

The Wesleyan,

129

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NO. 17

LETTER FROM MONTREAL.

DEAR MR. EDITOR.—Shortly after my last letter to you was written I might have sent you an account of lectures by the

REV. JOSEPH COOK IN MONTREAL. He came here at the instance of the ladies of the Methodist French Missionary Society, and gave two lectures on subjects of his own choosing, and one on topics suggested by theological students. One of the former was given without charge, for the other Mr. Cook was paid, probably his customary fee, two hundred dollars. The theme of the first was New England Scapism. This was traced partly to the influence of the French at the time of the revolution. Parisian infidelity was then allowed to fill the veins of many youths. Their growth into a Christian manhood was thus hindered. Mr. Cook thought that what of a state church there once existed in Massachusetts, by secularizing Christianity, enfeebled it not a little. Hence the aspect of some churches for generations towards slavery was also a means of deterioration to the moral character of the people. Happily a great improvement had taken place. In Boston evangelism is now predominant, and bids fair so to continue for many years to come. The second lecture was on the future of America, a much grander subject than the other. Few themes indeed could be more sublime than—whole America—considered with respect to its extent, various climate, its rivers, prairies, mountains; its diversified people, their possible and probable increase, their religion, politics, freedom, and social progress. The pervasion of this lecture was the climax of the eloquence of both. It was a vision of the continent as a globe revolving on its axis as if it rested, other supports having been tried and found wanting—on hands that had been transfixed to the bitter cross. The rapturous effect was electric. The applause of the large, thoughtful audience was universal, hearty and prolonged. On an afternoon Mr. Cook addressed the ministerial candidates of several colleges. Clergymen and others were present by invitation. Dr. Douglas presided. The students had been requested to write each a question, or topic on a slip of paper. Many of them did so. The slips were collected at the beginning of the exercise and thoroughly shaken together. Mr. Cook then took them singly as they came to his hand, read them aloud, and proceeded to discuss them. This proceeding was deeply interesting. Here it was a novelty. No one could tell what the next question might be. On some Mr. Cook dwelt much longer than on others. A few he passed over lightly. On the whole he discoursed an hour and thirty minutes, no less to the surprise than the pleasure and edification of his select and intelligent auditory. They unmistakably expressed their approbation, gratitude and joy during the speaking as well as at the close. It does seem bold, if not rash to undertake to discuss in public questions presented by unknown people, of which questions Mr. Cook could not have had any previous knowledge. But he did it with much good humor, tact, and promptitude. He won for himself hereby a higher place probably, in the esteem and admiration of his hearers than by his prepared lectures, although they, spoken without notes, were acknowledged to be among the master pieces of this gifted and learned minister of the gospel. The lectures were financially successful. A very different public speaker has since appeared in the person of an

ESCAPED NUN from a convent in the United States. She was advertised to describe how she became converted. The advertisement was something of a puff. It had no name but her own. Her audience was small. Some of them expected a salutary sensation. They were disappointed. The lady clearly manifested her deficiency in some qualifications for addressing a mixed assembly acceptably, which are indispensable in a man, and the obvious absence of which in a woman is intolerable. She came before the public here but once. A woman's best sphere is the more private places of society, and chiefly with her own sex. Her special field is the home circle. There in her ministries of love she will have love for her reward, angels for her companions and God for her helper.

There have lately occurred several cases of sudden death. These have brought forcibly to mind the warning words, "Be ye also ready." Only that of

MR. O. E. BARWICK, shall be more particularly mentioned, and that because of the active benevolence towards his family which followed. Mr. Barwick was a teacher under the Protestant Board of School Commissioners. He excelled as a musician. This contributed to his popularity, and made him a favorite with the larger pupils. Without premonition, as he was teaching he fell, and was taken up a corpse. He left a wife and several children. He was of the middle age, and had been unable to make provision for his family after his decease. His fellow teachers and other friends interested themselves on behalf of the bereaved household. By timely, judicious, and persevering effort they raised one thousand five hundred and seventy dollars. This sum will be well invested for the widow and her fatherless children. It is to be lamented that the salary of school teachers is so low as not to admit of their laying up adequately either for the certain coming time of incapacity to work or for the emergency of early death. To this they are no less liable than toilers in more lucrative employments. How blessed then is the spirit which prompts one to strive to supply the place of provider to the widow and her orphans. It is one of the most Christ-like fruits of charity. Thanks to the Gospel many such instances have occurred. That of Mr. Barwick and his acquaintances is here mentioned in the hope that if elsewhere a similar bereavement should befall, it may be followed by a like going forth of the love that weeps with those that weep, that strives to bear another's burden, and so fulfill the law of Christ.

AN APPEAL TO THE ORANGEMEN from a number of the leading Protestant ministers of the city has been made in regard to their waiving their right to walk in procession on the next anniversary. The state of feeling among the people is such as to excite fear that if the occasion be given of the Orangemen appearing in regalia on the streets the peace of the city will be broken, and sanguinary conflict may ensue. The trials of accused parties for shooting with pistols their supposed antagonists have occupied the courts a very long time, with no satisfactory results. The persons chiefly implicated are mechanics, carters and laborers. Their number makes them a power for possible evil in the city. The petitioners believing that the customary procession on July the 12th, would be productive of no substantial benefit, and might be the means of serious injury ask that it be given up. The document has been forwarded to the proper officers in the Orange Order, by whom it will be considered at an early meeting for business. Should they accede to the request of the memorialists and the subordinate lodges abide by the decision of the authorities it will calm many a troubled breast, and lead perhaps to a better understanding between the parties concerned in all time to come.

Montreal has within a few days been called to mourn for the death of one of its most distinguished citizens, the HON. JOHN YOUNG. He was a native of Ayr in Scotland. He came to Canada before he attained majority, and engaging in mercantile pursuits became a partner in one of the great houses in this city. His patriotism brought him to the favorable notice of the Governor of the Province in 1837. Mr. Young's chief labor for the good of Montreal, and the commerce of the country began with his appointment as Harbour Commissioner. It was he who first pointed out the necessity of a bridge across the St. Lawrence. He even advanced funds to a civil engineer for the survey of the site of the Victoria Bridge. He was sent as the Commissioner of the Dominion to the Australian Exhibition at Sydney last year. Mr. Young returned by the way of the Suez Canal in order to inspect the dredges there at work to see if he could bring from thence any improvement on the dredges used for deepening the channel of the St. Lawrence. In the Red Sea he received a severe sun-stroke from which he never fully recovered. His vitality gradually declined. Most of the time since he came home he was confined to his

house. He died on the 12th inst. His funeral was one of the largest ever seen in Montreal. Some Bodies corporate were present, many of the resident clergy, a large number of merchants, and a host of others. All were desirous of paying a tribute respect to one who is believed to have done more than any other man for the material and commercial interests of the city and of Canada at large.

A CONTRAST. The Hon. John Young was 67. A day or two previously there died in jail in N. York another prominent man of about the same age, William Tweed. How different was the end of one from that of the other. The reputation of the former for honesty was never stained. Honour and ability to be useful increased with him to the last. At length in the bosom of his family, soothed by all the sweetness of domestic life, and wept by the inhabitants of a large town, he ceased to live. He was followed to the grave by a multitude of friends, in the highest, the best, and in fact in all conditions of life. The fame of the latter is notorious. A convicted wrong doer, a captured fugitive from justice, rightly denied the comforts of a home, he suffered his last sickness in a prison, and died in circumstances which forfeit a grave in the chief burial place of the city that he had robbed. "The memory of the just is blessed, but the name of the wicked shall rot."

THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC is at this time in the crisis of a general election. His Honour the Lieut. Governor has published his statement of the reasons for which he dismissed his late ministers. The ex-premier De Boucherville has publicly, yet feebly replied. The House of Commons has refused by a large majority to censure his Honour. His new cabinet have assumed the responsibility of the situation, and appealed to the country. The verdict will be pronounced at the polls in a few weeks. If men having the franchise in this Province were equal in intelligence to the voters in the other Provinces of the Dominion there would be no doubt as to the issue. But they are not, and they are largely controlled by their priests. Some of these are actively and determinedly canvassing for the party of the dismissed ministers. Should they be restored to power, (of this there is much doubt), the country, will at least have heard in the meantime, not a little on the limits of the prerogative of the Governor, and of those of his executive. By both parties the constitution will be upheld as the great, the sure, the only palladium of the people's safety. If the true lessons on these vital matters will be learned they will ultimately repay for all the toil, vexation, and even money that to each meet may have cost. The chief political meetings in the rural parishes are held at the church doors outside as soon as mass is over on Sundays. But then the speeches of the candidates and their friends are in a language the hearers understand.

The organs of the Methodist Church both east and west are directing attention to the GENERAL CONFERENCE which is to meet in the autumn of this year. That assembly is, no doubt, anticipated with mingled sentiments of hope and fear. Surely the former ought greatly to predominate. So it will both with the ministers and the members of the church. They still exultingly repeat the last words of Mr. Wesley: "the best of all is God is with us." A few men may have experienced inconvenience from real or apparent defects in the recorded regulation of the first General Conference, or in their application in some cases. It would be a miracle no one had reason to expect of the whole work of the Conference were so perfect as to produce no friction in action, nor be capable of amendment. At the coming Conference whatever of this may have been discovered will be reviewed, and the united judgment of practical men, both ministers and laity will be in requisition for its improvement. Thenceforward the economies of the church will be at once more in accordance with the needs of the brethren and the will of God. The result will be the wider spread of His kingdom and the increase of His people. Perhaps the chief attention now would be wisely directed to the cultivation of the best state of the heart towards the brethren and towards Christ. If this be not wanting the divine blessing in counsel, guidance and sanction will not be withheld. Thus the Methodist Church of Canada shall be in the estimation of the best informed as one "that looketh forth in the morning fair as the moon, clear as the sun," and against error, impotence and unbelief, "terrible as an army with banners." Yours truly, April, 1878. E. B.

TWO EASTER MORNINGS.

BY ADELAIDE S. SEAVERNS
"I have reason to believe that a great joy is coming to you, my daughter."

The rich blood flushed the cheek of the lady addressed as she turned her face and looked out upon the declining light of the pleasant April afternoon. There was silence for a few moments, and then the white-haired clergyman rose to take his leave.

"You will come again—soon?" she said.
"Yes, before many days; and may He who hath begun a good work in you, perfect it unto the day of Christ Jesus! Humble yourself, my daughter! Let these Lenten days of heart-searching and repentance be the tomb of all pride and bitterness, from which shall arise a new life!"

Slowly the lady went upstairs through the dusk to her chamber.
"What did he mean? No—he can't mean that!" and with a throbbing heart and burning cheek she paced restlessly back and forth. After a while she went to a private drawer, drew forth a tiny, jewelled box, unlocked it, and took out a picture. The handsome, intellectual face of a young man looked up into hers. Half tremblingly she raised the picture as if to kiss it, then put it back, while the hot tears fell fast and thick.

"No! I am not worthy! O my God, what have I done?" and sinking upon her knees before her western window, her face buried in her hands upon the broad sill, she gave way to an agony of grief. The April stars came out one by one, but still in bitter self-reproach and humiliation the lady knelt, feeling that her lips might not sing, "Resurgam," at the blessed Easter-tide.

Emma Armstrong was the only daughter of the leading lawyer of—burg. When but three years old her gentle, invalid mother died, and the little girl, surrounded by a somewhat unloving atmosphere—for her father was pre-occupied with his professional duties, and her practical aunt Susan had "no time to waste in petting young ones"—grew up a high-spirited, proud-tempered reticent girl, capable of intense affection and intense pride. At fourteen she was sent away to a young ladies' seminary where she remained six years, devoting herself assiduously to her studies and perfecting herself in music. A few short visits home in these half dozen years, and brief, fortnightly notes from her father, the fountain of whose love seemed to have dried away since his wife died, were the only links binding her to her childhood's days. But very proud was that father when he came for her, and realized that this tall, fair girl, charming in manners and finely cultured, was his daughter.

One morning, not long after her return home, Emma went down into the library, humming the refrain of a sweet old German song. She did not observe it was occupied until half way across the room.

"Emma, this is the son of my old friend, William Thornton," said her father.

A reserved looking young man, tall, well-built, with brown eyes and an intellectual face, bowed gravely over the hand extended to him so cordially.

