

THE BEAUTIFUL FLOCK.

TUNE: "Heralds of Zion," in Garlands of Praise.

"Where is the flock that was given thee, thy beautiful flock."—Jer. xiii. 20. Shepherd Divine to thee we will raise, Our joyful song of worship to day; For thou dost call to thy welcome fold; All who thy voice obey. Let the children come, let them rejoice; Pastures rich the Shepherd doth provide: Where are the wandering, weary and lost? Call them: tell them—Jesus, their Saviour died. "Beautiful flock," is the name he gives, When with our friends and teachers he pleads—"Where is the flock that was given thee?" And what its urgent needs. Let the children come, &c. Heralds of Zion to you he speaks, To all the people he still doth call—"Where is the flock that was given thee?" He speaks to each and all, Let the children come, &c. "Where is the flock?"

For he laid down his life on the tree; "Where is the flock," by perils best? He asks of you and me, Let the children come, &c.

MIRAMICHI FINANCIAL DISTRICT MEETING.

This District was advertised to meet last Wednesday, at Newcastle; but the very severe storm of the preceding day prevented some of the brethren from travelling, so that it had to be postponed until Thursday morning. On Thursday morning all the ministers were present, with the exception of Bro. Lodge, who is recovering from an attack of Diphtheria, and for whom much sympathy was felt and expressed. Only two lay-members were present, Bro. Jas. J. Anslow, Newcastle, and Bro. Blake, from the newly-formed Tabusintac Mission. All the usual business of a Financial District Meeting was done in a thoroughly careful manner. There seemed, on the part of all, a strong desire to have everything done, both according to the spirit and the letter of the discipline. Brethren Parker, (the Financial Secretary) and Howie (along with the chairman, of course) were most earnest in their attempts in this direction. Much care had been previously given to the estimates of income and expenditure of the missions, yet every item was carefully reviewed. There was a general determination to help the Missionary Society by asking no more from the committee than was absolutely necessary to work the several mission circuits. Because of the extra effort made on the Derby circuit to erect a parsonage, it was specially recommended for a grant for one year for rent. Considerable time was spent in arranging for Missionary deputations, so that as little expense as possible with efficiency might be involved. Earnestly and heartily was the Relief and Extension Fund discussed. Unanimously it was resolved to carry out the instructions from the mission rooms. Bro. J. Prince was invited to spend some weeks in the district, visiting all the circuits if possible, and desirable. The eight ministers of the district showed their faith in the scheme by promising between \$300 and \$400. The devotional part of the sessions was a very prominent feature and was found to be highly refreshing. The morning session was opened by the reading of scripture by the secretary, and prayer by brethren Howie and Colwill. The afternoon session was opened by Bro. Tippet, leading in prayer. The kindness, courtesy and general efficiency of the chairman, Bro. Teed was acknowledged by a hearty vote of thanks.

MINISTERS AND TOBACCO.

After the regular business was finished, and before the district was closed, an informal conversation took place in reference to ministers using tobacco. The conversation was participated in by all the brethren present. It was felt that a very serious injury had been done in this district by some of the ministers who had been stationed in it, using tobacco. Sad, very sad testimony was borne to this statement by some of the brethren. All agreed that the time had come when more attention should be given to the examination of probationers for the ministry on that matter, and that the discipline should be most vigorously enforced. In strong terms, the conduct of some young men (who cease using tobacco just before the District Meetings, and then commence again soon after) was denounced. All the brethren agreed that they would not vote for any preacher that they knew was in the habit of using it. Some went beyond this and said that they were ready to form a league which would not vote for any minister being elected to any Conference office whatever, so long as he showed such a damaging example to our young people. Bro. Parker closed the meeting by pronouncing the benediction.

SABBATH SCHOOL CONVENTION.

