &c.-London Methodist. my letters, since you blame me for not inserting yours. If so you will indeed accomplish comething in this controversy. Meantime, I am,

Yours truly, THE EDITOR OF THE "WESLEYAN."

At the third annual meeting of the New England Church, Boston, Mon day evening, May 20, the pastor, Rev. W. H. H. Murray, made a very extraordinary particle of the Christian faith which you and statement to his people. Its tenor was McKenzie had been from home for two days your class magnify into quite undue propor- as follows: Beginning with nine members, and organized as an experiment. without the sanction or aid of any religious denomination, the New England Church has had a growth of unexpected I am more liberal than you dare to be re- greatness and rapidity. For three years, specting me-I anticipate that you will thank at an annual expence of from \$15,000 to \$20,000, it has gathered regular congregations every Sunday morning in a public hall, to a service two hours and a half long, " with music more elaborate than ever before attempted in a Protes- lowing i tant Church in the United States." Its future. Mr. Murray went on to say, is no longer a matter for speculation, but the time had come when he should decline building an adequate house of worship had been settled. For that undertaking \$200,000 would have to be raised; and he believed it could be done, though the congregation itself might not be able to contribute more than \$30,000, or \$40,000. The rest would have to be raised outside; and he accordinally asked for a vacation until the 1st of September, 1879; that the pulpit should be declared vacant, and the services suspended until that time. Thus he would be enabled to fulfill a resolution made long ago, that before he was forty years old he would take a whole year's rest; he would have an opportunity to take needed rest; and would at the same time be able to help along what he regarded as his life work. This request he proceeded to back up by saying that he had been in public life fifteen years, ten of them in Boston; and that during those ten he had exchanged but five times, and his pulpit had been occupied by "agents" only three times. Mr. Murray's announcement took his people entirely by surprise, but they show a t. It is the shortest and cheapest sent you to preach the Gospel to sinners, to. He is thirty-eight years of age; and the proprietor and chief editor of the "Golden Rule," owner and manager of

> The Spectator (Wesleyan, Melbourne, Australia), contains the following affect. ing account of a rescue of Cap. Rounceville with his companions in the mid-Atlantic, but just alive. The captain had lost in the wreck of the vessel his wife and two children. The survivers managed to construct a raft, upon which they remained, without food or water,

and a popular lecturer.—Ch. Union.

for eight days: -"Out of the eight men who, humanly speaking, seemed reserved for a lingering death, the captain alone had a coat, and this was the means of saving them, in succession, from perishing of cold. Whenever any of the poor fellows appeared to be dying for want of warmth the one garment was buttoned round him, and he was placed between two of his companions in misfortune till the heat of the system was restored. Wonderful to say, though reduced to skin and bone, they were alive on the eighth day having eaten nothing in the interval but an onion snatched from the waves. At length the eyes of the famishing men were greeted by a sail, and they contrived, after many failures, to hoist the coat on an oar. But the ship passed on, and their hopes of deliverance faded away--to be, however, again excited to the utmost. Another vessel came so near them they were confident she was about to dispatch a boat for them; but to their unutterable dismay she too sailed away, leaving them gazing in despair at each other's features. Yet, just before sunset, a third vessel came in sight. though her course took her far distant from the woe-begone mariners. By this time their lips and tongues were so swollen and cracked by thi st that they Messrs. Cushing & Clark, and the "Rogocould not speak, but knowing they would not be alive next morning if they were not relieved before then, the captain hoarsely whispered, "Let us pray." At length the sun sank below the horizon; but when they raised their heads they were almost delirious with joy to notice that the ship had been heaved up to the wind, and the sails were flapping against the masts. But a new danger be able to find them, for it was already dark. They were so weak they could

I understand that several sons of Wesleyan ministers are candidates this year for the Methodist ministry, being wishful Any who, though baptized by immer to walk in the footsteps of their fathers. Among the number are sons of the Revs. Luke H. Wiseman, T. Brackbenbury, L. Waterhouse, W. M. Puushon, T. Wool-

#### NEWS IN BRIEF.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The Supreme Court has decided to hear the appeal case between the Windsor and Annapolis and Western Counties Railway Companies on the 9th of July.

The house of Neil W. McKenzie, Baddeck, C. B., was destroyed by fire on the 28th ult., preceding, and the house was shut up, the fire was evidently the work of an incendiary.

The schooner "Barbara F. Latimer" was launched from the shipyard of W. H. Moore & Co., North Sydney, C. B., on Saturday weak. She is 88 feet keel, 25 feet beam, 11 for thold, and registers about 170 tons. She is 2 good medel, displays first-class workmanshi and is built of the very best matetials, copp er fastened, and strengthened with iron She is owned by Captain Wm Bon-

'Liverpool Times " furnishes the fol-The tems from Queens Co.: Fresh salmon have been selling at 5 cents per pound in Liverpoc 1-Five children out of two families, died rec ently of diphtheria, at a settlement on the LaHave Road, 3 miles from Chelsea.-Last week, at Mr. Freeman Pay-"to go further" until the question of zant's factory, at Port Jollie, 25,000 lobsters were boiled in two days.

The Sydney, C. 1 "Advocate" says that a young man named Hurley, one of those who so narrowly esca, red death by suffocation in the New Winn ings Pit at Sydney Mines, on the occasion of the recent explo-When brought out sion, has become insane. of the pit on that memorable morning he was unconscious, and when restored it was found that his reason had deserted him. It was hoped that he would recover his senses as he gained strength, but the poor fe'llow continued to get worse instead of better. He is to be sent to the Lunatic Asylum.

The Yarmouth "Herald" reports that on Wednesday night, Mr. Richard Patten, of Hebron, the oldest man in the township, retired to bed in excellent health, and 20 minutes afterwards was a corpse.

Mr. John Dunbar, of Durg Brook, West Branch, E. R., has just completed the fulfilment of a contract made with a Mr. De-Wolfe, to supply 500,000 feet spruce deals and 200 tons hardwood timber for shipment to Great Britain. The lumber was manufactured at the contractor's turbine water wheel mill at the above place, and river-driven to Hopewell, and thence taken by rail to Pictou Landing for shipment.

Tne Ship Malta is now out 75 days and is still unreported. She is owned by Mr. Bensubmissive spirit; and it is now under- tons. Captain R. M. Newcomb, of Corn-March 23d, bound for London. As the ship has not been reported since she left port, in addition to his labors as a preacher | considerable anxiety is felt regarding her (he refuses all pastoral service), he is safety. Her officers and some of the crew belonged to Hants County. The mate was Mr. Anthony, of Newport; the second mate. a large stock farm at Guilford, Conn.; Mr. Marsters, of Newport, the boatewall, Charles Cox. of Brooklyn. There were among the crew Thomas Godfrey, son of Mr. John Godfrey, of Windsor, and another Mr. Marsters, with about 23 men of a crew all

> Messrs. Rhodes, Curry & Co., of Amherst, have been awarded the contract for the new Acadia College and Academy, the former for \$21,000 and the latter for \$14,000.

> NEW BRUNSWICK & P. E. ISLAND.

As Mr. Wm. Scott, who lives at Shanklin. St. John Co., was looking for his cows on Monday last, he found that a large bear had driven two of the cows in between a couple of trees blown down by the roots and was watching them. That was the trying time for Scott; he was unarmed except a small cane, and only accompanied by a young dog: but Scott was determined not to leave the cows to the bear. He first tried to set the dog on him, but the dog did not seem to take to bear-hunting to Scott's satisfaction, so he went to the dog's assistance, and by blows of the cane on the bears nose, soon made him run off. Scott then started for home; before reaching it, however, he saw four more bears, three of them old.

A man named Bennett, a shoemaker, belonging to Milltown, N. B., was drowned in the St. Croix River, at Calais, Me., on Friday night, while fishing from the logs.

On Saturday, R. A. Chapman, Dorchester. launched a very fine 1000 ton ship for Taylor Bros., St. John. She classes 8 years in French Lloyds. She was Christened by Miss Annie Chapman-the "Australia." She will be commanded by Captain Thomas Anderson of this place. On Monday, H. Purdy, Esq., launched the schr. "O. P. Barnes," 90 tons,

There were 23 square-rigged vessels in Shediac harbor on the 4th, and the railway wharf at the point was blockaded with lumber cars. On the 3d inst. the ship "Midas" sailed for Gloucester, England, with 193 standard of deals and ends, followed on the 4th by the barques "Ocean Child," with 135 standard, the "Rogoland," with 206 standard, and the brigantine "Essex," with 120 standard of deals and ends. The "Midas," "Ocean Child," and "Essex," were freighted by land" by E. J. Smith.

It will be remembered that about last February, a young man named Walsh was supposed to have skated into an air-hole in Grand Lake, while going home. The supposition proved to be too true, as his body was found recently washed ashore at McDonald's Point, Grand Lake, near which place he is supposed to have perished.

In the death of the late N. Hubbard, Esq., which took place at his residence in Burton, on May 29th, Sunbury County has sustained threatened. The boat which they knew | the loss of one of its oldest and most highly was on its way toward them might not respected magistrates, who, for upwards of fifty years, filled the office of Judge of Probates and Registrar of Deeds and Wills, an office formerly occupied by the deceased's not hail their preservers, and the latter father, the late Judge Wm. Hubbard, an old actually rowed round the raft without | and honored Loyalist from the first settlement discovering it. But by uniting their of the Province, and also one of our first refeeble voices the castaways succeeded The funeral of the deceased gentleman was

A little girl named McAndrews, in St. John N. B., who was run over by a horse and sloven on Wednesday week, has since died from the injuries he received.

Wm. Read, of Harvey, has sheared two 2 year old ewes. The fleece of one weighed 16 and the other 15 pour.ds. W. West sheared two, the wool of which weighed respectively 15 1-2 and 14lbs. These were from a flock of 11 purchased from Mr. Wm. Hodgson, of Myrtle, Ontario, by the Harvey Agricultural Society.

The fine weather of the past week was taken advantage of by the farmers, who are nearly through planting. The grass is unusually forward, looking as well now as it sometimes does a month later.

