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## 

 Himself a pecaliar poople zealons of poo
works." Then, as the work of the Clurch works." Then, as the work of the Charch i Christ, its clief calling is to establiss hol hol
ness in the earth. This is particularly the
providential allotment of Mcthodism. Mr providential allotment of Mcthodism. Mr Mr
Westey nerer fett that he was called of God
to fonnd a denomination obnt he continall proclaimed that God liai thrist him out $t$
raise up a holy people. The Metiodis raise up a holy peophe. The Methodiss
Diseipline a anounees that our calling is to
spresd, "Scriptural holiness: over : thes lands.".. Every minister ordained in the
connoexion belioves in the doctrine, expects
to be made perfect in love in this life, groans
after full redemption and plegeges ifelilyt to
this. calling. How, then, with any consis. t:nç; can this topio be made a specialty o
an exceptional thing in the Churct $?^{2}$ it $i$ the - common duty and privilege of all the
thousands of our IIraei, 'the aim of all our
services, the end of all our preaching, pray ing, singing, and evangelizing. It is too late Gospel is full of the thing we mean.: It per
vales the law and the prophets, the type
and:promises, the songs and sermons, the and promises, the songs and sermons, the
narratives and epistles of the old and the
Ner Testangent. It thonders from tine New Testamonts.: Tt thanders. from Sinai
and shines from the Mount of Beatitudes. I comes down to ns throngh tho agess, atteestoc
by the testimony of martyrs and saints; an we bail it as the heritage of the Church tith
time slaill end. Technicslities are of litte time shail ond, Technicsities are of lititie.
value.. Freedom from sin is the great thing.
"But now being made free from sin. and "But now being made free from sin, and
become servants to. God, ye bave your frrit
anto holinoss, and the end everlasting life." Theorizing is naprofitable; speculation as
to the mode of its attainment may bevilder and confound; but earnest striving in the
line of dnty and trust will bring the light of
salyation. Clothed with this experience, the salvation. Clothed with this experienee, the
ministers in the Church aree armed for their boly wartare. Self-sactifice becomes easy.
Toil y iellas delight.. The buraden of soull calls
forth their noblest energies. The
gives saccess.
Bat holiness is nooded in the membership as well as in the winistry, in orader to scocom-
plish the mission of the Church. AAl the
Lord's people should be holy. God comLords. people should be holy. God con-
mands it, and the work to be done in the
midstof a " crookeded and perverso generation". requires that they come up to the highest
standard of Gospel experience. Every true
pastor, in looking anxiously over his field of pastor, in looking anxionasly over bis field of
labor, feels that this is true, and yearus for
the heavenly baptism that will bring the hesvenly baptism that will bring upon
his people the increase of tife and effciency.
But the people seldom surpass the minister But the people seldom surpass the minister
in seeking personal attainments in riace Hee Who watches over them, and feeds them with
the wread of life, must lead the way in per-
sonal constcration. His own soul mast glow with the sacred fire bafore ho can bo instru. mental in kindling the flame in cthers.
Personal holiness is a eonservative power
in the Clurch. A bigh state of experience in
 quieiccicice in the will of God and the order
of Providence as precludes the restlessnc: and ambition which often attond agitations
of reform in doctrine and polity, and which sometimes asarp the place of zeal for
righteounness. Not that the most advanced
Christions: are indifereut to the teaching fodifferent to anything pertaining to the
faith and spiritnality of God's peopla ; bat faith and spiritadity of God's people ; but
 $=$



 | because of the necessity that was upon hinu |
| :--- |
| to contend for the rudimonts of ovavigelical |
| doctrine, and for radical innovations upon |$|$

 themselves, ss of necessity, they would,
consonance with tho spirital wants of th
people, as these were successively shown

