

cantankerous persons may affect to argue against the keeping of a Day of Rest, as incumbent on mankind, and try to make it dependent on his acceptance or rejection of the Jewish or Christian faith, and so denude it of its universal claims to respect and obedience. It is however very evident that it was designed as a link between man's fall from a state of innocence, to his return to allegiance and the restoration to him of the enjoyments from which he by sin was deprived. The fact that mental and physical vigor is promoted by a weekly suspension of its daily activity is evidence of the benign regard our Creator has had for our well being in making this appointment. The mode of its first announcement is a plain proof that, as our Lord said, "the Sabbath was made for man"—that, without regard to his opinions on other matters, his station, or the circumstances by which he is surrounded, this blessing is intended to be enjoyed by all men without exception, in all lands, and in all ages. It is no arbitrary injunction, but is given in the most effectual mode of teaching—by example; immediately on completing the work of creation "God blessed the seventh day and sanctified it. Taking this general view of the Sabbath law, without turning aside to the questions of when it should begin and end, or the sanction by which the first day is substituted for the seventh of the Jews, which are not difficult of solution to the earnest Christian inquirer, we may feel thankful that we have our lot where the Day of rest is recognized and respected. When the observance of a Rest-day is taken as so intimately connected with the other fragment of Paradise, the marriage law—the permanent connection of one man with one woman till death them to part—we may well hold to it with a tenacity commensurate with its immense value.

We are no less thankful that in this land there is no connivance at any infringement of the marriage relationship. Woman's rights are well protected; perhaps there are few countries where so much provision is made to prevent injustice being done to her, in matters relating to the protection of her person and property. Doubtless there are cases in abundance of immoral practices, and evidence of a low estimate of the value of virtue and chastity is frequently seen; yet whatever of immorality may exist, it is not chargeable to the law of the land.

No restrictions are placed upon the due observance of the marriage rite as in many countries. We have recently had a fearful exhibition of the consequences of a non-observance of the divine injunctions respecting these two institutions. France with its combination of Roman Catholicism and Infidelity has perhaps rivalled every nation of Christendom in its profanation of the Sabbath, and also in the license given to vice and profligacy. What have been the consequences? The answer to this question has been written in blood and fire, national poverty, and distress. It is unquestionable that these sins have been the source of the terrible scourge laid upon that country.

The long continued effort to evade the natural results of hostility to God's law has enfeebled as well as demoralized a large portion of the people, and rendered the women in large numbers unfit to preside over what should be their "homes."

The life of gaiety of the Parisians had its intermission by a more vigorous and determined pursuit of folly at the theatre on Sunday, so that double rates were commonly obtained for the Sunday performances. The church going in many cases was but a variation of sight seeing rather than a time of public teaching of God's Word, and enlightened spiritual devotion. The ignoring of a large portion of the Sabbath, doubtless had much to do with Parisian scepticism and immorality.

These two institutions—the Sabbath and Marriage—are the great elevators of humanity, raising earth nearer to heaven, and preparing the inhabitants of this working world for the "Rest remaining," and woe to that people who trample them under foot. Much more might be said on this matter. It may form the subject of the reader's reflection. Due regard to laws, made and provided for the protection of both institutions, it may be seen, is far reaching, and of vast importance to all men, and especially to the followers of Him who is become "Lord of the Sabbath."

WESLEYAN METHODIST.—The recent Conference of this body held in St. John, appears to have been an exceedingly pleasant one. The presence of delegates from the United States and

Canada Conferences, was a source of much interest to the assembled brethren of the Lower Provinces. The proposal of the Canada Conference for the formation of a Union with the Eastern Conference was fully reciprocated, and a resolution passed for the appointment of a Committee to confer on the subject and report next year.

An editorial in the Wesleyan of last week says, "The gratifying increase of membership found to have resulted from the evangelical toils of the year was of course, regarded as a cause of devout thanksgiving to the Giver of all good. Yet considering the largeness and the faithfulness of the Divine promises, the richness and fullness of the Divine offers of mercy to man, the extent of the instrumentality employed, and the powerful influences of the Holy Spirit obtainable in answer to fervent prayer, the increase was not so great as it ought to have been. Nevertheless upon being ascertained it elicited many expressions of gratitude to Him who had given it.