On Wednesday evening a Sabbath School Convention was held. The attendance was not as large as it ought to have been. Rev. S. T. Teed took the

chair. Music, at certain intervals, was furnished by the choir. The chairman's paper dealt with the general work of the Sabbath School. It claimed that the religious training of the young is the natural work of the Church. While it is the duty of the church generally it is our special duty. We are pledged to this work by our Protestant Arminian creed. We neither put our trust in ceremonies nor are we troubled by an unalterable decree respecting infant salvation. The religious training of the young is the duty of the present times. The New Brunswick School Law is in active operation. The children of this Province are receiving for better or for worse what is practically a secular education. The insidious pernicious influence of what is called free thought was alluded to and urged as a reason why the young should be religiously trained. This is the foe of our common christianity. The need

OF THE SUPPLY OF SUITABLE TEACHERS.

was referred to. This work has been placed on too low a level. Sabbath School work has been regarded as the lowest work of the Christian Church. It demands, however, the best mental and spiritual talents of the church. The need of personal consecration was spoken of. The Teacher is called to hand down undimmed and untarnished the glorious heritage of truth which our fathers have preserved for us. Teachers are the guardians of the youth of our land. The above is only an outline of a very useful paper. After a few remarks from the Rev. Isaac Howie on the importance of the Sabbath School, which he claimed was a home for the young and a nursery of the church, Rev. S. E. Colwell read a paper "on the best means of profiting and interesting the young." The religious and moral training of the young have been left largely to the Sabbath School. First, there should be something pleasing about the manner of the teacher, and about the tones of his voice. Kindness was declared to be the readiest way of gaining an influence over the young. Different dispositions of scholars must be studied. Teachers must be interested in what they teach. They must feel it. Teachers must understand what they attempt to teach. Impress upon the scholars that the path of duty is the safe path in life. Endeavor to inspire a reverential fear for all that is sacred. Lay great stress upon the most important doctrines of our holy religion. Do not represent religion as a cool, lifeless, something. Give the scholars a better, and a correct idea of religion. Offer all your work to God.

Rev. G. Steel followed with a paper on "the qualifications of a successful teacher, and some remarks on the art of teaching." Love for the souls of the scholars, because of the love of Christ, was declared to be the first and most important qualification. A regular and a punctual attendance came next as qualifications. Without prayer nothing would be accomplished. The blessing must come from God. On the art of teaching several things were recommended. Short exercises were said to be a necessity to keep the youthful mind from being wearied. Illustrative teaching was strongly urged. The presentation of the same truth in a variety of forms was spoken of. Object lessons—as maps, Blackwood's &c., were recommended. Questioning and constant repetition were declared to be necessary. Attention should be secured as much by what is said as by any direct effort to obtain attention. Rev. H. Penna pronounced the benediction. Aug. 25, 1879. G. S.

PREACHING THE WORD.

I have said that your whole work is to consist of the ministry of the truth as it is in Jesus. This being so, a leading place must needs be assigned to the public preaching of the Word. This is not indeed the whole of your work, as some ministers would seem to imagine; so far from it that there are feeble preachers who in a long course have proved themselves far more useful ministers of Christ than others who have always preached much abler sermons. Nevertheless, the power of the pulpit must ever be one of the grand forces of the Christian ministry. And here the first prerequisite of an effective pulpit ministry is that, having Gospel truth to tell, be it more or less, and be it in style and substance more or less excellent, the preacher should at least be able to fix attention, and to produce a favourable and permanent impression. Without this power the ablest and best thought-out discourses are profitless and vain. What excellent summaries of theological truth, nay, what earnest and able reasoning and pleading have I heard, the one fatal fault of which as sermons was that the tone, the manner, the delivery were such as to make it quite impossible for most persons to feel anything but impatience and weariness in hearing them. To listen was beyond the hearers' ability, and the only impression produced was just the one least to be desired. Whatever you may say in the pulpit be sure to speak it naturally, earnestly, engagingly. Avoid as far as possible recitation of prepared

sentences and paragraphs; but if you must recite, in whole or in part, beware that your tone be not that of a memoriter reciter, betraying to the practised intelligence or the hearers you would most desire to impress the fact that you are repeating something you have learnt by rote. Even though your passages be verbally composed and committed to memory, let them be so made your own by close and thorough mental assimilation, by intense sympathy with the truth they express, by present realization of their meaning and of the living relation of your audience with yourself and with the truths you are teaching that they may be uttered with the full force of personal conviction with a perfect transfusion of your soul into the words you speak. So did David Stoner preach, and so said Dr. Colwell. If you cannot so commit to memory, and so repeat what you have committed as to make it these your own

words effective, it were much better that, like some of us who have never had such power, and like such preachers, as the late Dr Hannah, you should lean to speak without memoriter verbal preparation, out of the fulness of the understanding, the power of general recollection and the warm sympathy of the heart under the suggestion and influence of the present need, the present circumstances and occasion. At all events, avoid as the greatest hindrance to acceptance and usefulness an indistinct, monotonous, unemotional, or in any way unnatural delivery. The feeblest, exhorter who can speak persuasively and profitably for twenty minutes to a plain congregation is worth more as an average preacher than a minister with such a delivery, whatever may be his ability or accomplishments as a divine or a sermon writer.—Rev. Dr. Riggs.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

