

MAIL CONTRACT

TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster Gene-al, will be received at Ottawa until noon on FRIDAY, the 29th August. for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, three

turers

East Side of Pubnico Harbor and Pubnico Beach.

under a proposed contract for three years and leven months, Com the 1st November next. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen, and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of East Side of Pubnico Harbor and Pubnico Beach, or at the office of the subscriber. CHARLES J. MACDONALD,

Post Office Inspector. Post Office Inspector's Office, Halifax, 18th July, 1879 3i-aug 1



## MAIL CONTRACT

SENDERS addressed to the Pastmaster-General, will be received at Ottawa until noon or FRIDAY, the 29th August. for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, six

Barrington and Upper Wood's Harbour.

times per week each way, between

under a proposed contract for three years and eleven months, from the first November next. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be obtained at the Post Offices of Barrington and Upper Wood's Harbor, or at the Office of the Subscriber. CHARLES J. MACDONALD,

Post Office Inspector's Office, Halifax, 18th July, 1879.

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HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 15, 1879.

LETTER FROM ENGLAND.

BIRMINGHAM, July 28, 1879. ME. EDITOR, - Thanks to kind friends in Charlottetown, to whom I am indebted for a passage to and from England, I find myself in the old land at Home. Though thoroughly relaxed, and not in a mood for much of effort in any direction, yet I cannot relieve myself of a sort of promise that, at least, one communication from the place of Conference should be forwarded to you. I may be pardoned, possibly, if first of all my reference should be somewhat of a personal interest.

Closing the Charlottetown Conference late on Thursday night, and leaving early the following morning, I | torrent, and copse, which dignifies our found myself, by rail and in steamer, across the Gulf, in company with a large part of the New Brunswick ministers, and pleasantly passed the time as we crossed the Gulf-where the monotony was broken by service of song and speeches suitable to the occasion. Along the Intercolonial line we had, in a special car, the vice-regal party from Ottawa. The Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise were returning from a salmon fishing excur-Lord Elphiston and Col. Mcof the party, having come out to Canada in company with the Duke of Argyle, came on board the Moravian at Rimouski. They brought with them the large salmon caught by the Princess-on which we had the satisfaction of dining before our arrival at Liverpool. A place at the captain's table having been courteously reserved, I found myself in most delightful society; and, notwithstanding considerable sea at times, the voyage, on the whole, was one for very pleasant remembrance. We had four or five clergymen on board, but on the second Sabbath morning I was put under compulsion for the service. It is easier

keep them on the way. As we steamed up into the harbor at during the past fortnight the weather. on the whole, has been wet, cold, and gloomy. When once I was fairly landed on English soil, I found myself stirred to an excitement and intensity of feeling which had not been anticipated. The blood of many generations of Englishmen, and of what would be called old families, flows, I believe, in my veins, and by remembrances and associations I was deeply thrilled. To sleep was out of the question, and, as a last resource, in order to get away from exciting recollections, I lit my gas and read through several chapters in the Book of Chronicles. Reaching the North of England, in the vicinity of home and friends, where as yet no intimation of my purposed visit had been made, my first hour was spent in a small cemetery. There was sacred dust in that quiet, shaded spot; and around names, chiseled on the monumental marble, clustered many tender and the Cherry Street Love-feast gathering blessed memories. Thank God for the hope of the resurrection and the life everlasting.

During the fifteen years of absence from England, the homestead has been broken up, and members of that family circle, who still remained in England, have been separated into bands. In the course of my visits to friends through a wide section of the Northern Counties, I have been privileged to visit many a scene of ancient and bistorical interest. In Jarrow, on the Tyne. my first inquiries had reference to the venerable Bede. At Durham, the chief centre of interest was the grand old Cathedral, of which I cannot now speak particularly, but of which I shall have something to say, if permitted to meet my own congregation. At Bishop Auckland I had a most delightful stroll through the noble park of the Bishop of Durham-the palace and surrounding grounds-the like of which could only be seen in England. Superb scenery, stately trees, winding paths through richest sward with soft velvety carpet of deep green grass,-forms a residence for the princely ruler of the Durham diocese, of which any earl in the land might be proud. The new Bishop, Dr. Lightfoot, known to many of us as one of the ablest scholars of the English Church, had just reached his episcopal residence, and evidently here had been careful preparation for his brethren.