The very large demand made by the exigencies of the work for an increase of laborers in the evangelical field lying within the boundaries of our Connexion awakened mingled feelings of pleasure and regret—pleasure that so many doors of usefulness were being opened for the preaching of the Divine word—regret that it was for the moment impossible to enter them all for want of a sufficient supply of preachers. That supply, however, it was believed would ere long be forthcoming in consequence of the call for volunteers from England and elsewhere which the Conference authorized a Committee to make in its name. The Lord of the harvest will be intrusted to trust out laborers into His vineyard, and he will doubtless graciously respond to the entreaty,

Law-breakers, even if they be official personages professing to administer the law, should be punished. Perhaps the influence is more salutary when punishment is inflicted for such unfaithfulness of trust than it is upon open simple lawlessness. The following case of this nature is from the July number of the National Temperance Advocate:—

"A short time ago, steps were taken by the friends of temperance in Pittsburg to expose the corruptions of the county Commissioners of Licence. The result was, an excitement created in the city when the disclosures were made public; and it was shown that, in almost every provision, the license liquor law was evaded. Not satisfied with carrying a large number of cases to the courts where the decision of the commissioners was reserved, the temperance men continued their examinations a little further, and found that two of the three commissioners had, in a number of instances, received bribes from rum-sellers—at least, they thought so. Charges were made against Commissioner Mr. Jonathan Neeley and W. H. McGee. They were brought to trial, and each pleaded guilty to four counts in the indictments; and on Saturday Judge Stowe, after an admirable address on the heinousness of the offense, said, "As a warning, the court felt it their duty to impose the severest penalty under the law in this case." The ex-commissioners were then each sentenced to pay a fine of \$2000, pay the costs of prosecution, and undergo an imprisonment in the county workhouse for a period of twelve months! The sentence, the papers say, fell like a thunder-bolt upon the crowded court room.

So much for persevering temperance efforts, and fearless, upright judges!"

"WHICH ARE THE SAVAGES."

The Christian Weekly, a beautifully illustrated paper published at New York by the American Tract Society, is a lively outspoken paper on all subjects—social, political and religious. Under the above title in a late issue, it attacks the Indian policy of the U. States Government, and states a most painful fact with regard to the mode in which the aborigines are treated in the western territories. Here are its statements:

"The United States government reserves certain lands in the far West for such Indians as choose to maintain friendly relations with us. In such a reservation in Arizona there was, in April last, a camp of about five hundred Indians. They had claimed the friendship and sought the protection of the United States. For this they had relinquished something of their original freedom, and they naturally supposed a government representing thirty millions of people could guard them adequately from unprovoked attacks. But the event proved them too confiding, and it will not be strange if it prevents effectually all such confiding in the future. On the 30th of April last, at daybreak, a body of armed United States citizens came upon the unsuspecting camp. They massacred in cold blood—it is not known how many. Sixty-three dead bodies have

been since found; over a hundred are dead or missing. Some may have been carried off as prisoners. The rest of the encampment have made good their escape from the dangerous protection of the United States government. The official report expresses a very natural doubt whether "it will be possible to induce them to return."

If a record of the massacres of Indians by the whites and of whites by the Indians, could be placed in parallel columns, it is doubtful which would be the longest and blackest list. "It is all very well," said the lion to the hunter, "for you to call us ferocious beasts. But supposing I were to write a natural history, what then?" If a north American Indian were to write a history of his race, would he not be justified in representing the Anglo-Saxons as a race of savages?"

One of our correspondents in the Eastern part of the province writes:—"We were glad to see the report of the Western Home Missions in the Messenger. Would it not be more satisfactory to subscribers if those Missions were published more frequently."

Notices, &c.

RECEIVED FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS. June 1st, 1871. Nictaux Church by Deacon C. Felch. \$ 9 10 Col. by W. F. Armstrong. 159 75 June 24th. Col. by W. F. Armstrong. 25 00 A. T. BAKER, Treasurer.

THE MINISTERS' INSTITUTE AND CONVENTION AT YARMOUTH.

Dear Brother,—Will you be kind enough to announce in the Messenger that the Ministers' Institute connected with our Convention will meet with us on Tuesday morning, Aug. 15th; at 9 o'clock, Drs. Cramp, Crawley, Tupper, Sawyer, Hovey; brethren Davis, McKenzie, Carey, Wilton, the writer, and others have been selected as lecturers.

The Convention will be opened on Saturday morning, Aug. 19th, at 10 o'clock. The greater part of the previous day will be occupied by Boards in preparing their work for the public meetings.

As we expect a large attendance at the Institute and Convention, the brethren who intend to be present will please send me their names as soon as possible. Lodgings will then be prepared for them, and they will be immediately notified of the fact in the "Messenger" and "Visitor."

Yours truly, G. E. Day. Yarmouth, June 17, 1871.