#### UPPER PROVINCES.

The Toronto "Monetary Times" says the following counterfeit notes are known to be in circlation: Dominion \$4's, old issue; Bank British North America, \$5's, stamped Kingston; Ontario, \$10's; Consolidated, \$10's. Be on the lookout for them.

Mr. S. Price, of Montreal, had 100 head of cattle on the "Ontario," three of which were sold at the Liverpool market for £40 10s each. A wonderful pair of steers raised and purchased at Stanstead, Eastern Townships, Quebec, fetched £84. Thirty-two others averaged £34 each.

Mr. Hope, an old settler of East Bolton, P. Q., claims to have killed 86 bears during his life.

There have been lately shipped from the Galt Knitting Factory six hundred pairs of hand-finished drawers for the North-west Mounted Police.

Arrangements are being made by the Americans to connect the Canada Pacific Railway at Red River, with the Northern Pacific Railway through Dakota.

Mr. Price, member for Chicoutimi, in the Quebec Assembly, is missing. Strange rumors are afloat to account for his absence.

Dr. Ford, Grand Master of the Odd Fellow's and ex-Mayor of St. Mary's, Ontario, has been arrested on the dying declaration of the your man, Robert Guest, that he had poisoned h. m. Acrid Irritant poison was found in Gues t's stomach, on the post-mortem examination.

It is said an Act su to during the present sions will be introduce. islature. session of the Quebec Leg.

A party row occurred on military review on Champ de Catholic Orange Young Briton struck a youth, who, as he alleges, insulted him a crowd of two or three thousand took. A troop of cavalry attempted to disperse . belligerents, but were unable to do so until reinforced by a body of police. Several persons were wounded.

The seats in an amphitheatre, in the western suburbs of Montreal, where Sunday performances took place, gave way on Sunday when about two thousand persons were present. A panic ensued and a number of people nett Smith. of Windsor, and registers 1,227 | were seriously if not fatally injured. Subsequently, the police attempted to disperse stood that his wishes have been acceded wallis, is master. She sailed from New York the crowd when the latter attacked the officers and beat them unmercifully.

The wife and child of a French Canadian laborer, living at Cache, St. Antoine, who were bitten a few weeks since by a rabid dog, have both died of hydrophobia.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

A fearful colliery explosion occurred at Lancashire, England, on the 7th inst. The explosion shook the earth for miles. The first explorer descended the shaft five minutes after the explosion and others followed. Ten men were rescued alive and sent to the surface when one died almost immediately and the others suffered much. Eight other men are alive, having taken refuge in a working of the mine. Explorers state that they found bodies decapitated, reduced to shapeless masses, and some blown to pieces. It is expected the corpses will be brought up by midnight. A large crowd of men, women and children surround the mouth of the pit. The cause of the explosion is unknown, as blasting with naked lights is prohibited. Two hundred and thirty-two men are dead.

Advices from Cape Town, 21st May, represent that the cessation of the Kaffir war is soon expected. Sundille, chief of the Goorkas, has sent word to the commandant of the British forces that he was tired of fighting, and wants peace. The British military authorities replied that they would accept unconditional surrender only.

A madrid special says in consequence of the favorable news from Cuba the Spanish Government has granted an amnesty to all press offenders, and orders the liberation of Creoles imprisoned for rebellion. The national awards will be voted to Capt.-General Jovellar and General Martinez Campos. The famine in China is reported increasing.

A Rio Janeiro letter of May 19th states that the barque "Laura," with 300 inhabitants of Cara, fleeing to Para on account of starvation at home, foundered off Para and 110 of the refugees were drowned. The Government is building railroads in order to give employment and food to sufferers in various provinces, whose crops have entirely failed from drought.

The "New Free Press," announces that six divisions of the Austrian army are to be placed, in a few days, on a war footing, so that means may be in readiness to execute the decisions of Congress affecting Austria.

Last week 700 miners, near Charleston, W. Ya., captured a steamer, went to Blackburg and made the miners there stop work. They then took possession of a train on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, refusing to pay.

It is stated the Berlin Criminal Court has received letters threatening the assassination of all sovereigns if Nobelling is harshly treat-The number of arrests in Prussia for disloyal utterances is increasing in signifi-

Advices from Singapore represent that the threatened difficulty between China and Siam is averted, and relations of those countries are harmonious. China renounces her attempt to exact tribute from Siam.

Treaty powers have now recognized complete independence of Siam.

The Pope has directed Cardinal Franchi to despatch urgent instructions to the Catholic clergy of Germany to use every effort to prevent spreading of Socialism. had a long conference with Cardinal Ledoschowki, Archbishop of Posen, to obtain exact information respecting the Socialist party in making themselves heard, and were attended by a very large number of persons the Emperor of Germany expressing his rein Germany. The Pope sent a despatch to gret at the attempted assassination.

Behold I knock!

Behold I knock!

Behold I knock!

Behold I knock!

First Quarter, 7 day, 11h, 40m, Afternoon. Full Moon, 14 day, 7h, 37m, Afternoon. Last Quarter, 22 day, 3h, 1m. Afternoon.

| ů     | Day of Week. | SUN   |      |       | HTde  |                |       |
|-------|--------------|-------|------|-------|-------|----------------|-------|
| Date. |              | Rises | Sets | Rises | South | s Sets.        | E     |
| 1     | Saturday     | 4 22  | 7 33 | 4 27  | A 28  | 8 29           | 8 3   |
| 2     |              | 4 21  | 7 34 | 5 26  | 1 25  |                | 9 1   |
| 3     | Monday       | 4 21  | 7 35 | 6 34  | 2 23  | 10 12<br>10 50 | 10    |
| 4     |              | 4 21  | 7 35 | 7 48  | 3 19  |                |       |
|       | Wednesdy     | 4 20  | 7 36 | 9 3   | 4 11  | 11 19          | 10 4  |
| 6     |              | 4 20  | 7 37 | 10 22 | 5 4   | 11 46<br>m'rn  | m'r   |
| 7     |              | 4 19  | 7 38 | 11 35 | 5 51  |                | 0 2   |
| 8     | Saturday     | 4 19  | 7 38 | A 50  | 6 39  | 0 7            |       |
| 9     | SUNDAY       | 4 19  | 7 39 | 2 5   | 7 28  | 0 28           | 1 2 2 |
| 10    | Monday       | 4 19  | 7 40 | 3 22  | 8 19  | 0 51           |       |
| ĭ     | Tuesday      | 14 19 | 7 40 | 4 39  | 9 13  | 1 16           | 3 3   |
| 2     | Wednesdy     | 4 18  | 7 41 | 5 56  | 10 9  | 1 47           | 5 4   |
| 8     | Thursday     | 4 18  | 7 41 | 7 7   | 11 9  | 2 22           |       |
| 4     | Friday       | 4 18  | 7 42 | 8 10  | m'rn  | 3 11           | 6 8   |
|       | Saturday     | 4 18  | 7 42 | 9 1   | 0 9   | 4 3            | 7 3   |
| 6     | SUNDAY       | 4 18  | 7 42 | 9 41  | 1 7   | 5 13           | 8 2   |
| 7     | Monday       | 4 18  | 7 43 | 10 12 | 2 1   | 6 21           | 9     |
| 9     | Tuesday      | 4 18  | 7 43 | 10 36 | 2 51  | 7 30           | 9 4   |
| 9     | Wednesdy     | 4 19  | 7 44 | 10 57 | 3 37  | 8 38           | 10 2  |
| 0     | Thursday     | 4 19  | 7 44 | 11 14 | 4 19  | 9 41           | 11    |
| 1     | Friday       | 4 19  | 7 44 | 11 32 | 4 59  | 10 44          | 11 4  |
|       | Saturday     | 4 19  | 7 44 | 11 49 | 5 39  | 11 46          | A. 3  |
|       | SUNDAY       | 4 19  | 7 44 | mo'n  | 6 18  | A 47           | 1 1   |
| 4     | Monday       | 4 20  | 7 44 | 0 9   | 7 0   | 1 51           | 2     |
| 5     | Tuesday      | 4 20  | 7 44 | 0 32  | 7 44  | 2 56           | 3     |
|       | Wednesdy     | 4 20  | 7 44 | 0 58  | 8 30  | 4 2            | 4     |
|       | Thursday     | 4 21  | 7 45 | 1 33  | 9 21  | 5 9            | 5     |
| 8     | Friday       | 4 21  | 7 45 | 2 17  | 10 16 | 6 15           | 6     |
| 9     | Saturday     | 4 22  | 7 45 | 3 13  | 11 14 | 7 15           | 6 5   |
| 0     | SUNDAY       | 4 22  | 7 44 | 4 20  | A 13  | 8 6            | 7 4   |

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

High water at Pictou and Jape Tormentine, 2 hrs and 11 minutes LATER than at Halifax. At Annapolis, St. John, N.B., and Portland, Maine, 3 hours and 25 minutes LATER, and at St. John's, Newfoundland 20 minutes EARLIER than at Halifax. At Charottetown, 2 hours 54 minutes LATER. At Westport, hours 54 minutes LATER. At Yarmouth, 2 hours 59 minutes LATER.

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

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

PARIS LETTER.