his reception. In front of the palace was the most beautiful lawn I have vet seen in England. The arrangement of rare and exquisite plants and flowers formed the very perfection of beauty. It was worth a pilgrimage to see. Through the open window I had a distinct view of the Bishop, as he sat writing at his table. He had somewhat a resemblance to the Rev. John Farrar, as I remember him in his prime. At Barnard Castle again I wandered, accompanied by a much-loved sister. through the matchless scenery described by Sir Waltar Scott, the fidelity of description of which constitutes the chief charm of Rokeby. "It is," writes Sir Walter, just seventy years ago, in 1809, "one of the most enviable places I have ever seen, as it unites the richness and luxuriance of English vegetation with the romantic variety of glen.

Northern scenery." My impressions of Conference, and the members of the great Methodist council. I must reserve for a later communi-

cation—possibly until my return.
On the evening of my arrival in Birmingham, I was fortunately successful, after considerable search, having no landmarks for guide, in finding my most estimable brother Heartz-who. with his wife and mother, had been here from the opening session of Conference, and who had the privilege. which to them was a great gratification, of being present at the open Conference

Yesterday was, for Methodist families in this populous town, a great day. With so many illustrious preachers, in sanctuaries, brought down almost to far, I find, to make promises at home, when in search of absolute rest, than to equality with the angels-through re-Mr. Roberts has all the attributes of an orator, and best of all there was the accompanying unction of the Holy One. In the evening Rev. Chas. Garret, of more than local fame, preached a soulstirring sermon upon the gathering of the people to Shiloh. Mr. Garret. in some passages, in gracefulness, in versatility, in touches of power, in thrills of but on whether you or we are nearest eloquence, reminded me a little of the manner and style and silvery speech of the late Dr. DeWolfe.

In the same chapel, on the Saturday to all men living. evening, we had the Conference Lovefeast-to us a wonderfully demonstrative service. Think of old St. John Centenary, as you have seen it crowded for an ordination service, galleries and all, and you have an impression of what looked to us. In the afternoon of Sunday, wishing to see a little across the deneminational lines, Bro. Heartz and myself decided to visit the Annual Birmingham Primitive Methodist Campmeeting at Brookfields. We were instantly placed under arrest by the authorities, and appropriated or utilized for the occasion. We had considerable aversion to mounting a cart in the face of a surging and somewhat noisy Birmingham crowd; but they would take no denial. One of us took for a startingpoint a forest scene, the other an incident of ocean travel; and, as best we could, preached a living Saviour. As the result of open-air speaking, like all hoarse.

Excuse these lines, rapidly pencilled. We are just leaving for London. JOHN LATHERN.

THE BRITISH CONFERENCE.

The ordinary routine business of the Conference at Birmingham was interrupted, on its third day, (July 24,) by the appearance of a deputation of Congregational ministers. The deputation was greeted with hearty applause. Rev. R. W. Dale, a leading Congregational

es delivered on the occasion by Revs. Wm. Afthur. Dr. Punshon, and R. W.

SPEECH OF REV. WM. ARTHUR. Mr. Arthur said : Mr. Dale, Rev.