Philip Thornton was a graduate of Harvard, and only son of a bank president in a neighboring town. His parents were both dead. He had called to see Mr. Armstrong about the settlement of his father's estate, as he contemplated an extended European tour before settling down; but an unexpected obstacle met him that day, and changed his plans. Seeing Emma Armstrong sealed his fate; he fell deeply in love with her. A sunny courtship followed, her father smiling his approbation; and the following Easter morning, in the church, the

venerable clergyman, who had united her father and mother in marriage long years before, who had baptised the baby Emma, and pronounced the last sad, but comforting, words over the mother's grave, made them man and wife. Everybody predicted a happy union, as the proud husband led the young bride from the altar, and carried her to her new home.

But scarcely a fortnight had passed before there was a collision. Both were alike in temper—both proud and high-spirited. The bitter words spoken on either side rankled in their hearts, and they shortly began to avoid each other as much as possible. Finally the growing alienation culminated in a "scene," proceeding from some trivial cause. Words were uttered in the heat of passion, too stinging to be forgotten or forgiven, and Philip turned his back upon his home.

Days passed, but he did not return. The wife, stung to the quick at being thus abandoned, and made the subject of vulgar curiosity among the villagers, was almost wild with grief and passion. At the end of a fortnight a letter came—his handwriting on the envelope. She glanced at the postmark, and then, at the moment too proud to open it, returned it without breaking the seal, and went home to her father's. She feigned no explanation. The world talked, of course, but secluding herself, she heard nothing of its malicious whispers.

But an event was approaching which would turn the current of her feelings. Eight months after her husband's departure, she was called to pass almost under the valley of the shadows in giving birth to a daughter. All the repressed tenderness and affection of her nature were lavished upon this tiny blossom God had given her. "I shall call her Mara," she said to the aged clergyman who was a frequent visitor, and who in all mildness and love tried to help and guide her. She became changed—softened, but her pride was still unhumbled.

Five years passed—long years of dreary waiting, bringing no tidings from Philip Thornton. Whatever hopes the wife may have cherished secretly, were well nigh crushed. Her father no longer had charge of her husband's estate; and she did not know who his agent was, nor even whether he was living or dead.

About this time the well-known evangelists, Moody and Sankey, were holding revival meetings in an adjoining city. Night after night the immense audience-room was crowded to overflowing, and many a poor unshaven wretch, reeking with the fumes of whiskey and tobacco, and many a sinning, outcast woman, from whose villainess not a few dainty ladies drew back in loathing and scorn, dared to creep guiltily in and listen to words whose meaning was made so plain to them—dared even to lift up their eyes to heaven, and cry, "Lord, be merciful to me a sinner!"

Among the hundreds from—burg who attended the tabernacle services, was a former schoolmate of Emma Thornton, a young lady passionately fond of the theatre, balls, and all sorts of fashionable dissipation.

"I'm going to hear Saint Moody just for the fun of it," she had told Emma one day.

But was it "just for the fun of it" that this same young girl knelt that night with a deep, earnest resolve shining in her tear-wet eyes, and implored Divine pardon for the follies and mistakes of her past life? Nay, Celia Barton is now one of Christ's devoted disciples.

"Come, Emma, leave your work and go to prayer-meeting with me to-night. Please!"

Mrs. Thornton lifted her eyes from her crocheting, and answered reluctantly—

"No, Celia, I do not wish to."

"But why? Can you leave little Mara with your aunt?"

"Yes, I suppose so. But I hate prayer-meetings! The hymns and the prayers and the testimonies jar terribly,

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tended to.

I am far away from the 'peace which passeth knowledge.' Besides," she added bitterly, "I cannot endure the curiosity of the villagers. They look at me so questionably, as if I had no right to come among them—I, a deserted wife."

"Don't speak so sorrowfully, Emma dear. There must be a light side even to this cloud which shadows your life. Cheer up, and come to the meeting! Perhaps some word will be spoken which will bring a little comfort to you," and she snatched away the fancy-work, and brought Emma's hat and shawl.

"How changed you are, Celia! I never dreamed that you would 'get religion,' and become such a strict little Methodist. You never miss a meeting. I suppose the old brethren and sisters delighted with so zealous a young convert. But don't look so grieved, dear. I'll not tease you." And then added earnestly, "I only wish I might possess the happiness which glows in your face."

"He is also able to save them to the uttermost who come unto Him," whispered Celia.

The little vestry at the village church was filled with devout worshippers that evening—men and women who had come in out of the perplexities and cares of life for an hour's united communion with God. The hymns and the prayers fell unheeded, however, upon the veiled lady in the back seat. Her attention was only arrested when the pastor in words of exhortation, entreated those who were not followers of the Master to take up their cross.

"You are leading a moral but careless life," he said. "Like the young ruler you have kept the commandments from your youth up. You would be Christ's disciple and inherit eternal life, but some lingering selfishness restrains you. Pride, or worldly possessions, or love of a gay life, cause you to turn away from the pleading Voice. The sacrifice is too great; the yoke heavy and burdensome. O friend humble yourself, and make this night a voluntary, absolute consecration of your talents, time and service to your Saviour."

The seed had fallen unawares into the good ground of an awakened conscience. For the first time in her life Emma Thornton's haughty spirit was abashed. Silently she walked home through the fragrant spring air, her heart almost breaking with the intensity of her emotions. In this new, strange humility, she dared hardly look up to the One whom she had so neglected—dared hardly whisper a petition for pardon of past sin. For hours that night, overcome with deep remorse and contrition, she sat with her almost fatherless child in her arms, blindly seeking for light and help. Should she never receive tidings from the young husband she had sent from her? Was Philip's path and her's to be forever separate? Her old pride was swallowed up in the greatness of her love and these first feeble reachings after God.

Was it any wonder that when her guide and friend, the aged clergyman, said, "I have reason to believe a great joy awaits you," that her heart should give a strange leap?

Ten days after, a letter came from a relative residing in New York, the purport of which was, that he did not know whether she cared to hear from her husband or not, but saying that his name was mentioned among the passengers who had come by the Scythia from England that day, and was registered at Fifth Avenue.

For about five minutes she sat almost motionless with the letter in her hand. Then, as the whole meaning dawned upon her, she hurried upstairs, changed her dress, packed her traveling satchel, left little Mara in care of Aunt Susan, wrote a brief note to her father, and took the evening train for S—, thence to New York.

"Which hotel, Mum?"

"The Fifth Avenue."

Arrived in the ladies parlor, she sent a servant to inquire if Mr. Philip Thornton was stopping there. He returned immediately, with the information that the gentleman had left a half hour before for the Grand Central Depot.

Driving rapidly back to the station, she took a rear seat in a car of the train just starting back to S—. Her eyes ran rapidly over the seats before her. He was not there. At the first stopping place she passed into the next car and sat down. Did her eyes deceive her? No! there he was, about midway in the car—a little stouter, a fuller beard, but the same brown eyes, and the same imperious face. Drawing her veil closely she watched him. Her heart almost ceased to beat. Was he going to her? And if so, was he returning the same? Could he still love her? He appeared very restless, was impatient of delays, and seemed wrought up to a high state of excitement, as the cars sped on. Once he walked up and down the car, and passed quite near her, but her veil and the gathering dusk were very friendly.

When the cars reached S—, it was dark. He was the first one out. Tremblingly she followed. Yes! he had taken the train that led to her home. There were but two cars, and he was on the forward seat of the first, seemingly more impatient than ever. They reach the station. She has no baggage, but he must stop and attend to his. She walks rapidly up the street in the darkness. Presently she hears a peculiar, well-remembered step behind her. She is nearing her father's house. Under a tree which had been a trysting place in the bright sunny days of the past, she stops and turns. He is up with her now!

"Emma, my wife!"

"O Philip, will you, can you for—?" and the words cease, the limbs yield, and the wife lies fainting in her husband's arms.

Brightly dawned the Easter Sunday the next morning, and very great was the surprise of all when the two long-separated walked up to the old pew, little Mara shyly clinging to her mother's hand. The aged clergyman's eyes grew moist under his spectacles, and his voice trembled in spite of the gladness in it, as he read his text—"Who shall roll away the stone from the door of the sepulchre?"

The service over, by a spontaneous impulse both go forward to the altar, and after the greeting, in the presence of the great congregation, the husband and wife, hand in hand, repeat the vow made six years before on that sacred spot.

The Lord had indeed risen in the hearts of both. It was the resurrection morning of a new life and a new love. *Zion's Herald.*

WAR IN ITS MORAL ASPECTS AND RESULTS.

By THE REV. DR. GUTHRIE.

The origin of war lies not in Nature, properly so called. Commonly but a duel on a gigantic scale, there is something monstrous, unnatural, in human wars. God has accommodated the body to the habits of the creature, and with such unerring skill, that from a single bone Cavalier could construct or conceive the whole fabric of the animal, and tell whether it belonged to a peaceful or destructive class! But is there in man's form, or frame, or aspect, anything which fits him for purposes of destruction? Peaceful-like, he comes into the world armed with no powers—furnished with no instrument of destruction. His smiling lips conceal no serpent's fang. He has no lion's paw—no eagle's talons—no roar or spring like that with which the hungry tiger from the crashing jungle bounds on its alarmed prey. "God made man upright, but they have sought out many inventions." He stepped upon this earth a being of beauty—music in his voice, mind throned on his lofty brow, with an eye of sympathy, a heart of love, a hand and fingers formed for skilled and peaceful labour, and a frame in all respects the fitting shrine of a soul moulded in the image of Divinity. God did not even arm him with weapons of defence against the stronger creatures,—before the Fall these yielded him a voluntary obedience; after it, this was his shield.—"The face of you and the dread of you shall be upon every beast of the earth, and upon every fowl of the air, upon all that moveth upon the earth, and upon all the fishes of the sea: into your hand are they delivered." We talk of wild beasts—we speak of savage animals—but where does nature, in her most savage aspects, present any scene analogous to a field of battle? A thing, in truth, so unnatural in war, that men would stand astonished to see the brutes copy their example, and outrage nature by a sin so monstrous. Let our eagles gather from their different glens, and

sweeping in clouds along the sky, let them meet in the fields of air to plunge their talons in each other's breasts, and cover the ground below with their slaughtered carcasses—let our cattle leave their pastures, the hills and scattered fields, and led on by some lord of the herd, charge each other's columns, and amid hideous bellowings, bury their bloody horns in each other's sides—why, men would think that creation had been struck with madness;—they proclaim a prodigy, and stand as much astonished as if to-morrow's sun were to rise where he sets to-night. It is to sin, not to nature, we owe war. But for sin, iron might have been forged into a ploughshare, never into a sword. Human depravity is nowhere exhibited in such frightful colours as on the stage where this tragedy is acted.

Human life is a sacred thing. If, in that medical theatre where blood is shed, and the quivering limb mutilated for the very purpose of preserving life, there were a surgeon of distinguished skill, who never ventured near a vital organ, nor laid hands upon the knife till he had spread them out in prayer to God—if, in that court where the verdict of "guilty" has just fallen on the ears of a hushed assembly, the judge's voice is trembling, and his eyes are weeping while he sentences one fellow-creature to the gallows—and if, when his time is run, and the procession has taken its way to the scaffold, and the death-bell tolls, it is an awful spectacle to see that solitary man, with his feet on the drop, and the white cap on his eyes, cast away the handkerchief that launches him into eternity, how much more awful the field which witnesses a becatomb of victims! Imagine that field, on Borodino's banks, where one thousand cannon added their thunders to the long rattle and ceaseless roar of musketry, while forty thousand cavalry are charging on the living squares, or meet each other in the fearful shock of war. To say nothing of the wild uproar of the fight, the gasty wounds, the groans of the dying—the mangled bodies of the dead how revolting to a Christian mind, to think of men boiling with passion, many with curses on their lips, many of these the outcasts of society, the neglected youths of our streets, miserably prepared in any circumstances, to die, being hurled at every volley into the presence of their Judge! In the dark days of old, when God's scattered people had met for worship in one of our lonely glens, and the signal was hardly given by the watch on the hill when the persecutors were on them, and they had but time to close their bibles and draw their swords, the preacher, ere his voice was drowned in the ringing volley, had but a few moments to raise his eyes and hands to heaven, and cry, "Lord, spare the green and take the ripe!" If they only died on the battle field who were ripe—who were ready—who were fit to die; if we could believe that all these gallant, were gracious men united to a martyr's faith; if amid the cannon that pealed, and the bells that rung the victory, no pious father or widowed mother sat in their lonely room, and cried, oh, my son Absalom, my son, my son Absalom! would to God I had died for thee, oh! Absalom, my son, my son!"—the battle that leaves a thousand dead bodies on the field, and hurries a thousand souls to judgment, were a much less awful, much less distressing spectacle.