power. For the first time since the apo
he began an reformation in the Church
out diriect war upo oetablished uns
and, while in looking backward we ca
that the erection of the ne
 far as experienos and necessity pressed up
him. Hed he sarted out to rempodel th
government of the Church, or to set up an put in operation a previously-conceived pla
of discipline, the probability is that
failure would have been so complete that the failare wound have been 50 complete that
present generation woald spearecely.
known of his existence. But no such thon
entered known of his existance. But no.such thoogl
entered his. hhaatt, and maltitudes of $r$
deemed sonls will praise God forever that
his sole his sole aim was to pprreads Scriptural holines
This thought absorbed him, but cit did contract his powers, Its tendency was
broaden his views, to estend the horizon his vision and his faith; ; and there is in
reason to doubt that a similar spirit wi
give to all of us a higher. a ppreciation of give to all of us a higher. appreciation of the
evangelical forves at work in the Church
witlo withont dimming our perceptions of the
right relations of external forms. In all the
past the past, those in the Church most eminent fo
sanctity, and distingoished for e effieiency promoting vital godliness, have never show
much zeal for innovations or concern abon
ecclesiastical politics
An increase of personal holiness is neede
to secure steadiness and etability in the Christian lifo. The Anctaations of zeal o
the part of professed Christions is a sourc We wish to see the whole membershipstand
ing fest in one spirit, striving together' $f$. the faith of the Gospel. How shall th
desirable condition of things be brought
about? It cunnot be till cracision aboula It cunnot be till cracifixion to the
world, aingle eye, and a consecrated lif
become the rule insteud of the axcention is not the fanlt of religion that professors ar
so fickle. The trouble is in lluman nature and in the lack of thoroughness in periona are the results of depravity, not of grace,
and they can only be:overome by more
and
grace. The faltering follower of Chris needs to be "rooted and grounded in love;
he needs so be "strengthened with all might
by the Spirit in the to be "flled with all the fullnineso of Ged.,
When he comes to this standara," and reckons himiself indeed dead unto sin an
aite unto God, his stamblings will cease
Habits of de fixedness of mind whll prevail, and then the
upward path of Life, all radiant with the smile of
fal joy:
The bl
The blessing of holinoss is needed to kee The inclination to ease and quiet is nataral deplorable eas natural.: This is palpable a
every observer. No argum very observer. No argumant is required to
prove it, nor illastration to make it plain. restless activitien of sian rockh the, whitititudes
to perdition. The tide of intemperance over the land, mokling the Church to her
ace. The Salbbath,
ans an ace. The Salbath, as an institution of God,
eels
beneath $-t h e$ tread of the armies of desecration. Sensuality reaps the harveste
of ran from the very doors of the sanctuary.
Extravagance and prodigality . stare ns in the face. Bribery and. corruption in high
places are alarmingly common. Profanity pollutes the atmosphere we breathe. Unider of inamoreality name of amasements the poison reaches the house-
olds of thousands of


the day, tibe shayd in in inatitesimial propor.



 remains, his faithfully, W. E. Gladstone.
This is so well done that the unsuspecting correspondent, not familiar with the appear
ance of lithography, may eherish the not under the inpression that it has been written especially to him by the great minister.--
I. W. Lucy, in Harper's Mayazine.