THE reinforcement sent out to Uganda, Central Africa, by the Church Missionary Society, consisting of three missionaries (one missionary returned on account of ill health), has reached the lake safely. The party made the journey by way of the Nile. King Mtesa gave them a most cordial welcome.

THE Protestant missionaries of Yokohama and Tokio have addressed a memorial to the Japanese Government, asking for a modification of the Passport laws. As it is now, any missionary or other foreigner must procure a passport for every journey, and in case the trip is interrupted he must get a new passport assuming it. The memorialists ask for yearly passports of the Empire.

It is intimated that the solution of the troubles of the Reformed Church of France may be found in cutting loose from the State. An assembly, in which all the bodies in France will be represented, is to meet in Paris in September, to consider whether such a step is necessary and expedient. The proposal of an independent synod, in which all evangelical churches shall join, is meeting with much favor.

THE crows and vultures of modern materialism, who study physiology and psychology over the same corpse, by their native and repulsive analyses—that is the clever descriptive phrase used by a writer from Concord, Massachusetts, who is glad that the self-conscious and pessimistic investigators of the Kingston-Clifford type stayed away from the Concord Summer School of Philosophy and Literature.

ACCORDING to the representations of Rev. J. F. Hurst, D. D., the hearers of the word in the city of Edinburgh have attained to the ideal. Dr. Hurst says: "One thing strikes all strangers from America here in the public services—the people come to hear the gospel just because it is the gospel. They do not seem to care who is to preach, or what is to be his theme; but they come and listen for the reason that it is the Word."

PERHAPS the most remarkable exhibition of pluck and promptness on record is that of a man's son recently at Hoths, Ill. It is said that the father, Thomas Harland, lighted a slow match leading to a blast, and signalled to be drawn up the shaft. He struck a projection and was thrown back to the bottom of the shaft, where he lay with a rib broken. Realizing his father's peril, Harland's young son, slid down the seventy feet of rope, lacerating his hands terribly, but reaching the bottom in time to tear the match from the fuse and prevent the explosion.

There are in Great Britain eight societies, laboring for the conversion of the Jews, and on the continent of Europe a dozen more. These societies have incomes amounting altogether to about \$500,000 and employ now, probably, about 250 agents, Christian and Christianized Jews. The oldest and most prominent British society is the London Society for the Propagation of Christianity among the Jews, which occupies 34 stations, embracing the principal Jewish centres in Europe, and all around the Mediterranean Sea, and in Abyssinia employs 86 agents, and enjoys an income of about \$200,000.

CONTEMPORARY OPINIONS.

"THE SCOTT ACT."

THE RECENT JUDGMENT IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

It is an indisputable maxim, illustrated in all spheres of life, that the growth of what is excellent is slow. All great reforms have had times of reaction, delay and discouragement. But the work done in spite of opposition, and to meet a real, practical necessity, has been more firmly built, and has been practically adapted to meet the wants that called it forth. The Temperance movement has been marked by steady progress, in the face of bitter opposition. At intervals, when threatening clouds hovered over the movement, the premature shout of triumph has been raised by the votaries of liquor-selling and intemperance. But every temporary obstruction which has impeded our progress has only called forth greater energy, and has been the precursor of greater successes. As it has been in the past, so shall it be in the conflicts of the future.