AMHERST.—On Tuesday evening last the Amherst Reform Club were favoured with a rich treat in the shape of a frigate Temperance Lecture by the Rev. Mr. Temple. The reverend gentleman "is a host in himself" on Temperance. He portrayed the terrible effects of the drinking usages on individuals and society; the necessity of society arraying itself against the traffic for its own protection. He showed the benefits and gains of prohibitions which would accrue to communities and nations in the money saved and lives prolonged, now wasted and destroyed by this terrible curse. The learned lecturer interspersed his address with occasional anecdotes to make it more suitable to popular taste. It was sound and solid throughout and must be promotive of good. It would be well for the cause of temperance if there were more of the same stamp.—*Amherst Gazette.*

A General Conference on Missions, an intending to represent all Protestantism, is announced to be held in London, Oct. 31. of this year. The object of it will be to consider "the present position, labors, and prospects of Protestant evangelical missions in foreign countries." A meeting of this kind was held in Liverpool during the year 1860, and was attended by 120 representatives of Christian missions and missionary societies. Much information was gathered, methods of work were compared, and altogether the results were most valuable. The Conference this year is called by a meeting held last June in London, under the presidency of the Earl of Shaftesbury.

An absurd incident at the Roschberg-Rothschild wedding is thus piquantly alluded to in the London World: "O ye sons and daughters of men, when will you give up worshipping false gods? During the marriage service last Wednesday, when Miss Hannah de Rothschild was being transposed into the countess of Rosebery, and the whole congregation was kneeling devoutly in prayer, the Prince of Wales tried to slip in like an ordinary mortal, conscious of being late. The moment he was espied, the public forgot it was a congregation assembled in the Church of England, rose en masse to its feet, causing quite a disturbance in the midst of the solemnity, and began courtesying and whispering until H. R. H. found shelter 'neath the ample shadow of Lady Coutt's Lindsay's wing." There were, by the way, representatives at the wedding of the leading Hebrew families of London—Montefiore, Cohen, Mocatta, and some of whom have made little changes in their names, of whom it was once said by the head of the Frankfort house, "Although they can change their names, they can never change their noses."

The Chautauqua Sunday-school meetings for this year will begin July 23 and close August 5. At Ocean Grove there will be religious and temperance camp-meeting, beginning on July 9 and closing on July 19; a song jubilee from August 1 to August 6; and the annual camp-meeting from August 19 to August 29.

It is quite well known that the government of China has sent to the United States more than a hundred picked young men to be educated at the cost of the empire for the public service. The present number of the students is 112; their work is done in Hartford, Connecticut, where the Chinese government has erected for their use a large house at a cost of \$50,000. In this building their Chinese education is carried forward; their American training is received in the schools of Hartford and its neighborhood. The history of this Chinese educational commission, as given in a public lecture by the Rev. Joseph H. Twichell before the Yale Law School, is stranger than fiction. Yung Wing, its projector, was a pupil in a Christian mission school in China, and was brought in 1847, by the Rev. S. R. Brown, a missionary of the American Board to the United States. In 1850 he entered Yale College, where he distinguished himself in English composition and graduated in 1854. While at college he formed the purpose of returning home and inducing the government to send young men to America to be educated. He was without friends or patronage in China. It cost him sixteen years of unsparring exertion to reach a position where he could influence the minds of the emperor's advisers. At length in 1871, his scheme was approved, and the sum of \$1,500,000 appropriated for its execution. Two commissioners direct the education of the young men. It may be added that Yung Wing has long been a decided Christian.

JOHN WYCLIFFE'S memory was honoured by a quincentenary celebration on the 22nd of March. Churchmen and Dissenters appropriately took part. The precise event of the reformer's life which was selected for commemoration was his trial by the bishops of Lambeth. Wycliffe was, when a student, a commoner of Queen's College, Oxford; in 1361 he was elected warden of Baliol College; and in 1372 he became a Doctor of Divinity. His theses against transubstantiation drew upon him the wrath of the Church. The Pope issued bulls against him; the monks persecuted him; in 1377, and again in 1378 he was cited before the bishops, who condemned him for heresy. In 1382 he was expelled from the University of Oxford; he then retired to his parish church of Lutterworth, in the diocese of Lincoln, where, in 1384, he died. His entire translation of the Bible was printed only thirty years ago.

On the commemoration day an early morning sermon was preached in St. Anne's church by the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple. He reminded the people that Wycliffe had been called "the morning star of the Reforma-

tion." After the sermon there was a public breakfast, with addresses. At three o'clock in the afternoon there was a lecture in Egyptian Hall of the Mansion House, followed by more addresses. Among the speakers was the Hon. John Welsh, our minister to England. A five o'clock meeting was held at Devonshire House, Bishopgate Street, over which Mr. Welsh presided. He said as he came from the city founded by Penn, he was proud to take the chair in that venerable meeting house of the Society of Friends. The festival closed with a mass-meeting in the East London Tabernacle. Among the speakers and lecturers of the day were the Rev. Dr. Punshon, Rev. J. Baldwin Brown, Mr. Osborne Morgan, Sir Thomas Chambers, and other distinguished men.

OBITUARY.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, only daughter of William Andrew and Maria Louisa Fulmer, born at Economy, N. S., August 8th, 1860, died March 8th, 1878. About the beginning of the present year her parents discovered in Florence an indisposition which they considered was only the effect of a cold that would pass off in a few days. Her medical attendant did not consider her case dangerous. For about five weeks she continued partly to discharge her domestic duties, and attend the Sabbath and week evening services. Three weeks previous to her death the disease assumed the form of gastric fever, from which she was thought to be recovering until within a few days of her departure, when her disease took a more malignant form accompanied by delirium, after which she sank rapidly. During the four days of severe suffering she had many lucid moments. Her articulation was imperfect, but the words that could be understood were fraught with comfort to her parents and friends, and gave the assurance that she died firmly trusting in Jesus. On being asked, "Do you know the Saviour?" she replied, "The old, old story—glory." At another time she clasped her hands and said "Let us pray." Shortly afterward she added "Behind a frowning providence, He hides a smiling face."

The last words she was heard to utter were, "The Lord's will be done." All through her sickness she manifested extreme patience and entire resignation. Her amiable disposition, gentle and kind deportment, and promising abilities made her a universal favorite in the village where she resided, as well as amongst her relatives and friends. The funeral services conducted by the writer, assisted by the Rev. F. Arford, (Episcopal) and J. Rose, (Congregational) were attended by a large number of sympathizers—the procession being one of the largest we have witnessed during the term of our ministry. J. C.

RICHARD C. TURNER.

Died at Three Brooks, March 16, 1878, Richard C. son of Abner and Helen E. Turner, in the 22nd year of his age. His death was unexpected. He had only been sick ten or twelve days. When first taken ill, it was thought that it was nothing serious; his friends looked for his speedy restoration to health and strength; but alas! how often are human hopes blasted; instead of his getting better, fever set in, he grew worse, and it soon became evident that time with him would soon be exchanged for eternity. Though not a member of our church, he was a regular attendant on the means of grace. He was a young man that was very highly spoken of by all who knew him. To his parents he was a kind and affectionate son. He endeavored in every way to contribute to their happiness and comfort. Some four or five days before his death, when asked if he had been thinking about his soul's salvation, he said that he had but not as much as he ought, but from that time till his death, he sought earnestly the salvation of his soul, and the pardon of sin. The night before he died he called to his bedside, his friends, and urged them one and all to seek the salvation of their souls, and not to delay it till a dying hour. He closed his appeal to them by quoting a verse of one of our hymns—

"Come sinners to the gospel feast,
Let every soul be Jesus's guest;
Ye need not one be left behind,
For God hath hidden all mankind."

A short time before he died, he said to his father, "I am going to wear a crown of glory." He died trusting in Jesus. While his dear friends mourn their loss, they sorrow not, as those who have no hope; but believe their loss to be his eternal gain. May the Lord sustain and comfort the hearts of his parents in their sad bereavement. C. E. M. Arthurette, Vic. Co., April 16, 1878.

INTERNATIONAL BIBLE LESSONS.

SECOND QUARTER: STUDIES ABOUT THE KINGDOM OF JUDAH.

B. C. 588. LESSON V. THE CAPTIVITY OF JUDAH: or, The Transgressor's Doom. Jer. 52, 1-11. May 5.

EXPLANATORY.

1. ZEDEKIAH. "Justice of Jehovah." The twentieth and last of the kings of Judah. He was one of the younger sons of Josiah, and originally named Mattaniah. "Gift of Jehovah." His name was changed, and he was appointed king by Nebuchadnezzar, B. C. 589, in place of his young nephew, Jehoiachim, or Jooiaim, who, with many of the nobles and people, was carried captive to Babylon. One and twenty years. Just at young manhood, and in a most critical condition of the State, he was placed in a position of great responsibility. Had he been made of the metal of his father, Josiah, by a vigorous administration, by asserting his kingly authority over the ambitious nobles, and by leading his people back to the forsaken paths of godliness, he might have preserved the remains of a once great kingdom. Every young man has his opportunity in life; but too many let it slip by their own innate weakness of character. Eleven years. From 590 to 588 B. C., when the city and the throne reared by David four centuries and a half before sank in ashes and blood. Jeremiah, the father of Josiah's queen, was not the same person as the Prophet Jeremiah. Linnah. A city in the south-western portion of Judah, on the "Shetelah," or maritime plain. A site suggested for it, but not positively identified, is now called Arak el-Menshieh, five miles west of El-etheropolis.

2. EVIL IN THE EYES OF THE LORD. He was no worse than the kings who had immediately preceded him, and not so wicked as Athaliah and Ahaz, among his ancestors. His sin lay in not resisting the downward current of his time, but in weakly submitting to the influence of the nobles around him, and breaking his sworn promise of fealty to Nebuchadnezzar, who had placed him on the throne. There are occasions when weakness brings destruction as surely as wickedness. [Teacher, illustrate with story of a boat suffered to drift down the rapids and over the falls by the neglect of the oarsman. Urge strength of principle, force of character, power to say "No."] Jehoiachim. Here considered Zedekiah's predecessor, as Jehoiachim had reigned only three months. The fact that one king had done evil is here shown to be no excuse for his successor.

3. THE ANGER OF THE LORD. Long continued crimes so provoked God's wrath that he at last gave Judah up to its own fate. God does not destroy the wicked, but leaves them to destroy themselves by their own passions. Zedekiah rebelled. He had been placed on the throne as a subject monarch by Nebuchadnezzar, to whom he had solemnly sworn allegiance. Under the over-awing influence of the nobles, but against the earnest protest of the Prophet Jeremiah, in the eighth year of his reign he entered into a conspiracy with other conquered nations to throw off the Babylonian yoke. The ruin of his kingdom and his own cruel fate came as the result of this violated pledge. [Teacher, impress the lesson of truthfulness and fidelity to agreements, from the terrible warning of Zedekiah.] King of Babylon. The mighty Nebuchadnezzar, (called in this prophecy of Jeremiah Nebuchadrezzar,) who had conquered all the surrounding kingdoms, Syria, Assyria, Mesopotamia, and Tyre, and was absolute master from the Euphrates to the Mediterranean.

4. NINTH YEAR...TENTH MONTH. This was in the month of January, 590 or 589 B. C. Babylon. One of the most ancient cities in the world, founded by Nimrod, and situated on both sides of the river Euphrates. For many centuries it was overshadowed by, and subject to the younger city Nineveh, capital of Assyria; but under Nabopolassar it became independent, B. C. 625, and under his son Nebuchadnezzar, it rose to supreme power and vast size. It was surrounded by walls 350 feet high, and 87 feet thick, pierced by 100 gates, mostly of brass. Within it were the hanging gardens, constructed on terraces around an artificial hill, which rose high above the walls, and commanded a view of the entire city. It was captured by Cyrus B. C. 538, again, after an insurrection, taken and despoiled by Darius Hystaspes. It gradually sank into ruin, and for many centuries has been without inhabitants. And all his army. Twice before these stern Chaldean soldiers had stood around the walls of Jerusalem; once during the reign of Jehoiachim, when they had robbed it of treas-

asures, and carried its princes into captivity; again, soon after Zedekiah's rebellion when they had been compelled to raise the siege in order to march against the Egyptians, who had threatened their boundaries. Their foes having been subdued on every hand, they had now returned to their camp around the walls, which were slowly, but surely, yielding to their efforts. Forts. Towers for attack from which the besiegers could hurl their weapons into the city. These towers, were built on wheels, and pushed up close to the walls of the besieged city.