## MATTIEW, ARNOLD

CRITIC.
In a sctotarly review of the lite and writmakes the frontispiece of the April Oentrury, noldre success as a critic :-
His pootry, on the whole, to use his' own words about Greek tragedy, ainas at ${ }^{\text {, pro- }}$
ducinga sentiment of sablime acquiesconce In the course of fate and in the dispensations $t$ humin life In prose he has been able
o say, more definitely, what lie thinks ass a
 "Aithology of Eaglish Poets,". Mr. Arinold
spoke of poetry as it it might beoome w" sub-
 ing on the iintorests of man's spirit and on
the conduct of lis lite, Mr. Arnold's.own experience bears hardly upon his argomentr
As long as he wrote poetry alone, the great the Lord Mayors (our official patron's of
literature) ever heard of Mr. Arnold, or literatore) ever heard of Mr. Arnoll, or
astided him to dine with Mr. Sala, in the days when he was only a poet. But as sona 3 ,
began to talk about religion, morality, education, and literature in prose, the great
public hearl lim, though not very gladly. As soon as he began to sriticize the mididele
classes and their teachers mithe newspapers -the middla clasese and the newswith many interraptions and remonstrances,
to what he hai to tell them. He spose to them in a new voice to which they were
not accustomed. He dia not merely glority England and everything English. He looled
outside our country and our literature to outside our counsry, and our literatare, to
Franee, Germany. Italy. Hee employed
a strain of limar. and surcasm, which has an estraiodinary poiver of irritating his victims.
ieve Mr. Arnold has done us a great
good. Tue selfs suficiency of this
our belief in our enterprise, trade intelligent middale classoss, jealous dissent right of free speech, and so forth, "were,
fifteen, years ago, perfestly inceredble and
interable good deal of our conceit oat of ny. S:dowa, the eyes of many of as. . Treland and the distrost. Bat Mr. Aruoll has kept on en.
forcing the lessons. He will not lot as. rest papers atter the voice of nnmitigated wis-
doma ; that oar frea speech is neceessurily dom; ; that oar free speech. is necessarily
true or instructed speent; that our midule classes, or lower classes, or upper classes,
are edaeated on soung principles ; that our
dissenters are living and working in a spirit of generons, and liberal, and yenial.
Christianity. All our Dagons he has blasphemed. Oar popular writers, eor popular
theologians, our popular philosophers, our popalar philanthropists, we has touched with.
his irreverent wit. .. These be thy Goils.
 of Palestine," or the superunnuated Olym-
pians in Bruass satirical tract. In this that Mr. Araola has always had right on hiss or otherwiso indefersible. He has made the dissenters, writhe with impotent desire to
smite, controverssilly, this cool and arile
opponent Many people, douitiess have quite shut their senses against hin-like the
adder who, says' St. Angustine, throsts the tip of his tail intoone of his ears aud lays the other in the dust. But even these deaf oness
tnow and feel that the bubbles of : British optimism are being pricked. They are less
comfortabie than of old among their iddols. They may never repent and lie converted,
but their clildren and their kinsmen are beginning to listen to Mr. Arnold, and to try
0 wiñow the wheat from the, perhaps, too The a the better-the better for our neighbors.
nine cases out of ten the wisest poticy io If a man cheats, stop, trading with him; if
be is abusive, puit this compans; it io sanders you, take care to live so noboty will believe wim ; no matter who he is, or
how ho misuese yoa, the wisest way is to.
lethim alone; for there is nothiag wettor than lais cool, ctm; fuiet way of dealing with the
wroag wo :ueit with.

Family Truasury.





 Rato bail
 Mol
 witi omistitran better.








 Tha thoughat of losing her came sos siadidelly






















 mutterod, "She was a pleasant child; lovel frmer voice, "It is well with the child, it mother's lap, and laid it gently on them bed
 arms on, or tather round Mrs. Barrie
shoulder, she said, "Come away, mem, fo
little, F'll pat all right." Mrs. Barri Bbeyed mechanically, and was persuaded $b$
Bell to lis down in bed. There wearie nature. assertod her prerogative, and she
slept soundly for a considerable time. When
slie returned to the sick room all traces o
 the carpet, was exchanged for a clean line
drugget ; the fire was out, the fire-place file With fir tops ; the window was open, and the in muslin ; and on the mantel-piece, which and cans and glasses of medical stuff over lapped with paper, or having spoons in them
to tho hazard of their balance, stood thre
5p


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| song might refasa of ye |  |
|  |  |
| ried the Calt, | saiure |
| compellirgttodo orightift thisis is the road reero | stree |
|  | "The |
| Aif fand nano io tho parist thatil put |  |
| [ta in atio opper than in in neight | ${ }_{\text {d }}^{\text {than it }}$ |
|  |  |
| Frenclinosiles. |  |
| mes been sad that ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |
| castosur |  |
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Helen Chamens, the dangiter of the great




