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Literary and Religious.

Rest in the Grave.

Rest in the grave—but rest is for the weary,
And her slight limbs were hardly left for toll;
Rest for lives worn out, deserted, dreary,
Which have no brightness left for death to spoil.

We yearn for rest, when power and passion waned,
Have left to memory nothing but regret;
She sleeps, while life's best pleasures, all untasted,
Had scarce approached her rosy lips as yet.

Her childlike eyes still lacked their crowning sweet
Newly,
Her form was ripening to more perfect grace,
She died, with the pathetic incompleteness
Of beauty's promise on her pallid face.

What undeveloped gifts, what powers untested,
Perchance with her have passed away from earth;
What germs of thought in that young brain arrested,
May never grow and quicken and have birth!

She knew not love who might have loved so truly,
Though love-dreams stirred her fancy, faint and
Sweet;

Her soul's ethereal wings were budding newly,
Her woman's heart had scarce begun to beat.

We drank the sweets of life, we drank the bitter,
And death to us would almost seem a boon;
But why to her, for whom glad life were fitter,
Should darkness come ere day had reached its noon?

No answer—save the echo of our weeping
Which from the woodland and the moor is heard,
Where in the springtime, ruthless storm-winds sweep
Havenslain the unborn flower and newledged bird.

—Temple Bar.

The Wesleyan Monument in Westminster Abbey.

The liberal and large-hearted Dean to whom is entrusted the care of this venerable pile, and its precious contents has added to the number of his well-earned laurels by admitting into England's national Valhalla, a monumental marble in honor of those notable "heresiarchs" John and Charles Wesley. It is to be supposed that there is a considerable number of the clergy of the National Church, men of the class which refused burial in cases of unauthorised baptism, and fights for an ecclesiastical title over an open grave, who will bitterly condemn Dean Stanley for permitting the profiles of these clerical schismatics to discredit, by their companionship, the host of English worthies amongst whom they intrude, and to dishonour the noble fane itself. All true Christians, however; all people of broad and liberal sympathies; all those who place piety before policy, character before creed, and a noble life-work before formal orthodoxy, will give their warm approval to a deed which gives a national acknowledgment to the spotless character, the high motives, and the enormous moral service of the two men who, above all others, have helped to increase the force and influence of experimental religion, and to "spread Scriptural holiness," not only throughout the land, but throughout the world, during the last hundred and fifty years. We venture to say, that if the ecclesiastics of the Church of England were to treat Nonconformity in the spirit of conciliatory appreciation shown by Dean Stanley in this and kindred instances, they would largely help to prolong the existence of the Establishment, and endow it with a prolonged and indefinite lease of life. It was a very unique and interesting service which was held in the grand old minister last Thursday, where the Wesley memorial tablet was unveiled by the Very Rev. the Dean, in presence of some three hundred of the leading ministers and laymen of the Wesleyan Methodist churches. A brief preliminary service was held in the "Incomparable Chapter House," where Dr. Johnson, to whom the erection of the tablet is mainly due, formally asked the Dean to oblige the whole Methodist Connexion by inaugurating the memorial to the two men who were the founders of a religious movement which now numbers its adherents by millions in both hemispheres. It transpired that the late lamented Lady Stanley was to have unveiled the tablet, had it pleased Providence to spare her life; and it was with great grace and delicacy that Dr. Johnson referred to the Dean's heavy bereavement. His declaration that the illustrious mourner had the deep sympathy and the earnest prayers of the Methodist community was earnestly endorsed by the low but intense response of the large assembly who were gathered round. Nothing could be more fit,

though few, than the hearty and well-chosen words of the Dean, who looked sadly thin and worn, as he assented to the request. He spoke of the great excellencies and ever-growing influence wielded by the famous preacher and poet, and explained that but for the awful burden of grief under which he suffered, he would have celebrated the unveiling of the memorial by a discourse on the Wesleys in the nave of the Abbey. He announced his intention of doing this at some future time,—and we earnestly pray that he may soon recover health and strength and spirits to fulfil his design. His reference to Lady Stanley and her warm sympathy with this undertaking, were of the most touching character,—and his final words broke down the whole audience into tearful sympathy. "As for me," said the Dean, "my position is best described in the words of the poet of Methodism—words with which you are all familiar:

"My company before is gone,
And I am left alone with Thee,
With Thee all night I mean to stay,
And wrestle till the break of day."

The company then adjourned to the Abbey, the veil was drawn away, and the masterly piece of sculpture, executed by Mr. Acton-Adams, stood forth revealed. The Rev. Gervase Smith, M.A., the President of the Methodist Conference, tendered the Dean the hearty thanks of the Methodist people, and the memorial was added to the various objects of interest that adorn the venerable sanctuary. Such an event as this demands more than a passing mention, and we sincerely trust that the appeal made by the Dean that the whole Methodist Church should give him their potent aid in his great life-work of breaking down barriers and removing prejudices out of the way of Christian brotherly kindness and charity, will be heartily responded to. Let them continue to act on the principle and practice of their great founder, "the friends of all, the enemies of none."—*Ch. Globe.*

Return of Lieut. Cameron.

The gallant and intrepid explorer, Lieutenant Cameron, has returned to England, and is welcomed in a manner that indicates a full appreciation of his heroic exploits. At a public banquet tendered to him at Liverpool, he said: "I thank you from the bottom of my heart for the kind and cordial way in which you have drunk my health. I have been welcomed in a way which has surpassed anything which I expected or which I had any right to expect. I congratulate myself on having come to Liverpool, for I believe your town has more to do with Africa than any other part of the United Kingdom. All the trade of the West Coast is, I know, practically in your hands. In my long journeys, as I have said, I was sustained by the thought that the people of England would not desert me, and I need not say that your respect has proved that my belief was true. I left England on the 30th of November, 1872, and went to Zanzibar with Sir Bartle Frere's mission. There were four of us—myself, Mr. Murphy, Dr. Dillon, and Mr. Moffatt, a nephew of Livingstone's, who was too young for the hardships of the journey. After a great deal of difficulty in getting men, I started with my first caravan, in company with Dr. Dillon in March, 1873, leaving Murphy and Moffatt behind. Moffatt unfortunately died before he rejoined us, but Murphy went on with us over countries travelled before by Burton and Speke and Stanley, to Uyanymbe. Here Dr. Dillon was taken ill, and had to go back, and I had difficulties with some of the natives, who offered opposition. Let me say here, that it was not with the better class of Arabs, whom I have found to be in the best sense of the word gentlemen. On Livingstone's body coming in, Dillon and Murphy went back with it, and I, after much delay, travelled by the same route as Burton and Stanley to Ujiji. There I met Arabs again, and received aid at their hands. I spent over two months then in surveying Tanganyika, and, after rounding its southern end, I found out what I had always believed there must be—an outlet on its western shore. Thence I went to Nyangwe, Livingstone's friend, and found out that this outlet—the Lukuga—joined the Lunala, which is really the head waters of the Congo. After in vain trying to get boats, I went with an Arab, Hamed-ib-Hamed, to his camp to try to work my way to Lake Sankarra, into which the Lunala falls; but the chief on the opposite bank of the Lomami refused me a passage. I then worked away to the south, to where I thought there were Portuguese traders, and the country of Kasonga, who is chief of the Urna. I found another Arab, Sumab-ib-Salim, who was very kind to me. Here I fell in with a Portuguese subject named Aloiz, who said he was going direct to the coast; but he was unreliable, and delayed me more than six months. During that time I was able to visit one lake, and to see another named Kussali, which is on one of the affluents of the Congo. I afterwards followed down the water-parting between the Zambezi and the Congo until I got into the Congo basin, and my examination enables me to say that they constitute one of the most magnificent systems of internal water communications in the world. The Tanganyika and the Congo could be joined for the purpose of navigation by a canal thirty miles in length. The riches of the country are unspeakable, and I could not attempt to describe them now; but I am sure the centre of

Africa, especially on the west side of the Tanganyika, is destined to be one day the scene of civilisation and productive trade. From its mineral wealth and agricultural capabilities it will be one of the granaries of the world and the scene of iron manufactures when other parts of the world have been worked out; and if my journey does anything towards hastening the opening up of this part of Africa I shall consider myself amply repaid.

Letter from Mrs. McDougall.