5, 6. ELEVENTH YEAR. The siege lasted sixteen months. Fourth month. In July, 587, or 588 B. C., according to different systems of chronology. The famine was sore. Fearful pictures of suffering are given by Jeremiah in his prophecy and lamentations. Nobles, delicately brought up, were staggering from weakness through the streets, and digging, with skeleton fingers, in dung-heaps for a morsel of food. Mothers boiled and devoured the flesh of their own children. From the want of food, and the reeking corpses of the slain, a pestilence was engendered which swept away many of the citizens. Still the king and his followers held out to the last, hoping for "deliverance, and dreading the fate which awaited them at the hands of the merciless Chaldeans.

7, 8. BROKEN UP. A breach was at last effected in the walls, through which the besiegers poured in, and penetrated to the heart of the city, while the princes of Nebuchadnezzar, took their seats in state at the entrance of the deserted temple. Men of war fled. Zedekiah, his family, and the few remaining soldiers of his bodyguard, escaped at midnight, on the side opposite to that by which the Chaldeans entered. Between the two walls. Probably those on the east and west of the Tyropoeon Valley. By the way of the plain. There were two roads from Jerusalem to Jericho, one over the mountains, the other down the valley toward the plain. They hoped to cross the river and hide in the wilderness beyond. Pursued. The king and his party had a start of some hours before their pursuers, but were weak, exhausted and on foot, while their foes were vigorous and mounted on swift horses. Josephus says that the king was recognized and betrayed to the Chaldeans by some Jewish deserters. Plains of Jericho. A level place in the widest part of the Jordan Valley, about six miles north of the Dead Sea. Army was scattered. "Sauce qui peut." Save himself who can! said Napoleon, after the defeat of Waterloo. Each man looked after his own safety, leaving his king to the hands of his enemies. Had Zedekiah, like Hezekiah in like trouble, relied upon his God, he would not have been forsaken.

9, 10. LIES. A city in the valley of Lebanon, ten days' journey north of Jerusalem; the head-quarters of Nebuchadnezzar while his army was besieging Jerusalem. Judgment. Josephus relates that when Zedekiah was brought before Nebuchadnezzar, the conqueror reproached him bitterly for his ingratitude and perfidy in violating his solemn oath of allegiance to one who had given him the throne. So a man's sin is sure to find him out. Slew the sons. The last glance of the hapless king was cast upon his own sons, slaughtered for his sins. So now, the children of the drunkard and the wrong-doer, themselves innocent, are the heaviest sufferers by his guilt. Princes of Judah. These deserved their fate, for they were not only wicked in their lives, and the bitter persecutors of the prophet, but the instigators of Zedekiah's rebellion, and the power behind the throne throughout his reign.

11. PUT OUT THE EYES. War, though essentially bloody and murderous, has in modern times lost much of its barbarity. The sculptures of Babylon and Nineveh exhibit the cruelty of these ancient Asiatic conquerors. Blinding of prisoners was frequently practiced; sometimes by burning with a hot iron, but more frequently by piercing the eyes with a dagger or spear. Carried him to Babylon. Jeremiah had prophesied (32, 4) that Zedekiah should see and speak with the king of Babylon. Ezekiel had declared (Ezek. 12, 13) that he should be brought to Babylon, and die there, but should not see it: predictions which were in apparent opposition; yet both were precisely fulfilled. Till the day of his death. Though he died in prison yet his funeral services were celebrated with the honors befitting one who had once been a king. Jer. 34, 4, 5. Thus was ended the succession of the Davidic line of kings, four hundred and sixty-seven years after its founder assumed the crown at Hebron.

GOLDEN TEXT: Jerusalem hath grievously sinned; therefore she is removed. Lam. 1, 8. DOCTRINAL SUGGESTION: The reward of iniquity. The next lesson is Dan. 1, 8-17.

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non there was a addresses. At rnoon there was Hall of the Man- y more address- s was the Hon. ter to England, s held at Dev gate Street, over sired. He said y city founded by ke the chair ng house of the e festival clos- ng in the East among the speak- ay were the Rev. J. Baldwin rgan, Sir Tho- ner distinguish- Y. TINGALE, m Andrew and rn at Economy, died March 8th, ng of the present ed in Florence an considered was hat would pass edical attendant dangerous. For rtinued partly to uties, and attend evening services. o her death the of gastric fever, ight to be recov- ys of her depar- ok a more ma- ed by delirium, rapidly. During suffering she had Her articulation rds that could ht with comfort ls, and gave the firmly trusting asked, "Do you e replied, "The At another time said "Let us d she added idence; as heard to utter e done." All e manifested ext- re resignation- s, gentle and kind ng abilities made e in the village ll as amongst her The funeral ser- riter, assisted (Bishopal) and al) were attende sympathizers—the of the largest we the term of our J. C. URNEE. March 16, 1878, er and Helen E. r of his age. His He had only been When first taken d for his speedy and strength; but an hopes blasted; pter, fever set in, on became evident uld soon be ex- Though not a he was a regu- ns of grace. He was very highly ew him. To his and affectionate every way to con- s and comfort. before his death, d been thinking n, he said that he as he ought, but death, he sought of his soul, and e night before he dside, his friends, nd all to seek the and not to delay s closed his ap- a verse of one of ospel feast, u's guest; t behind, n all mankind." he died, he said to g to wear a crown rusting in Jesus. mourn their loss, ose who have no ir loss to be his Lord sustain and s parents in their C. H. M. April 16, 1878.

THE WESLEYAN.

SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1878.

THE CHURCHES THAT DRAW AND WORK.

Figures have voices in our day. An annual review of congregational, as well as of denominational, advancement, brings some strange facts to the surface. For a whole century almost, it was the boast of free thinkers that America was rapidly following continental Europe in the pathway of infidelity. Perhaps there were too many indications to encourage this supposition. But the current, if ever it ran in that direction, has surely changed. Men are beginning to compare notes upon this subject, and they find that churches gather strength in proportion as they hold to a living gospel and proclaim it. Experiments have been made on a large scale within recent years to establish central places of worship, with all the prestige of fashion, wealth and education, yet having no gospel—no truths more potential than those eloquent moralities which flow from pens and lips too refined for the old doctrines of the old divines. How have they succeeded? Dr. Osgood left Broadway, New York, where, for several years, immense wealth was expended in creating attractions about the first Unitarian speaker in America. He not only left Broadway and Unitarianism, but also embraced the old truths which he had been combating so long. He is now a Protestant Episcopal Bishop. Dr. Chapin holds still the Fifth Avenue Universalist Church, the richest sanctuary in that proudest street of the first American city. But Dr. Chapin's congregations is, as any one can see on a Sabbath morning, reduced to a few scores of rather prosy-looking men and women. Four weeks ago, the leading Unitarian preacher of Boston, addressed less than three hundred persons, one of whom was Theodore Tilton, muffled to the chin, quietly stealing in and out after the service began and before it ended. We hear much of the baneful influence of sermons preached by popular but erratic preachers, who, though professedly orthodox, give much comfort to the opponents of future punishment. It is somewhat strange that the popularity of these divines is confined principally to the ephemeral pamphlets containing their wavering utterances. In one noted instance, at least, that of Beecher, the book-trade, which, for many years, held his works as a staple article of trade, now has ceased almost entirely to keep them in stock, so trifling is the demand for them. Chapin was also a famous writer, but no one asks for him now. And so of others which might be quoted.

Are there signs of decline in the pulpits or books of orthodox celebrities? Is Spurgeon at a discount? Are Punshon or Parker less influential than of yore? Hall, Lorimer, Simpson, Tyng, Hepworth, on our own side of the ocean—do they retire before men less positive or uncompromising in doctrine? Far otherwise. Moody and Cook are the most popular public men to-day under the very shadows of Harvard, and in the empire of Theodore Parker. Yet Moody and Cook preach the old doctrines.

It is useless to cite the argument, that truth is not vindicated by majorities—that the prevalence of Mohammedanism or Hindooism is no proof that those religions are genuine, and so the tenacity with which men hold to old creeds among ourselves ought not to be presented as evidence that the few are in error. What we maintain is, that, in a day of extraordinary intelligence, and under circumstances most favourable for a public verdict, Liberal Religion has challenged Conservative Religion to open trial, and, by judgment overwhelmingly adverse, Liberalism has been compelled to retire, seriously vanquished.

In the Maritime Provinces, we have had the fairest challenge to test the relative powers of the orthodox and the so-called advanced religion. Men have been imported whose reputation had preceded them; every advantage which wealth could give was secured to them. The public were invited to come to a free church, with a free religion, and

to enjoy the double luxury of a sweet and plausible creed, which would cost them nothing. The public have not responded to any marvellous extent. They are an obstinate public, preferring to take seats which cost money, in churches which are perpetually calling for help, and under the sound of a gospel which gives little comfort in the present and far less for the future, to any who will not strive to do right. This is a mystery unexplainable excepting on the theory that the human conscience demands bread and refuses to be satisfied with a stone;—that the blood of Christ—so much despised and ridiculed as a prime element in the orthodox faith—is, after all, an essential article of truth, and a most blessed remedy for sin and misery.

"I, if I be lifted up, will draw all men unto me." Christ, not philosophy—Christ preached not professed merely—Christ insisted upon, in all the fundamentals of his teachings, not limited to bare generalities—attracts the world. It is as true of ministers, individually, as of brotherhoods. For a pleasant ministry, "a good time," choose honest words and plausible doctrines;—for a successful, soul-saving ministry, a powerful and persuasive ministry, choose plain, honest, but affectionate language, as the channel through which to pour upon men's hearts and consciences a full tide of God's own revelation, mercy for the penitent, solace for the broken-hearted, but punishment and death for the wicked and the enemies of the Lord Jehovah.

To go one step farther. Compare the enterprise of our modern brotherhoods of free thought with that of the churches holding unwaveringly to the Apostles Creed. Scepticism, in its multifarious character, is doing but little for the human race. Its negations are disturbing, pulling down, rather than building up human interests. Outside of its own immediate circle it attempts nothing at all. It leaves to orthodox Christians all the philanthropy of missions, of Bible distribution, of search for the fallen and outcast. Scepticism stands sneering at the gates, while old-fashioned Christians go in with Christ, and mingle with the multitude for their salvation.

PARTING WITH READERS.

This is a painful process. But after the utmost patience, we come to it at last. Some will miss the WESLEYAN next week who will be sorry to lose it, but cannot help the necessity, perhaps. Others will miss it, who would have retained it, had they made a little effort. It is not too late even yet. We have no desire to lose even one subscriber; just the contrary. We therefore advise

- 1. Our Ministers who have delinquent Subscribers. In every instance where a subscriber is stopped, the minister is notified by card. They will do us and their subscribers a kindness by having these renewed promptly, as the lists will only be revised on the day before the issue of the paper following this. Please help us to retain your people as readers of the church paper. The General Book Committee last week held lengthened conversation on this subject, and arrived at a general conclusion that it is as much a minister's duty to work for a paper authorized by the Conferences as for any other connexional interest. Most of our brethren see this and act upon the conviction. A few are discouraged by the hard times; but let them remember that economy ought not to begin where it may do themselves a serious injury.
- 2. Our Subscribers with whom we part. Should it happen that you have paid, and your paper should be stopped, there is a mistake, and you should report promptly to the office, or through your minister. In every instance, the subscribers whose papers are now to be stopped, have been allowed a much longer time than is usual in the office, because our ministers have been pleading hard times, and we were anxious to give every one a chance to pay. It sometimes occurs that ministers urge continuance of subscribers, and after they leave their circuits their successors refuse to be bound by these representations. Hence the necessity of closing our lists before the Conferences meet.

We hope to have most, if not all, of these subscribers renewed at once.