[From our regular Correspondent ]

Ones first impressions on setting foot in

PARIS, May 19th, 1878.

a country that has been known to him only through its history, literature and art, must necessarily be crude and fresh, for the great stream of the life of a nation, like that of an individual, is neither historic, literary, or aesthetic. Those only who supply the American Press with Paris letters, written in New York, may be supposed to be profoundly and thoroughly versed in French affairs, and en repport with the life, motives, and aims, social, political, and moral, of the new republic that has been grafted on to the old empire. But crude and fresh as my opinious are, I propose to give them; my superficial comment may prove useful as a foil to the profound disquisition and precocious naird expressing his sympathy with the

On the morning of the 13th of May, I climbed down from my berth in the steamer, made a hasty toilet and went on deck to catch a first glimpse of France, We were passing the islands of Alderney and Guernsey, and the sight of houses, hedges, and gardens, dimly discernable in the distance, was delightful to our seasick eyes. The island of Guernsey, it will be remembered, was the refuge of Victor Hugo in his banishment during the second empire, and its sea and scenery were the inspiration of his "Travailleures," as well as of some of some of the finest passages of his last work, "Ninety three." I was thinking of these, and trying to see things through the glamour of his wonderfully poetic descriptions, when a fellow citizen from Iowa told me something worth knowing, he said : "Those are the Islands of Jersey and Alderney where that fine breed of cows come from." We could now see Cherbourg with its fortifications and fine artificial harbor about ten miles distant, and anchoring near the quay, close to three French iron-clads, we embarked upon the little steamer that had come alongside to ferry us to the wharf. As we approached we observed a crowd of people and four our five cabs drawn up to receive us, among them was a grand and portentous military personage, with sword, epaulets, and cocked hat; one of our passengers insisted that such a distinguished looking individual could be no other than Marshall McMahon, and said that he had half expected the honor of his presence at our landing; but it proved to be only a gens d'arms, (pronounced Johnny Darms) and we soon learned that this country produced

a great many like him. Now came the inspection of our baggage. Our trunks were sent to the Custom House, but our valises passed free, with only a formal inspection. As I use the scriptural expression, accordpassed Marshall McMahon, he inquired in | ing as God has prospered them; or at | the banquet I should be hungry again, very good French: "tabac?" I told him no. "Segar?" I told him, six. This seemed to satisfy him, for he merely touched the valise with the grace peculiar to his race, and said, "c'est bon" (pronounced like "shebang"), which literally translated meant that the little "shebang" was all right, and we passed on to the cab that are only called upon to contribute acwas to convey us to the "Hotel d'l'Aigle," or in plain English, the Eagle House. We church. It allows the man in easy cirwere next entertained with the immense cumstances to thinks that if he pays amount of charioteering that a French his pew rent, he has discharged his hackman is able to do on a very small | whole duty to the church, as far as concapital. Five of us, besides the driver, tributing to its funds is concerned. got into a one horse two wheeled vehicle,

and with as much flourish and incessant crack of whip as if he had been driving on a Roman race course, he forced his horse at a slow gallop through the clean and narrow streets of Cherbourg. At the Eagle the landlady was drawn up to rereceive us, flanked on one side by her sister, and on the other by a very pretty young woman, in a black alpacea dress and white apron, who seized our valises and took them to our rooms. As soon as we saw the landlady with her bowing smiling staff, we were all more than ever convinced that were in France, for we had seen such supernatural politeness in what we then supposed to be the exaggerations of French Opera bouffe.

Later in the day we walked through the city, looked at its historic defenses, and admired the splendid collosal statute of Napoleon inscribed with his words: "I will reproduce at Cherbourg the marvels of Egypt," and pointing with the radiating fingers of his right hand to the magnificent breakwater that he had built far out in the and a Scriptural liberality.

Among the first impressions that an American will have of France is the great prevalence of women; they do much of the work in the hotels, cases, fields, and even at the railway stations as flagmen and switchmen. "Where," asked one of our party, "can all the men be?" "I see few but women." Later in the day a long column of blue coated red pantalooned conscripts, all apparently between the ages of 18 and 23, marched with light jaunty step through the city, and there was an answer to the question, where are

I have been in Paris only two days, and at the Exposition only one day. It is quite plain that in this show France is the Alpha and Omega, that other nationalities are the etc., etc., among which the United States is discernable, but by no means imposing. I will write more particularly of the Exposition in my next.

C. A. S.

#### FREE AND OPEN CHURCHES.

The movement in England in favor of free and open churches—that is, in opposition to pew rents and churches closed nearly all the week, is making considerable progress both in England and Scotland. At an Annual Commemoration in connection with the Scottish Church held in Dundee, in the present year, Lord Forbes (in the chair) read a communication from Lord Kin-The Bishop of Brechin advocated the same principle. He maintained not only that the practice of seat letting for money, but even the appropriating of particular persons, was unscriptural. In the opening of mission rooms or new churches in his Diocese, he would set his face against all letting or appropriating seats. Many speakers present advocated the movement and contended that all churches should be free, and that they should be open at all times. Under the pew rent system the father

of a family must pay for a sitting for each member of his household. It makes no difference whether he is a rich man with a small family, or a poor man with a large family, still he must pay a certain fixed price for every seat allotted to him. The whole system is condemned for these reasons:

First: It assimilates itself to the system adopted in stage performances, and public shows, and it is an historical fact that it emanated therefrom. The worship of God, however, should be regarded as a tottaly different thing from stage performances, nor should there be reserved seats in God's house.

Second; There is too much compulsion involved in it. The amount of payment is not left to the conscience of the contributor any more than to his ability; it is fixed for him by others. Then if he cannot pay his pew rent, he is ashamed of his inability, and feels he connot attend the church.

Third; it is unjust to the poor. A man's income may be small, that makes no difference. His family may be large but that fact only increases the amount he has to pay.

Fourth; It is unjust to those in wealthier circumstances, because it deprives them of the privilege of contributing according to their ability—to least, it furnishes them with an excuse and my diamond gone; no, I shall not sometimes a convenient one, for not doing so; and altogether fails to bring before them the fact that their responsibilities and their obligations, especially in reference to the Church of God, are in exact proportion to their ability; and thus fostering the idea that they cording as they may make use of the

ad to attend on Wednesday, a.m., at 10 o'clock.

privilege; and so it begets a mechani- I will be yours, and you shall be mine

Seventh: It has a tendency to prevent the setting apart permanently a portion of a man's property for the continued support of the worship of God; whereas it cannot be doubted that it is just as much his duty to set apart permanently that which will continually keep up the blessed privileges he now enjoys as it is to make provision for the future requirements of his family.

These among other arguments, are employed with success against the system of pew rents; a barbarous and unchristion system, which we rejoice to find is fast dying out not only among all sound Churchmen in this Dominion but also in the Mother Country.

cal and perfunctory habit of giving. It puts giving in the light of a mere duty and that of a fixed character irrespective of a man's income; and it consequently deprives it of the power to be a spiritual blessing to the giver, which characterizes a spontaneous, generous,

Sixth; It prevents the growth and expansion of the prosperity of the church. If the sittings of the church are let at a certain fixed price, the income of the church must also be fixed. The only addition that can be made to it is from the contributions of new comers.—Churchman.

#### THE MOST PRECIOUS JEWEL.

Hundreds of years ago, in one of the old Etruscan cities of Italy, there lived a young and wealthy lawyer whose name was Jacob Bendetti. He had a beautiful young wife, and he and she were once invited to a splendid ball.

Now something came in his way so that the husband could not get to the ball at the beginning, and his wife had to go with some friends. But in a little while he arrived. When he came into the room everything was in confusion. His beautiful young wife had been seized with a sudden illness, and there, or on the way home, she died.

Jacob was almost in despair. He gave up his business, sold all his possessions, gave his money to the poor, and became a minister of the gospel. People laughed at him for doing this. Always there are people who laugh at things noble and good. They said it was so silly for a rich young fellow to cry as he cried for his wife, and to sell all he had, and give all his money away. And there was another thing these people thought silly. He not only began to preach to poor people about Jesus, but he wrote poems, and prayers, and parables for them in their knowingness of the Bohemian, whose movement. His Lordship particularly own mother tongue. "Oh, so silly!" clairvoyance has saved him a most nau- expressed a hope that something would cried the people who used to go to balls be done to ensure the new cathedral at | with him. So they called him "Silly Edinburgh being both free and open. Jack," and he is known as silly Jack to this day.

But it was'nt he who was silly; it was the ignorant and stupid butterfly people who had not sense to see that he was wise.

I have been reading some notes about the life and writings of this man lately, and among these notes I came upon a parable which I thought would make a good sermon for the boys and girls I speak to.

The parable is this: Once upon a time there was a fair young maiden who had five brothers. One was a musician, the second was a painter, the third was a merchant, the fourth was a cook, and the fifth was a builder.

Now this fair young maiden had beautiful diamond which her father had given her, and each of the brothers wanted it for himself.

The first who sought it was the musician. He came to her and said: Sell it to me; I will play you some beautiful music for it." But she said, And when the music is ended I should have nothing;" and she refused to sell her diamond for music.

Then came the painter, "I will paint you a splendid picture for your diamond," he said. But she replied, "Your splendid picture might be stolen or its color might fade. I will not sell

my diamond to you." Next came the merchant, "O sister," he said, "I will bring you such spices and perfumes from the East in my ships as you never smelled the like of; and, I will give you sweet smelling roses and lilies—a garden full." But she said, "The perfumes will cease to please me, and the roses and lilies will fade."

Then the cook came up and said. Dear sister, I will prepare for you a splendid banquet, of the finest, richest things you could eat: give your diamond to me." But she said, "After

sell it to you." Then the builder came. He offered to build her a beautiful palace to live in,—a palace that might do for a queen. But a palace is filled with cares, even to its queen, she said, "and I cannot sell my diamond for a house full of cares."

At last, when all the brothers had

JOHN MCMURRAY. New York.

ing to the cause of Christ is a blessed | maiden answered, "I accept that gift. Whereupon she gave him forever." the diamond."

Now that is the parable and here is the interpretation. The fair young maiden is you or your sister, or any young person you know. The father is God. And the diamond given by the father is the soul. The five brothers are the five senses, each of which wishes to get the soul all to itself. The ear comes first, and wants the soul to give itself altogether to the pleasures of music. "That is the great life," it Full many a stony heart hath waxed soft, says, "just to be going to concerts and listening to fine airs and fine songs.' The eye comes next and wishes the soul to give itself away to fine sights. beautiful paintings, beautiful statues, beautiful sights on the hills and the fields. And the other senses, one after another, come and want to get the soul all to themselves—to fine gardens, to

fine parties, or to fine houses. But the soul sees that all these things perish as they are used. The soul knows that ear, and eye, and smell and touch, and taste, are only little bits of one's being; and that it would never do to give itself away to a mere little bit of its being. The soul has learned that nothing can fill the whole being but God himself who made it, and it says, "What would it profit me though I should gain all that the five senses could bring to me if I were to lose my very self and be cast away?"