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R
it will all come oomplatight at last, and I I shalloccupied by the conigregation The two room
fall, and severexil persons stood around the
door outside for the want of seats withinA young man of of superior intellect and and
mental culture, zad who had become skep-
tical, and was inclinod to consider the pro.
fession of Christianity as a wealness, wastame of the Methodist preacher. He re
mained on the outhksirts of the congregation
where he could hear distinctly, and. thoighthe was quite unobserved by the keen eye of
the preacher. In this, however, he was yery
muoh mistakeni." At one time daring the
delivery of the bermon he so forgot hinself
as to fall under the penetrating eve of Mr
appearance of the young man moved theand offered "py' 'short prayer, wentaly, fo
his immediate awakeniag and conversion
After Mr. Collinis' resumed his discours thin
impressive that its fall import was felt b
Mr. M.
Mr. MoLesa. Betore the elose of the dis
course Mr. McLeari was powerfully convicte
for
The sernion was nerex forgotten by him
and he boon soonght an acgraintance, and
sud
short time after this accompanaied him to one
of his places of preaching in the country,
and after the close of tha e in the country remaine
in the clasis. Toom to engurere "What must
in to class- Toom to enquare, "What must I
do to be savid T", The affectionte and
gentle manner of Mr. Colilins made a still
stronger impression on the mind and heart
stronger impression on the mind and heart
of Mr. McLean. As they returnod home Mr.
or Mr. McLean. As they returnud home Mr
Collins tola his young and penitential friend
that he had one request to make of him
which was reasonishe, and he hopedit would
be complied with. The request was that he
Huald roaid in the Now Testament at leas
fitten minutos each day until he. Would
return to preach at Lebanoi again. Th
promise was made and strictily performed by
on the table so as to be exact as to time, bu
his interest in the truths of the Holy Scrip
tares so increased thast he continued to read
tares so increased that he continued to rea
muchlonger. On meeting with Mr.Collins sab.
sequentiy they entered into s matual " cove-
nant " or sgreement that they wold meet
each other at the throne of grice daily :at
each other at the throne of grice daily at
the setting of the sun antil he was saved. It
Was but a short time after this that Mr. Mc
Lean was glorioasly converted to
his friend, Mr. Collins, had the plessure o
admitting him on trial into the Methodis
admitting him on trial into the Methodi
Episcopal CCurch: Mr. McLean became
brighte and shining Might, "adorning :
profession by a pare life and Christian
ample et bome and abroad.- Rev. M.
Gaddit, in the Cincinnati Gazette.
HLL NO TRUST YE
Two centuries ago, in the Highands o
cotland, to ask for a rocoipt or promissor
Scotland, to ask for a rocoipt or promissor
note was thought an insult. If partios ha
into the air, fixed their eyes apon th
hoavens, and each xepeated his obligatio
withoat moxtal witness. A mark was then
carved on some rocks.or tree near by as as an
remembrance of the compact. Such
remembrance of the compact. Such a thing
as breach of contract was rarely met with,
so highly dia the peoplo regard their honor.
When the march of improvement brought
When the march of improvement brought
the new mode of doing. busnesss they were
often pained by those innovations. An anec:
often pained by those innovations. An anec:-
dote is handed own of a farmer. who haid
been to the Lowlands and learned worldiy
wisdom. On returning to his native parish
means named Staart. This was kindly
granted, and Mr. Stuart kindly counted out
ohe gold. This done, the farmer.
receipt tand handed it to Mr. Stuart.
"What is this, man ?
yeing the slip of paper.
"It is a receipt, sir, binding me to give
" back the gold at the right time,", replied


THE CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

 H=ive christian gurdian.
TORONTO, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, 18822 METHODIST UNIO The question of the union of oun or more
the variozs Methodist bodies in Canads is
not anlikely to occupy a place in the con. sideration of the next General Conference
So thoroughly yin earnest are the friends o
nnion in the Brockvill District that the anion in the Brockvile District, that. the
have aiready stated a ppper intended to live
tinl General Conference is over, and devite to the adrociacy of this important measare
That tho union of bodies essentially one i
Ioctrinal views and in methods of Christian Work is desirable, we think all except the whole question is when? apon what ternis?
ana in what manner can it be most wisely
effectet? Wo think very litte is ginind by effectel? Wo think very little is gained by
discussing torms, : xecept in a properly con-
stituted commantteer. There are no vita
 be praztically, the best for either one, w
probably prove so for all the rest. It is a quastion of how much of our pacaliar polic
we can enforee upon the rest. Betwee
ns, we have maie as fall and varied exper
 prove t themselves as most useful in carryin ot: ward the work of God. But ajudicious com-
mittee of the bestand ablest menof the varioas
bodies is moro likely to arrive at wise conclysions insuch $a$ matter than auy popular body
That which we most need to caltivate in the populur mind is the spirit of unity.. And thi
cau be prowotel by frateruizatiou, by inter