TRURO.—In few places is Methodism gaining more steadily and surely than here. We spent Sabbath, 14th inst., with Rev. J. Rogers, pastor, who, with his excellent partner, gains perpetually on the respect and affections of the people of all denominations in this growing town. A few years have brought about marked changes in the congregation. Strangers have come in in numbers, young persons have grown to maturity. The church and parsonage—comely buildings—which were isolated a few years ago, the Trustees having selected a site in the suburbs, are now surrounded with tasteful and costly mansions, till the spot promises to become a fashionable neighbourhood. This enhances much the value of property obtained by the far-seeing Trustees. A commodious school-room placed upon the ground last year, gives a fine advantage in building up a Sabbath School interest. Here are several of the intelligent young men and women of the congregation devoting their sympathies and talents to the church's interest. The appointment must continue for coming years to afford several advantages to ministers, and so will be sure to command first-class preaching talent.

We see it intimated that the "Northern Light" is now to be placed for running between the Capes, as she has failed between Georgetown and Pictou. If strikes a novice very forcibly that the "Northern Light" will be found very heavy for the ferryman to carry over such boulders as are met in the narrows; and certainly the ferrymen must leave her behind, as they, not the steamer, will be the main dependence of the Island still. How any engineer, civil, military or mechanic, ever contemplated a successful crossing through the ice of the Straits, we never could see. The first winter of the "Northern Light" has been a marvel to us all along. But this second winter, though exceptionally mild, has proved the impracticability of this scheme for forcing a passage. Under the ice, or over it, there is no alternative.

POOR TWEED! His private Secretary comes out in the papers to explain that he said nothing on his death-bed about angels. But the defence made for Tweed is a dreadful comment upon the Christianity of the New York Aurocrat. He died game! That is the secretary's main comfort, and this comfort he offers to Tweed's mourners. The courage of the mastiff, by a man who read his Bible thrice every day, and occasionally only raised his head from his devotions to swear at his servant! But that old Bible! How it does thrust itself upon the convictions of bad men in imprisonment and death! And Christ, too—"O, Nazarene, thou hast conquered," cried Voltaire, in the last dreadful hours of his sickness. When men are compelled to stand face to face with themselves and God, how everything changes! Gold and fame are but rubbish; eternity and God are everything.

HAS the General Conference collection been provided for in all our annual Conferences? We see it has in the Montreal. This should not escape attention.

AN EASTER EXERCISE, in Brunswick Street Sabbath School, on the afternoon of the 21st inst., afforded a delightful illustration of the modern modes of communicating Scriptural truth. The subject of the Resurrection was all exhausted by passages quoted, nearly thirty classes standing up in succession to repeat their parts. This with appropriate music, made a most profitable service, engaging the attention of young and old.

CORRESPONDENCE

ONE MORE EXPLANATION ON FINANCE. MR. EDITOR I perceive, in your column of correspondence, recently, that one of the Minor prophets, (Habakuk) has thought it his duty to administer to his brethren a gently-worded rebuke, very full, however, of severe and cutting insinuations. The official organ of our Conference is doubtless the right place in which to discuss all public matters affecting the interests of our beloved Methodism. Now, I have failed to discover, in any of the articles which have recently appeared in the

"Wesleyan" any statement or intimation that places our ministers in a "false light before the public." Nor can he make it appear that the financial facts alluded to by some of the recent writers, are "humiliating to our ministers."

His reference to ministers of other churches is not appropriate, for we are the only denomination in this country that attempts to carry out the connexional principle. The salaries of ministers in other churches are not regulated by Synods, Associations, or Conventions. Hence they pass not in review in those convocations, as ours do in our conferences. We are drifting in the same direction, for our independent circuits can give what salary they please—above \$750—to their ministers, without any reference to Conference. No finance Committee can effect any improvement in our financial polity without appealing to the public by presenting the wants of the connexion. And that is being done by some "of our Confessional Jeremiahs."

Let the lamentations continue. Whenever an emergency comes before Methodism, she meets it as only a truly Christian Church can meet it. "Weeping may endure for a night, but joy cometh in the morning." We can sing yet, though in the minor key:

"Wid-on to silver we prefer And gold is dross compared to her."

Our present financial crisis was foreseen by some of the older prophets, when a resolution to import 24 ministers from England was passed, five years ago.

And they were imported, nor have we had cause to indulge regrets respecting the kind of material imported. Yet we have been obliged to divide and subdivide old circuits to find places for all our ministers. In short our difficulty is this,—our ministerial staff has increased at a more rapid rate than our membership.

Our people are paying to the interests of Methodism more largely than they ever did, and yet our deficiencies are increasing. We are fully aware of the pressure of the times, and quite prepared to sympathize with the suffering. But there are always some in every place who are prospering while others are becoming bankrupts. The prosperous ones ought not, and will not, allow their pastors to go into bankruptcy. The visitation of hard times is periodical. Prosperity leads to extravagance, and unless occasionally checked will end in ruin. Perhaps ministers as well as the people generally require some severe lessons on economy.

LAMENTATIONS OF JER., III. 39.

DEAR MR. EDITOR.—If you think the following letter worth reading, or of any interest to your large constituency of readers, you may give it a place in the columns of the WESLEYAN,—if not hand it over to the waste basket, and my concurrence in your decision will be expressed by a real, old, genuine, Methodist Amen.

BAZAARS AND TEA MEETINGS have been one feature of the work done on this Circuit since last Conference. Their object was to procure funds to meet extraordinary expenditure resulting from Church building, enlargement, renovation, &c., &c. This method of obtaining money for church purposes has been strongly condemned by many, and that justly when grab bags, prize packages, and lotteries are sanctioned as essential auxiliaries. A Methodist Minister who cannot look his congregation square in the face when he sees "A Gift Concert," or "A Grand Lottery" advertised in the columns of the secular papers, and say, to the originators and Ticket Holders (if present), "You did not get your first lesson in gambling from a Bazaar of which I had control," ought to be stripped of his canonicals, or put on trial for his ministerial life, or, at least, for a season, superannuated by "the powers that be." Divested of these objectionable features, yet fertile sources of income, the ladies were very successful in their undertakings. To place this assertion beyond question let the following figures speak:— 1. Tea at Cape Traverse.....\$125 00 net 2. Tea at Victoria..... 320 00 net 3. Bazaar and Tea at Crapaud Corner 500 00 net

THE CHURCHES

on this Circuit were, until very recently, of a most primitive character. There style of architecture, if any, noachian. By age they had become venerable and by association hallowed. To touch them was looked upon as almost sacrilege. To suggest the pulling down and building up when the suggestion might be interpreted as an evidence of pride or worldly conformity, or at least, an unwarranted liberty with the houses in which "Our fathers worshipped," demanded an amount of moral courage not possessed by every poor mortal. The Rev. Mr. Cowperthwaite, (honor to whom honor is due, though it is not always given in this world,) however, during his pastorate, to use a classical phrase "faced the music" and inaugurated a series of chapel reforms which have resulted in much needed im-

provements. A new church at Victoria with seating capacity for over 400 persons, opened last October, which for neatness of design and architectural beauty stands without a rival on the Island outside of Charlottetown. Another at Crapaud Corner re-opened during November, enlarged improved, and elegantly fitted up gives ample accommodation to the people in that locality. Cape Traverse not to be beaten by other parts of the Circuit put their little church through a thorough course of renovation outside and in. Since it is probable that the mail route, to and from the Island will be permanently located here, this is expected to become a very important place. Surveys are to be made; and it is said that as soon as Sir John ferms his Cabinet after the General Election, contracts will be put up to tender for breakwater, wharf and a branch railroad to the main line. This last sentence may seem to savor a little of political prophecy, if so, it stands on the authority of "it is said," and that is so vague and general you need not erase it though opposed to party politics. Of the church at the head of the circuit, Tryon, I'll not say anything just now,—hoping that the prayer offered once in the old church Moncton may speedily be answered in reference to it:—"O, Lord, may this house soon give place to one worthy of Thy worship, this people and this community." And may all the people say, Amen!

SPECIAL SERVICES

continued from "the week of prayer" to the last of March, a period of nearly three months, were "seasons of grace and sweet delight." The churches throughout the circuit were quickened—awakened into life and activity. Under the constraining agency of Divine love, and the almighty energy of the Holy Ghost, many cried, "Men and brethren, what shall we do?" As the result eighty persons have been admitted into the church and others have given their names, making in all up to date, NINETY. Among these we had the old man of seventy and the child of nine. The Rev. Mr. Wells assisted with much acceptance, especially by his singing and judicious selections from the best hymnals. Rev. W. W. Perkins, who has not lost his original fire on the plains of Colorado, rendered valuable service at Victoria. Bro. John Dawson, A. B., whose health has much improved, also assisted. He is now preaching occasionally in the circuit with effect and general acceptance. He hopes to offer for our work at the ensuing Conference.

BAPTISM

has received a good deal of consideration here during the past year with satisfactory results. Ten of the ninety were baptized with water. Two apostolic household baptisms, one in Victoria and the other in Tryon, were among the most impressive and solemn services of my ministry. Tears flowed profusely from many eyes in the large congregation as the hymn was sung—

See Israel's gentle Shepherd stand, especially the stanzas,

We bring them, Lord, in thankful hands, And yield them up to thee Joyful that we ourselves are thine, Thine let our offering be.

As these parents stood before the communion rail with the whole family, (the older members of whom down to ten years of age were baptized on the profession of their faith) and received the ordinance of baptism, hard must have been the heart and deep the prejudice that could have witnessed this public household consecration to Christ and His Church unmoved. Then in my heart I thanked God that I belonged to a branch of His Church that did not exclude from her fold those of whom Christ said, "such is the kingdom of heaven." Baptisms during the last Confessional year—adults 8, infants 20. This year to date—adults 10, infants 47. This gratifying result is due no doubt in a great measure to a fortnight's public discussion pro and con last spring.

FINANCIALLY.

this circuit is independent. Nine years ago, when a married man's salary was about \$600 and the assistant \$120, the Bedeque circuit, which then included Tryon, ventured upon the responsible and hazardous experiment of inviting a young man to assist the superintendent, the then devoted, but now sainted, Rev. E. Weddall. Four years later, Tryon was separated from Bedeque, and assumed the responsibility of providing for a married man, with a salary of \$750, every cent of which was paid. This year, four years later, the increase of churches rendered an additional man necessary, which augmented the claims on the circuit to the extent of \$400,—sufficient to have put it in a dependent position and sent it hat in hand to the Missionary Committee for a grant; but, no, the men, generous and true, who had increased their subscription one hundred fold so recently were prepared to go fifty per centum farther for the claims of religion and the cause of God. Last year this circuit got

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a financial scourging by commercial failures not soon to be forgotten. The farm-ers alone of my congregation lost, by the very questionable course of note endorsement, the enormous sum of over \$13,000. Yet in this great trial of affliction, their liberality has abounded, for already this year there has been an expenditure of \$4,000 in church extension, and I believe we will go to the District Meeting with a clear sheet. "There is that scattereth, and yet increaseth; and there is that withholdeth more than is meet, but it tendeth to poverty." Here liberal things have been devised, and the Lord has abundantly blessed. I was going to write a few sentences on Sabbath School and temperance work, but as these notes without ever seeing the light may find their resting place in smoke and ashes—I'll stop.

Yours, &c.,
 T. J. D.
 Tryon, April 20.

SACKVILLE THEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

MY DEAR MR. EDITOR,—Permit me space to say, that there are several of our Conference students who will be glad to take work during the approaching summer vacation. It would be greatly to their interest, and conducive to the prosperity of the cause of God, to have them thus employed. I shall be glad to become the medium of communication with them on this subject. Early application is exceedingly desirable.

It has been our wish for some time past to procure an increase to our College Library, and particularly to the Theological department. We ought to have the means of placing on our shelves the latest publications, both periodical and otherwise of sound Christian Divinity. This is simply due, not only to the professors and students who are here, but through them, to the churches and congregations to whom they shall be called to minister. But such means we do not possess. We have not made any general appeal on the subject—and cannot, till some still more imperative connexional claims are more adequately met.

Nevertheless, there are not a few men within our church who could take this matter to their heart, and, in addition to other benefactions, afford us this much needed assistance. Several to whom personal application was made, have already begun to do so. And I hereby present my thanks to kind friends who have helped to replenish our library,—especially to the one who lately, through the Book Steward, sent us Mr. Arthur's noble work on "the Pope, the Kings, and the People." Similar contributions in books, or money, will be gratefully received.