And the wise maiden in the parable knew that. The pleasures of earth were nothing to her in comparison with Christ. "What are fine parties, beautiful pictures, or splendid mansions, if at the end I should lose my soul?" So she gave her soul to Christ. And she got what was better than pictures or palaces, or fine gardens. She got Christ Himself. And her soul was still her

It is of wise young saints like her that the the Lord says in one of his prophets, "They shall be mine in that day when I make up my Jewels."-Sunday Magazine.

#### INDECENT LITERATURE.

On Tuesday afternoon, May 28, several hundred gentlemen, leading clergymen and laymen of Boston and vicinity, assembled by invitation in Park Street vestry, to hear from the lips of this remarkable young man-a hero, an enthusiast in the best sense, and a devoted philanthropist and Christian-the results of his five years' crusade against the secret and open sale of indecent books, pictures, and appliances. If there was ever a man providentially raised up for a special work, it is certainly Anthony Comstock. A young man of genteel address, of an open countenance, by no means a rough man, or one disposed to provoke or avenge personal violence, he has bearded the tigers of human society in their very dens: he has been threatened and waylaid, and bears on his face the scars of murderous assaults received while engaged in bringing the venders of indecent literature to their deserved punishment.

The discoveries Mr. Comstock has made are simply amazing. A virtuous citizen cannot listen to them without a shudder of horror. No revelation of the social vice in our cities can take on the terrible crimson color of this deliberate effort to corrupt the young children of the land, in order to secure a market for the vilest literature and the most loathsome appliances for the accomplishment of the lowest crimes without entailing their natural consequences. It gives a realistic idea of the extent of the evil, when we learn that this indefatigable apostle of social purity has secured the conviction and punishment of three hundred of these incarnate evil spirits (thirteen out of sixteen arrested in our own vicinity) and has destroyed, by order of the courts, between twenty and thirty tons of the vile literature upon which he has been enabled to lay his hands. It was his persistent zeal that finally secured the arrest of the notorious Madam Restell, in New York, who for so many years, in her Fifth Avenue palace, has defied the blind administrators of law in that city, and piled up her fortune out of the virtue, peace and life of the community. His testimony was so direct, obtained from her own lips, that her escape from punishment seemed hopeless, so she anticipated the sentence of the law by submitting herself to the highest penalty at her own hand. -Zion's Herald.

Two men were riding in the cars the other morning, when one asked the other if he had a pleasant place of residence. "Yes," was the reply. 'We have seven nice large rooms over a store." "Over a store! I shouldn't think that would be a quiet place." "Oh! it is quiet enough. The folks don't advertise."

A boy at a crossing having begged been refused, came the prince of a great something of a gentlemen, the latter kingdom and said he wished to buy the told him he would give him something diamond. "And what will you give as he came back. The boy repliedfor my diamond?" she asked. "I will "Your honour would be surprised if and soapy hands, crept slowly and softgive myself," he said; "myself, and you only knew the amount of money ly into the room. Mamma felt sorry all I possess." Heaving the hand so app nands, crept slowly sorry all I possess." Fifth; It conceals the fact that giv- all I possess." Hearing that, the young I have lost by giving credit that way." | because her little girl did not mind her,

Behold I knock! 'Tis piercing cold abroad

The ice upon the dark pines has not thawed, The earth is white with rime: O human hearts! are ye all frozen too? That at closed doors I vainly call to you? Is there not one will open to his Lord? Behold I knock! The evening shadows lie So peaceful, near and far: Earth sleepeth, but in yonder cloudless sky Glimmers the evening star: 'Tis in such holy twilight time, that oft Like Nicodemus, in the dark drawn night,

dear?

Behold I knock! O soul art thou at home? For thy beloved's here: Hast thou made ready flowers ere he should Is thy lamp burning clear? Know'st thou how such a Friend received should be? Art thou in bridal garments dressed for me? Decked with thy jewels as for guests most

BEHOLD I KNOCK.

FROM THE GERMAN.

This bitter winter-time;

Behold I knock! Say not, "Tis zephyr mild Which rustles the dead leaf' It is thy Saviour, 'tis thy God, my child. Let not thine dear be deaf; If I come now in breezes soft and warm. I may return again upon the storm; 'Tis no light fancy—firm be thy belief: Behold I knock!

Behold I knock! As yet I am thy guest, Waiting without for thee; Waiting without for thee; [tressed The time shall come when homeless and dis-Thou, soul, shalt knock for me: To those who heard my voice ere 'twas too late I open in that hour my peaceful gate; [be. To those who scorned, a closed door it will

#### CHILDREN'S CORNER

PLAYING BIRD.

KATE. Let's all play bird a little while. Now all our tasks are done; I'm tired of playing our other plays, And this is the prettiest one.

ALL. O, yes! we'will play it gladly,-Let's put our books away,-We haven't played this for ever-so-long, So we'll play it again to-day.

I'll be a thrush of the meadow. And sing you my sweetest song, And have my nest where the lilies blow And the brooklets glide along. Sawe that of our Classac eigh drive and care of C hors Haw other four hired

rath and "

expr hum "
said too. lunc
"
"
N
face.
A
proa
wag
side
"
bask
"
Kete
Cl
woul
it ald
"
He
accor
mem
woul
it on

"I'll

cedin

ket o

from

from Th the b

tance Then

the w

Wher

top a

clum

squad

her b

Were

agreed back

about

Julius

eleven

She ha

made i

"A

the cov

he gat and hu

Val

And I'm such a little creature,-O! I'll be a little wren, And sing all day till the sun goes down, And the world gets dark again.

JENNY. And I'll be a crow in the cornfield And the farmer's corn I'll pull, For of mischief I am full.

JOHNNIE.

I'll be a great proud eagle, And my home shall be in the sky, And I'll go soaring and sailing
The clouds and the mountains by.

JOSIE.

And I'll be an owl of the night-time, And sit on the old oak-tree; And all the rest of the little birds Shall be so afraid of me!

I'll be a lark of the morning, And sing at the break of day.

And I'll be a hawk that higher flies And frightens the lark away.

I'll be a man, you children,

A man is the finest sight; And a man knows more than all the birds, Now don't you think I'm right? THE EAGLE.

If there is a man among us, Lark, owl, crow, thrush, wren, I think we'd better all fly away, For birds are afraid of men.

All make flying motions with their arms, and scamper away, the Man running after them. - Good things.

WHAT HAPPENED.

BY E. L. K. Minnie's mamma was going down

stairs to make tarts, so she said, "Now, Minnie, keep quiet, and watch baby while he sleeps, and I'll be

back soon. "But, mamma, I want to do, too," and Minnie drew her little dripping hands out of the basin where she was washing her dolly's clothes and began

to get down from her chair.' "No, Minnie," said mamma, "You stay here, like a good girl, and take care of brother."

"Why, mamma?"

"Because mamma says so," and mamma turned to the door. "But, mamma, pleathe mamma, tell

me why." "Don't ask again, dear." "But, mamma, I wan't to know

tan't I do, too?" Mamma thought she would not re-

peat her order, so the went to the kitchen, and was busy rolling out her pastry when Minnie, with wet apron 61 Tex 11.

cing cold abroad has not thawed, frozen too? call to you? to his Lord?

hold I knock! ing shadows lie r cloudless sky that oft

waxed soft. rk drawn night. old I knock!

thou at home? [come? s ere he should riend received

ressed for me? for guests most old I knock!

Tis zephyr mild my child, and warm,

torm;

thy belief; old I knock! thy guest, [tressed meless and disme: re 'twas too late ul gate; [be.

old I knock! ORNER.

sed door it will

hile, er plays,

ever-so-long,

song, e lilies blow

goes down,

nfield, pull, mischief out,

ing tains by ight-time,

the sky,

ee;

per flies

all the birds, right?

wren, vay, ith their arms, running after

going down e said quiet, and

s, and I'll be to do, too," tle dripping where she was

es and began amma, "You irl, and take

ys so," and mamma, tell

n't to know

would not rewent to the olling out her th wet apron owly and softma felt sorry not mind her, so she did not speak. Minnie came closer and closer, and at last leaned on the table and swung her feet, but still her mamma took no notice of her.

Oh, how Minnie reached out her hand and try to make some tarts, too ! But she knew she was in disgrace, and did not dare to do so. At last she grew tired of her mamma's silence: so she ventured to ask, "Mamma, why you look tho thorry for?" "Because my little girl was naughty

and didn't watch her little brother." "But, mamma, 'twathn't any uthe. I juth told Dod to thend down two of hith very betht angelth to watch baby till I camed down to help you make

tarths, and then I let the water run loud in the bathin, tho when he openth hith eyeth he won't cry and trouble the angeth,- Mamma, why do you run away the fatht when I'm telling you?" Very tearful was Minnie while her

mamma was wiping the floor and trying to comfort the baby; and she said, over and over again, "Oh, mamma, I'm the thorry; I'll never do the any more!"

Then mamma said she would forgive her: so Minnie dried her eyes, and looking at the large wet spot, said,

"I think tho the angelth might have turned the water off anyhow, don't you, mamma?"—Christian Union.

ONE SATURDAY.

SARAH WINTER KELLOGG.

It was an autumn day,—that one Saturday. The Grammar Room class were going nutting at Crow Roost; that is, eight of them were going,-"our set," as they styled themselves,four boys. Dick Hart, Val Duke, Julius Zink, and Kit Pott; and four girls, Clara Hooks, Sarah Ketchum, Mat Snead and Constance Faber. By these eight Bob Trotter was hired to go as driver, and to take care of the horses and wagon while the eight were taking he said. care of the fun.

"Let's go to Hawley's Grove instead of Crow Roost," said Dick Hart, as the horses started. " Nuts are plentier at Hawlev's."

"Let's go there, then," said the others,-all except Bob. Hawley's was ers laughed anew. four miles farther, and he "hadn't been hired for that," he said.

Then came high words, and a stop-page; but, at length, Dick cried out, rather impatiently: "To Crow Roost and be done with it. hen!" "All right," assentted several voices.