Fathers and Brethren.-In the name of

this body of ministers, some of whom are fathors to me, but all of whom are brethren to you, I beg to express my deep feeling, touched first by your presence, and then by the charming address which you have just read. The last time I saw a Methodist assembly invaded by a deputation of ministers I was in the city of Naples, I sat in a synod surrounded by twenty-four Methodist ministers, most of them native, when in came a body of Congregationalists, Baptists, Presbyterians, and Episcopalians. I said to them, "If you are Congregationalists, so are we; if you are Baptists, so are we; if you are Presbyterians, so are we ; if you are Episcopalians, so are we." Not one of the Shibboleths used can have any tendency to separate us, or lead us to say we are the Church, you are not. I can give a man credit when he is brought up in a narrow system, and becomes hiberal; then he is better than his system; but when a man is brought up in a liberal body, like Methodism, and becomes narrow, he is worse than his system. We each have our own distinct organisation, doctrine and discipline. If as Methodists, we possess advantages in our own peculiar position, we have also our disadvantages. I never feel the slightest tendency to be impatient either with Dissenters or Churchmen who morning and evening services, it was find fault with me because I do not As I had heard the ex-President, Dr. Rigg, who preached the official sermon in the Conference Chapel, we went in the morning to the venerable old Cherry St. Chapel—once a grand centre of spiritual power for Methodism, but now, in consequence of the removal of wealthy families to the more model. I always prefer to take my own course. I believe that thus evident that as Wesleyan Methodism is less calculated to be catholic in sentiment and liberal toward others who adheres most firmly to be own with the great bodies of Konconforty ity in this country, while on the other hand we stand intimately related to the more model. The longer I live the less that I have long that I have long the links us with the great bodies of Konconforty in this country, while on the other hand we stand intimately related to the Church of England. We are the wealthy families to the more modern am I inclined to think there is any brews of the Hebrews -for our genea-Roberts, who nobly sustained his repu- or the ash in its beauty, but the heart, are proud of having in your veins the tation as one of the most eloquent men which is in all trees alike; as the cen- blood of such men as Howe, Bunyan, Liverpool, the day was pleasant, but in England. His theme, based upon tre of the universe is not Jupiter, Baxter, Charnock, Owen, Calamy, and three passages of Scripture, was, man the largest planet. or Venus the a host of men of massive thought and a little lower than the angels-on an brightest, but the sun; so the centre burning words, we as Wesleyan Methodemption ranking above the angels. Christ. I do not want to ask whether for they are ours too. We are lineal whether you or we do most good in

SPEECH OF REV. DR. PUNSHON.

the world does not depend on whether

to Christ in our personal faith, in our

personal conformity to his will, and our

Dr. Punshon said: It does not need that anything should be added to assure our dear brethren of the sincerity and warmth of the welcome which has already been expressed, nor how heartily the Conference as a body of ministers, whom a common faith and purpose bind very closely together, reciprocate their utterances of kindly feeling. I hail these interchanges of brotherly greeting not merely on their personal side, but as a vindication, in the midst of scoffing and in spite of prejudice, of the substantial unity of all the followers of the Lord Jesus Christ. I suppose that so long as we are constituted as we are, denominational divisions are a necessity. I do not hesitate to avow my conviction that they are a very convenient arrangement inasmuch as they give scope enough for all schools of thought who followed us, we were considerably and types of character. But I hope that we are so far putting away childish things—our petulance for instance -so far as to believe that, though we differ, we need not quarrel; our pride, so far as to believe that there are some parts of the Lord's work that could be done better by other people than by ourselves; our prejudice, so far as to believe that beyond the uniformity of creed and service-book, and outside of it, there may be true unity of the spirit held in the "sweet bond of peace." The President has told us that in shaking highest freedom. hands with Mr. Dale-and every one who could have anticipated the meeting of such hands with such hearts behind minister read an address on behalf of might have said the same—that he felt

would be difficult to trace out our gene- you so kindly received; but, Sir, as alogy. The Methodist church is allied soon as I found myself within these Christian name. We are sometimes of some of my friends that something four years of age into the grave. Then member, ran thus:

Here lies a man Now lost to mortal sight. Whose name, life, action, All alike were WHITE.