The following letter from Mrs. Geo. McDougall to her mother, giving the sad details of the death of her husband, whose fate has awakened deep sorrow in so many hearts, will be read with interest by our readers. It has already appeared in the *Meaford Monitor*. The particulars of Mr. McDougall's death have come to hand slowly, and in fragmentary form. We have published all authentic information about the sad event that has reached us. And now with all that is known the real cause of his being lost seems mysterious:

MORLEYVILLE, BOW RIVER,
Feb. 15th, 1876.

MY DEAR MOTHER,—I have just come from the grave of my dear husband, who was buried last week, on the 10th of this month. I hardly know how to give you a detailed account of his death, but I must try and do so. It is very sad to have the painful duty of writing. Four weeks ago from this day my dear husband left home with our son John, and his nephew Moses McDougall, and two Indians, for the purpose of hunting and bringing in meat, the buffalo being now not more than thirty miles from this place. The snow being deep and the weather cold they had but little success till the next Monday, when late in the afternoon they killed six animals. These had to be skinned and cut up and loaded upon the sleds. When done, they started for the tent, nearly four miles distance. Having left Moses at the tent, who was complaining of not being well that morning, his uncle was anxious about him and expressed his desire to hurry on and see how matters were and have a good fire ready when John and the Indians should come. At first John objected, as they were still two miles from the tent; but his father urged it would be better. So being on horseback he rode off at a gallop. John and his party followed slowly. When they reached the tent, what was their surprise and consternation to find no father, only Moses fast asleep, and fire about out. The sleeper was awakened, but he had not seen his uncle. The night being clear they judged from the stars that it was about ten o'clock. They re-loaded their guns and went upon the highest places they could and fired a great number of shots, and also in the valley; but to no purpose. After passing a sleepless night, at early dawn John started out in quest of the horses, for he thought his dear father might have been thrown, and if so, his horse would be with the others. He was greatly relieved to find his father's horse was not with the band. He spent the day in riding in every direction and firing shots till late in the evening, but no father was to be found. This was Tuesday. Wednesday was very stormy, fearful drifts, no leaving the tent. Through the day he thought it possible that his father, in his wanderings the first night, had been going in the direction of home, and when day-light came, he would find the road and have gone there. This led him to come home, but no father was there. Next morning early, he started out with David and two others, and went down to where the mounted police are stationed, forty miles from this, in hopes they might find him there. He was not there and had not been heard of. A number of the police, with captain and officers, and others turned out and rode all over for miles; but no vestige of our dear one could be found. Some of the party came to some tents occupied by half-breeds, among whom was a boy who said he had seen a white man riding a dark-colored horse on Tuesday afternoon. He rode around in a circle, then stopped his horse, got off, and knelt down for some time, holding the horse by the rein, then he re-mounted and went on the way, as the boy thought, to a place called Elba, where some families are staying. Saturday the horse came to a tent that stood near the road homeward, without any saddle. All these days, the dear boys enduring so much distress and suspense, I was from home. I had gone down the river sixty miles, on a visit to our daughter Nellie's home. The first Sabbath I was there my dear husband was with the mounted police and preached twice for them. On Monday he came to Nellie's and staid till Wednesday morning. When he left for home he was so well and hearty, little did we think we were bidding him good-bye, looking on his smiling face for the last time. Arrangements were made that I should meet him in two weeks from the next Saturday, at the mounted police station, as he would be there to preach at the appointed time. Accompanied by Nellie, I went, expecting to meet him. Instead we found John and David with others; they had just come from a general search for their father. They greeted us, I thought, with rather a sad salutation, but it being dark, we did not see their faces; nothing was said to give us any clue that there was anything wrong that had transpired. The family at whose house we stopped were very kind. Supper being ready, we all drew round the table. Conversation was very dull. When near through supper a priest

came in, and the first words he uttered were, speaking to John: "Mr. McDougall, I am very sorry for your misfortune." The cold chills ran through me, and looking at Nellie, I was startled; she was very pale. Turning to John, I mustered up courage to ask what misfortune had happened. David spoke: "Mother, we may as well tell you first as last, father left John on his way to go to the tent, lost his way and has not been found yet, and this is the 9th day." You may judge my feelings and Nellie's. But still there was a ray of hope; as some Sanees were camped a little further north, he might be there; a party was out to see. In the meantime we came home, John and David to get fresh horses and a supply of provisions. All the men in the place went. They travelled together for three days; on the fourth day, near noon, signals were made, they gathered at the tent, there to find the body of my dear husband. A party that were out had found it, and brought it to his sorrowful sons. He was found lying as if some kind hand had been there; one hand lay on his breast, the other a little on the side, his eyes and lips closed, and a smile on his countenance, his legs and feet in the right position ready for burial; when he lay down to die he must have had great presence of mind. Our comfort is we feel assured that Jesus was with him in the trying hour. When the corpse was brought home, and I was feeling so bad, my dear son George put his arms around me, saying: "Mother, don't weep, father was not alone, the angels of heaven were hovering over him, waiting to take him home to be with Jesus." We all think he could not get lost. The opinion of every one is that he became snow-blind; some think he was taken ill; it is a mystery to all. It has been a severe trial to write, but, dear mother, for your sake I have tried to do my best. I close with dearest love to brother and sister and yourself, in which George unites.

ELIZABETH McDOUGALL.

Description of the Monument to the Wesleys in Westminster Abbey.

We take the following description of the monument, recently erected to John and Charles Wesley in Westminster Abbey, from a letter addressed to the English Wesleyan papers by Dr. Johnson, who has taken the leading part in inaugurating and carrying out this laudable enterprise:—

I am thankful to report that the Monument is spoken of with high approval by persons of taste; and that it is recognized, not only as forming a creditable memorial of the founder of Methodism, and of his attached brother, the sweet Psalmist of our Israel, but also as a high-class work of art, worthy of a place in our venerated national mausoleum. I have not heard any disparaging criticisms upon it, and all persons who view it with a critical eye should remember that the general form of the monument had necessarily to be adapted to the space allotted for it—namely, that of 2 feet 9 inches wide, and 8 feet or 9 feet high. This space is now filled with a massive white marble Tablet of crystal purity; and is so divided by sculptured heads and figures, and by lines of inscription between, as to secure for it as much unity and symmetry of design as practicable. The monument is somewhat broader at the bottom than at the top. The upper part of it bears the simple record:—

JOHN WESLEY, M.A.,
BORN JUNE 17, 1703; DIED MARCH 2, 1791.

CHARLES WESLEY, M.A.,
BORN DECEMBER 18, 1708; DIED MARCH 29, 1788.

Within a sunken circle under this record are medallion profiles, in life size, of the two brothers. Great care has been taken to have these modelled from authentic busts and portraits of the Founder and Poet of Methodism, taken when they were in middle life, and were possessed of full energy of character, and also of fully developed features. From these marble likenesses, it will be seen how much of the Wesley outline of countenance appears in the face of John Wesley, and how much of poetic genius and refinement is depicted in that of Charles Wesley. It has been too much the practice to publish portraits of the brothers as they looked in wasted old age. This has given to them an aspect of venerableness; but surely public memorial likenesses of eminent and powerfully influential men should represent them in maturity of life and with unshrunk form of countenance. Immediately below these medallion heads of the two Wesleys are inscribed the living and dying words of the elder brother:—

"THE BEST OF ALL IS, GOD IS WITH US."

Under this quotation, and level with the eye, where it may be viewed to full advantage, is sculptured, in bold bas-relief, John Wesley preaching on his father's tombstone in Epworth churchyard; thus at once memorializing his birth-place and the beginning of his great itinerant and out-of-door work for God. This portion of the marble tablet includes, within a sunken square, some fifty figures, representing John Wesley and his rustic congregation. It is most deservedly pronounced to be chaste in style, and masterly in execution. The figure of Wesley presents him in comparative youth, clad in gown and bands, standing on the tomb to proclaim to an assembly of villagers of different ages the way of salvation. The form and proportion of Wesley's figure are admirably brought out, by one hand being

stretched forth, indicative of earnestness, and the other grasping the Bible and pressing it to his side, as if for its preconcision.