 Eigat years ayo we wore gonerally so on
amouried with the prospeat of union, nad hai
so little idea of its practical difficulties in detzil, that a moch more, unanimons rote
coold havo bocn socured. than perhaps
 that lie before them. Pertaps it is as wel
thist they do not. In fact, it is buid tlat the
calculating spirit of the age. is tending t marriages late in life, or to a lite of celibacy not to the advantige of human- society
Bat still, wisdom toachos ns to look at this
matter from the practical side, and esperi once shows that the amalgamation of two cial differencee, the more will this be fell
In illustration, suppose two bodies, each of one hundred ministers. In one body the aver:
ago ministerial salary is $\$ 400$; and the contri butions are in proportion; in the other the
arerage salary is $\$ 800$, nd with a corres.
ponding contribution. "n the amulgamated
 erancy this involves - in complete re
adjustment of thie work. In that re-adjast ment, at all points where the people are
wealthy and large salaries are paid, the
bigher standard will be maintained, as large strong charches cannot be divided as the consist of a single congregation... The enti
brunt of the inew arrangenjeuts thus fal npon those parts of the work that can
divided to form new stations, and brings to
some lower salaries than the averago of eithe of the uniting bodies. To the ministers who occupy these weak stations, this bigs not
ittle suffering. We think that our peop
 should form an esseatial elemeato of our unio
sohemeses for the tuture, otherwise tho wholo
burden of its financial resalts falls of the ministry, and that the part least able to bear it. This consideration has also a
bearing upon the time of carrying anion into effect. Some thind a gradual or sacces
sive series of nuificitions of the smallier with
the latger and wealtibier boodies is more foasi the larger and wealthier bodies is nore feasi
ble, and invoivesless fuancuaz embarrassment
thana a grand noion morement accomplishe at once. It may be thought that the noble dicts tiiis view, • Bat it must be remembered
that Preshyterianism bas no itinetanoy, tha ceach minister and each congregation gtand
regard to stipond in the United Chareb, exwely as it stood in the separate bodies.
is very true thit union is more easily effected
in the entuosiasm of than in this way than not at ill. To our Charch 3s the lurgest body, a serieg of couces
sions, made to gain each auiting body, would in the judgment of many, be paying too
deanry for the result." Unuty is a great
blessing worth a great desl of sacrifce for itess accomplishment. But if we can . .ise.to
sthe trus spirit of unity like: Iovers. whose Thearts are bound together by a changeless
effection, we can afford to wait for the
wisest and most porfect mothod of consum.

## We do not write these things to discourage

 the bretbren who are moving so enthusiasti. : and bid them God speed. We believe that-overy instance of Methodist tuion in the past,
Thas been a blessing. This is the jubiloe year
of the first Methodist mion in Canada, and it would be gaite fitting that it should be cele.
-brited by janother step to ward the consolide.

## tion and strengthening of the forces engaged in the common work of spreading Scriptural holiness throughout this land." A QUESTION IN WESLEYAN

 The current number of the MethodiatQuarterly Review contains a notice of Dr.
Pope's work on theology by the Editor,
whicl we portance. Dr. Pope's work has been placed
on the Course of Study for candiatatesin the
M. E. Church, and is used as a text-book in M. E. Charchl, ond is used cas a text-book in
our own conleges. Its value is folly acknow.