News of the Week.

The Bazaar held last week in Mason Hall by the Ladies of the Granville St. Church, was every way worthy of the object in view, and of those who had it in charge. The tables were laden with articles of beauty and utility, and much good taste was shewn in the manner in which they were displayed. The refreshment tables were unusually rich in substantial viands. The sale was continued through the afternoons and evenings of Thursday, Friday, and Saturday. The weather was unpropitious a part of the time, but the ladies succeeded in disposing of a large portion of their articles. We understand that upwards of \$1200. were received, or about \$1000, clear of all expenses. The bazaar was well conducted, and we hope that the efforts of the ladies in behalf of a new chapel will be ably seconded by the whole church and congregation.

ARRIVAL OF FOREIGN WAR SHIPS.—The Austrian training ship "Novara," a fine frigate of 60 guns, arrived in our harbor on Saturday afternoon and exchanged salutes with the Citadel and the flag-ship "Royal Alfred." On Sunday afternoon the United States frigates "Constellation" and "Saratoga" arrived from Annapolis, Maryland. The ships are on a cruise along the Atlantic coast. They will remain here about ten days, and then sail for Eastport, Maine.

SHIP ON FIRE.—Ship Golden Fleece, 1535 tons, Capt. Bray, of and from Boston for Bombay with a cargo of ice, put into this port on Thursday evening, on fire, in the hold. The fire is supposed to have been caught from a spark of a pipe or cigar falling on the sawdust and shavings in which the ice is packed, while the vessel was loading at Boston. Water was poured into the hole constantly, from six o'clock on Thursday evening, but it was not until two o'clock Friday, when she had twenty feet of water in the hold, that the fire was subdued. About midnight on Friday the fire again broke out, and water had to be applied to extinguish it. Most of the water has been pumped out of her. The ice in the forward part of the ship having melted, her stern has grounded.

PERSONAL.—His Honor Sir Hastings Doyle, Lieutenant Governor &c., has arrived home and taken up his residence at Government House, which has been thoroughly renovated. Mr. Hugh Allan, of the Allan steamship Line, accompanied Gen. Doyle, and is the guest of the latter.

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.—The annual examination of the pupils of this institution took place on Saturday afternoon at Temperance Hall. His Worship the Mayor occupied the Chair. The several classes, beginning with those of the lowest grade, were put through a variety of exercises consisting of the writing of simple phrases, compound sentences, and exercises in geography, natural history, etc., with the most satisfactory results, some of the pupils displaying a remarkable quickness of perception. A somewhat novel feature was introduced to the notice of the audience in the shape of a class, that for a short time has been receiving instruction in articulation, some of whom are already able to pronounce the vowels, and to utter a few other sounds with considerable distinctness.

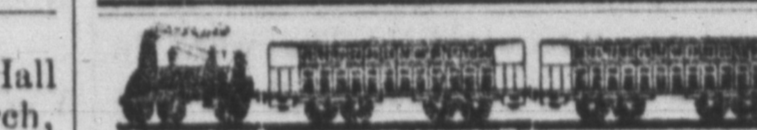
This closes the 14th Session of the Institution. Since its organization 184 pupils have been received from all parts of Nova Scotia and the neighbouring provinces. Altogether, the teachers and the public have great cause to be thankful for the success of the institution which has been, and will be the means of effecting an immense amount of good.—Chronicle.

DEATH OF CAPT. CHEARNLEY.—We regret having to announce that a despatch was received here yesterday conveying intelligence of the death at Boston, on Sunday, of Lieutenant Colonel Wm. Chearnley, who recently went to the United States for the purpose of having a tumor removed from his throat. The deceased gentleman was highly esteemed throughout this province in which, by his gentlemanly demeanor and benevolent disposition, he made a host of friends who will heartily sympathize with his family in their sad bereavement.

All the ships of war, hitherto engaged in protecting the fisheries, may soon be expected to rendezvous at Halifax, whence the larger proportion of them will probably leave for home.

The Quarterly Meeting of the Grand Division of Sons of Temperance of Nova Scotia will be held in Liverpool, Queens County, on Wednesday, 2nd August, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

THE HOWE FAMILY.—A grand meeting of the Howe family is to take place at Harmony Grove, South Framingham, Mass., on the 31st August. To this beautiful "Harmony Grove" every person bearing the name of Howe or How, as well as every one connected by ties of marriage with this family, or descended from this family, is most cordially invited, and for the purpose of spending the day above mentioned. The Hon. Joseph Howe has consented to deliver the oration, which will be followed by speeches from distinguished members of the Howe family, among whom may be mentioned the Hon. William Wirt Howe, Judge of the Supreme Court of Louisiana; the Hon. Timothy O. Howe, U. S. Senator, of Wisconsin; Dr. Samuel G. Howe, of the San Domingo Commission; the Hon. Henry Wilson, U. S. Senator, of Massachusetts, and many others. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe will, in addition to an address, furnish an original poem for the occasion. The meeting is free to all who bear the name of Howe or How.