Behind the preacher, in the right hand corner, are grouped together representations of the "helpers" of the Founder of Methodism. And, to secure for these distinctiveness of character, the gifted sculptor has voluntarily, and by his own will, availed himself of material immediately at hand, in busts and profile medallions of Methodist ministers whose heads he had, of course, modelled from life, and in larger size. Among these may be traced the features of the late Rev. Thomas Jackson, Dr. Dixon and Dr. Hannah, and of the Rev. John Farrar, Dr. Osborn, Charles Frest, William Arthur, the late Luke H. Wiseman, Dr. Rigg, and others. These figures appear in the dress of Wesley's period, and are admirably associated in their profile representations. Before, and at the sides of the preacher, are seen hearers of both sexes, and in different positions, among tombs and grave-stones, some seated and others standing. The likenesses of some of the living laity in Methodism and of the younger members of their families may be traced in these figures. But all—both ministers and laity—are so disguised in the dresses of Wesley's time, that it is only through the help of full familiarity with their portraits that the resemblance can at present be discerned, and most probably will be untraceable in the future. This bas-relief has evidently been a work which, with the profile heads above, has been wrought out by the sculptor *con amore*; and the whole reflects the highest credit on the genius and skill of Mr. John Adams Aiton.

Immediately beneath the sculptured picture of the scene in the churchyard is John Wesley's great philanthropic declaration:—

"I LOOK UPON ALL THE WORLD AS MY PARISH."
And under this, on the sloping line at the bottom, is graven Charles Wesley's exultant exclamation:—

"GOD BLESSES HIS WORKMEN, BUT CARRIES ON HIS WORK."

All the letters are what is technically termed "imperishable," being deeply sunk in the marble, and filled up with lead, so that they will not need renewal.

The Monument is situated midway between "Poet's Corner," in the southern transept, and the nave of the Abbey, being nearer to the smaller monument of Dr. Isaac Watts, and in close neighborhood to memorials of men of genius and theological learning; so that the position and associations of the monument are highly satisfactory. In all this the Very Rev. the Dean, by whose permission the monument to the two Wesleys has been admitted into Westminster Abbey, deserves grateful mention. Nor should we forget the lively interest taken in the preparation of it by the late Lady Augusta Stanley. From the beginning, and during the progress under the hand of the sculptor, she gave the monument her wakeful attention.

Lord Macaulay.

The biography of Lord Macaulay presents to the public a happy illustration of the career of a great and distinguished man who achieved distinction by his own unaided efforts. Gifted by nature with rare original powers, he applied them to the development of a character which the world is not slow to recognize, and is eager to submit to a searching and careful analysis. The predominant features of Lord Macaulay's character were untiring industry, quick apprehension, and rare powers of generalization. Aided by a tenacious memory, he had stored his mind with an almost interminable number of facts, in relation to political and historical subjects, so that he had little to do but to summon these facts to his presence, and give them an appropriate and suitable application. His faculty in this respect was rarely equalled, and perhaps never surpassed. This combination of intellectual excellence rendered the literary judgments of Lord Macaulay of unexceptional weight and influence, and invested his opinions with an authority which is unexampled amongst his contemporaries. Being also of a noble and genial disposition, he tempered the judgments which he gave with a generous forbearance, and his decisions, with a rare exception, are therefore of an unimpeachable character. Lord Macaulay entered Trinity College, Cambridge, when he was just eighteen years of age; and though he gained the Craven Scholarship in 1821, he was not elected to a fellowship at Trinity until he had failed twice. He hated mathematics and science. His fellowship, however, was a full reward, and to the last day of his life he looked back to Trinity with the fondest affection. Macaulay was called to the Bar in 1826, but never took kindly to the profession, though he went circuit. His *debut* in literature was in *Knight's Quarterly Magazine*, but he soon after joined the *Edinburgh Review*, which was then the avenue to fame and fortune. This brilliant periodical was at that period at the height of its celebrity. In August, 1825, appeared the article upon Milton, and Macaulay became, as it were, famous in a moment. Society at once threw open its doors to the great man; and in January, 1828, he became a Commissioner of Bankruptcy, which was worth about £400 a year. At this period he wrote consecutively his masterly essays in the *Edinburgh*. The article, however, which brought him into Parliament was upon James Mill. The part which Macaulay played in the Revolution of 1832 is now

history, and both the matter and the manner of his speeches are familiar to us all. They did not, however, ultimately stamp him as an orator of the first class. In the first effervescence of admiration he was compared with Fox, Burke, Canning, and Plunket. But it was gradually discovered that his style of gorgeous generalization was deficient in close argument, and exposed him to many dangerous retorts. With all the dazzling splendor of his diction, the musical cadence of his periods, and the sense and clearness of his reasoning, he lacked somehow, according to the reports of his contemporaries, the true *vis oratoria* which made men like Stanley and Erougham terrible to their opponents. However, his services were far too great not to be recognized by the Government, who offered him a seat at the Supreme Council of India, with the salary of £10,000 a year. He hesitated, however, for a time, but the *res angusta domi* began to press upon him; and his brothers and sisters, he knew, would be left badly off. Under these circumstances he accepted the appointment, and saved half his salary, returning home with £30,000. He had undergone, previous to the Indian appointment, some sharp pinches of poverty, and was reduced, at one time, so low as to be obliged to sell his Cambridge gold medals. On his return home from India, Macaulay was tempted into Parliament, and was returned for Edinburgh in 1839, lost his seat in 1847, regained it in 1852, and resigned it finally in 1856. In September, 1839, he was made Secretary of War, and exposed himself to ridicule by dating his address to his constituents from "Windsor Castle." In the Russell Ministry of 1846, Macaulay was Paymaster-General, and, after the resignation of Lord Palmerston, in 1851, was invited by Lord John Russell to join the cabinet again. He declined, giving as his reason that he was no debater. But we pass lightly over this part of his career, because, from his return to England in 1838, it is Macaulay the author, and not Macaulay the Minister, whom we really have before us. In November, 1848, the first volume of his famous history was published, and its success was marvellous. It now commands a steady sale of 70 copies a week, and 12,024 copies of a single volume were put into circulation in 1858, and 22,925 copies of a single volume in 1864. During the nine years ending with the 25th of June, 1857, Messrs. Longmans disposed of 30,478 copies of the first volume of the History, 50,783 during the nine years ending June, 1866, and 52,392 during the nine years ending June, 1875. Within a generation, therefore, of its first appearance, upwards of 140,000 copies of the History have been printed and sold in the United Kingdom alone. He gained upwards of £20,000 by the first edition of the work, which was seven years under his hand. The many instances of the generosity of Macaulay—the kindness of his motives, his hospitality, and the simplicity of his character, we find recorded by his biographer. The last letter which he wrote was to a poor curate, enclosing £25. "He died," says Mr. Trevelyan, "as he had always wished to die—without pain—without any formal farewell; preceding to the grave all whom he loved, and leaving behind him a great and honorable name, and the memory of a life, every action of which was as clear and transparent as one of its own cautiously-penned sentences." The biography is a just tribute to the memory of so distinguished and so noble-minded a man.—*Christian Globe.*

THE CARNIVAL AT ANTWERP.—A correspondent of the *Watchman* writing from Antwerp, says: "This city is now mad with its vulgar carnival festivities. Men are rushing through the streets in women's clothing, while men and women have the utmost license under their horrid and grotesque masks. The lower regions and other unmentionable places are duly represented. The chief items are throwing and dangling sausages and other repulsive things in the faces of ladies shouting, grinning, jumping, pulling each other about, and dancing in the dark. Every estaminet and dancing-saloon is crowded. All work, domestic and public, is suspended. Dram-drinking, flirtation, debauchery will demoralise thousands. After every Popish carnival the sick list is increased tenfold; hospitals filled immediately, and special arrangements made for the victims. Social order, morality and religion are insulted, outraged, and all under the patronage of Mother Church! To-morrow they will rush to their churches, and be stamped by their priests on their foreheads with a black cross. I should like to ask a distinguished member of Parliament, Is this the mark of the beast?"

Mr. Trevelyan's biography of Lord Macaulay gives two wonderful examples of his almost incredible powers of memory. As a mere boy, he once went with his father to make an afternoon call; he found on the table Scott's "Lay of the Last Minstrel," which he had never seen before; while his elders were talking he devoured the volume; and on his return home he was able to repeat to his mother as many cantos as she had the patience or the strength to listen to. Again when thirteen years of age he picked up, while waiting in a Cambridge coffee-house for a post-chaise, a county newspaper which contained two poetical pieces, one headed "Reflections of an Exile," and the other a "Parody on a Welsh Ballad." "He looked them once through," says his biographer, "and never gave them a thought for forty years, at the end of which time he repeated them both without missing, or as far as he knew, changing a single word."