| moons in its favor. He also felt that it should be vetoed on pational and commeercial grounds. It was contrary to Repablican tradition and repugnant to American idesis as well as a violation of the treaty: with Clinas. The treaty would allow interfer. ence with the Coolie traffic, and the Chinese Government is paia to oppose it, but tho proposed action would oxclude all skilled labor and thus shat out Chinamen of all classes. It would also be an injury to the the Government of China should retaliate is it might be expected to do, American trade in China would be hampered and a profitable branch of commerce thas be seriously affected. These reasons are assigned for the veto. The be upheld by a strong pablic sentiment. At the sume tinge all are agreed that some meaevils associated with the social customs of all low-class foreigners. The immorality of the Chinese in California is no greater than that of the lowest orders of Europeans in New York. Some Europeans are worse than the Chinamen. They are a miserable lot of thieves and whereas the Chinese, immoral though they be, are a harmless, in ral question of the nation's right to protect itself against the immoralities of immigrants is raised and impartially applied, it will be time to make it apply to the Chinese. <br> THE SALVATION ARMY. <br> The Sulvation Army in England has cer tainly not failed in masking itself extensively felt and known: Throagh evil report and good report, it has come into great prominence, and sttracted the observation of all the Charchos. Large snims of money have been raised for the crection of places of worship, and several violent assaults by mobs, like those of the days of early Methodism, have called public attention to their movements, oatside of religious circles: the more fastidious people - of different Churches, the work of Mr. Booth and his sssociates has been marked by signs of spiritaal power and success, which hare commanded the respect of many anpreju. diced observers in all the Churches. Even the Cturch of England, which has generally, disparaged the more demonstrative methods of Methodism, has not wholly given this latest Mothodistic offighoot the cold shoulder. The York Iferall recently gives an account of the reception of the Sacrament on a Sun . | Charchles of the need for groater earnest- ness and simplicity in the work of lexuing the unconyertod masses to Christ. <br> DR. CARROCL'S:LETTER. <br> In reference to Father Carroll's letter, in which he attempts to tone $d$ wn the language of his former letter, we must maintain that our comments were basod on a fair interpretation of what he frote. The distinction between "requestivg" and - inviting which he makes, most people will think a distinction without a difforence. He certainly charneterized the ordinary way of inviting a minister by a Quarterly Meeting, by what. over name it may be called; as "bargain and sale." Nox do we think that even in this letter the practice is correctly characterized, when he intimates that the "pre-engageing is pleaded to prevent somemoredesirable arrangemement. What actually takes place, in nearly every case, is this: : The Qaarterly Meeting request the Stationing Committee to appoint ac certain minister to their circuit, and send a copy of the resolation to the rainister named, who in reply states that he will be pleased to go, if the Stationing Comes mittee think proper to appoint him. Wo have never lnown a case in which the latter proviso has not been put prominently forward; or a case whare any "t pre-engageploaid the minister to go to acircait was any appointment. The expressed wish of the Quarterly Meeting, and the willinguegs of the minister himself to go, are doubtless frequently urged as roasons for an appointment, as it is perfectly right they should be. But when or