

The Family.

MARY MAGDALENA.

"Magdalen" Exalted.—HERBERT MEAKING.

BY L. A. A.

She waked at last—the wanderer 'midst the tombs.

From the dark night, the sevenfold chain of woe.

To the deep mystery, of being, waked At Jesus feet, to wash them with her tears;

And ere the memory of that long night Of woe and anguish passed away forever,

The song of Mary's heart rose up to heaven.

"I heard thy voice in its deep pity poured, Jesus of Nazareth, when round my head

The snare of evil gathered, then I knew Not thee, nor light, nor holiness, nor truth,

Whiter wider darkness 'er my helpless head Gathered its horrors, yet thou wouldst have

saved Me even then from woe and guilt and shame.

"But I have sinned,—how deeply, deeply sinned Thou only knowest, my Father's God—

Lifting rebellions arm against thy mercy And Jesus thine all unclean! unclean!

But made thou hast marked thy weary wanderer— Thy light has pierced my darkness, thou hast led

Mary low down her head into the dust To wash thy feet with tears, anoint thy head

for burial.

"O, my Saviour, thou hast called Me blessed—I the vilest of the vile—

Hast made my name a monument of hope To those who shall from error look to thee.

From woe as fearful as my soul hath known, And thou hast chosen me—even me—to tell

Thy resurrection from thy grave and death, Above all accents—and all tears.

—From New Dominion Monthly for January 1871.

THE LAST DECADE.

With the 31st of December, 1870, closes a decade of years that can be said, without exaggeration, to stand unrivaled in the known account of time with respect to the importance of the events that make up the sum of its history.

"O, if I had only a praying father to pray over me that night, and ask God to keep his son from going astray, I would have been where I am to-day."

"After the first sin it is so easy to add a little more. By learning to swear more boldly I was thrown into the company of boys who were still more wicked, and it was not long before I found myself planning, with others, to rob orchards and hen-roosts."

"From this I went on until, by the time I was a man, I was ready to undertake almost any sinful deed it strong inducements were held out. But I will not weary you with my story; it is a long and wicked one. What I want to impress on this little boy's mind is, never begin to do wrong."

"We went away and left the old man; but his story was not forgotten."

THE BOY THAT STUCK TO FARMING.

Farmers' boys are not the only ones who make thrifty men, though to begin with they have much in their favor. A writer in the Farm Advocate does not like the idea of so many boys getting sick or ashamed of agriculture, and despising the old country homestead when they grow up.

"When I was a boy my first savings of ten-cent pieces, earned by Saturday afternoon work for school kept half a day on Saturday then—were expended in buying a better calf. Then I worked on and paid my father a certain sum each month for keeping."

"When the calf was one year old I traded it for two steer calves, and now I had to put in good and strong to pay for their keeping; but I occupied all my spare time in teaching these calves to work in the yoke, and at one year they would give and haul as well as old oxen, and my father paid me for their use in leading the team for breaking in his two and three-year olds."

"Again, I had a piece of ground each year after I was fourteen, that I could work and plant on shares; and if I wanted help, why, I had to give two days of my time to the hired man's one day. I grew just what my fancy and reading dictated, and from the proceeds I dressed as well as any boys now."

"I always had some time to play, time to read, and now look back with love and pleasant thoughts to the old farm and the farm hand who taught me how to use tools, and whipped me when I neglected to drive the team out straight at the end of the furrow in plowing."

"This remembrance of my own boyhood has always induced me to favor all items of encouragement to boys on the farm; and I believe, if agreement at home was generally practised, we should have more good farmers, and less broken-down merchants, or loafing, hanging-on, time-serving clerks, ready for anything except honorable labor and usefulness belonging to the highest order of civilization."

what people will say about us, if we are doing what we think is right."

"Then there are a great many cowards in the world," said Hattie, "and I suppose I am one. But you mean to be brave, and wear your old bonnet," and Hattie smiled as she said it, for she evidently meant to ridicule Nellie's idea of bravery."

"I don't think it necessary to be very brave to wear a last year's bonnet," replied Nellie. "I am sure that it is not a great cross to me, although I do not like to be laughed at by anybody than you do. Mother says she can't afford a better one, and that is enough for me to know, to be satisfied with what I have."

"Now, Nellie did not really know, that she was a brave girl in deciding to wear a bonnet that she had worn for a year. But she was the bravest girl in the neighborhood. Hattie—poor little mincing coward—was afraid somebody would laugh at her if she did not have a bonnet as gay as a peacock's tail, and be in height of fashion. She had no courage to say, 'Let others think as they please, I shall do what others think best.' Poor weak thing! Suppose every body should take it into their heads to go without bonnets, she, of course, would not dare to do otherwise, and so she would go bareheaded. How much nobler is Nellie, who dares to follow her mother's counsel, though she may not appear quite so fashionable! Yes, she is the genuine brave girl, unlike thousands who stop and ask, 'What will be thought of this or that? What will Mrs. A. or Jimmie B. say about me if I do this and so?'