The Family Treasury.

A Woman's Question.

Do you know you have asked for the costliest thing Ever made by the hand above— A woman's heart and a woman's life, And a woman's wonderful love?

Religion in the Family.

Begin, my friends, with your children. Speak cheerfully, but reverently and solemnly, to them of the righteousness of God. Tell them He is their Father, and tell them He is their Judge.

Faith Answered.

Mr. Moody, in a recent sermon at the Hippodrome, related the following incident: As I was coming out of a daily prayer-meeting in one of our Western cities, a mother came up to me and said, "I want to have you see my husband, and ask him to come to Christ."

"She knelt down beside that bed, and I knew she was praying for me. I kept crying, 'O God, teach me. I had to change my prayer, 'O God, save me; O God, take away this burden.' But it grew darker and darker, and the load grew heavier."

The Quaker's Hat.

The first occasion on which the Quaker's hat came publicly and officially into trouble was at the Luncheon Assizes in the year 1656, before no less a person than Chief Justice Glynn.

A Marvellous Case of Education.

We find in the Boston Traveller the following interesting statement concerning Miss Laura Bridgeman: In a village in the mountains of New Hampshire the late Dr. Samuel G. Howe found the subject of this sketch, then six years old, blind, deaf, dumb, and nearly destitute of the sense of taste, scurvy fever having deprived her of these gifts.

which can be felt by the pencil point, and, when slightly pressed, leave a letter mark. In furnishing her autograph she writes above her name a Scripture text. On being asked if she realized the meaning of the quotation, "The Lord is my Shepherd," she replied, "Fully."

Stand Fast.

In the last days many shall be as "clouds without water, carried about of winds." And this is one of the special perils of these "perilous times." The winds are let loose, and are now performing their awful work of tossing hither and thither these empty clouds.

Jesus, Lover of my Soul.

The brothers, John and Charles Wesley, with Richard Pilmore, were one evening holding a twilight meeting on the common, when they were attacked by a mob and fled from its fury for their lives. The first place of refuge that they found, after having been for some time separated, was a hedge-row near at hand, behind which they hid a few minutes, protecting themselves from serious injury by the missiles that fell like hail about them.

It's His Way.

Mr. D. comes home from his day's work, weary and hungry, and therefore (he thinks it is therefore) cross. He makes himself specially unpleasant to the little family whom he ought to brighten and bless by words of cheer and love.

they would only let him run things for a while, he would show them how to do it. He is disgusted generally, and takes pains to say so. This is his way. And it is just about the most disagreeable way a man can have.

The Fear of Death.

There was once a celebrated Austrian prince and statesman, named Kaunitz, whose dread of death was so great that he would not allow the word to be spoken by those persons usually about him. Everything that suggested thought of death was kept carefully in the background.

When it became necessary to tell him of the death of Frederick the Great, a courtier spoke in his presence of communications that had been received from King Frederick William. That was the King's son, and thus he learned that the old King was dead, and his son had ascended the throne.

Danger of Riches.

A poor widow, in her poverty, like her in Scripture, had been always ready to bestow her mite freely, in the cause of charity or religion, until, by some turn in the wheel of fortune, she suddenly became wealthy, when she no longer proffered aid, but waited to be called on, and then gave only coldly, reluctantly, and stintedly.

"I Know Where He is Going."

When Philip Henry, the father of the celebrated commentator, sought the hand of the only daughter and heiress of Mr. Matthews in marriage, an objection was made by her father, who admitted that he was a gentleman, a scholar, and an excellent preacher; but he was a stranger, and they did not even know where he came from.

For the Young Folk.

As a Child.

When evening cools the favored world, And curtains out the glowing day, Comes little Two-Year-Old to me, "All weary from her baby play."

In God's Care.

(FROM THE FRENCH.)

One night, when Mr. Hansen, a rich Swedish merchant, was visiting Pomerania with his son, he took lodgings at a neat-looking inn, where many years before he had passed three days.

"That is true enough, young man; no good would come of it," replied the old woman. "You could very easily weather such a storm," said Edmund, smiling.

The Wise Choice.

A great king and warrior had died. His son, a youth of nineteen, succeeded him on the throne. His was no mean or insignificant kingdom; faithful historians speak of his subjects as "sand by the sea for multitude," while his father had left for his use a vast amount of gold and silver, besides iron, brass, timber, and stone.

I was filled with grief, and I slept, exhausted, from fatigue.

"In the middle of the night I awoke shivering and my teeth chattering. Oh, what a spectacle was before me. On all sides where my eyes rested, nothing but the water—nothing but the dreadful sea. The styes about water elves or fairies, that I had heard told by sailors, came to my mind."

"Then," interrupted Edmund, with glowing eagerness, "they reached you, and took you home—you and Nannette?" "I do not know how it was," said the old woman, whose eyes were filled with tears.

The Wise Choice.

A great king and warrior had died. His son, a youth of nineteen, succeeded him on the throne. His was no mean or insignificant kingdom; faithful historians speak of his subjects as "sand by the sea for multitude," while his father had left for his use a vast amount of gold and silver, besides iron, brass, timber, and stone.

A mistake to think that any shirt will fit like the Perfect Shirt, made to measure at 53, 52, 51, Street West.

MANUFACTURER OF COCOA.—We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps & Co. manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works in the Euston Road and Camden Town, London. See article in Cassell's Household Guide. 2883-17

Our Sabbath School Work.

Sabbath, May 7th, 1876. (SECOND QUARTER.) INTERNATIONAL BIBLE LESSON—No. 6. The Power of Jesus' Name—Acts iii. 12-26. Topic—Looking Unto Jesus.

There is none other name under heaven given among men, whereby we may be saved.—Acts iv. 12. HOME READINGS. The Lesson—Acts iii. 12-26.

The title of this lesson is "The Power of Jesus' Name." This power, as we have seen in our last lesson, was illustrated in the remarkable miracle of healing wrought in the case of the lame man. Peter has no self-seeking spirit.

He wishes to divert attention from himself to his Master. He is anxious that the marvel should be credited to proper authority. It was "the Lord's doing," and he seeks to indoctrinate the wondering crowds on this point.

The miracle had a wider reaching reference and mission than simply the restoration to soundness of limb of its immediate subject. That was a good work, but the Divine purpose embraced much more than that.

And if in his place they had desired a murderer to be granted unto them, it was all the worse for themselves. It is also very noticeable that while unsparing in his denunciation of the heinous crime which he charges upon this people, Peter's spirit is, withal, most conciliatory and winning.

It may be that, on reaching the point in his discourse to which the close of the 16th verse brings us, the preacher discovered indications of such manifest and general relenting amongst his hearers, that the case he felt required gentler treatment.

And if they would but hear Him, they would find that God had raised up a Prophet unto their brethren like unto Moses; and if they would but hear Him, they would find that God had sent Him to bless them, even by turning away one of them from their iniquities.

Medical.

DR. C. MLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, FOR THE CURE OF HEPATITIS OR LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver. PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder-blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for a rheumatism in the arm.

AGUE AND FEVER. DR. C. MLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

Dr. C. MLane's Vermifuge. Should be kept in every nursery. If you would have your children grow up to be healthy, strong, and vigorous, let them take this Vermifuge.

IS THERE A CURE FOR EPILEPSY? The subject will answer. GERRARD, Miss, June 30th—Sister H. HAWK—Dear Sir: I was afflicted with Epilepsy for many years.

ANOTHER REMARKABLE CURE OF EPILEPSY, OR FALLING FITS, BY HANCOCK'S EPILEPTIC PILLS. MONTGOMERY, Texas, June 20th, 1876.

STILL ANOTHER CURE. Read the following testimonial from a respectable citizen of Grenada, Mississippi.

CATECHISM OF BAPTISM, BY REV. D. D. CURRIE, Sec. of Gen. Conference. Enlarged Edition Now Ready. Price, per copy, 50c.

Medical.

CONSUMPTION CURED. An old physician, retired from active practice, having had placed in his hands by East India Missionary the formula of a simple Vegetable Remedy, for the speedy and permanent Cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a Positive and Radical Cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, feels it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellow-men.