where has a "bargain," made by a minister, been urged in a Stationing Cominittee es a reason for makigg an ap: pointiment <br> We attribute none bat good motives to Dr. Carroll. Bat the fact that he has no personal interest, and moant well, does not tions. In respect to his plea that the Editor is as open to the charge of stirring up prejudice against Dr. Carroll becsuse he criticised him; as Dr. Carroll was to the Editor's complaint against him, wo have simply to say, there is no analogy whatever between the two cases. Whether-Dr. Carroll intended it, or did not intend it, it is nevertheless trae, ithat the words he wrote were" sdapted "to make the coantry ministers" believe that the occapancy of the prominent palpits of the Charch, by the men whom the different Stationing Committees have placed there is a ' monopoly.' by these ministers of appointments, that they would not possess only for the existence of a questionable system of © bargain and sale, which operates unjustly against ministers outside of this city circle, and injures the work by preventing the | $A$ pootles a late and untrnttworthy book, yet here is a fact no criticisra can touch : Ten years after <br>  <br>  it with - estraiordinary - daring, - activity, snd ouccess. Niot only was: no charge of decoption its most distinguibhed leader became a Christion the belief that Christ had, risen from the dead. <br> THE MASON CASE. <br> In the treatment of Mason, Guiteau's would-be sseassin, we have an example of rushing from one extreme to arother: His act was criminal, and the majesty of the law required his punishment.: We feared that the 'popalar feeling against Guiteau would interfere with the conrse of justice in Mason's case, and it is probable that this would have been the case if be had been tried by a civil court. But many were not prepared for the exceedingly severe sentence passed upon him by the Court Martial. $\because$ : dilitary coarts $^{\prime}$ are proverbially severe, and necessanly so, but in this case, in which some leniency might bo expected, the penalty inficted was anusually heary. -The resalt was a decided expression of pubio sympathy bordering upon indignation. It seemed unjust that he should receivesuch barsh and summary treat: ment, while the miserablo Guitean was givon anusual privileges. <br> Many who would not for a moment atterapt strongly against the finding of the court.There is danger now that the other extreme will be reached and that jastice will not be meted outi If Mason's crime is not punished a bad precedent will be established,and things are shaping that way now. G Gen. Swaim, judge-advocate-general, has examined into the proceedings of the court wartial which sentenced Mason, snd reporto to the secritary of war that he finds that from Mason'e position and Guitean' position, when the shoc was fired, it was impossible that Gnitean could be hit, and, therefore, that Gnitean conld be hit, and, therefore, that Masen cannot be charged with an assault with intent to kill. He finds that Mason should have been tried for a minor offence, viz., that of recklessly discharging his musket at Guitein's cell, which was an act prejudicial to good order, and he recommends, therefore, the setting aside of the conviction and sentence. It is probable that the advice will be acted upon, although it has mach of the appearance of special pleading. If the in tended victim mast be in a good position to be hit before evilintent can be proved agginst his assailant, almost any assassin who misses his mark can escape the punishment, he and the canse of justice it is to be hoped that Mason will not be alloved to go scot free. hands of the police was a dastardly and in- |
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## NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