"Crow Roost, Bob, by the lightning express," said Dick, with revived good

"But, as you were so particular," said Sarah to Bob, "we're going to be, too. We ain't going to give you any lunch unless you pay for it."
"Not a mouthful," said Clara.

"Not even a crumb," said Constance. Nobody saw any dismay in Bob's

All grew enthusiastic as they approached the woods, and when the waggon stopped they poured over the side in an excited way. "What shall we do with the lunch-

basket?" "Leave it in the wagon," said Sarah Ketchum.

Clara objected to leaving it. Bob would eat everything up. "Let's take it along."

"Why, no," said Julius. He was the largest of the boys, and according to the knightly code, he remembered the carrying of the basket would devolve upon him.

"I won't have to climb the trees with it on my back, will I?" said Julius. "I'll tell you," he contined, lowering his tone—Bob had heard all the preceding remarks-" we'll hang our basket on a hickory limb. It will be safe from hogs, and the leaves will hide it from Bob."

This proposition was approved, and the basket was carried off a short distance and slyly swung into a sapling. Then the eight went scurrying through the woods, leaving Bob with the horses. Wherever they saw a lemon-tinted treetop against the sky, or crowded into one of those fine autumn bouquets a clump of trees can make, there rushed a squad of boys, each with his basket, followed by a squad of girls, each with

her basket. But in a very short time the girls were tired and the boys hungry. All agreed to go back to the lunch. So back they hurried, the nuts rolling about over the bottoms of the baskets. Julius had the most nuts; he had eleven. Mat had the smallest number; she had one.

Val Duke was leading the party. He made an electrifying announcement: "A cow's in the basket!"

"Gee-whiz!" said Dick, rushing at the cow. "Thunder!" said Julius, and he gathered a handful of dried leaves and hurled them at the beast. Kit said "Ruination!" and threw his cap.

"Lunch is gone, every smitch of it!" said Kit. "Hope it'll kill her dead!" said Sarah Ketchum.

"But what're we going to do?" said Constance.

"We might buy something if anybody lived about here." "There isn't any money."

" Dick might give his note, with the rest of us as endorsers," said Julius." "We might play tramps and beg something.'

"But nobody lives around here." "What shall we do?" said one and another.

"Milk the cow," said Mat. Boys and girls clapped their hands with enthusiasm and cried "Splendid!" Capital!" etc.

"I'll milk her," said Dick, "hand Ladies Hemstitch ditto me that cup. I'm obliged to the cow Ladies Mourning ditto for not eating it."

The cow happened to be a gentle ani- Ladies Silk Ties from mal, so she did not run away at Dick's Ladies Lace " " approach, yet she seemed determined that he should not get into milking po- Muslin Tucking sition. She kept her broad, whitestarred face toward him, and her large, liquid eyes on his, turning, turning, turning, as he tried over and over to approach her flank while the others stood watching in mute expectancy.

"Give her some feed," said Mat. "Feed, I shouldn't think she could bear the sight of anything more after all that lunch," said Dick. "Besides, there isn't any feed about here."

Somebody suggested that Bob Trotter had brought some hay and corn for his horses. Dick proposed that Julius should go for some, Julius proposed that Dick should go. Valentine of-fered to bring it, and brought it—some corn in a basket.

"Suke! Suke, Bossy! Suke, Bossy! Suke!" Dick velled, as though the cow had been two hundred feet off instead of ten. He held out the basket. She came forward, sniffed at the corn, threw up her lip and took a bite. Dick set the basket under her nose and hastened to put himself in milking position. But that was the end of it. He could not milk a drop.

"I can't get the hang of the thing,"

"Let me try," said Kit. Dick gave way, and Kit pulled and squeezed and tugged and twisted, while the others shouted with laughter.

"I believe she's gone dry," said Kit, very red in the face. At this the laugh-"Fome of you who are so good at

laughing had better try," said Kit, setting the cup on a stump. Just then, Bob Trotter came upon the scene, and, after some parley, was permitted to milk the cow. He spoke some kind words close to her broad ear. and gently stroked her back and flanks. Then he set to work in the proper way, forcing the milk in streams into the cup, the boys watching with admiration Bob's ease and expertness. Dick wondered why he couldn't do what

seemed so easy. In a few seconds the cup was filled. "Now, what're you going to do?"

said Bob. "This wont be a taste around." "You might milk into our hats."

said Julius. "I've got a thimble in my pocket." said Sarah.

" Do stop your nonsense," said Constance: " its a very serious questiana life and death matter. We're a company of Crusoes.

But the boys couldn't stop their nonsense immediately. Dick remarked that if the cow had not licked out the jelly-bowl, and then kicked it to pieces. it might have been utilized. Then some one remembered a tin water-pail at the wagon. This was brought, and Bob soon had it two-thirds filled with milk. Then the question arose as to how they were all to be served with just that quart-eup and two spoons. They

were to take turns, two eating at time. When the lunch was eaten, Mat said she didn't think they ought to have milked the cow. The folks would be so disappointed when they came to milk her at night. May be a lot of poor children were depending nu the milking for their supper. Val, too, showed

this his conscience was disturbed. "You needn't worry," said Dick, "They'll get this milk back from the lunch she stole."

"But they couldn't help her stealing." "And I couldn't help milking her,"

said Dick. At this there was a burst of laughter. Then Mat wrote on a scrap of paper: "This cow has been milked to save some boys and girls fram starvation. The owner can get pay for the milk by calling at Mr. Snead's, Poplar Street, Budville."

"Who'll tie it on her tail?" asked "I will," said Val, promptly, glad to ease his conscience. And this he did with a piece of blue ribbon from Mat Snead's hat .- St. Nicholas for June.

AMERICAN APPRECIATION OF CANA-DIAN REMEDIES .- A wholesale iron merchant of Boston, Mr. Wm. P. Tyler, of the firm of Arthur G. Tomkins & Co., lately got his ankle sprained and knowing the value of GRAHAMS PAIN EBADICTOR in such cases send for a supply, which he writes soon cured him. He gave a bottle "We'd better have left it in the writes soon cured him. He same com-

# L53 HOLLIS STREET 155

HALIFAX, N.S.

We are offering the following desirable GOODS at really tempting prices.

Ladies Embd. Skirts from 90 cents each | Ladies Thread Gloves from 10 cents p. pair Ladies Embd. Chemise from 75 " Ladies Taffela Gloves from 30 " Ladies Em. Night Dresses fr. 1.25 " " Ladies Em. Drawers from 1.00 per pair

Ladies Cambric Handkerchiefs 70 c per. doz. | Cashmere Matalasse Gent's ditto ditto 1.00 " " 1.65 " " 1.50 " "

Tarleton and Lisse Frilling

2 Button Taffeta 70c Gloves Josephine Kid Gloves

Mantle Cloths Ulster Cloths Black Mantle Cashmere Worsted Mantle Cloths

10 cents each | Double Faced Satin Ribbons from 20 cents 50 ceuts each | Feather Edge Ribbons 5c per yard. | Cold and Black Sash Ribbons Ostrich Plumes and French Flowers.

# JOB PRINTING

DAVIDSON & CRICHTON

REPORTS, PAMPHL ET Posters, Handbills, Cards, Billheads, Circulars, Custom and

Mercantile Blanks, We are now prepared to execute all Orders for the above well

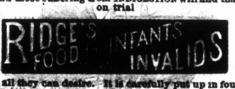
AT MODERATE RATES WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCE. AT THE 'WESLEYAN' OFFICE

SAVE THE NATION For it is sadly too true that thousands of CHIL-DREN are STARVED TO DEATH every year by improper or insufficient FOOD.



Is all and a great deal more than we have claimed for it. It is a HIGHLY NUTRITIOUS and easily assimilated FOOD, grateful to the most delicate and irratable stomach, and especially adapted for the INFANT and GROWING CHILD.

Invalids, Nursing Mothers, and those suffering from INDIGESTION will find that



constant ners will find our No. 4 size (always the most economical size to buy) now much larger than formerly, thus materially lessening the ex-

WOOLRICH, Dispensing and Family Chemist, Upper Water Street. Depot for Ridges Food, Pick Me up Bitters, &c., with a well assorted Stock of Pure Drugs. Halifax, N.S., May 17th 1878.

#### VALUABLE HOMESTEAD

HOMESTEAD Belonging to the Estate of the late Rev. John Snowball, situated in SACKVILLE in the immediate vicinity of Sackville Academy is for sale, and may be purchased on reasonable terms by private negociation. And if not sold before the first day of August next, will on that day at three o'clock p.m., be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION. Sale to take place on

the premises, Apply to J. B. SNOWBALL, Chatham, JOS. L. BLACK, Sackville. Executors to Estate.

Sackville, N.B., 24th April, 1878. may 4-3m

MACDONALD & JOHNSON

BARRISTERS. Attorneys'-at-Law, Notaries Public, &c. 152 Hollis St., Halifax, N. S. CHARLES J. MACDONALD JAMES W. JOHNSON

JAS.& W. PITTS. GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Ship and Insurance Brokers, WATER STREET. ST. JOHN'S NEWFOUNDLAND

ORGANS Superb #340 Organs, only \$95, Pianos Retail Price by other Man-ufacturers \$900, only \$260. Beautiful \$650 Pianos, \$175—bran new, warranted 15 days' test trail. Other bargains want them introduced PIANOS
Agents wanted. Paper free

Address Daniel F. Beatty, Washington M.J.

CARD.