DR. W. C. STEVENS, 247 1/2 Murray Block, Syracuse, N. Y. CELEBRATED OINTMENT CALLED THE "POOR MAN'S FRIEND." Is confidently recommended to the Public as an unfailing remedy for wounds of every description; certain cure for ulcerated Sore Legs, even of twenty years standing; Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Chilblains, Scorbatic Eruptions, and Pimples on the Face, Sore and Inflamed Eyes, Sore Throat, Sore Glands, Piles, Fistula, and Cancerous Humors, and a Specific for those afflicting Eruptions that sometimes follow vaccination. Sold in Bottles at 1/4, 1/2, and 3/4 each.

BEACH AND BARNICOTT, DISPENSARY, BRIDPORT, ENGLAND, and by all respectable Medicine Vendors. 240-250.

Ottawa Cancer Cure, OTTAWA, ONTARIO. By a New, but Certain, Speedy and nearly Painless Process, WITHOUT THE USE OF THE KNIFE. No Cure, No Pay.

Periodicals. THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL ADVOCATE. THE NEW VOLUME. With the first of October the new volume of the S. S. ADVOCATE begins. The constantly increasing circulation of this paper, and the increasing number of the favor with which it is received by the young folks, are very gratifying.

"PROVINCIAL WESLEYAN," of Halifax, N. S. Parties wishing to subscribe for the "Provincial Wesleyan" may send their orders to the undersigned, who will see that they are promptly forwarded to the publishers.

1876. International Bible Lessons. 1876. BERLAN LESSON LEAVES. Four pages a month, for Scholars only, 51 cents per year. The following are the rates for any number of copies, postage free.

ROYAL DIADEM. "BETTER THAN GOLD." This book is winning its way into public favor rapidly. It is a gem of a book, and of a desirable character.

BRIGHTEST AND BEST. A new S. S. Music Book, by the authors of "Pure Gold" and "Royal Diadem." Contains the "HINNY" and "DANCE" as sung at Moody and Saker's meetings in England.

Books at the Methodist Book-Room.

NEW BOOKS JUST RECEIVED AND ON SALE AT THE METHODIST BOOK-ROOM, TORONTO. CHRISTIAN THOUGHTS. A Memorial of Those Who Suffered in the Cause of the Gospel, by Rev. John Dwyer.

THE LIVING WESLEY. As he was in his youth and manhood, by James H. Egan, D.D. 298 pages; cloth, 1/5.

THE DISSECTED MAP OF THE HOLY LAND, for Sunday School Children, neatly packed in a small box, with an explanatory key, and a list of the principal places, by J. G. Holland.

THE WESLEYAN DEMOSTRATIONS. Comprising the Sermons of the Rev. John Wesley, with a Sketch of his Character by the Rev. J. B. Wakeley, D.D.

THE RISE OF THE DUTCH REPUBLIC. A History of the Republic of the Netherlands, by J. M. J. Molloy, D.O.L. Cloth, 2/6.

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Books at the Methodist Book-Room.

MORRISON'S COMMENTARY ON THE GOSPEL OF ST. MARK. 8vo. cloth, pp. 606. 3/6.

THE NEW BOOK OF ILLUSTRATIONS. A Treasury of Sacred Meditations, Anecdotes, and Illustrations, in Verse, Prose, and Drama, by Rev. Wm. Walker, D.D.

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A NARRATIVE of some of the Lord's Dealings with George W. Mumford, by himself. 12mo. cloth, 4 Books in 2 vols. 1/5.

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Agents and others remitting money for the Guardian, will please bear in mind that, in addition to the name of the person, we require the name of the Post Office, and in case of change, the name of the Office from which the change is to be made.

All letters containing payment for the Christian Guardian, S. S. Advocate, S. S. Banner, or for Books, together with all orders for the same, should be addressed to the Book-Steward, Rev. S. ROSE.

All Communications intended for insertion in the Guardian should be addressed to the Rev. E. H. DEWART: and when enclosed in business letters to the Book Room should invariably be written on separate pieces of paper.

Christian Guardian AND EVANGELICAL WITNESS.

TORONTO, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, 1876.

THE WESLEYAN MONUMENT.

The erection of a monument to John and Charles Wesley in Westminster Abbey, of which some account will be found on our first page, is an event of more than ordinary significance. It has lessons that may be profitably pondered. It is another remarkable instance of future generations rendering to worthy men the meed of praise which was denied them by the passion and prejudice of their own times.

We venture to hope that this liberal and kindly act of Dean Stanley may be taken as a sign of a growing liberality, and of a more friendly disposition towards Methodism. Certainly, such an event could hardly have taken place much earlier than it has occurred. When Southey wrote the life of Wesley, many of his friends thought he had chosen a subject not worthy of a man of his literary reputation.

Those who have visited Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's Cathedral must have been struck with the extent to which these cathedrals are occupied with monuments to Warriors, Statesmen, and men who had won their renown in different departments of secular life.

who quicken the religious life of the people, and instruct them in the things that relate to personal godliness. It is not the work which wins the world's loudest applause and highest honours that exercises the most powerful influence upon the well-being of men, or is most highly prized in heaven.

Worldly wise fools who sneer at sin and salvation, as unreal fancies of disordered minds, may despise such earnest, godly work, as shallow and fanatical. But they see things differently in heaven. There is a different standard of judgment in the chancery of the skies, where there is joy in the presence of the angels of God over one sinner that repenteth.

TRANSFERS.

A brother writes, asking for an explanation of the law respecting the transfer of ministers. We have, on former occasions, very fully given our views on this subject, and have really no new light to impart. The Transfer Committee was intended to be a bond of connexion, unity, and to exercise its powers as the interests of the Church might demand.

to invite him? and unless there is some good reason against it, why should not the Transfer Committee send him? A Church is not more likely to ask for a minister out of their own Conference than for one in it. It is said, that for a Church to invite a minister from out of their own Conference is practically to say there is no minister within their Conference that they deem fit to be their pastor.

MATERIALISTIC EVOLUTION AND SIN.

Modern scientists generally place a low value on metaphysics, and all branches of intellectual philosophy. The material they regard as synonymous with the real—the metaphysical, as synonymous with the unreal. All the doctrines respecting the moral and spiritual nature of man must be brought into harmony with the conclusions at which they have arrived in the study of the phenomena of the material world.

The term SIN is one that is wholly eliminated from the vocabulary of modern scientific philosophy; yet it undeniably represents one of the most obscure facts of life and consciousness. It cannot be expunged by prejudice, or explained away by sophistry. This sense of right and wrong, resulting in condemnation and conscious guilt when the law of right is violated, is as wide as humanity.

growth really explains the cause as well as the history of life upon the earth,—and also with the radical idea dominating the view of Matthew Arnold and the modern Dutch school of Theologians—that there is nothing but an abstract ideal which is higher than man, that religion is only 'morality touched with emotion,' and God an expression for a stream of tendency, 'not ourselves that makes for righteousness.'

ASSYRIAN DISCOVERIES.

It will be remembered by many of our readers that some years ago Mr. Layard, in prosecuting excavations at Konyunjik, discovered one of the rooms in which the royal library of Nineveh had been buried for more than twenty centuries. These records were made on tablets of wet clay, with some sharp instrument, and afterwards baked in a furnace.

It would be impossible, in this brief article, to give even the most cursory glance at the interesting facts which are brought to light in Mr. Smith's volumes, and other recent publications on the same subject. These discoveries have been a real resurrection of facts and persons, long buried out of sight.

VICTORIA COLLEGE.

It will be seen by a communication in another column that one of the most enthusiastic meetings ever held in the interest of Victoria College, took place in the Alumni Hall of the Institution, on Thursday last. The Rev. J. H. Johnson, M.A., was engaged in Cobourg, under the sanction of the Board, endeavoring to bring up the subscription required for the contemplated Hall of Science to \$15,000.

which they were held, these texts fixed and stereotyped the style of Babylonian literature; and the language in which they were written remained the classical style in the country down to the Persian conquest.

The religious faith and feeling of these ancient Assyrians, as revealed in these chronicles, are very remarkable. They believed that man had a spiritual nature, and that the soul would live after the death of the body. They believed in a state of happiness and a state of misery in the future, for the good and the bad.

ON THE WAR-PATH.