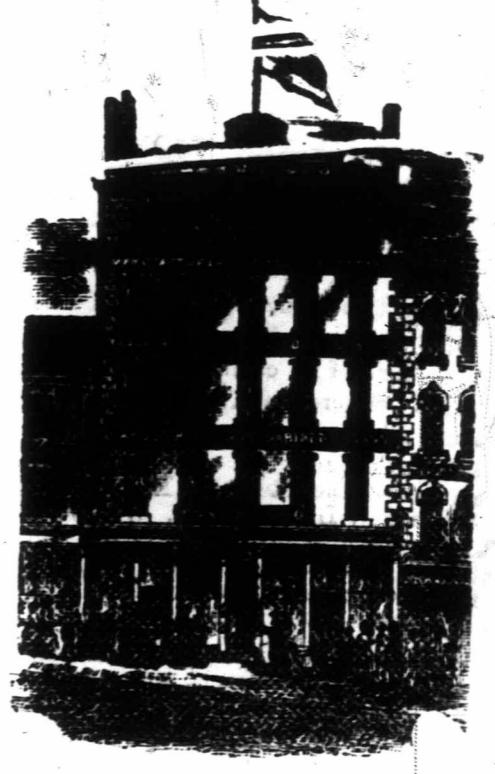
The decision of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick, in the case of Grievs, viz., that the Temperance Act of 1878 is unconstitutional, will, no doubt, be joyfully hailed by the liquor-dealers and their friends; and may for the moment have a discouraging effect on those who are taking steps to introduce the Scott Act in Ontario and other places. We have not as yet seen the judgment of the Court, giving the full reasons of the decision, but we assume that it has been declared ultra vires, on the ground that in passing such an Act, the Dominion Parliament exceeded its prerogatives, and encroached upon the rights of the provincial legislatures.

It would be a mistake for the friends of the Scott Act in Ontario to become discouraged, or relax their efforts to secure its adoption, because of this decision of a test case in New Brunswick. This judgment is by no means infallible; and will in all probability be reversed on appeal to the Supreme Court of the Dominion. At any rate, it does not follow that a similar view of the law will be taken in the law courts of the Province of Ontario.

Several considerations lead us to believe that the recent New Brunswick decision will not be sustained by the Superior Court of Appeal. It will be remembered that some years ago the Ontario Legislature was besieged with petitions to enact a prohibitory law for this Province. This compelled the Attorney-General, Mr. Mowat, to study the whole question, with a view to determine whether the legislature of a province was empowered, under the "British North America Act," to pass such a law. He came to the conclusion that the provincial legislatures did not possess the power to pass such a measure as had been demanded, and gave at length his reasons for this conclusion. No exception was taken of this view of the case by Mr. M. C. Cameron, then the leader of the Opposition, nor by any lawyer in the legislative assembly. On the contrary, the legislature then united in memorializing the Dominion Parliament to enact the desired prohibitory measure. The Dominion Parliament appointed committees of both Houses to examine the matter. These committees reported, strongly recommending the passage of a prohibitory law. In the meantime, the Dominion Government appointed a commission to proceed to the United States to examine into the working of prohibitory laws in that country. The report was, on the whole, favorable to prohibition.

A case was brought before the Superior Court of the Dominion on appeal, which involved the question as to whether the Province or Dominion authorities controlled the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. The decision was to the effect that these matters belonged to the Dominion, and not to the Provincial authorities. It was after all this light had been thrown upon the question that the late Dominion Government prepared and submitted the Temperance Act of 1878, giving cities and counties the right to determine whether they would, or would not have within their bounds a legalized liquor traffic. This Act was prepared under the direction of the Hon. R. W. Scott, an experienced constitutional lawyer, and was adopted nearly unanimously in the House of Commons, by men, many of whom were well qualified to judge of its constitutionality as the judges of New Brunswick. Does not the whole history of the question furnish strong presumptive evidence that the Scott Act will not be ultimately found to be unconstitutional? But if the ultimate decision of the highest authority should confirm the judgment that has just been given, the liquor-sellers will have no occasion to rejoice. In that case, the legislatures of Ontario, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia are ready to pass prohibitory measures, even more stringent than the Scott Act.—Chris Guardian.

BENSON'S CAPSINE POROUS PLASTER FOR WOMEN & CHILDREN. Females suffering from pain and weakness will derive great comfort and strength from the use of Benson's Capsine Porous Plaster. Where children are affected with whooping cough, ordinary coughs or colds or weak lungs, it is the one and only remedy they should receive. This article contains new medicinal elements such as is found in no other remedy in the same form. It is far superior to common porous plasters, liniments, electrical appliances and other external remedies. It relieves pain at once, strengthens and cures where other plasters will not even relieve. For Lambs and Weak Backs, Rheumatism, Kidney disease and all local aches and pains it is also the best known remedy. Ask for Benson's Capsine Plaster and take no other. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 Cents.