## The recent appeals from the United State o the Britikh. Goovernment, on. oevhalf o ocalled Anexican. citizens, is sogestive

 Limmson, the cold.blooded marderer, and thetreachereros Irish conspirators are the spccia objects of Americas sympathy and effort
One would think from the way in which the
and protection of American citizens is spoken of
that an Americaí citizen should be at libert
to commit the grossest crimes without panish ment. It is all right for the authorities of
country to protectitf seople asainst unlawful and unjust indictions of suffering. But why
shoulat an American citizen, who bas had siit trial in England, when foumd gailty, have
ny greater favor shown him than a Britist sabject ? Why shonld the fellow country
men of a wretcli like Lamson, bluster av

ter against England be the special objects ol
American sympathy ?".. Would Americans

ast week, attracted a g good deal of attertion
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moneration for their work. But as an eu
ployer may be exacting and anfair toward

## And exacting and unfair towards employers And and men see things from their own point of view, it is jast possible that workmen

may insist on larger remneration than emi
ployersi can afford to pay.. We cannot spoak
that the rates for printing bave been ent
down solow that thereis is scarcely any proft
in that business, aind to press master printers
to pay higher wages must in many cases
cause a loss to them...

## We regret to loarn by the Bellovillo Matelli

 gencer of the death at Brandon, Manitoba,on the 1st inst., of Mr. R. S. Robiniin, formerly
of Picton, from ap attack of intimmatory cheumatism: Mr. Roblin, who was a brothe
o M. B. Roblin, of Belleville, was a barrie ter, aged about: 42, and had practiced bis
profession in Ticton. On the $14 t i \mathrm{l}$ of Febra ary, he started for Manitoha in company wit
Mr. Roger D. Conger, and had determined
to locate in Brandon, where he and Mr.
Conger were erectivg a building for join Conger were erecting s building for join
occapation as ofices. Deceased was very
highly respectod in Bellevill, nand his
sadden death will prove a shock to many be Dr. Fraser, Bishop of Manclester, is a mand outspoken preacher, who darees to say what bo
believes to be right, whether it pleasee all
or not. Upon a recent occasion about seven or not.
handre
Catbed
ational pride, but remarken that not
 languid and fibreless moral and philticosl con
diticic; Frote a a stirring call to arms, and suon anly poets bat even divines" and theotogians
had fooud defences 'and apologies for war.
But the wotto of the voluter "D not Defiance," ought to havee, and he hoped which had too often shed. at false halo of flory elifh, and unjustifiable;, and that thore ere only-at least there seemed to him to be
only-two justapologies for any war-i-ither first, that it was waged in self. defence, o
secondy, that it was undertalken to proten rot a remote posible, indefinite, imaginary Writing $\overline{\text { in referencece to the sensitivenens }}$
of tho great German to criticism, the Berli Prinespondent of the Standard remaarks that
Bismarck seenis neither to have forthe Royal Rescript. Thenamber containing was confiscated, and everybody had already thad given to the Chaneellor the offonce courts, the proprietors of all the oofosi in in answer to a charge preferread by the Pablic Prosecutor of having exhibited in their
establishments a certain lampoon calculated tempt ${ }^{\text {B }}$ tempt and derision.. The prisoners were
sammanily convicted, and each of them sen objectionable print, whinh was ordered to destroyed. : The correspordent adds: The
nataral resalt of this eshibition of childish Irritability on the part of the Chancellor is that
an comic contemporary is more in demand han ever.
Whaterer the result may be, the coloniza. nost remarkable features of to movement.
$t$ vill be seen by an announcement. in our oses. The chief design of this Company is
be a connecting link between .English ethodists, who desire to obtain homes e North. West, and Manitoba. The prom Methodists; ; and also to be in a position by grarts of chareh sites, and other mans to
aid in beginaig Methoist missions in ney tow York : Examiner, that the Rev.
son impulsive snd high-spirited Scotcl man, laa resignede the pastorate of the Peteir
maro'. Baptist Charch, in order to nuderte boro Baptist. Charch, in order to undertake
the settlement of a whole county with eariy day for the double parposeof recupera-
ting. his health and of securing emigrants for his colony. The county is to be called
Fyie, while the townshipg get the honored
names of Bates, Cooper, Torrance, and Caldicott, amongst the dead, and Davidson and
tobo amongst the living ho amongst the living:
The saperstition of walking throgga fire at Eno
Earopoan magistrate at at North Arcot om this fanatical custom: - Thas an old roman was so. severely barned that she died
almost immediately, while a. lad foll as be walking throngh, the fire-pit. It had
ben hoped that education and the advance of civilization would have gridaully extin-
guished the habit, but 127 years of European ale bave not changed the natives' opinions, does not consider the case suitable for Governaent action, and points out that it took
enturies to oradicate the similarrite of rashg through the fires of St . John in Bohemis. Mail Edvices jost received in Englana from Anstralia report the prevalence of bush-fires
of gigantic proportions in several districts. rom Lancefield, where twenty miles of bush are consumed in one day, though forta.
ately no loss of life was buown except in the case of sheep, a large number of Which
bad perished. For several days previous to anuary 29 th buhh fires had bees in progress, at thes? were confined to a limited space. rang up, causing the flumes, to spread with ightning rapidity, reaching within hald a
cile of the town in the course of the day and the fre was blown in the opposite
inection. In retracing their steps the ames consumed everything that had esciaped
the former march of the fire... Many honefeads were devastated, and not a vostige of the flamess, In most instances the drellings oressad, though not without the greatest
possible dificalty. It was feared that the
wa itself was doomed, and, indeed nothin at the fortunate change in the wind at a
noetcritical moment saved it. The damage mounted to many thousand poands: o cope with tho Hames, which were still
The Neut Free Prese, in an leading articlo,
a the amniversary of the assassination of he lste Czar of Rassia, draws a sad parallel
betiven the hopes that were raised at the aceession of Alexander III: and the present
tate of Russia." " It is a melancooly balanceheet with whidh the first year of Alexan. er M.'s reign concludes. The raler who
thinks himself the
范cessor of his fatheri in playing Providiance has lost the reins out
of his hands; he does not dire to live in


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