The Baptist of last week favored us with an article the spirit and style of which could not be justly characterized without using terms more disparaging than elegant. It founders angrily through two columns of denunciatory fault-finding with the GUARDIAN and Methodism; but does not offer a shred of argument to prove the Scripturalness of Close Communion.

AN INTERNATIONAL DIFFICULTY.

A serious international disagreement has sprung up between England and the United States, respecting the claim for the extradition of Winslow, the Boston forger. The British authorities refuse to surrender Winslow, unless an assurance is given by the American Government that he will not be tried for any other crime except that for which he is extradited.

THE AMERICAN ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

Our friends of the American M. E. Church have been holding their spring Conference at a number of points. The New York East Conference, just closed, was presided over by Bishop Harris. Among those present was Rev. Daniel De Vinne, aged 84, who had begun his ministry in 1810.

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look place. This tribute from the students is certainly a noble one, unparalleled, so far as we know, in the history of Canadian Institutions, encouraging to those who have the management of this Institution, and calculated greatly to stimulate others in contributing to its support.

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delphia Zoological Gardens, and the running of Sunday excursion trains to the Centennial grounds.

There is a good deal of truth in the proverb that a wise man sometimes changes his opinion, a fool never. It is remarkable how extensively a feeling of false consistency with opinions, that are often crude and unwarranted, has to do in preventing the growth of human intelligence.

The comments of the Canadian press on the death of the Rev. George McDougall indicate a feeling of universal sorrow at his loss. The Winnipeg Free Press states that he "has been known to go single-handed and alone into a whiskey trader's camp, armed only with his patent as a magistrate of the Dominion, and spill their Indian poison on the ground, passing out through a crowd of strong men cowed before the quiet dignity of a noble man doing his duty at the risk of his life."

One of the peculiarities of Mission Work in Japan is that the Missionary has to contend with Modern Infidelity as well as with Ancient Heathenism. The Japanese who are renouncing the superstitions of Shintooism, are met by the plausible speculations of Materialistic Philosophy.

An interesting case of guardianship has recently been decided in England. When Lord Amberley, son of Earl Russell, died, he left, as is known, one Mr. Douglas Spalding guardian over his young children, with power to appoint his own substitute or successor.

feel that it was cruel to bring the children up in anti-Christian principles, it becomes a delicate question, under what circumstances, for what reasons, and in obedience to whose judgment is the desire of the parents of orphan children to be overruled?

An exceedingly interesting obituary notice of Mrs. Hannah Bristol, wife of the Rev. Coleman Bristol, is received, but late for publication in this week's issue.

The death of Dr. Orestes A. Brownson is announced by telegraph from Detroit. Dr. Brownson was one of the most distinguished thinkers in the country. He was famed alike for great ability, sincerity and earnestness, and for the variety of religious faiths which he held from time to time.

On Sunday, the 16th, at Russell Hall, Montreal, the Rev. Mr. Chiniquy administered the holy communion to about one hundred and twenty persons, mostly converted within the past year.

The decision of the supreme Court of Missouri in the case of the heirs of Madame Le Marquis de Kenrick is one of more than ordinary importance. Madame Le Marquis maintained during her life a church and school at Old Mines, Washington County, Missouri.

A correspondent writes us from Cobourg: The students of Victoria College were asked to raise \$100 towards the building fund, as the canvass had failed to raise the full amount by \$475.

The Young Ladies' Association of the Metropolitan Church of this city are announced to hold their Annual Social Reunion on Friday evening next, the 28th.

Since the death of the lamented Dr. Lore, the Northern Christian Advocate has been edited by the Rev. O. H. Warren. We have often admired and commented upon the able management of that paper in the hands of Mr. Warren and are not surprised to learn that the Northern New York Conference has just expressed by a unanimous vote its desire for his continuance by the General Conference in the position he has filled so well.

The English correspondent of the N. Y. Christian Advocate furnishes the following items of information: The author of the skeptical work, "Super-natural Religion" is Mr. Pusey, a nephew of Rev. Dr. Pusey.

The Niagara Conference of the M. E. Church of Canada has just been in Session in Hamilton. We had prepared a notice of its proceedings, which pressure on our space prevents our publishing. This we regret.

McDUGALL MEMORIAL FUND.—The Rev. John Potts thankfully acknowledges on behalf of the above Fund the following amounts:—

Table with 2 columns: Donor Name, Amount. Includes Thomas Van Buren, Ottawa, \$10.00; One who sympathizes, 5.00; Mrs. W. F. Adams, 5.00; Maria Strondu, per Rev. E. Brodie, 5.00.

A notice of the Anniversary Services of the Berkeley St. Church of this city, conducted by the Rev. C. Chiniquy on last Sunday and Monday evening, is unavoidably held over till next week.

LITERARY NOTICES.

Thrift. By Samuel Smiles. Toronto: Bellford Brothers. This is a book from the author of "Character and Self Help," and is likely to reach equal popularity with them.

The New Englander, for April, is on our table. This is one of the best American Theological Reviews we know. The first article, "Reasoned Realism," by Lyell Adams, Esq., is a review of George Henry Lewis's "Problems of Life and Mind."

With its May number, St. Nicholas begins a new serial story, "The Cat and the Countess," translated from the French by Thomas Bailey Aldrich, and illustrated with vignettes by Hopkins.

The Atlantic Monthly, for May, brings with it the final chapters of Mr. Howells' "Private Theatricals," which has attracted many readers, and will cause an eager demand for this number.

In the May number of Scribner, Col. Ething of the Committee on the restoration of Independence Hall, discusses the "Portraiture of William Penn." The illustrations include the famous Penn Treaty Picture, by West; Penn in Armor, at the age of twenty-two, (from a rare engraving on steel); Admiral Penn (the father of William Penn), and the newly discovered portrait of William Penn, a copy of which was recently added to the National Museum.

PERSONAL.

A notice of a presentation to the Rev. Jas. B. Fawcett will appear next week.

The Ottawa Free Press, of last week reported that Rev. W. J. Hunter was then seriously ill.

Dr. Jeffers was announced to lecture last night in the Grafton Town Hall on "Our New Dominion."

Rev. J. E. Betts preached a sermon on Temperance in the Bradford Methodist Church last Sunday evening.

Mr. Geo. H. Case, son of Rev. Geo. Case, of London, successfully passed his final examination before the Ontario Medical Council, at its recent session in Toronto.

Dr. W. C. Palmer was recently married to Mrs. Sarah A. Lankford, sister of his late wife, Mrs. Phoebe Palmer. Bishop James performed the ceremony.

Rev. W. R. Parker, M.A., preached a memorial sermon for the late Rev. Geo. McDougall, in the Dundas Street Centre Church, London, on Sunday morning last.

Previous to the departure of Mr. Charles McLean, from Kintore, for another part of the circuit, a number of his friends "surprised" him, took tea, spent a pleasant hour together, read a note, addressed, and departed, leaving their best wishes and a pretty china tea-set for Mrs. McLean.

London (Ont.) papers speak in terms of deepest sympathy of the death by accidental shooting, on Good Friday, of Mr. Thomas Keessack. His funeral was very largely attended, some 300 members of the order of Oddfellows and over a hundred carriages being part of the cortege.

The sidewalks were lined with spectators as the sad procession passed from the house to the cemetery.

Rev. P. Rigg, of the British Wesleyan Conference, who is associate delegate with the Rev. W. B. Pope to the approaching General Conference at Baltimore, has arrived in this country.

On Monday morning of last week Dr. Rigg was introduced to the New York Preachers' Meeting. Thence he passed on to Montreal, Ottawa, Kingston, and Toronto, staying over Friday night in this city, the guest of Rev. John Potts.

Saturday Dr. Rigg proceeded to Hamilton, preaching in the Centenary Church on Sunday evening. We understand Dr. Rigg proceeds to Chicago this week.

BRIEF CHURCH ITEMS

An interesting work of grace is reported from Black Creek, Prince Edward Co. A full report of the Tilsonburg re-opening services will appear next week.

There is a gracious work in progress among our people in Chatham. Believers are greatly blessed, and many sinners are turning to the Lord.

Interesting and successful revival services have been in progress in the Berkeley Street Methodist Church of this city during the past few weeks.

A successful social was held on the 13th inst. in the Newmarket Methodist church, with the usual accompaniments of vocal and instrumental music, readings and refreshments.