ESTEY ORGANS!

New and Beautiful Styles! Catalogues Free. CARD.

No Agents! No Commission!

THE system of employing canvassers at a high commission has been strictly abandoned by us, it having proved very unsatisfactory both to ourselves and customers. In future we will sell direct to purchasers. In this way buyers of Piano and Organs will save from twenty to forty per cent by dealing directly with us, and moreover, far better satisfaction can be guaranteed. We claim to sell the best instruments to be had and at the lowest prices consistent with first-class articles. The cash system enables us to sell at a very small advance on cost of manufacture, although to honest and reliable parties we do not object to allow a reasonable time for payment. Parties ordering by mail can rely upon getting as good an instrument as if personally selected by themselves. Any Organ or Piano not found exactly as represented can be returned to us at our expense. We refer with pleasure to over Fifteen Hundred Pianos and Organs sold by us the last ten years. Thankful for the very liberal patronage accorded us hitherto, we can only say that we will continue our endeavors to thoroughly satisfy our customers in all their dealings with us.

LANDRY & Co., 52 KING STREET, ST. JOHN, N.B. July 10—ly

JOB PRINTING

REPORTS PAMPHLETS Posters, Handbills, Cards, Billheads, Circulars, Custom and Mercantile Blanks.

We are now prepared to execute all Orders for the above work AT MODERATE RATES.

WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH. AT THE 'WESLEYAN' OFFICE.

BUCKNELL'S BELL FOUNDRY. Superior Bells of Copper and Tin, Brass, and other Metals, Cast and Finished. Repairing, Re-casting, and all kinds of Foundry Work. Warranted. Illustrated Catalogue sent Free. VANDUZEN & TIPP, 102 and 104 West Second St., Cleveland.

No Duty on Church Bells. Nov 17 78 ly.

PARIS, 1878 GOLD MEDAL at Paris Exposition, 1878 CO-LABORERS' do do, 1878 GOLD MEDAL Sweden & Norway, 1878 GOLD MEDAL at Mechanics' Charitable Association, Boston, 1878 SILVER MEDAL (for cases) do, 1878

MASON & HAMLIN

Have the honor to announce the above awards for their CABINET ORGANS. The present season, the award at Paris is the highest distinction in the matter of the series to confer, and is the ONLY GOLD MEDAL awarded to American musical instruments. THIRTY-ONE leading manufacturers of the world, in competition, at Every World's Exposition for twelve years the MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS have been awarded Highest Honors. Paris, 1878; Sweden, 1878; Philadelphia, 1876; Santiago, 1875; Vienna, 1873; Paris, 1867. NO OTHER AMERICAN ORGANS EVER ATTAINED HIGHEST AWARD AT ANY WORLD'S EXPOSITION. Sold for cash, or payments by instalment. Latest CATALOGUES with newest styles, prices, etc., free. MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., 14 Tremont Street, BOSTON; 25 Union Square, NEW YORK; 290 Wabash Avenue, CHICAGO.

wife
Hant
in the
lace,
Smith
ard St
conv
year u
Coast
memb
roll fo
the la
house
tiam m
sation,
quaint
zeal as
general
ed from
ed fact
to-day
mory o
on this
ed zeal
For
Her la
much
endure
ness th
Saviour
Gaetz,
of Ha
friends
relict
escape,
in her
Sister
some t
ate of
were th
at this
could b
thither
by the
the trib
of Isra
the Lor
was dou
days b
mother
of her
could n
every p
when it
into the
proved h
so sister
care of
veteran
march o
tude to
Patient
usually
her trust
who mo
others w
Why the
Why we
are
Revelati
"carthly
solved w
not mad
ens," an
cing."
Blesse
taught f
that out
the thin
peace to
Early
late Rev
verted to
the Meth
the priv
Sabbath
of mark
church,
she move
Nature
through
evening
ill, two
but infla
time and
death se
together
called in
of thirty
her help
of her c
four chil
Who
A mot
God w
Their
Sad and
the depar
those who
reason to
"terrestri
glory and
pression
words of
willingne
occasion
many. F
of the dep
by a ver
friends.
Lower
Augu
War, fa
ed do not
to a nat
blood in
Pills make
manner of
Cheerful
of intell
Compound
its capac
brain sud
property
mental dif