&c., &c. OF FICE: 54 GRANVILLE STREET. BENJAMIN RUSSELL,

SAMUEL A. CHESLEY, JOHN M. GELDERT, JR. 5 TO 20 DOLLARS per dayat home Samples worth \$5 free.
Address STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine



The Promoter and Perfecter of Assimi-

The Reformer and Vitalizer of the Blood. The Producer and Invigorator of Merves and Muscle

The Builder and Supporter of Brain Po-Fellows' Compound Syrup is composed of Ingredients identical with those which constitute Healthy Blood, Muscle and Nerve and Brain Substances, whilst Life itself is directly dependent upon some of

By its union with the Blood and its effect upon the muscles, re-establishing one and toning the other, it is capable of

effecting the following results. It will displace or wash out tuberculous matter, and thus cure Consumption. By increasing Nervous and Muscular or Vigor, it will cure Dyspepsia, feeble or interrupted action of the heart and Palpitation, Weakness of Intellect caused by grief, weary, overtax or irregular habits, Bronchitis, Acute or Chronic, Congestion. of the lungs, even in the most alarming

stages. It cures Asthma, Loss of Voice, Neuraliga, St. Vitus Dance, Epileptic Fits. Whooping Cough, Nervousness, and is a most wonderful adjunct to other remedies in sustaining life during the process of

Diphtheria. Do not be deceived by remedies bearing a similar name no other preparation is a substitute for this under any circumstance Look out for the name and address J. I Fellows', St. John, N.B., on the yellow wrapper in watermark which is seen by holding the paper before the light.

Price \$1.50 per Bottle, Six for \$7.50. Sold by all Druggists. jan 5-ly

# DRY GOODS

Wholesale Warehouse, Retail Warehouse. 25 - DUKE STREET - 25 | 150 - GRANVILLE STREET - 150

HALIFAX, N.S.,

Every Wholesale Buyer should examine our Stock, as it is very large, splendidly assorted, and Prices Low.

IN OUR RETAIL DEPARTMENT WILL BE FOUND ALL THE NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

MILLINERY

IN THIS DEPARTMENT we have just engaged the services of MISS MURPHY, recently in the employ of Mr. J. B. Lablanc, as Chief Milliner. Our buyer having just returned from Europe via New York, we are showing all the leading American Shapes and designs in addition to a splendid

We beg to solicit a large share of public patronage in this department.

or other compounds, ornamental designs, trademarks, and labels. Caveuts, Assignments, Interferences. Appeals, Suits for Intringements, and all cases arising under the PATENT LAWS, promptly attended to.

INVENTIONS THAT HAVE BEEN REJECTED by the Patent office may still, in most cases, be patented by us. Being opposite

the Patent Office, we can make closer searches, and secure Patents more promptly, and with broader claims, than those who are remote from

INVENTORS send us a mo-of your device; we make examinations free of charge, and advise as to patentability. All cor-respondence strictly confidential. Prices low, and NO CHARGE UNLESS PATENT IS SE-CURED.

We refer to officials in the Patent Office, to our clients in every State of the Union, and to your Senator and Representative in Congress. Special references given when desired. Address, C. A. SNOW & Co.

Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D.C.

Intercolonial Railway. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, 29th April, 1878, TRAINS

Will leave Halifax as follows:--At 8.50 a.m. (Express) for St. John, Pictou and Intermediate Points. At 6.10 p.m. (Express) for Riviere du Loup St. John and Points West. At 4.40 p.m. for Pictou and Intermediate

Stations. WILL ARRIVE : At 10.40 a.m. (Express) from Riviere du Loup, St. John and Intermediate Stations. At. 8.00 p.m. (Express) from St. John and

Intermediate Stations. At 9.15 a.m. (Accommodation) from Truro and Way Stations. At 3.00 p.m. (Express) from Pictou and

Way Stations. C. J. BRYDGES,
Gen. Sup't. of Gov. Pailways.
Moncton, 25th April, 1878. may4

### CUSTOM TAILORING!

H. G. LAURILLIARD 19 HOLLIS STREET. HALIFAX N. S.,

Agency for New York Fashions April 1876 CEND 25c. to G. P. ROWELL, & Co., New

York, for Pamphlet of 100 pages, containing

lists of 3000 newspapers, and estimates showing costs of advertising. 12 a day athome. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine camph8, 1yr.

Provincial Building Society

Offices-102 Prince William Street St. John, N.B.

MONEY Received on Deposit at Six per cent interest withdrawable at short notice. SHARES of \$60 each, maturing in four year

with interest at seven per cent. compounded half yearly, may be taken at any time. LOANS

Made on approved Real Estate security, repayable by Monthly or Quarterly instalments, extending rom one to ten years. The recent issue of CAPITALIZED STOCK by the Society gives to its Depositors and Shareholder

increased security, THOMAS MAIN, A. A. STOCKTON. Becretary May 25.

PIA NOS Rosewood Pianos, only 175 del Rosewood Pianos, only 175 del Must be sold. Fine Rosewood Upright Pianos, little used, cost 800 doilars only 125. Parlor Organs 800 doilars only 125. Parlor Organs Pianos aud Organs lower than any other establishment.—" Herald." You ask why? I answer. Hard times. Our employees must have work. Sales over 1,000,000 dollars annually. War commenced by the monopolists. Battle raging. Particulars free. Address

DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J., U. S. A Jan 5-1y CORNER GRANVILLE AND SACK. VILLE STREETS.

NOVA SCOTIA Steam Machine Paper Bag Manu. factory

SEND FOR PRICE LIST. BOOK BINDING, In all its Branches.

THE CHEAPEST IN THE MARKET

MENEELY & COMPANY BELL FOUNDERS WEST TROY, N. Y. fitty years established. Churdh Bells and Chimes

Academy, Factory Bells, &c., Improved Patent

. & T. PHILLIPS



Oct. 13 1877.

Meneely & Kimberly. BELL FOUNDERS, TROY, N.Y.

Manufacture a superior quality of Bells. Special attention given to CHURCH BELLS,



#### PREACHER'S PLAN, HALIFAX AND DARTMOUTH,

SUNDAY, JUNE 16th

Brunswick St. 7 p.m. 11 a.m. Rev. S. F. Huestis Rev. W. H. Heartz. Grafton St. 7 p. m. 11 a.m. Rev. W. H. Heartz. Rev G Shore Kaye St. 11 a.m. Rev J C Ogden Rev. W. L. Cunningham 7 p.m. Rev. J. Shar p Charles St. Rev J C Ogden Cobourg St. 7p. m. 11 a.m. Rev W. L. Cunningham. Rev. J. Sharp BEECH STREET 3 30 11 a.m Rev. Godfrey Shore Rev. S. F. Huestis

#### RECEIPTS for "WESLEYAN, FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 13th.

INSTRUCTIONS AS TO REMITTING MONEYS:-1.—When sending money for subscribers, say whether old or new, and if new, write out their Post Office address plainly.

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

3-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

Rev C W Swallow William Trueman, 2. Rev J C Berrie

Mr Crosby, 2. Rev J Goldsmith

Mr Pleadwell, 3.

Mr Simpson Lathern W P Colwell, 2; W W Lord, 2; Wm McGowan, 2; Miss E Barr, 2; George Brace, 1; John Coldwell, 1.50 10.50 Rev H R Baker

R H S Coates, 2; R B Taylor, 1 . Rev J R Borden George Whitman, 2; Jarius Hadley, 2; John Jost, 2; Nathan Slate, 2; Mrs J Barrs, 1; Francis Scott, 2

Rev G Harrison Charles Kelso, 1 Rev J Prince Robert Hagarty, 2; John Virtue, 1 Rev G O Huestis

William Hooper, 2; John Faulkner, 2 4.00 Rev J Strothard JI. B Mosher, 2; Andrew Wier, 2 Rev R Wilson 4.00 Mr McGibbon, 2 Rev G Johnson

James Darcy, 2.50 Rev M Knight Mrs C C Carlton, 2 Rev Isaac Howie

Nath Dempsy, 4 Nath Dempsy, 4

Rev R Wasson

James Brown, 2.91; Wm Black, 2; G M Deshield, 2; Jeremiah Harnett, 2; Henry Hallett, 2; W T James, 2; John Harnett, 2; Capt J Richardson, 2; Mrs J B Steed, 2; A R Thompson, 2; Andrew Turnbull, 2; S T White, 2; E Bell, 2; A Lebrecht, 2; E Motyer, 2; Captain J T Yates, 2; Thomas Hallett, 2: William Hinson, 2 Hallett, 2; William Hinson, 2

Rev G M Campbell Rev T Harris E M Archibald, 4; James Angel, 2; William Campbell, 4; J Cooper, 2; Geo Duke, 4; H Duder, 4; J English, 4; Wm English, 4; James Martin, 2; Alfred Parsons, 2; S H Parsons, 2; Joseph Pack, 2; Jas Rooney, 2; Thomas Simpson, 4; James Whiteford, 2; Hon E White, 4

Roger Down, acknowleged in March should have been 4.00 Rev J R Hart Mrs W Custance, 2;
Rev J S Phinney
John Mealy, 2; James Long, 2; Self 1 Anthony Shaw, 2; Wm Chisholm, 1

#### MARRIED.

At Barrington, June 6th by the Rev. F. H. W. Pickles, Capt. William Swain, to Miss Rebecca E. King, both of North East Harbor. At the Wesleyan Parsonage, Canning, by the

Rev. J. J. Teasdale, Mr. Henry Corbett, to Miss Ellen Dodge, all of Lakeville, Kings Co. At Wesley Church, Canning, on the 3rd inst., by the Rev. J. J. Teasdale, Mr. William P. Eaton, to Clara daughter of the late William Burbridge,

At Portland, St. John on the 6th of June, at the residence of the bride's father by the Rev. S. T. Teed, Mr. Thomas Tays, of Hampton, to Miss Annie, daughter of Capt. W. B. McLean.

At the residence of Thomas Embree, Warren, on the 5th inst., by the Rev. C. W. Swallow, A.B., Mr. Wm. Murray, to Miss Susan Greene, both of

At the Methodist Church, Shelburne. May 2nd, by the Rev. James Taylor, Mr. Frederick a Whitman, to Miss Emily J. Couman, both of that place. At Digby on the 6th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. E. Brettle, assisted by Rev. W. C. Brown, George W. Conwell, to Miss Carrie Fenwick, eldest daughter of T. B. Fenwick, Esq., all of Diebre.

At the Union Church, Ingonish, on the 4th inst., by the Rev. J. Mayhew Fisher, Flora Roberts, to Zedekiah Roper, both of Ingenish. At Brunswick St. Church, on the 12th inst., by the Rev. S F. Huestis, Cyrus Freeman Davidson, to Catherine Ellis, daughter of Mr. William

Small, all of this city.