A memorial sermon for the late Rev. Geo. Douglass was preached at Drummondville, Niagara Falls, to be replaced by a handsome brick building this summer. The pastor, Rev. John Ridley, has already secured nearly \$2,000, so that the work will commence immediately.

The London Free Press says: We understand that the Morrill Templars are negotiating for the purchase of the Clarence Street Methodist Church for the purpose of fitting the same up as a temperance hall. It is stated that the price asked is \$4,000.

On Sunday evening Rev. L. Tovell preached the funeral sermon of Miss Mary J. King, whose sudden death on the previous Sabbath was chronicled in our columns. There was a large attendance and an impressive service.

A concert was held in the Dundas Town Hall on Wednesday evening last on behalf of the S. S. Fund of the Methodist Church there. The programme was a good one and the attendance excellent. The concert was under the management of Mr. Thos. Clarke.

Nearly one hundred persons have been received into Church fellowship on the Yonge Street North Circuit (Richmond Hill) since last Conference; and although there have been many removals, etc., during the year, the statistical exhibit of the circuit will show a good net increase. All the funds are in advance, some of them largely so.

We learn that the King Street Methodist Church, Ingersoll, has undergone considerable internal change—the pews, both in the galleries and the body of the church, being splendidly upholstered with rich material, and the wainscoting, &c., being handsomely grained. The entire cost is about \$1,000, and the church is certainly now very comfortable and inviting.

The Cowansville Observer says that the revival meetings that have been going on at Sutton for the last three weeks, continue with marked success. The meetings have been ably conducted by the Revs. Fowler and Ganner, Mr. Johnson, a member of the Young Men's Christian Association, Montreal, and Mr. Sanderson, a young and talented lawyer, a member of the Vermont bar.

The Quebec Morning Chronicle says of the Montreal Conference: This Conference, consisting of 219 ministers, will meet in this city on the third Wednesday in June. Of this number 180 are expected to attend. The Ladies of the Methodist Church are successfully engaged in providing suitable places of entertainment for the ministers expected.

The Metropolitan Church grounds are having a number of improvements made upon them, additional to those of last year. Some new sodding is going on, and as soon as the season will allow McGill Square will undergo a number of changes calculated to beautify its appearance.

An urgently needed crossing has been laid on Church Street, opposite one of the eastern gates. Tidings of revival successes continue to reach us from the Eastern Conferences. Bermuda sends gratifying intelligence. Prince Edward Island does the same. And so of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

The last number of the Halifax Wesleyan furnishes a number of items of progress from different points—Hantsport, Bathurst, Avondale, Wilmot, etc. We rejoice with our brethren in the East over these indications of the Divine presence through their work.

The Hamilton Times says that on last Wednesday evening an entertainment was given in the Wesley Church, which for interest and downright joyousness has not been surpassed in this city for many a day. The cosy lecture hall was well filled, and a most choice programme was faithfully and efficiently carried out.

The pastor, Rev. W. Stephenson, occupied the chair, and by his geniality, wit and humor, kept everyone thoroughly at ease. The programme consisted of readings, recitations, music and refreshments.

The Belleville Intelligencer states that tenders for the erection of a new Methodist church in Trenton are to be received up to the 10th of May. The new edifice will be located on a beautiful and commanding site in West Trenton, not far from the old church. It will be of brick, 50 x 30, with basement the full size of the building, making a fine lecture room with a number of class rooms.

Heating will be by hot air. A tower and spire about 150 feet high will be erected at the southeast corner. The seating capacity of the church will be about 550, without galleries.

The young men of the Methodist Church of Oshawa held their seventh annual social on Good Friday evening. Tea was served in the lecture room, after which the meeting in the church was called to order by Rev. J. G. Laird. The programme consisted of readings by Mr. Harris and recitation by Mr. Higginbotham, recitals on the organ by Miss Wellington, and music by the several members of the choir. A good deal of the musical programme was to have been furnished by ladies and gentlemen from Whitby, who did not however appear. The local choir ably supplied the deficiency.

The Rev. James Hughes, of Colborne, writes: The revival in this village, which you noticed last week, still continues with unabated vigor. About eighty persons have presented themselves as penitents, nearly all of whom have been converted. Mr. Locke is a faithful pastor, and as a revivalist is perhaps second to none in our Conference.

We have also the aid of Mr. Fawcett, the assistant teacher in the Grammar School, a local preacher, who has been the honored instrument in bringing many of his pupils to Christ. I never knew this Church so thoroughly aroused and earnestly at work.

The Belleville Free Press says that the concert and tea at the Bridge Street Methodist Church on Thursday night of last week was well attended. The supply of edibles was most generous. The concert was more than gone. Mr. White, who touched the audience with his marvellous skill, and the variety and capacity of the organ elicited approval by the most marked quiet during his playing and hearty approbation at the close of each selection. The far-famed Tandy brothers, of Kingston, shared in the honors with the organist, and worthy rivals they were with voices round and full of melody, carefully trained and most judiciously used. They recited and received the most hearty applause. The entertainment was of the highest class and excelled any that preceded it.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE

There are sixteen thousand seven hundred and forty-nine Wesleyan Methodists in Jamaica. During the past two years there has been an increase of six hundred and eighty-four.

A London Sunday-school boy of fourteen has been studying Italian, so that he can preach the Gospel to the organ-grinders. He has begun by giving them copies of the New Testament.

William Bradlaugh, a brother of the lecturer, was converted in England during Mr. Moody's Cow Cross Mission. He is now working zealously at the Bethany College, in Western Virginia, founded by Alexander Campbell.

While Dean Stanley lives many an English Nonconformist will find it hard, even though liberal, to assail an Establishment which the Dean loves so well, and adorns with gifts and graces so rare.

The thirty-seventh session of the English Old Testament Revision Company was held March the 24th. The revisers took into consideration the suggestions of the American Committee on the Book of Deuteronomy, and carried on the revision of Jeremiah as far as the 21st verse of the 44th chapter.

It is stated that the Centennial Commission has given to the Pennsylvania Bible Society the right to build a Bible Pavilion in the Centennial Exhibition grounds for the purpose of circulating the Scriptures in all the languages which will be represented at the Exhibition.

In the year 1700, there were three ministers in the United States bearing the Presbyterian name; in 1776, one hundred years ago, there were one hundred and thirty-three ministers; now all the different Presbyterian ministers number eight thousand ministers, nine thousand churches, and one million members.

On the 25th of May next the union of two leading English Presbyterian Churches—the United Presbyterian and English Presbyterian—will be consummated at Liverpool, the place where their respective Synods are to assemble in annual meeting. The Rev. Dr. Anderson, of Morpeth, is to be chosen as the first Moderator of the United Church.

Methodist families are engaging the private boxes, loges and stalls at the Academy of Music as "reserved seats" for the session of the General Conference. By this novel plan it is supposed that a fund can be secured sufficiently large to pay for the rental of the building. The edifice is one of the most extensive, costly, and sumptuous of its class on the continent.

Rev. D. D. Nighawander, of Granby, P. Q., Congregational minister, died on Monday of last week, after a short illness of typhoid fever. He had charge of the church there but three or four years, yet he had gained the universal esteem of his hearers, as well as many others with whom he came in contact. A funeral service was held by Rev. Dr. Wilkes, of Montreal, on Wednesday, and his remains were carried by train to Stonville, Ontario, to be buried by the side of those of his young wife, who died less than a year ago.

At the meeting on behalf of Wesleyan Methodist Education held in Exeter Hall, Dr. Punshon complained that the Roman Catholics were using the national funds to teach history in which Protestantism is held up to reproach. For instance, it is taught that the Universities were founded by Roman Catholics, but were taken possession of by Protestants, that Thomas a Becket and Sir Thomas More were martyrs to the cause of truth. Dr. Punshon also complained that the children were taught the Ave in school.

An American exchange says, that the old city of St. Augustine, Florida, within the last three or four weeks has been visited by a religious awakening, such as it never experienced before. Religion has become the theme of conversation in the home, in the places of business, and by the wayside. Many of the Indian warriors who are held as hostages in the forts attend the Sunday services, and although they do not understand our language, they have caught the inspiration of the awakening, and say the Great Spirit has touched the heart of the red man.

Bishop Keener, of the Southern Methodist Episcopal Church, writes from Mexico a very encouraging account of the progress of Protestant missions in that republic. Mr. Hutchinson, the Presbyterian Superintendent, reports forty points at which he is operating. The Southern Methodist Church in the capital has seventy members. It owns \$18,000 of property, and has seven pastors.