"I see you have your little boy with you," said he, "and I would like to tell you something of my story, for my downward course commenced when I was no older than he. I had a good mother, but she died when I was very young, and although I remembered some of her teachings, I did not have her hand to guide me when I went astray. One day I was playing marbles in the street with some of my playmates, when one of the boys said, 'Let's play for keps!'

"So for fear they would think I was not the real interest of history is concentrated at and some few periods, during which events take place that forever alter color and control the world's course. Such periods were the decade of years that began with the crossing of the Rubicon by Caesar (c. 50-40); the decade in which occurred the fall of the kingdom of Granada, the discovery of America, the first voyage to India by the Cape of Good Hope, the intermarriage of the royal houses of Austria and Spain, and the invasion of Italy by the French (1490-1500); the decade that began with the meeting of the Long Parliament (1640-1649); the decade that followed the passage of the Stamp Act (1765-1775); and that which followed the last meeting of the States General of France (1789-1799). All these periods were full of events, great in themselves, and greater in their consequences; and yet the most striking of them all—that which marked the fifteenth century closed—was not so rich in events as the decade that is just being added to the sum of departed time. There hardly anything that can move the sympathies of men, or excite their wonder, that has not occurred since the beginning of the year 1861. Mighty empires have been overthrown, old dynasties have fallen, great interests have been uprooted, the most ancient of temporal politics has ceased to exist, new nations have been created, wars of unparalleled proportions have been waged with new weapons, and on new military principles, continental railways have been laid down, obstacles to maritime commerce have been cut through or removed, remote nations have been brought into daily intercourse through telegraphic cables that lie at the bottom of the seas and over which men once were afraid to sail, and great discoveries and inventions in science and in art have added vastly to the means at man's command to reclaim that earth over which he has the promise of dominion on condition that his exertions shall show him worthy of such supremacy. To match the seventh decade of our century, it is probable that we should have to take the greatest of modern centuries, even the sixteenth, to which belongs the Reformation, and which saw the beginning of those changes the fruition of which was reserved for our own time, and for the next age.—C. C. HAZELWELL, in Harper's Magazine for January.

HOW HE FELL.

A Gentleman who remembers visiting a State prison with his father, when a boy, writes to the Central Advocate, the following sad story of one of the inmates, who told it for his benefit.

"One old man particularly attracted our attention. He seemed to wish to talk to my father, so we sat down."

"I see you have your little boy with you," said he, "and I would like to tell you something of my story, for my downward course commenced when I was no older than he. I had a good mother, but she died when I was very young, and although I remembered some of her teachings, I did not have her hand to guide me when I went astray. One day I was playing marbles in the street with some of my playmates, when one of the boys said, 'Let's play for keps!'

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A BRAVE GIRL.

There are not many brave girls about in these days, but the girls say that they please to the contrary. We have been watching to see how they maneuver, and this is the conclusion which we have come to. Many of them are real cowards; they are afraid to keep on the right side of truth. They may not be afraid of the dark, nor of dogs and spiders, but they are afraid to do what they think is right.

"There was Hattie Stone, a bright-eyed, intelligent, sprightly, lovable creature, sitting by her mother, who was turning her Winter bonnet with gay ribbons and beautiful feathers, when Nellie Larkin, one of her playmates, called, 'Is that your bonnet?'

"Yes," replied Hattie. "Isn't it pretty?" "It is very pretty, indeed, I think," answered Nellie. "Mine is a poor-looking thing beside that."

"Are you going to have a new one?" "No; mother says my old one must answer this Winter, with a little repairing, and I think it will, myself."

"You will be the only girl in the meeting-house with an old bonnet on," continued Hattie, "and that will make you feel badly."

"No, it will not make me feel badly at all," said Nellie. "I like your new bonnet very much, and at the same time, I am contented with my old one."

"Well, I should be afraid that people would laugh at me when everybody else had new bonnets," responded Hattie. "I want to look as well as the rest."