I remember, too, that Mrs. Susanna Wesley (and we are proud to have had something to do with her as well as with her husband) was the daughter of Dr. Samuel Annesley, a very eminent Puritan minister who had Daniel de Foe in his congregation, who celebrated his versatility and eloquence in not unnoticeable verse. It should be noted that he also married a daughter of Mr. John White (not the other John White)but a John White who was also a member of the Assembly of Divines, and who was also Chairman of "the Comgrandeur or beauty in the idea of unity, logy is pure on both sides. There are secured by uniformity. As the centre | no bars sinister across our coat of arms. of the trees is not the oak in its strength, So that if you (the Nonconformists) of the Church are not Christians but dists can be proud of the same thing. you or we are doing this or that par- descendants of these noble men as ticular work; I rather rejoice that we much as our Nonconformist brethren. are all endeavoring to be faithful to On the other side we stand closely con-Christ. I believe that the question nected to Lowth, Hooker, Stillingfleet. Jeremy Taylor, and a host of masculine and energetic thinkers of former you or we are this or that in particular | times who thought and studied under ecclesiastical principles or organisation, the shadow of the Church of England: so that we must be of good blood under any circumstances. But I wonder what use it would be to us or our Nonconwill to commend Him and his salvation formist brethren to have a good and noble ancestry if we shamed them. We must not be so enamoured of our fathers memory as to cease to imitate their example. It is dishonour to the dead only to wail over the marble. If we would not shame an ancestry that was honoured, let us be stimulated by their example to nobler activities and darings for the cause of Christ and for the good of man, so that we may think what others only dreamed about, and do what others did but think, and glory in what others dared but do. As to our own ecclesiastical position, I think somebow or other that God has put us into it. We did not choose it, and we cannot get out of it. There is a story to the effect that when Bishop Ellicott was installed at Bristol, he was perplexed about the Bristol use. The Dean turned to the south. Very Rev. Canon So-and-So maintained the eastward position. The Bishop solved the difficulty, however, by turning his body east by south! I have no need to make the application. The fact is, while we are disposed at all hazards to maintain our position as a Church of Christ-nobody's vassals, nobody's poor relations. but everybody's friends, who are working for the cause of Christ and for the good of souls-some imes for the sake of attaining the best ends of our religious confederacy, we impose upon ourselves a sort of restraint in other and lesser matters; and nobody has ever yet proved to us that thus to impose selfrestraint was incompatible with the

SPEECH OF REV. R. W. DALE. Rev. R. W. Dale said: The duty en- ing in some form or another amongst in the hand clasp "the touch of spirit- trusted to me was completely discharg- ourselves.

We give below a report of the speech- ual consanguinity." I do not think it ed when I had read the address which almost to everybody that profess the walls I discovered that it was the wish supposed to have sprung from the loins should be added to the written docuof the Church of England. But I like ment. Although it may be a humiliasometimes to trace our genealogy a tion for me to say so, I am obliged to little farther back. If John Wes- acknowledge that I do not find in myley was the son of a clergyman of the self that robustness of resolution which Established Church, you will please re- I ought to have discovered, and that member that the grandfather of John | would have enabled me to saw that I Wesley was one of the two thousand, congratulate myself on the task which His son, John Wesley, after-whom our had been imposed upon me by my dear John Wesley was named, was a fearless | brethren. My brief experience would confessor for the truth in days when it be the most salutary caution should I was very difficult to confess, and after re- at any moment seem disposed to forpeated imprisonments he sank at thirty- sake Congregationalism for Methodism -for I have already learnt with what it should be remembered that John quiet but irresistable energy the autho-Wesley's grandfather married a wife rity of the officials of this venerable (not an unusual thing I believe) who assembly is enforced. It is impossible was a daughter of Mr. John White, to come here, even as a stranger and a Chairman of the Assembly of Divines, guest, without having the integrity of whose epitaph, as far as he could re- one's freedom imperilled. If anything could have added grace and honour to your reception of us, it would have been the selection of William Arthur and Dr. Punshon to acknowledge our address. There is a certain mystery to the outer world which surrounds the ministry of Methodism. You are with us in particular localities for so short a time that we have hardly opportunity of making your acquaintance; and, just as we are learning to love and honour you, we are reminded of the old line, Our mercies brighten as they take their flight," But, Sir, there are some names that are connected with Methodism that are known and honoured of God throughout the world, and among these there are none brighter than those of the two distinguished brethren for electing men so distinguished to acknowledge the address that we have presented. The topics that have been raised by both these brethren are wide and suggestive. I am not sure in what latitudes I shall soon find myself-if I attempt to follow them. Perhaps it is safer to avoid the temptation altogether. But I heartily agree with my dear friend Mr. Arthur, that there is very little to be made of charity between Methodists and Congregational ists, Baptists and Presbyterians. They are all too near akin for the charity to be a very surprising, heroic, and illustrious virtue. I can quite understand that charity may be an honorable thing when it exists between men who differ on questions that deeply move the human heart, that have agitated the history of the Church and of the world, and who nevertheless retain towards each other that generous confidence and that hearty affection which ought to exist between Christian men : but we are not far enough apart to be charitable. I cannot discover the grounds and reasons for antagonism between you and us that charity needs to master. I think charity is not inconsistent with a certain wise and Christian covetousness. When I look upon Methodism, there are some things which you have that I wish we had. I hope, I say, that charity is not inconsistent with that. There is a commandment which tells us that we are not to covet anything of our neighbor's. That commandment was given a long while ago. It was given to the Jews, and they perhaps needed it in those days. But I hope it is not uncharitable to covet some of the institutions of Methodism. I have often said to my own friends that I heartily wished that we Congregationalists could, somehow or other, transplant to our soil what seems to have flourished so luxuriantly on yours-I mean, Sir, the class-meeting. Somehow or other Congregational soil does not agree with it. I have tried more than once to secure, here and there, in my own church, what I thought might be a preparation for such an institution. I think if it got transplanted, and fairly took root, perhaps the form of the leaf would be a little changed, and the colour of the blossom and the fruit might appear somewhat changed; but, whatever might happen as the result of transplanting, I have again and again and most earnestly desired to see the principle of organisation which has done so much for Methodism reappearNEGLECT OF ORDINANCES.