NOVA SCOTIA RAILWAY. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, 1871.

Commencing Monday May 15th, 1871

Table with columns for Stations, Passengers and Freight, and times for Halifax, Windsor, Annapolis, Truro, and Pictou.

Table with columns for Stations, Mixed, Freight, and Passengers and Freight, for Pictou, Truro, and Annapolis.

Stages connect at Truro with morning train for Amherst, connecting there with Intercolonial Railway, and with E. & N. A. Railway to St. John, N. B. and with Stages for Pugwash, Wallace and Tatamagouche.

Connections are made at New Glasgow with Stage Line to Antigonish, Strait of Canso, Sydney and Cow Bay and Sherbrooke. The steamers of the P. E. I. Navigation Company, connect with Trains at Pictou for Charlottetown, and other ports in P. E. Island, and for Hawkesbury and Port Hood, Cape Breton, and with the Quebec and C. I. P. Steamship Co.'s steamers for Quebec, Montreal, and all intermediate Gulf Ports.

Through tickets issued at A. & H. Creighton's, Hollis Street, Halifax, and at the Railway Ticket Office, Richmond.

Geo. Taylor, Genl. Supt. Railway Office, 8th May, 1871. 4 ins.

WANTED. Three female attendants for the Insane. Address, stating age and nativity, W. W. Godding, Supt. State Lunatic Hospital, Taunton, Massachusetts, U. S. A. June 28.

WINDSOR AND ANNAPOLIS RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE No. 8. COMMENCING 15th MAY, 1871.

Table with columns for Stations, Passengers and Freight, and times for St. John, Annapolis, Roundhill, Bridgetown, Paradise, Lawrence town, Middleton, Wilmot, Kingston, Morden Road, Aylesford, Berwick, Waterville, and Coldbrook.

STATIONS. Express 1st class only. Passengers and Freight. Passengers.

Table with columns for Stations, Express 1st class only, Passengers and Freight, and times for Halifax, Windsor, Pictou, Falmouth, Mount Denison, Hantsport, Avonport, Horton Landing, Grand Pre, and Wolfville.

Do leave... 11 50 3 35 75 Coldbrook... 3 55 79 Waterville... 12 10 4 15 82 Berwick... 12 20 4 25 87 Aylesford... 12 40 4 40 88 Morden Road... 12 55 5 10 94 Kingston... 1 00 5 30 98 Wilmot... 1 15 5 40 101 Middleton... 1 30 5 50 107 Lawrence town... 1 30 6 05 110 Paradise... 1 45 6 15 115 Bridgetown... 1 45 6 40

NOVA SCOTIA Boot & Shoe Factory 22 & 24 GEORGE STREET. (North-end of Provincial Building).

THE Subscriber begs respectfully to intimate to his Friends, and Public generally, that having fitted up his Establishment with the Latest and most Improved Machinery, and having secured a STAFF of SUPERIOR ARTIZANS, he is now in a position to manufacture BOOTS AND SHOES, which for VARIETY, QUALITY, STYLE, FINISH AND CHEAPNESS cannot be excelled by any goods offered in this market, whether Dominion, English or American.

BOOTS AND SHOES, at all Prices. BOOTS AND SHOES, in all sizes. BOOTS AND SHOE made after the latest French, English and American designs. Examine for yourselves, compare with other Goods, and if found worthy, encourage Home Manufactures.

WHOLESALE BUYERS

Will find our Terms Liberal, and we assure them that their interests will receive our best attention. GEORGE S. YATES, Halifax, N. S., April 24, 1871. May 3

In Press, to appear about August 1st. EMERSON'S SINGING SCHOOL.

THE above named book will contain about 144 pages, and will be filled with valuable materials for the use of singing-schools; namely, an Elementary Course, a good variety of secular Music, and a number of Church Tunes and Antiphons. Now prepare to revive the Singing School! Musical Conventions for Advanced Singers! The old-fashioned, genial Singing School for beginners! Send stamp for specimen pages. \$8.00 per dozen. OLIVER DITSON & Co., Boston. G. H. DITSON & Co., New York. July 5th. ius.