"Mother says it is cowardly to be afraid of

to pass unimproved. If we farmers do not mean to remain open to the charge so often made against us, that we do business in a haphazard way, and must have more system; we must plan to do this thing and that, and not be governed by chance merely. What would we think of the mariner who would allow his ship to drift here and there at the mercy of the waves, or the merchant who should neglect to import or otherwise provide for the supply of goods for his store? Those who succeed the best in any business are those who calculate well, and then carry out their plans faithfully. What we should be glad to see every farmer do, is this: study to know what the best paying crops are, the kind of soil to grow them upon to the best advantage; the kind of manure to use, and how best to apply it; the best time and mode of planting, and how to have all done in the most economical manner. The profits of farming are not large, but steady and sure. There is no danger of making fifty or even twenty thousand dollars at a stroke, nor is there danger of losing that amount, as with a speculator. This is one of the advantages of farming over many other kinds of business. The stormy days, as well as the long evenings, are favorable times for the farmer to lay his plans. Let us not be content to farm it as our fathers did, but use the means to gain all the light we can, not only from experience, but from papers and books that may come in our way; and, with all the improved machinery that has been invented for our use, we may reasonably hope to succeed and get a good living, and something more against a rainy day.—Zion's Herald.

God's Providence, are after all the kindest, and that their brother has been called from the service of the Lord here, to higher, holier service in the better world."

"Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord." WILLIAM CLAWSON, Circuit Steward, Saint John N. B., 19th October 1870.

"Dear 'Auntie' Finch, the sister-in-law of the late Rev. Wm. Wilson, after a very short illness from inflammation of the lungs, died last night, at Summerside, P.E.I., about 10 1/2 o'clock."

Having been personally acquainted with the deceased for only a few months, I may say that to know her was to greatly esteem and love her. Her enlightened Christian conversations and suggestions were to me exceedingly profitable. Whenever her strength permitted, she was with us in the social means of grace; and some of her prayers in our ordinary prayer meetings are remembered with delight and profit. During the Week of Prayer she was with us one night, and most intelligently and fervently presented to God the subjects designated for prayer and exhortation for that evening."

She did not apprehend death at all from her indisposition. As usual, her hope was buoyant and her feelings exuberant. She soon sank, and at last "fell asleep." The uplifting and transplanting was performed so gently by the Vine Dresser that the nature seemed to suffer no check at all. "Like Moses," God did her "to himself convey, And kissed her raptured soul away."

She had, with her brother-in-law, removed some twenty-one times in the hitherway. Her last removal, like her brother's, and so soon succeeding it, was to the Better Land, and her station, like his, is near the royal throne of Him whom she loved, and at whose feet she delighted to linger. May our ultimate removal be similar, and may our station be near her throne, and to the conquering Lamb be glory, power, and dominion forever. J. McC. FULTON, Summerside, P.E.I., Jan. 13, 1871.

Obituary.

MR. HENRY GRAHAM. Was born in the County of Fermanagh, Ireland, and died in the City of St. John, Oct. 7th 1870, aged seventy years. Bro. Graham having been blessed with pious parents, enjoyed the advantage of a religious training. He, from childhood, was thoughtful and sedate, never addicted to open vice, but remarkably moral. About the fifteenth year of his age, under the preaching of John Nelson, a local preacher, he became deeply convinced of sin, and under that conviction, by godly repentance and self-renouncing faith, he sought and obtained "the pearl of great price," the knowledge of salvation by the remission of sin. Thus early, and for a few years, he enjoyed the blessedness of the new life, and rejoiced in a pardoning God. But these happy days passed away. The withering effects of the cares of the world, and the deceitfulness of the flesh, dampened the ardor of his zeal, destroyed to a certain extent, his relish for religious exercises. Yet the Holy Spirit did not altogether forsake him;—the voice of conscience was constantly heard within; so that, after a short time spent in this unhappy state, he was easily led, by the solicitations of the Rev. Wm. Finley to re-join the Methodist church, to which he became strongly attached, and remained a faithful and devout member until the day of his death.

It is not our design to write a history of Bro. Graham's life, but to indicate the chief points of his character. It is not pretended that he was free from infirmities and defects. Of these he was often painfully sensible. He deeply mourned over whatever he discovered to be defective in his religious character and attainments, and earnestly and prayerfully sought the removal of all that was contrary to the mind of Christ.

Bro. Graham was a man of true piety. He was not demonstrative. He made no loud and boastful profession. But he had the calm enjoyment of settled peace, and for the last fifteen years of his life he held uninterrupted fellowship with the Father, and with His Son Jesus Christ.

As trustee and Chapel Steward he was faithful in the discharge of his duty, often making self-sacrifice to subserve the interests of the church. As a class leader he was useful, the kindness of his disposition won for him the esteem of the members of his class. He tried to help on the feeblest; was patient towards all, and grieved much when any of those under his care forsook the fold. As a husband and father he was affectionate and indulgent; as a neighbor kind and obliging; whilst as a man of business he was characterized by uprightness and sincerity. His Christian principles appeared in every relation, and he sought to recommend religion by his actions, as well as by his words.