A paper read at Bonavista, Newfound land, at the District Session, and published in the Wesleyan by request. By REV. SAMUEL SNOWDEN.

Neglect of ordinances among all classes is a thing to be deplored. But especially is it surprisingly depressing when characterized by professedly members of our own church. The ordinances of the Gospel are institutions of Divine authority therefore claim our adherence. They are also objects of the warmest desires and delight of the saints. "I was glad when they said unto me, let us go into the house of the Lord." "Our feet shall stand within thy gates, O Jerusalem."
"One thing have I desired of the Lord, that will I seek after; that I may dwell in the house of the Lord all the days of my life; to behold the beauty of the Lord, and to inquire in His temple." "Lord I have loved the habitation of thy house, and the place where thine honor dwelleth." "As the hart panteth after the water-brooks, so panteth my soul after thee O God."
"My soul thirsteth for God, for the living God; when shall I come and appear before God." "O God, thou art my God; early will I seek thee! my soul thirsteth for thee, my flesh longeth for thee in a dry and thirsty land, where no water is to see thy power and thy glory, so as I have seen thee in thy sanctuary." "Blessed is the man whom thou choosest and causest to approach unto thee; that he may dwell in thy courts; we shall be satisfied with the goodness of thy house, even of thy holy temple." "How amiable are thy tabernacles, O Lord of Hosts. My soul longeth, yea; even fainteth for the courts of the Lord; my heart and my flesh crieth out for the living God." "Blessed are they that dwell in thy house; they will be still praising thee.' "For a day in thy courts is better than a thousand. I had rather be a doorkeeper in the house of my God, than to dwell in the tents of wickedness.

Under the head of ordinances we have Baptism (Matt. 28th, 19th.) The Lord's Supper (1 Cor. 11th, 24th), Public Ministry or preaching and reading the word (Rom. 10th, 15th). Hearing the Gespel (Rom. 10th, 17th) Public Prayer (Psalms 5th, 17th). Singing of Psalms (Col. 3rd, 16th). Fasting (Joel 2nd, 12th). Thanksgiving (1 Thess. 5th, 18th).