C. STEWART.
 Mount Allison, Sackville,
 April 22d, 1878.

DEAR SIR,—My attention has just been called to a communication in the "Christian Messenger," of Halifax, reflecting upon a "supplementary note" of "Baptisma." The note in question was not intended, and did not profess to be, a full exhibit of the views of John Wesley and Dr. Adam Clarke on Baptism. These writers had been brought "on the stand" by Baptist advocates; and the note, as indicated by quotation marks, was only designed to bring out a most material part of their testimony—which had been suppressed in the case referred to, and which, with characteristic unfairness, has been suppressed by this latest correspondent of the "Messenger."

The testimony of fallible men, to which the theory of immersion is so frequently driven for support, is, at least, a poor refuge—a frail foundation on which to build for enduring structure.

My chief aim, in this brief communication, is to say, by way of explanation, that Baptisma, as originally prepared, was the happy production of a crowded week. At a time when nearly one hundred candidates had been received into membership with the church—consequently but slenderly prepared for the excitement of public discussion, by which the community was then agitated. A sermon was preached on baptism, and in this form published and inscribed "to the young people of my charge."

It was intended for counsel, and not for controversy; and, as far as I know, answered the only purpose of its publication.

Conscious that it is really not deserving of the consideration which it has received, it is my purpose to publish a more comprehensive work; which, in argument and exegesis, may be deemed more worthy of the subject.

This forthcoming volume will afford me ample opportunity for free discussion of the theme; and also a medium of reply to any criticism of consequence.

In the meantime, it is no part of my present purpose to be drawn aside into the swirling waters of immersionist newspaper controversy.

J. LATHEAN.
 April 19, 1878.

GENERAL CONFERENCE.

Circular by the President of the General Conference which is to meet in Montreal this Wednesday in September, 1878.

MY DEAR BROTHERS,—The election of lay and ministerial representatives to the General Conference will take place at the approaching May District Meetings and Annual Conferences, which will be held in the month of June. It is the first election of the kind that has taken place in our Church; and the novelty of it may justify explanatory remarks and suggestions on my part.

As some difference of opinion existed as to the time, basis and manner of these elections, the questions were referred to the consideration and judgment of the members of the Central Board of Missions and the members of the General Conference, Special Committee, the latter of which is invested with large discretionary powers in the intervals of the General Conference. The unanimous judgment of these united Boards is embodied in the following words:

"That the members of the Central Board of Missions, and members of the General Conference Special Committee, having had a full conversation in reference to the election of members of next General Conference, have arrived at a unanimous judgment, that owing to the conflict of opinion as to the meaning of Discipline in this matter, it would be wise to use as the basis of election the number of ministers as found at the Annual Conference of 1877, and that the elections by the Quarterly Meetings to the District Meetings take place in the May Quarterly Meeting of 1878, and the election of lay delegates to General Conference take place in the District Meetings of 1878."

SAMUEL NELLE, Sec'y.
 Brockville, Oct. 4th, 1877.

I concur entirely in the unanimous judgment of General Conference Special Committee and of the Central Board of Missions.

On this first occasion of electing representatives to the General Conference, it may be convenient to many parties concerned for me to quote the clauses of the Discipline relating to the subject. The clauses of the Discipline referred to, will be found in "Part II. Government of the Church, Chapter I. Section I. General Conference; and are as follows:

- The General Conference shall be composed of an equal number of Ministerial and Lay Delegates.
- The Ministerial Delegates shall consist of one member in every eight members of each Annual Conference, one of which Delegates from each Annual Conference shall be its President; and the other Ministerial Delegates shall be chosen in the meeting next preceding the meeting of the General Conference. Provided, nevertheless, that a fraction of three-fourths shall entitle a Conference to an additional representative.
- Each Ministerial Delegate to the General Conference must receive a majority of votes of the members of the Annual Conference, who may be present and vote, in order to an election.
- The appointment of Laymen to the General Conference shall be made as follows:
 - The Laymen in each Annual District Meeting next preceding the meeting of the General Conference shall elect, by ballot, from among the members of the Church within the bounds of the District, a representative or representatives to the General Conference: the number so elected to be determined by the number of Church members in the District, as compared with the entire membership within the bound of the Annual Conference: the whole number not to exceed the number of ministers appointed by such Annual Conference.
 - The Lay members of the District Meeting making such appointments to the General Conference shall be elected by ballot, by the Quarterly Official Meeting next preceding.
 - The Secretary of each Annual Conference shall compute the number of Laymen to be appointed by each District, in accordance with the principle laid down in Sec. 4, and publish the same in the Minutes of the Annual Conference next preceding such District appointment. Each delegate must not be less than twenty-five years of age, and must have been a member of the church continuously during the five years next preceding the time of his election.
- The answer to the 3rd question of Sec. V, page 38, who shall compose the District Meeting is as follows: All members of Conference and preachers on trial in each district; the Recording Stewards of the several circuits and missions; and one other lay representative for each travelling minister or preacher appointed, in addition to the Superintendent of each circuit or mission." But by the sub-clause "b," (page 27) above quoted, it is provided that "the Lay members of the District Meeting making such appointments to the General Conference shall be elected by ballot by the Quarterly Official Meeting next preceding." It is therefore clear that a Recording steward must be elected by ballot by his official quarterly meeting in order to be entitled to vote for lay representatives to the General Conference.

At the approaching May Quarterly District Meetings, and June Annual Conferences, I doubt not all the elections provided for will take place as the Discipline directs.

E. BYESON,
 President of the General Conference.
 Toronto, April 7, 1878.

NEWS FROM THE CIRCUITS.

WARREN CIRCUIT.—We have just concluded a series of special services at Shinimicas. The great Head of the Church crowned our labors with abundant success. Believers have been quickened, and sinners awakened and converted.

Last sabbath morning I baptized nine young men and women, and received thirty persons on trial for church membership. A few more will yet be added to the number.

Our friends at Shinimicas are not unmindful of our financial interests. On Wednesday evening, 20th ult., a number of them met at the house of Mr. Thomas B. Smith, and, after spending a very pleasant evening together, presented me with a purse containing Sixty Dollars.

C. W. SWALLOW,
 Warren, April 15th, 1878.

MISS HARDING.—Miss Harding, of Quebec, who has taken a prominent part in some of the Concerts recently given in the Methodist Church in this town, left for home yesterday morning. She possesses a very sweet voice of more than ordinary compass. She is remarkably clear and distinct in her enunciation of the words sung, and places herself very thoroughly in sympathy with the compositions she renders. Miss Harding was waited upon, on the eve of her departure, by some of her friends, and presented with an address, and silver toilet set, and other gifts, as a token of their appreciation. Miss Harding was the guest of R. Luttrell, Esq., during her stay in Moncton. Times.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

NOVA SCOTIA.

A sailor, named Alex. Babineau, signed articles on Tuesday-week, for a trip to Jamaica in the brig, Dotie. He then went to his boarding house in Lower Water Street, Halifax, and went to bed about 11 o'clock. He was taken ill during the night and did not speak afterwards. He died on Thursday morning. An inquest was held by Dr. Jennings, and it having been ascertained that the man died from apoplexy, the jury returned a verdict of "death from natural causes."

Ship Warsaw, Carry, from Norfolk to Liverpool, for whose safety fears were entertained, arrived at her destination April 17.

A private letter received from Captain Wymann, master of the barque Atlantic, of Weymouth, N. S., from New York, at Glasgow, states that when four days out they encountered a heavy westerly gale which lasted three days. During the gale the barque shipped a heavy sea, carrying away wheel gear, skylight, starting taffrail and causing other slight damage. A spar broke from its fastenings on the deck, struck the captain and carried him against the stanchions, inflicting bad wounds and bruises to his legs, causing him to keep his cabin for some days.

The Yarmouth "Herald" says: Since our last issue another of the children of Captain Abram M. Hatfield—a daughter 16 years of age—has fallen a victim to diphtheria—being the fifth death from this terrible disease in his family within the space of 17 days. It is an overwhelming affliction which evokes the most profound sorrow and sympathy of our community.

A man named Comeau was drowned last Saturday by the upsetting of a dory at Cape St. Mary's, Digby County. A boy who was with him succeeded in swimming ashore.

A special train of six cars arrived at Halifax bringing 522 quarters of beef from Toronto for shipment to England by the Allan steamer.

Trade was not at all dull around Moir, Son & Co.'s store, in Halifax, on Thursday night and Friday morning. No less than seventeen hundred dozen (upwards of twenty thousand) "hot cross buns" were sold at that establishment. Then the stock ran out and the demand could not be supplied.

A Methodist Church is being erected at Roseway, Shelburne Co., N. S. It will be finished during the summer, and is to hold 400 people. The cost will be \$4,500.

A carpenter's shop, belonging to Mr. J. F. Jones, was destroyed by fire at Bear River, on Saturday, the 13th inst. The value of the building, machinery, etc., was about \$3,200. Insured for \$1,600.

The North Sydney "Herald" says: "Last week a telegram was received here from Halifax to the effect that a gang of pick-pockets had broken into the night watchman Cann liemens Johnston and his brother-in-law, who were immediately notified to be on the look-out, and last night Mr. Cann observed two suspicious looking characters apparently 'taking stock' of some of the principal establishments, and immediately nabbed them, and gave them quarter for the night in the jail. They stated that they were sailors, in search walked here from Windsor, N. S., in search of a vessel. Several other suspicious looking characters were seen looking around during the past two days."

Capt. Lloyd, of the sch'r. Lizzie, from Liverpool, which arrived at Liverpool on Monday night, reports having boarded an unknown schooner, supposed to be an Americaner, about 60 tons, in tow of a St. John schooner, which was endeavoring to take her into Shelburne. When boarded by Capt. Lloyd she was lying on her side, and had her fore and main-sail set. There were two letters, N. F., visible on her stern; she was close on Gull Rock and within a few minutes she was sinking. Supplies appeared light—merely her fishing supplies had two dories attached. It is supposed she struck on the Emule and all hands perished, otherwise they would have heard of her.

The steam tug Annie Stuart, built at this port three years ago has been sold to Mr. Alfred Ogden, of Cape Canso, for \$1,800. The schooner Tracy Jane, 110 tons, built at Little River, in 1865, has been purchased by Mr. H. C. Brown, of this city, for \$1,800.

Mr. John W. Messenger, of Granville Ferry, Annapolis, disappeared on the 22nd of January. On Tuesday last his body was found in the river near Round Hill. It is supposed that he was drowned and that his body was carried under the ice.

We clip the following from the "Kentville Chronicle":—"Mr. Watson Bishop has left with us a curiosity in the shape of a stone, which was discovered in the centre of a large log which was being converted into boards at his brother's mill. The stone is sawn in two, and was discovered about 10 feet from the log. The question is, how did it get there?"

On Wednesday, the 17th inst., the tannery of Mr. Forman Morton of New Germany, was burnt to the ground. Loss estimated at \$3,000. Fire originated in the chimney.

The despatches have announced that Capt. Oliver, of the Yarmouth barque Chili, has been arrested at Philadelphia for the murder of the first mate, A. C. Cruise. The death of Cruise was reported, when the vessel arrived, to have been accidental. The following appears in the shipping news in American papers:—"Barque Chili, Oliver, at Philadelphia from Havre, reports March 13, Mr. A. C. Cruise, a native of Germany, first officer of the Chili, fell on the deck, struck his head on a ring bolt, and died shortly after. He was buried at sea."

A meeting of the Hilton heirs were held last week at New Dublin, Lunenburg Co. It is reported that some millions of dollars invested in cotton mills and other property in England, will fall into the hands of the heirs. Messrs Hilton and Remby of New Dublin were appointed to proceed to England at once to look after the property. Mrs. Dagget, of this town, will be entitled to a large share of the fortune.

NEW BRUNSWICK & P. E. ISLAND.

Mr. Robert Marshall, M. P. P. for St. John, is the first candidate in the field for Local Legislative honors in our sister Province. The final session of the Legislature closed on Thursday afternoon, and on Friday morning Mr. Marshall's card appeared in the papers.

A Bay Verte correspondent to the "Moncton Times" under date April 15th, makes the following statement:—"While Mr. George Oulton and another man, whose name I have not learned, were out gunning near Cape Tormentine on Friday last, they saw the dead body of a man floating in the water. His pants and coat were dark and his hair black. They were very near to him, but thought he might die from small-pox and were thrown overboard somewhere and would not venture to take the body ashore. They reported the case when they came ashore and a party went in search of the body, but up to date they have succeeded in finding.