#### DIED

At Gabarus, C.B., May 10th, Selina, daughter of Mr. Timothy Aylis, aged 14 years. Her end was

At Gabarus, C.B., May 15th, Jane Peniah, beloved wife of Mr. Thomas Bagnall, and daughter of Mr. Wm. Grant of Gabarus, aged 25 years, leaving a husband and three children to mourn their loss. Calmly trusting in Jesus, she fell asleep.

Fell asleep in Jesus on the 5th April, after painful illness borne with uncomplaining submission to the Father's will, Mrs. Deliverance Dimock, of Newport, relict of the late Stephen Dimock, Esq aged 92 years. From early life she was a joyful Christian, and a consistent member of the Baptist

Of Diphtheria at Sambro on the 6th inst., Caroline aged 5 years; on the 8th, Sarah, aged 12; and on the 9th Cecilia aged 16, all children of Gibeon

IN THE PRESS, TO BE READY FOR CONFERENCE.

Thirteen open Letters on BAPTISM,

With an Appendix on certain inconsistencies, in reply to Rev. John Brown. By the Editor of the Wesleyan.

Pamphlet form, 12 cents each. \$1 a dozen. Send orders at once. THE METHODIST BOOK ROOM, Danting he A C Marray

#### CANADIAN BOARD AND EDUCATION

### YOUNG LADIES IN LONDON.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

A most favorable opportunity is presented to Parents and Guardians wishing to place children under judicial care by the opening of a FIRST CLASS BOARDING SCHOOL, for Young Ladies,

CLASS BOARDING SCHOOL, for Young Ladies, under the immediate management of Mas.

MACKBETH HALLEY, formerly Lady Superintendent of the Southlands Wesleyan Training College, Battersea; Miss REVELL, formerly Mistress of the Practising Injunt School of the Westminer Training College, and for seven years Senior Tutor of the Southlands Training College; and Miss HALLEY, assisted by resident English and Foreign governesses and masters. rnesses and masters. The premises, carefully selected in one of the

nost attractive and healthy parts of London, will be ready on the 19th of September.

Terms (inclusive) to vary from 45 to 60 Guineas Consideration will be made where more than one in a family is received. Special arrangements for puoils from abroad. Prospectus, with full particulars, in a few mails

All Communications to be addressed to Mrs. P. Macbeth Halley, care of Hugh Wallace, Esq., Belmont House, Clapham Park, London, S.W. July 13 - chunk

# NEW BOOKS

### METHODIST BOOK ROOM, By the Rev Mark Guy Pearse

We have now Five Volumes by this popular author. Uniform Binding, Graphic Illustrations. Price Each, Post Paid, 75 cents.

Good Will: a Series of Christmas Stories Short Stories and other Papers Daniel Quorm; and his Religious No-

Mister Horn: or Givers and Giving Sermons for Children.

# By the Rev. J. Jackson Wray.

(Quintes Quarles.) Nestleton Magna: A Story of Yorkshire Methodism

New Editions-Tenth Thousand-Dedicated to the Fifteen millions of ad. herents to the Methodist Churches throughout the world.

Cloth Illuminated Cover Boards do do .75 By the same author for Juvenile read-

ers Peter Pengelly or true as the Clock-An excellent Book for Boys, cloth 60c.

# Talkers

By the Rev. John Bate Illustrates and describes in truthful and amusing papers Fifty-two different Styles of "Talkers"—Just published

New Cyclopedia of Illustrations by the Rev. J. Bate, with introduction by Rev. Donald McLeod, D.D. Price 2.25

The Biblical Museum, By Jas. Comper Gray, The New Testament, Complete, in Five Vols., each \$1.35

The Old Testament, 3 vols., Genesis to 2nd Samuel each \$1.50

Rays from the Sun of Righteous-

BY REV. RICHARD NEW TON, D.D. Uniform in binding and price with Pearse's Works.

#### Some Preachers

The Peasant Preacher: Memorials of Mr Charles Richardson, a Wesleyan Evangelist, commonly known as the "Lincolnshire Thrasher," by Rev. J. E. Coulson—Fourth ed. 30 cents Sammy Hick: The Village Blacksmith. 17th Edition. 42nd Thousand, 75 cts. Peter Cartwright: The Backwoods

Preacher Father Taylor: The Sailor Preacher Price 45 cents

#### and BILLY BRAY, The Kings son,

A New and enlarged Edition-Illustrated-of this most interesting memoir. Price 75 cents.

Rev B. P. Roe's A Knight of the 19th Cent ury From Jest to Earnest Barriers Burned Away

Rev. Dr. Egglestons Hoosier Schoolmaster Circuit Rider

#### BOOK COMMITTEE.

ADJOURNED MEETING Of the Eastern Section of the General Book Com mittee will be held (D.V.) at SACKVILLE N.B., on WEDNESDAY, June 26th, at 3 p.m. JOHN MCMURRAY,



I, 12 a day athome. Agents wanted. Outfi and tarms free. TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine Lay Representatives, elected by ballot are requested to attend on Wednesday. a.m., at 10 o'clock.

# METHODIST MAGAZINE

A GOOD TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

The EIGHTH VOLUME begins with the July number, now in Press. Early numbers will contain the following

Splendidly Illustrated Articles: THE CHAUTAUQUA SUNDAY-SCHOOL AS-SEMBLY (14 Engravings) SEA-BATHING (9 Engravings)

LUMBERING IN CANADA (3 Engravings)
In July number 26 Engravings. THROUGH THE DARK CONTINENT.-From Stanley's New Book THE CANYONS OF THE COLORADO

ON THE SUSQUEHANNA THE LEHIGH VALLEY AND MAUCH PALESTINE EXPLORATIONS

NORTHERN LAKES OF CANADA EASTERN TOWNSHIPS OF CANADA THE WHITE MOUNTAINS PICTURESQUE MONTREAL

EDUCATION IN CANADA, and other copious illustrated articles. A new series of "Odd Characters" and "Romance of Missions' will be given. "The King's Messenger," the popular story of Canadian Life, will be continued.

All persons subscribing for one year from the July number, at the full rate of \$2 will receive a handsome Illustrated Supplement of 128 pages, containing all the chapters of "The King's Messenger" for the first half year.

The offer of this MAGAZINE and Scribner's Monthly for \$4, (price \$6) or of this Magazine, Scribner's Monthly, and the CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN, for \$5.50, [price \$8], remains open till the 1st July.

REV. S. ROSE, Methodist Book Room, Toronto

#### WHOLESALE GOODS DRY

We are now opening from New York-

The New Metal Top Back COMB, Side Lace and Extension CORSETS. Silk and Pearl Dress BUTTONS.

#### White Shirtings, Satin Linings, AMERICAN PRINTS!

Our Stock is now well assorted in every department. Wholesale Dry Goods Warehouse,

111 and 118 GRANVILLE STREET, HALIFAX ANDERSON, BILLING & CO.,



#### JOYFUL NEWS FOR THE AFFLICTED.

TONEY RIVER, Oct. 80th, 1877. Dr. C. GATES:-

Gentlemen-I take much pleasure in stating some facts respecting your valuable medicine. My wife had been suffering for many years and tried many remedies, which had very little effect. You happened to come to my house two years ago last September. She then commenced using your medicine, which relieved her of her trouble more than all the medicine she had taken before. myself had a very severe pain in my knee, and after rubbing it twice with your Liniment and Ointment, it entirely left me. Also I had a daughter that had a severe pain in her hand, which was removed by the application of one box of Ointment and one bottle of Lin-

Therefore I intend to have your medicine in my house in case of any other

Your's most respectfully, ALEXANDER ACKENZIE.

Sworn to at Cape John, Nov. 5, 1877 , HUGH McLEOD, J.P. before me,

#### CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

OTTAWA, 18th April, 1878. NO DISCOUNT will be allowed on American Invoices until further notice. J. JOHNSON,

# Commissioner of Customs.

Clarke's Reed Organ Melodies. \$2.50 Boards or \$3 Cloth. The best collection of Reed Organ Music. Choice selections, very well arranged. By W. H. Clarke.

Johnson's New Method for Thorough Base. \$1. By A. N. Johnson. Just what is needed by all who wish to play Tunes that have three or four parts, Glees, Accompaniments, &c., &c.

Ditson's Musical Monthly, No. 13. 25 cents. Has 20 pages of the best of music.

Good News. Shining River. 35 cents. Are two Sunday School Song Books that are not excelled by any. Sunshine of Song. Cluster of Gems. Vocal and Instrumental. Are two large, fine

volumes of Bound Sheet Music, and very cheap at \$2.50 each in Boards or \$3 each in cloth. Books seat by mail post free for retail pri 3. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston: C. H. DITSON & Co., J. E. DITSON & Co., 843 Broadway, Success'rs to Lee & Walker,

JOHN MCMURRAY.

#### HALIFAX DISTRICT.

The Members of this District, Lay and Clerical

AT WOLFVILLE. On Wednesday, the 19th June,

At 2 b.m. A full attendance is requested.

Ministers will come prepared with all Annual Reports, &c., and Lay brethren prepared to vote on such General Conference questions as are left to their disposal. A. W. NICOLSON,

#### ANNAPOLIS DISTRICT.

THE ANNUAL MEETING Of the ANNAPOLIS DISTRICT will take place

AT BERWICK, (D.V.) On Thursday, June 20th,

At 9 o'clock, a.m. The Laymen appointed by the Official Boards of the Circuits, are earnestly requested to attend for consultation with their Ministers and Preachers on trial, on matters or interest to the District. A District Sabbath School Convention will be held on Friday evening.

By order, JOSEPH GAETZ,

#### Middleton, May 18th, 1878.

Saint John. The Annual Meeting of the Saint John District will be held in the Methodist Church, CARL-TON ST., ST. JOHN, on Wednesday, June 19th,

commencing at 9 a.m.

As the duties of the Lay brethren authorized to attend will be of more than ordinary interest they are earnestly requested to be present on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock.

By order of the President, S. T. TEED,

Prince Edward Island. The Annual Meeting of the P. E. Island District will commence, at CORNWALL, on Tuesday. June

18th, at 10 o'clock. A full attendance is requested.