The Methodist Episcopal Church has in all Mexico fourteen preaching places, eight Spanish and seven American preachers, \$63,500 of property, and a printing-press. The Protestant Episcopal Church is also well organized and prosperous.

At a meeting of ministers in Shaftesbury Hall, Toronto, on Monday week, Rev. John Potts, presiding, the following resolution was unanimously adopted and ordered to be circulated among ministers of all denominations for their signatures thereto:—"That whereas the due observance of the Christian Sabbath is essentially associated with the best interests of morality and religion, and whereas in ordinary cases funerals and religious services are inconsistent with the due observance of that day; therefore, the ministers of the city would call upon the Christian people to refrain from and discountenance Sabbath funerals, except in cases of absolute necessity, and, for themselves, they feel called upon to withhold the sanction of their presence and service from funerals held in disregard of this principle."

At the Convention of the Free Baptists of New England recently, the "Relation of the Free Baptists to the liberal movement in the larger Baptist body" was discussed. The following resolutions were passed by a unanimous vote:—"Resolved, That we recognize the privilege and inalienable right of all persons who, through faith, have been redeemed from their sins by the death of our Divine Lord, to commemorate, in the observance of the Lord's Supper, that sacred death, and that we hail with pleasure the progress the free communion sentiment is making in the larger Baptist body. Resolved, That by the surrender of the prohibitory rule among our brethren in the larger Baptist body, respecting the access of recognized saints of God to the Lord's Supper, they will remove the most serious obstacle to our union and co-operation with them in fellowship and Christian work."

The Ormston (P. Q.) New Dominion says: The bricks for the new Methodist church at Franklin Centre have been nearly all drawn. Mr. Darby, of Durham, we understand, has contracted for the brick-work and plastering.

CURRENT NEWS.

Information has been received of a rising of the natives at Delagoa Bay, South-eastern Africa. The Queen has returned from her visit to Germany.

The farmers of Manitoba are busy ploughing and sowing. The Red River is open. Despatches from Bagdad and other places in Asiatic Turkey show that the plague is spreading to an alarming extent.

The war estimates included in the Spanish budget, to be laid before the Cortes on Saturday, amount to some \$70,000,000.

The Dunkin Act has been carried in the township of Plympton, Lambton county, and in the township of Hinchinbrook, Frontenac.

Mr. Thompson is reported to be at work on an out to the Prince of Wales on his return from India.

Fifteen pilgrims were drowned last Thursday while crossing the river Vienne near Paris in France.

Influential members of the moderate party in Spain declare that Queen Isabella and Queen Christina will shortly return and reside in Spain.

The united population of the British Colonies, exclusive of India, during a late debate in the Imperial Parliament was placed considerably over thirteen millions.

To guard against transfers, holders of free tickets to the Centennial Exhibition Grounds will be required to have their photographs pasted on the backs of them.

The Pall Mall Gazette's Dublin special says: "It is pretty certain that the emigration from Ireland for 1876 will be the smallest since 1851. It was only 51,462 last year."

Two Mormon missionaries from the United States arrived in Tasmania the latter part of January. They commenced their mission by holding services in Hobart Town.

A proclamation has been recently issued by the Sultan of Zanzibar, forbidding the passage through his territory of slave caravans on their way to the Somali coast.

The privilege heretofore accorded to American steamers to carry passengers and cargo between ports of the Dominion, has been withdrawn by the Ottawa Government.

Chief Justice Harrison, addressing a Grand Jury at Hamilton, on Monday, alluded to the ill ventilation, want of conveniences, and defective design of the court-houses of the Province.

A portion of the presents made to the Prince of Wales in India will be exhibited at the new Indian Museum, South Kensington, and the remainder in the Bethnal-green Museum.

Napanea, the leading temperance town of the Province, has three licensed taverns, and the owners of these have all been heavily fined for selling liquor on Sunday.

There was a large demonstration in Hyde Park last week in favor of the Tichborne claimant. It is estimated from ten to twelve thousand persons were present.

Joseph Blair, a Methodist minister of North Vernon, dropped dead at Quailton, Ind., on Sunday week, of heart disease, at the close of a funeral sermon, as he turned to sit down.

Tenders will be called for immediately for excavating and grading that portion of the Thunder Bay branch of the Canada Pacific Railway extending from Cross Lake to Rat Portage, also for track laying on a portion of the same section.

The Wesleyan Chapel at Sowerby, erected in 1798, has been completely gutted by fire. The organ, a fine instrument, the cost of which, when completed, would be about £350, and everything inflammable within the building was destroyed.

The statue of President Lincoln, in Washington, dedicated April 14th, was made in Italy, and is considered a fine work of art. Its cost, \$17,000, was defrayed by the contributions of the colored people of the United States.

The ill health of Cardinal Antonelli, the Vatican Prime Minister, again excites serious apprehensions. The Pope was closeted with him a long time on Friday. He is now past his seventieth year.

Count Cavour's secret and confidential correspondence with foreign statesmen has been discovered recently. There are eleven autograph letters of Napoleon III., eight of Prince Bismarck, and three of Prince Gortschakoff among the documents.

Professor Nordenskjöld proposes undertaking a second expedition to the regions north of Siberia in the course of next summer, in order to explore the estuaries of the great Siberian rivers. The Professor proposes returning by way of the Behring's Straits.

According to the Mark Lane Express, wheat from India and the East is crowding low class grain from America and Russia in the English market. The Suez Canal has opened the way for the Asiatic farmer to the corn exchanges of Europe.

An extra of the Canada Gazette, issued last week, contains an Order-in-Council for the restriction and regulation of the importation of cattle and other animals, on account of a contagious disease prevailing in many parts of Europe. The importation of cattle from Europe is prohibited, except at Halifax, St. John and Quebec, and all importations through these ports are to be subjected to a rigid quarantine.

Successful experiments have been recently made in France with a view of determining whether lines could be sent ashore from a stranded vessel by the aid of pigeons. The pigeon from the wrecked vessel, when set free and naturally flying to land, is able to convey a thread four hundred feet long, and two-thousandths of an inch in diameter. People on the shore, by pulling the string, obtain a cord, and at length a strong rope, by which communication is had with the ship.

The Queen will contribute the following works of herself and members of her family to the Centennial:—Twenty-six etchings by Her Majesty; two table napkins by the Queen; a banner screen embroidered by Her Royal Highness Princess Beatrice; a table-cloth embroidered by the Princess Louise of Hesse and Princess Christina of Schleswig Holstein; and four drawings of flowers by Her Royal Highness Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne.

The sixty-first birthday of Prince Bismarck was celebrated on April 2nd. The Emperor paid a visit to the Prince which lasted half an hour. The Crown Prince also congratulated Prince Bismarck personally. The Empress, determined to be first, sent her congratulations early in the morning by the Countess Hake, the dame du Palais. From all parts the Chancellor received, as usual since 1870, congratulations and presents.

emotions of pleasure. Her illness was long and painful, but was borne with Christian resignation, knowing that life to whom she had committed the keeping of her soul, was faithful, and would perform unto her all his promises.

They are all walking in the same path, and seeking the same home in heaven; and thus, the dead that die in the Lord are blessed, and their works and influence do follow them.

Whose maiden name was Bunker, the wife of the above W. Shaw, was born in the State of New York, and came to Canada with her father, who settled in Glanville in Shaw's neighborhood.

Elizabeth Adelaide Lyons. The subject of this brief notice departed this life in full hope of a glorious immortality, October 27th, 1875, in the fourteenth year of her age.

Major John Lawrence (of Edwardsburg). He was born in the township of Augusta, on the 12th day of July, 1786, and died on the 2nd day of January, 1876, in the 90th year of his age.

Helps to Acts. For the Second and Fourth Quarters of the International Sabbath School Lessons.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Dull, heavy headache, obstruction of the nasal passages, discharge falling into the throat, sometimes profuse, watery, acrid, thick and tenacious.

James Nawash (Indian). Died on the Indian Reserve, Cape Croker, the 8th of January, 1876. James Nawash was one of the oldest and most faithful of Indian converts.

Susannah Shaw. Whose maiden name was Bunker, the wife of the above W. Shaw, was born in the State of New York, and came to Canada with her father, who settled in Glanville in Shaw's neighborhood.

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