The "Carleton Sentinel" supplies the following items:—"The men are returning from the woods; we believe there has been no serious accident, during the winter, to those who went from this place. Mr. Sawyer is about adding extra machinery to his mills to facilitate the cutting of lumber. The mills are expected to start in a few days.—While our localities are putting forth extra demonstrations in the cause of temperance, we have had no public temperance gathering the past winter, and as long as the inhabitants are as sober and industrious as they have been the past year, there will be no need of public temperance meetings in Benton.—Mr. Henry Owens, the other guy caught an other measure four feet in length and weighing 28 pounds and a-half."

The Methodist Society have commenced a large meeting-house at Cummings' Cove, Calvin Adams, of St. Stephen, is to be the architect. A new dwelling house is being constructed in this place for James A. Wentworth.

A correspondent of the "Chatham Advance" at Black Brook says that an Indian named Mitchell Cloud, who came from Chatham on Friday morning, under the influence of liquor, attempted to cross the river on the ice from Black Brook—with an iron pot on his back—on his way to Burnt Church. Two or three minutes after leaving the shore he disappeared through the ice. Three men went out immediately after he sunk, but could not find him. Only one old squaw, his mother, was looking at him when the accident happened. Before starting he was advised not to venture on the ice, but said he was 'a't afraid."

The congregation of New Mills, Johnson Brook, and River Charlie, recently presented the Rev. Thomas Thomas Nicholson, their pastor, with a very superior racoon coat and a handsome sleigh, as a token of their attachment for him and appreciation of his ministrations. The congregation also presented Mrs. Nicholson with a splendid Astracan jacket and other articles as an expression of their high esteem for her. The gifts in all amounted to \$130.

Mr. Theal, the foreman in the Red Granite Works, Carleton, sustained a severe accident. While helping to unload a car of logs, two large ones fell on him fracturing his thigh and making a long cut on the back of his leg which bled freely. Dr. R. L. Botsford was called who set the fractures, and dressed the wounds, being assisted by Miss Busby Allen, M. D. At 4 o'clock Mr. Theal was feeling quite comfortable. Mr. F. Burpee who was standing by Mr. Theal narrowly escaped.

Mr. J. W. Doull is about erecting a building, 30x50, and two stories for a factory, at Sackville.

Messrs. W. H. Chase and Charles McAlpine, of Cambridge, Queen's Co., were in a skiff on the St. John River, gunning, at about a quarter of a mile from shore, at 7 o'clock on Friday morning. By some means—it is supposed by coming in contact with the floating ice—the boat capsize and both men were shown struggling in the water. Mr. McAlpine shouted for assistance; his brother Nevin and L. P. Ferris put off in a boat, but on reaching the scene Mr. Chase had disappeared, and Mr. McAlpine was picked up almost lifeless. Search was made for the body of Mr. Chase, but up to the time the steamer left it had not been found.

A correspondent writes to the "Telegraph" from Mannors-Sutton, York County, that while Mr. Nicholas Gass, of that parish, was engaged in driving a boar-pig into his pen, he was turned upon by the ferocious animal, which bit him on the instep of the thigh, inflicting a wound from which he bled to death in a few minutes. An inquest was held, and a verdict returned in accordance with the above statement of fact.

Mr. John Crowley, in whose house Mrs. Mary Quinn was murdered, died on Friday night last. He has not been well since the trial, nor indeed since the murder, which gave his nervous system a shock.

are green and beautiful. Farm work in the season is in an unusually forward state.

A gentleman in Toronto who has been engaged in shipping to England horses known as "Gunners and Troopers" has received a letter from the horse guards, dated 27th March, and signed by Captain Fitz-George, Secretary of the Remount Committee, stating that Her Majesty's Government have obtained all the horses required for cavalry and artillery.

John Gribbon, who murdered Daniel Bell Winnipeg recently, has been captured.

It is rumored in Ottawa that a privateering expedition is being organized for a descent on British Columbia in case of war with Russia. Certain American citizens having promises of letters of marque are the parties suspected.

Hon. A. J. Smith, Minister of Marine, has been knighted by the Queen, as K. C. M. Sir Albert Smith has received a communication from the leading people of Dorchester, N. B., congratulating him on the mark of distinction bestowed on him by Her Majesty. He has also received similar congratulations from friends throughout the Dominion.

An increasing stream of emigration from Ontario to the North West is reported daily.

The Orange Young Briton Grand Lodge has passed a resolution affirming their right and determination to walk in procession at Montreal.

The city Treasurer of Montreal has been authorized to borrow \$250,000 to meet current expenses.

Mr. Osborne, manager of the Dominion type foundry, has been locked up in default of bail, and will be fully committed for perjury.

A Montreal washerwoman has been caught taking in families' washing while small-pox raged in her house.

Sir A. T. Galt has been promoted a step in rank by being made a knight of the Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George. In connection with this subject it may be said that last fall offers of knighthood were made to Messrs Mackenzie and Blake, but both declined the honor.

Mr. John Hanna, Merchant, East Wawanosh, sold a few days ago one thousand dozen eggs, being the third sale he has made this season.

The Peterboro' Review complains of frequent broils and disorderly proceedings there, arising from the antagonism of the Young Britons and Young Irishmen with their respective partisans. It says that whatever may be the case elsewhere, there is no possible excuse for such a state of things in Peterborough. There is no provocation, no grievance, no practical cause of dispute, except the willful and aimless stirring up of religious or natural animosities.

The bounty of \$5 per head hitherto paid on wolves and panthers is discontinued in British Columbia.

On Tuesday of last week Mr. James Allan, of Perth, shipped another carload of horses to Manitoba. The lot numbered eighteen animals, all excellent specimens of horse-flesh.

The Little Saskatchewan has attracted quite a number of settlers, and many more will be on the route for the same place in a few days.

One hundred and thirty eight new volumes have just been added to the library of the Seaford Mechanics' Institute at a cost of nearly \$200. There are a large number more to arrive in a few days, to be added to the present number of 1,120 volumes.

Mr. E. G. Wible left his home at Amherstburg on the 31st ult., and for a time all trace of him was lost. He had between \$200 and \$300 on him, and as he was a young man of most temperate habits grave doubts existed as to foul play. It was at last found out that he had levanted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A band of several robbers on Saturday night last broke into a farm house near the village of Norria, eight miles north of Detroit, Mich., occupied by Anthony Miller and Matthew Hilliard, Germans. Hilliard, on being aroused, was immediately knocked down, and feigned insensibility. They then shot Miller dead and ransacked the house for money, but got little. After they had left Hilliard roused the neighbors, but no traces of the murderers were found.

Benjamin Godfrey, aged 19 years, who killed Mrs. Mollie Wininger at Portsmouth, Va., in December last, because she discarded him, has been convicted of murder and sentenced to 18 years imprisonment.

A heavy gale prevailed along the Northern coast of Spain last week. Numerous fishing vessels were lost, and about a hundred Bermeo fishermen were drowned. Forty-six fishermen belonging to San Aondoni were also drowned.

In consequence of the remonstrance of the Great Powers the Egyptian Government has paid \$550,000 on the amount of judgment obtained against it in the tribunals by the creditors.

The severest snow, rain and hail storm ever known has been raging for five days in the Black Hills, suspending mining.

William Orton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, died at New York on 21st from apoplexy.

Col. W. D. Salisbury, banker, Mayor pro tem. and owner of the "Enquirer Sun" in Columbus, was fatally shot while entering the train at Seale, Ala., at 10 o'clock on Saturday night, by Dr. H. Palmer. The latter had sued Salisbury for \$251,000 damages to his character by publications, and the jury had awarded him one cent. Salisbury died. Palmer has fled. A reward of \$500 is offered for the arrest of the murderer. Great indignation is manifested at the act.

On the 21st inst., the barque Agor sailed from Charleston, S. C., with 250 negroes, who go to Liberia as colonists.

The Queen has replied to the address of Parliament thanking her for calling out the reserves. She thanked both houses for loyalty, and says she feels sure she can always rely upon their adopting measures for the honor of the Crown and the stability of the Empire.

"L'Agence Russe" mentions that Germany proposes the withdrawal of the Russian troops and the British fleet from Constantinople. Without confirming or contradicting this it says, "If correct it shows that an important phase of the negotiations has now been reached under German's powerful influence."

A telegram from Berlin states that England and Russia have agreed to the principle of the simultaneous withdrawal of the British fleet and Russian troops from the neighborhood of Constantinople, but the points to which they will withdraw are not decided upon.

UPPER PROVINCES.

The Lindsay Post says:—"Our reports from all parts of this country show that the fall wheat was never in a better condition. It has wintered remarkably well, and now the fields

WESLEYAN ALMANAC APRIL, 1878.

New Moon, 2 day, 5h, 0m, Afternoon. First Quarter, 10 day, 10h, 40m, Morning. Full Moon, 17 day, 1h, 43m, Morning. Last Quarter, 24 day, 4h, 19m, Morning.

Table with columns: Day of Week, SUN (Rises Sets), MOON (Rises Sets), and other astronomical data for the month of April.

THE TIDES.—The column of the Moon's Position gives the time of high water at Falmouth, Cornwallis, Horton, Hantsport, Windsor, Newport and other places.

BABY IS SLEEPING. Baby is sleeping! The worst must be past—See how profoundly she sleepeth at last; Tosseth not, moaneth not, heaves not a sigh—Surely the peril and pain are gone by!

Baby is sleeping. Serene be her sleep, Sweet be the languors her senses that steep; Light be each motion around her that stirs; Beauty and bliss of the angels be hers!

WHAT SOME POOR BOYS HAVE DONE. Cornelius Vanderbilt began life with an old pirogue, running between Staten Island and New York, and carrying garden stuff to market.

Alexander T. Stewart first bought a few lace at auction, and opened his way to success in a dingy little shop in Broadway near the site of his wholesale establishment.

Daniel Drew, in his early life, was a cattle driver at a munificent rate of seventy-five cents a day, and he drove himself into an estate valued from \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000.

Robert L. and Alexander Stuart, the noted sugar refiners, in their boyhood sold molasses candy, which their widowed mother had made, at a cent a stick, and to-day are worth probably \$5,000,000.

George Law, forty-five years ago was a common laborer on the docks, and now counts his fortune at something like \$10,000,000.

Horace B. Claffin, the eminent dry goods merchant, worth, it is estimated, from \$12,000,000 to \$15,000,000, commenced the world with nothing but energy, determination and hope.

HE IS ABLE.

"God is able of these stones to raise up seed to Abraham." "Able also to save them to the uttermost that come unto God by him." "What he hath promised he is able to perform."

A GOLDEN SEED.

During a thunder storm, Lura, a little girl just turned four years old was much alarmed. Her mamma, seeing the frightened look on her darling's face, said:

"Is Lura afraid?" "Yes, ma," she replied. "Just then the thought came to me, 'Now is the time to plant a golden seed.' I thought a moment then said: 'When it thunders again, Lura, may say, 'Dear Father in heaven, don't let the thunder hurt me.'"

DESPONDENCY.

The most perilous hour of a person's life is when he is tempted to despond. The man who loses his courage loses all; there is no more hope of him than of a dead man; but it matters not how poor he may be, how much pushed by circumstances, how much deserted by friends, how much lost to the world; if he only keeps his courage, holds up his head, works on with his hands and with unconquerable will determines to be and to do what becomes a man, all will be well.

THE POETS ON FUTURE PUNISHMENT.

BY JOSEPH COOK. "God hath yoked to guilt, Her pale tormentor, misery." Are not the poet's words true? Those who know humanity as it exists also know that wrong is eventually followed by suffering as surely as pain results from a wound.

Can Col. Ingersoll imagine a worse hell-fire than that suggested by Shakespeare in Richard III? "Is there a murderer here? Yes, I am. Then fly. What, from myself?"

The Glasgow United Presbytery, as the result of their preliminary examination, have resolved to bring the Rev. Ferguson to trial. He is charged with teaching doctrines "contrary to the Confession of Faith and the Word of God."

ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S INTEGRITY.

The death of Mr. Denton, Deleware county, Iowa, recalls a story which he used to tell. In the early days of the Illinois Central Railway the line was not fenced, and one day two cows belonging to a Methodist clergyman were killed. Being sued for damages, the company resolved to make a test case of it. The President of the road directed Mr. Denton to take \$500 in gold and go to Springfield and retain Mr. Lincoln, whom he knew well, for the company. Mr. Lincoln replied to his request, "I am sorry you didn't come yesterday, Nick, for I have been retained by the preacher and his friends."