Ministers will come prepared with all Annual
Reports, &c., and Lay brethren prepared to vote on such General Conference questions as are left to their disposal.

J. LATHERN.

#### FREDERICTON

The Annual Meeting of the FREDERICTON DISTRICT will be held in the Methodist Church, MARYSVILLE, (D.V.) on THURSDAY, 20th

The Lay Representatives are requested to meet on Friday morning at ten o'clock. ROBERT DUNCAN,

#### CUMBERLAND.

The Annual Meeting of the CUMBERLAND District will be held at OXFORD, on TUESDAY, the 18th of June, to commence at 9 o'clock, a.m.

Lay Representatives, elected by ballot are requested to attend on Wednesday, a.m., at 10 o'clock. R. ALDER TEMPLE, Chairman.

# NOVA SCOTIA CONFERENCE

THE FIFTH Nova Scotia Conference,

Will (D.V.) be held in AMHERST, com-Thursday, June 27th, 1878, At 9 o'clock, a. m.

First Preparatory Day, Tuesday, June 25th. Stationing Committee will meet at 3 p.m. Wednesday, 26th-Missionary Committee, at 9 a.m. Board of Examiners at 3 p.m. Committee on Conference Statistics, at 4 p.m.

At 7 p.m., a Meeting for free consultation upon Conference Interests generally.

ELIAS BRETTLE,

#### President of Nova Scotia Conference NEW BRUNSWICK AND PRINCE EDWARD

ISLAND CONFERENCE. The NEW BRUNSWICK AND PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND CONFERENCE of the Methodist Church of Canada, will (D.V)

be held in Sackville, commencing on Thursday, June 27th, 1878.

At 9 o'clock, a. m.,

First Preparatory Day, Wednesday, June 26th Stationing Committee at 9 a.m. Committee on Conference Statistics at 9 a.m Committee of Educational Society, 2.30 p.m

Missionary Committee at 7 p.m.

# JOHN PRINCE, President of N. B. & P. E. I. Conference.

MARKET PRICES. Reported weekly by J. W. POTTS, Commission Merchant, St. John, N. B., and J. H. BENT, Agent King's County Produce Depot, Halifax, NS MARKET ON SATURDAY, MAY 18th, 1878. HALIPAX ST. JOHN

|   | Butter, Firkins         |     |    |     |      |    |      |   |
|---|-------------------------|-----|----|-----|------|----|------|---|
| Ì | Do Rolls                | .20 | to | .21 | .20  | to | .21  |   |
|   | Mutton per lb.          | .07 | to | .08 | .05  | to | .08  |   |
|   | Lamb, per lb by quar.   | .08 | to | .09 |      |    | ,    |   |
|   | Hams, smoked, per lb.   | .13 | to | .12 | -08  | to | .10  |   |
| ı | Hides, per 1b           | .06 | to |     | .06  | to | .07  | J |
|   | Calfskins, per lb       | .10 | to | .11 | .08  | to | .10  |   |
|   | Pork, per lb            | .08 | to | .09 | .07  | to | .08  |   |
|   | Veal, per lb            | .06 | to | .07 | .08  | to | .10  |   |
| 1 | Tallow, per lb          | .06 | to | .07 | .07  | to | .08  |   |
|   | " rough per lb.         | .05 | to | .06 | .04  | to | .05  |   |
|   | Beef, per lb            | -   |    |     | .07  | to | .09  |   |
|   | Eggs, per doz.          | .12 | to | .13 | .12  | to | .13  |   |
| 1 | Lard, per lb.           | _   | -  |     | .11  | to | .12  |   |
| 1 | Oats, per bushel        | .45 | to | .46 | .42  | to | .45  |   |
|   | Potatoes, per bushel    |     |    | _   | .15  | to | .17  |   |
|   | Cheese, factory, per lb | .14 | to | .15 | .14  | to | .15  |   |
|   | " dairy                 |     |    |     |      |    |      |   |
| 1 | Buckweat meal           | .10 | to | .11 | 1.75 | to | 2.00 |   |
| 4 | Do grey                 |     |    |     | 2.25 | to | 2.50 |   |
| 1 | Lambskins each          |     |    |     |      |    |      |   |
|   | Turnips per bushel      | .40 | to | .41 | .35  | to | .40  |   |
| 1 | Chickens, per pair      | .50 | to | .55 | 45   | to | 60   |   |

Turkey, per lb .15 to .16 .12 to .14 Ducks, per pair Beans, green per lb .15 to .16 Parships, pr bushel .15 to .16 Carrots, per bushel

.45 to .46

Apples, per barrel \$4.00 to 5.00 5.00 to 5.50 Lamb pelts, Rabbits, per pair Plums, per bushel 115 Jnue | Hay per ton

Yarn, per lb

New York.

Partridges, per pair

## BAZAAR.

THE LADIES of the Portland Methodist.
Church, intend to hold a BAZAAR about the.
1st of SEPTEMBER, in aid of the Building Fund of the Church now being erected on the site of the. one destroyed by fire last October.

It is hoped that a sympathizing public will ren. der that assistance in the promotion of the object which the circumstances are calculated to call. forth.

Contributions in cash or usaful articles will; be thankfully received by

MRS S T TEED, Bresident. " NEVILLE SHAW, Vice-President, MISS C B JORDAN, Secretary.

" ANNIE WOODWORTH, Transurer Or by the following members of the Special Mrs L W Lingley, "William Foung " A Myles, Jr.,
" B Bustin
Miss Roberts

Miss P Harris " M Woodworth Day,

Portland, St. John, June 5th, 1878. JOB PRINTING meatly and promptly exe-

cuted at this Office. 7 DOLLARS a day to Agents canvassing for the FIRESIDE VISITOR. Terms and Outfit

#### Free. Address, P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine, NOTICE.

DENDERS are solicited for a Second Hand Sone day School LIBRARY either whole or in

part containing 300 BOOKS complete

June 8-4

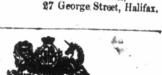
Mrs F Woods

" C. Green,

137 DITTO incomplete nearly complete Half Vols. Sunday at Home and

Above have been in use in a Methodist S. School

Address H. A. DOANE,



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA, THURSDAY, 23rd day of May, 1878. PRESENT:

. AL IN COUNCIL:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENER

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under the provisions of the 9th section of the Parliament of Canada, held in the 40th year of Her Majesty's Reign, chaptered 10 and intituled "An Act to amend and consolidate the Acts respecting the Customs."

His Excellency by and 7th the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Guada has been pleased to order, and is hereby ordered that the Town of Summerside, now an outport of Charlottetown, in the Province of Prince Edward Island be, and the same is hereby erected into an independent Port of Entry and a Warehousing Port.

His Excellency in Council haf been further pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the Outports of Cascumpec, Port Hill, Malpeque, West Cape and Tignish, now attached to the Port of Charlottetown, be detached therefrom, and that they be and are placed under the survey of the Collector of Customs at Summerside.

W. A. HIMSWORTH,

W. A. HIMSWORTH, Clerk Privy Council COMPOUND OXYGEN TREATMENT for the cure of Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Headache, and all Chronic and Nervous Disorders, REMARKABLE CURES which are at-STRONGLY ENDORSED by the Hon.
STRONGLY ENDORSED by the Hon.
LEY, T. S. ARTHUR, Hon. MONTGOMERY BLAIR,
JUDGE FIELD of J. S. SUPREME COURT, and others
who have used the new Treatment.
FREE! A Treatise (200 pp.) by Compound OxyFREE! gen, with many testimonials to most re-

# whable cures, sont free. Address DBS. STARREY & PALEN, 1112 Girard St., Phila.

#### Intercolonial Railway. IMMIGRATION TO

Manitoba & the Northwest! THROUGH TICLETS FOR MANITOBA AND THE NORTHWEST can be obtained, and through BILLS OF LADING for household ef-

fects and for live stock signed, at reduced rates. Parties desirous of emigrating should make early application to the nearest Station Agent for rates, stating by which route they prefer to gowhether by steamer from Saenia or by rail via

C. J. BRYDGES, Gen. Supt. Govt. Railways. Moncton, N.B., 9th April, 1878.

DOLLARS A week in your own town. Term and \$5 outfit free. H. HALLET & Co.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA, THURSDAY, 28rd May, 1878.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENER [AL IN COUNCIL. ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs and under the provision of the 9th section of the Act passed in the Session of the Parliament of Canada, held in the 40th year of Her Majesty's Reign chartened to and intituled "An

Majesty's Reign, chaptered 10 and intituled, "An Act to amend and consolidate the Acts respecting Customs,"
His Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council of Canada, has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that Port Hastings, a Preventive Station in the Province of Nova Scotia, be and the same is hereby erected into an Outport of Customs and a Warehouseing Port and placed under the Survey of the Callertor of Customs placed under the Survey of the Collector of Customs at the Port of Hawkesbury, to take effect from 1st W. A. HIMSWORTH,

# IN THE PRESS. TO BE ISSUED IN A MONTH.

BAPTISMA: Discussion of Biblical and Classical Baptism, exegetical and critical, and an examination of the "qualifications" of "A Review etc."

A former tract published as "Baptisma was simply a Sunday Evening Address to the "Young People" People."
This new Book on Baptism will deal with the most recent questions of the Baptismal contro-Orders for copies will be received at once, and promptly answered

Price 75 cents.

JOHN LATHERN. Charlottetown, May 10, 1878

taura side t their flowing

impro such a tennia -Eve positi thoug

that.

come have house the si let) ar one in for a fifth s and, extras run

francs clude

boat; given storm crowd dredslies, direct

and s

waitit

sophi

when

Sund

Rev

HOW

tion

duri

Here

cusse

McM

tend

day,

muni

inter

ation

any o

those

haps shock

thoug

shop,

work

can h

assur

the w

tradit

day is

seven.

day. thousa

wards

Paris.

hours their langu wards ments nothi since

seem

of the imper one s pletio Certai last w dition are n exhib ceive

Wher may I

rier t nook amine search and exhib see al

cheap their lunch stand of th dis.de faster they SAIATI