During his last sickness, which was of a few months duration, he at times suffered much, yet he murmured not, but was patient and resigned. When lying on the house and his bed, he frequently addressed words of counsel to those who were admitted to see him, urging upon them the necessity of, at once, seeking an interest in Christ. In a parting interview with an esteemed Christian friend, he said "I had thought you would have reached our Father's house before—I will welcome you home." His greatest trial was to give up his wife and three children to whom he was strongly attached; but faith in God enabled him to resign them to his care, who has promised to be a judge of the widow and a Father to the fatherless. In him the love of the Lord Jesus Christ was now more than ever manifested. We were, therefore, Parents, concerned for the religious welfare of their families, will welcome it to their homes, and thus God's men and women seeking to elevate and bless their neighbors, will promote its circulation.

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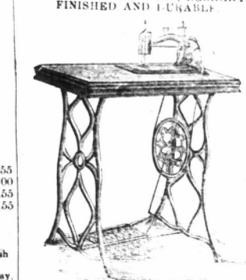
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Extract from Dr. T. N. H. Introduction. The animated and intelligent nature of the remarkable production, New Cyclopaedia of Illustrations, has induced me with the request for an introductory notice of its history. I have examined a few portions of the work with admiration and pleasure. I am sure that its illustrations will be agreeable and instructive to read the whole with the same attention if I had the opportunity. It contains a vast amount of matter, and is distinguished by an order, a uniformity of plan, and a compactness of arrangement, which is well adapted to its purpose. It is a most valuable and interesting work, and one which has never before been published in any language. It is an elegant large octavo volume, bound in extra quality paper, with a beautiful border in extra quality paper, and is a most valuable and interesting work, and one which has never before been published in any language. It is an elegant large octavo volume, bound in extra quality paper, with a beautiful border in extra quality paper, and is a most valuable and interesting work, and one which has never before been published in any language.

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Provincial Wesleyan Almanac. JANUARY, 1871. Full Moon, 6th day, 5h. 30m. morning. Last Quarter, 14th day, 2h. 42m. morning. New Moon, 23rd day, 9h. 17m. morning. First Quarter, 28th day, 9h. 10m. morning.

Table with columns: Day, Sun, Rise, Sets, South, Sets, Halifax. Rows for 1st to 31st.

1000 KILN DRIED PANEL DOORS. Also following dimensions, viz: 7 1/2 x 6 1/2, 10 1/2 x 6 1/2, 10 1/2 x 8 1/2, 12 1/2 x 6 1/2, 12 1/2 x 8 1/2, 12 1/2 x 10 1/2, 14 1/2 x 6 1/2, 14 1/2 x 8 1/2, 14 1/2 x 10 1/2, 16 1/2 x 6 1/2, 16 1/2 x 8 1/2, 16 1/2 x 10 1/2, 18 1/2 x 6 1/2, 18 1/2 x 8 1/2, 18 1/2 x 10 1/2, 20 1/2 x 6 1/2, 20 1/2 x 8 1/2, 20 1/2 x 10 1/2, 22 1/2 x 6 1/2, 22 1/2 x 8 1/2, 22 1/2 x 10 1/2, 24 1/2 x 6 1/2, 24 1/2 x 8 1/2, 24 1/2 x 10 1/2, 26 1/2 x 6 1/2, 26 1/2 x 8 1/2, 26 1/2 x 10 1/2, 28 1/2 x 6 1/2, 28 1/2 x 8 1/2, 28 1/2 x 10 1/2, 30 1/2 x 6 1/2, 30 1/2 x 8 1/2, 30 1/2 x 10 1/2, 32 1/2 x 6 1/2, 32 1/2 x 8 1/2, 32 1/2 x 10 1/2.

WINDOWS. 1000 WINDOW FRAMES AND SASHES, 12 lights each, viz: 7 1/2 x 8 1/2, 10 1/2 x 8 1/2, 10 1/2 x 10 1/2, 12 1/2 x 8 1/2, 12 1/2 x 10 1/2, 14 1/2 x 8 1/2, 14 1/2 x 10 1/2, 16 1/2 x 8 1/2, 16 1/2 x 10 1/2, 18 1/2 x 8 1/2, 18 1/2 x 10 1/2, 20 1/2 x 8 1/2, 20 1/2 x 10 1/2, 22 1/2 x 8 1/2, 22 1/2 x 10 1/2, 24 1/2 x 8 1/2, 24 1/2 x 10 1/2, 26 1/2 x 8 1/2, 26 1/2 x 10 1/2, 28 1/2 x 8 1/2, 28 1/2 x