NEVER FORGET ANYTHING.

Charge your mind with your duty. That is largely the true definition of faithfulness. Bad memory and mistakes are used as apologies a great deal oftener than necessary. A boy beginning business life will generally lose his place who pleads such an excuse more than once or twice.

"But," inquired the young man, suppose I lose it; what shall I do then?" "The answer was, with the utmost emphases: 'You must not lose it!'"

"SOMEBODY ELSE."

A lady was walking quietly along the city street not long ago, when the door of a house flew open, and a boy shot out with a whoop like a wild Indian. Once on the pavement, he danced a sort of double shuffle all around the curbstone, and then raced down the street in great haste, for it was evident by the books under his arm, he was going to school.

In preparation for the anniversaries the great charitable societies are issuing statements of their receipts and expenditures. The Presbyterian Foreign Board has received for eleven months of the fiscal year \$311,565; for the same period of 1877 the receipts were \$306,234, showing a fall-off of \$5,339.

and this simple, earnest sentence, made the lady's heart very warm towards the noisy fellow. He had not slipped himself; he was far past the danger, and when one is in a hurry it is a great bother to go twice over the same ground. But the "somebody else" might slip; and so, for the sake of this unknown somebody, the hurrying boy came back, and it may be, saved the life or limbs of a feeble old man, or a tender little child. He might have said, 'I can't wait to go back; it is none of my doing, and so it is none of my business; but he made it his business; and in this showed a trait of character which promised well for the future.

This little poem was written in a hospital by one of the wounded soldier boys during our late war:—

I am not eager, bold or strong; All that is past; I am ready not to do At last! at last!

THE WINDS CONTROLLED.

In Dr. Adam Clarke's record of his life and early ministry, he relates the following instance of the power of prevailing prayer.

John Wesley, with some of his co-workers, had been laboring in the Norman Islands and had appointed a day to be at Bristol. Taking passage with Dr. Clarke, Dr. Coke, and Joseph Bradford, in an English brig which had touched at Guernsey, with a fine, fair breeze, and every prospect of making a quick passage. In a short time the wind died away, and a contrary wind arose and blew with great force.

A Jesuit scheme for obtaining control of public education in New Mexico has come very near success. A few years ago many members of the order who had been driven out of Europe settled in that territory. They have carried already through the Legislature a bill which forms a corporation under their control, and gives to it the education of the children of New Mexico.

Another ritualist case, that of Count EDWARDS, has been decided by Lord Penzance. It has not arisen under the Public Worship Regulation Act, but under old statutes. The offense charged was that the Rev. John Edwards, vicar of Prestbury, had placed a metal crucifix on a ledge or shelf immediately over the communion table, and that he had worn vestments not allowed by law.

"Having in my youth severe notions of piety," says a Persian writer, "I used to arise in the night watches to meditate pray and read the Koran. One night, fully occupied with these practices, my father, a man of practical piety, awake Behold," said I, 'thy other children are lost in irreligious slumber, while I alone awake to praise God.' Son of my soul, answered he, 'it is better to sleep than wake to remark the faults of thy brethren.'"

The man who lives right and is right, has more power in his silence than another has by his words. Character is like bells which ring out sweet music, and which, when touched accidentally even, resound with exquisite melody.

Now veering north, now south, yet all the while. Nears steadily his port, so may I find, When winds of trial come, and I am borne From that straight way which seems to me the best, That Thou, O Lord, dost wisely guide my soul Through all, unto the port of heavenly rest.

REV. C. H. SPURGEON.

Henry S. Washburn gives an interesting account of the great London preacher in The Watchman, from which we take the following extract:—

His chief bodily trials are gout and rheumatism; and he is seldom free from the pain of one or the other of these trying maladies. It therefore happens frequently that he is in the pulpit when it would seem that he had better be in his bed. At such times, one feels much sympathy for the strong man, longing to preach the Gospel, but cast down and tormented by these bodily infirmities.

"Blessed Master, we are very weak this morning! Our poor limbs have hardly been able to bear us hither, yet, dear Lord, we have so longed for thee, as pilgrims in a dry and thirsty land, that we could not stay away from thy courts, and the place where thine honor dwelleth. Now in our weakness, be thou our strength. Without thine aid, we shall utterly fail in all our attempts to serve thee to-day."

And then it seemed to me there came an instantaneous answer to his prayer, and out of his weakness he triumphed gloriously. He has a superb voice, full of strength and melody. Take him for all in all, I never knew a better reader. When he is well, he deacons out his hymns, verse at a time, thereby adding greatly to the interest of the service.

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MY LITTLE GIRL.

- A little corner with its crib, A little mug, a spoon, a bib, A little tooth so pearly white, A little rubber ring to bite.

The growth of anti-Christian socialism in Germany is exciting much alarm among the order-loving subjects of the Emperor.

NEW MUSIC BOOKS!! Clarke's Reed Organ Melodies By Wm. H. Clarke. Price, Cloth \$3; Bds. \$2.00

IMPORTANT! IMPORTANT! Our Stock of SEASONABLE DRESS GOODS, Which is now complete is well worth the attention of purchasers...

SPURGEON. turn gives an interest in the great London...

A GRAND SIGHT.

The main ice in front of the city made its first move on Monday morning only a few yards. Again on Tuesday morning it moved, swerving towards the eastern shore and piled up at Gibsons some thirty or forty feet, doing great damage to the railway wharf...

AGROUP of little girls were busily chattering together in the school-room, when one of the number, addressing the teacher, said, "Miss —, what makes us all have baked beans on Saturday, do you suppose?"

CUSTOM TAILORING! H. G. LAURILLIARD 19 HOLLIS STREET, HALIFAX N. S., Agency for New York Fashions April 1876

Intercolonial Railway. 1877 WINTER ARRANGEMENT ON AND AFTER MONDAY, Oct. 15th TRAINS Will leave Halifax as follows:— At 8.25 a.m. and 5.30 p.m. for St. John and intermediate points.

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NEW BOOKS, AT THE METHODIST BOOK ROOM, The Pope the Kings and the People—A History of the movement to make the Pope Governor of the World by a Universal Reconstruction of Society—by Rev Wm Arthur, M.A.

for obtaining control in New Mexico has been a few years ago the order who had been settled in that territory already through all which forms a control, and gives to the children of New Mexico as vetoed by the Governor over his veto, and is a case, that of COMBEN decided by Lord not arisen under the regulation Act, but in the offense charged John Edwards, vicar of a metal orifice on immediately over the and that he had worn by law. The course towards from the exercise ions for six months.

A Methodist preacher was sauntering along a chief street in a Virginia city, when an Israelitish merchant, with many words and pressure of hand, led him into his store. "Now I am ready to serve you," and so on, quoth the son of Jacob, with much palaver and polite pantomime.

From observation under the microscope of the Blood of patients (using Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites) taken from time to time, positive proof has been obtained of the steady removal of diseased and dead blood particles, and the substitution of vitalized discs, so necessary to the construction of healthy muscle.

CONSUMPTION.—For the cure of this distressing disease there has been no medicine yet discovered that can show more evidence of real merit than ALLEN'S LUNG BALM.

ROCKWELL BELL FOUNDRY, Superior Bell of Copper and Tin, Cast Iron, Brass, and Steel, for Churches, Schools, Farms, and all other purposes. Price from \$100 to \$500. Illustrated Catalogue and Price List on Application to THE BELL FOUNDRY, 100 BROADWAY, N. Y.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT. OTTAWA, Feb 16, 1877. AUTHORIZED Discount on American Invoices until further notice. J. JOHNSON, Commissioner of Customs Oct 8

Provincial Building Society Office—102 Prince William Street St. John, N.B. MONEY Received on Deposit at Six per cent interest withdrawable at short notice. SHARES of \$50 each, maturing in four years, with interest at seven per cent compounded half yearly, may be taken at any time.

PIANOS Magnificent Bran New, 600 dollars Rosewood Piano, only 175 dollars. Upright Piano, little used, cost \$200, only 125 dollars. Parlor Organs, \$200, only 125 dollars. Mr. Beatty sells first-class Pianos and Organs lower than any other establishment in Halifax. 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. DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J., U. S. A. Jan 5-1y

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A little fellow, five or six years old, who had been wearing undershirts much too small for him, was one day, after having been washed, put into a garment as much too large as the other had been to small. Our six-year-old shrugged his shoulders, shook himself, walked around, and finally burst out with, "I do feel awful lonesome in this shirt."

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

We wish Mr. Cook hearty 'good luck in the 'me of the Lord,' and hope many in our day will, like him, take care to equip themselves by patient and silent toil, one for warfare in one part of the field, another for warfare in another; for whether it is the Unitarian or the Universalist, the Roman Catholic, the Deist, or the Atheist of our day, he is to be effectually met not with the studies which served our forefathers, but with those of our own.—Recorder.

If anybody is at all wanting in due respect to the Bishops of the Established Church, they had better subject themselves to a perusal of the Church papers. There, if any where, one thinks there should be reverence for the powers that be. The Church Times contains a poem in which is the following couplet apropos of St. Augustine:—

"Ninety-three archbishops Have ruled since he stood there." To this the editor attaches an original stanza, remarkable alike for its poetry and piety:— "And we wish the ninety-third one Would take his staff in hand, And pass away to Jericho, Perchance to Newfoundland!" —London Methodist.

PREACHER'S PLAN, HALIFAX AND DARTMOUTH.

Table with columns for location (Brunswick St., Grafton St., Keys St., etc.), time (7 p.m.), and preacher names (Rev. G. Shore, Rev. S. F. Huestis, etc.).

MARRIED.

At Marysville, York Co., on the 14th ult., by the Rev. Robert Duncan, Mr. David Arbore, to Miss Letitia Saunders, both of Marysville.

DIED.

Mrs. Catherine Tuttle, aged 92 years died at her usual residence, Head of Wallace Bay, on the 12th inst. Mrs. Tuttle was the daughter of Mr. Read a Loyalist who arrived with others at St. John, 1783.

At Elmstale, April 22, George Horn, in the 44th year of his age.—City papers please copy.

RECEIPTS for "WESLEYAN."

Table listing names and amounts for receipts, including instructions for remitting money.

NOTICE.

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

Table with columns for District (Halifax, Truro, Cumberland, etc.), Members, and Representatives.

NOTICES OF THE MEETINGS OF GENERAL CONFERENCE COMMITTEES.

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

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

P.S.—The names of the members of this Committee are as follows:—Hon. L. A. Wilnot, Dr. Wood, Dr. Douglas, E. H. Dewar, J. Lathern, John A. Williams, G. S. Milligan, Carver, Alex. Sutherland, John McMurray, Dunlop, D. Currie, Alex. W. Nicolson, E. B. Harper, Prof. Burwash, William Williams, Jno Macdonald, Dr. Stewart, and Hon. Wm. G. Stronge.

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

New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island Conference.

THE EXAMINATION OF PROBATIONERS and CANDIDATES for the Ministry will be held (D.F.) in

Moncton & Charlottetown, On Wednesday, the 1st May, at 9.30 o'clock, a.m., and in

FREDERICTON On Tuesday, the 7th, at the same hour. C. H. PAISLEY, Secy. Board Examiners.

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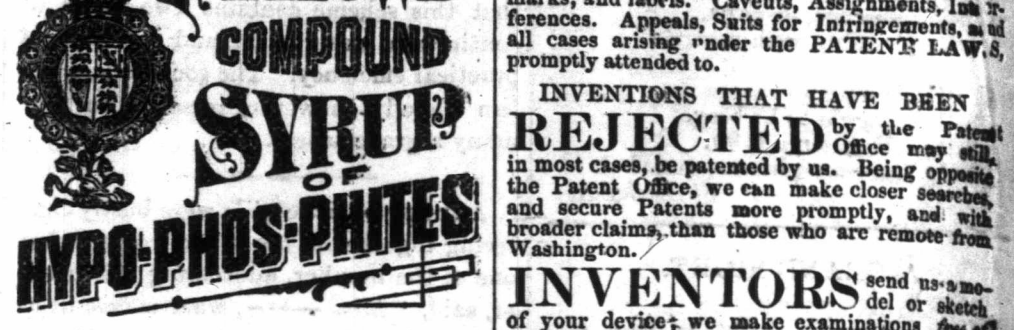
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