In this paper we shall only have time to glance at three of the appointed or- descended from the pulpit, and prodinances of our own church, viz. 1st. Public Worship; 2nd, Class Meeting; 3rd, the Lord's Supper. 1st, Public Worship, God's house has always been neglected or forsaked by the wicked, the lukewarm, and the mere professor. often is the apostles admonition requisite." Not forsaking the assembling of ourselves together, as the manner of some is. Fifty years ago men would travel over barrens, rocks and moors, through snow storms, sleet and rain to get to a five o'clock morning prayer meeting. Christians in Greenland very seldom, if ever, absent themselves from public worship on account of the weather. When it is so cold that their breath freezes and forms icicles on their faces, they yet go long distances, men, women and children, through snow, ice and storm to the house of prayer, through much greater sacrifice than the christians of more favoured lands do the poor greenlanders obey the injunction not to forsake the assembling of themselves together. But the religion of our day has become very delicate, so much so, that the wind blowing, a little rain, and a thousand other excuses arise to keep even professors from the heaven directed means of grace. Hence the leanness and the sickness in the church. Mr. Wesley says: "In all ordinary matters the voice of the church may be regarded as the voice of God." If so, then stated meetings, such as preach ing, prayer, class meetings and the Lord's supper, ought to be regarded as special seasons, at which the Lord Jesus has appointed to meet us. If such an appointment be slighted, does it not prove that we lightly estimate the presence of our Lord and Saviour. Time was when the line between the church and the world was distinct, but now the ancient land-marks are removed. The church and the world have joined hands. Are not some professors found in the very van of fashion. bustle, ambition nois and show. "I can read the Bible as well at home." God is neither confined to time nor place. But do you read the Bible at home fand can you read it as well? Is there no advantage in united prayer, no blessing promised to God's own ordinances? The ferry boat company would, however have no jealousy with the man who preferred using a small boat, or swimming from Dover to Calais alone. It would be the best thing to make him desire their steamer for the

Some would attend public worship but they want fit clothes, a hat, a bonnet, or a shawl, or they want some one to look after the children at home, or they want a seat of their own at church. They want time, they want rest, their

wants are innumerable. Yet there is one want they never name, which would swallow up all the rest; they want the will, "for where there's a will there's a way." And let us add-wanted the spirit of God to give the will. Christian ministers, visitors, parents, teachers, pray more that it may be given.

2nd, by the Class Meeting the honored means of our beloved Methodism has a claim upon our attention and attendance as members of the Methodist Church. The prophet Malachi tells us "They that feared the Lord spake often one to another; and the Lord hearkened and heard it; and a book of remembrance was written before Him for them that feared the Lord and that thought upon His name." We may find several distinct passages of scripture which authorize such a means of grace as the Class Meeting. "Confess your faults one to another, and pray one for another, that ye may be healed (James 5th, 16th). "For I long to see you, that I may be comforted together with you by the mutual faith both of you and me" (Rom. 1st, 11th, 12th). That which we have seen and heard declare we unto you, that ye may also have fellowship with us," (John 1st, 3rd). "Come and hear, all ye that fear God and I will declare what he hath done for my soul," (Psalms 66th, 16th). The Class Meeting has perhaps been a greater benefit to Methodism than any of her institutions besides.

To multitudes it has been a safe quard in danger, a comfort in trouble. But in these days, attendance at the Class Meeting is by many deemed un-necessary and in some quarters it has become quite unfashionable. The results are such as might have been predicted with certainty. The example of the older members is most disastrous in its effects on the habits of the younger ones, and a feeble, stinted piety is, unhappily, characteristic of two many of our churches. The great object se-cured by the Class Meeting is the fellowship of saints. What true communion would there be among us if we had not such meetings. In this institution we have what other churches lack, and what many christians, not of our connexion, appreciate and desire.

A Wesleyan being in Birmingham one evening, went to the chapel, where the Rev'd. John Angell James was pastor. Mr. James after opening the meeting with singing and prayer, said that anxious to know if by the blessing of God, his preaching was producing any good effects he had called together such of his congregation as might be disposed to receive his inquiries. He then ceeded to ask one person after another such questions as any of our judicious leaders would propose. The Wesleyan who sat third, replied, when his turn came, "I am not, sir, one of your regular hearers; but, being a Methodist. I am no stranger to meetings of this kind." "Ah!" exclaimed Mr. James, "Class Meetings are your strength, and the want of them is our weakness.

Professor Stuart on a visit to a Weslevan friend of his, in his own country. obtained permission to go with him to his Class Meeting. The Leader was not told who he was, and spoke to him under the impression that he was a Methodist visitor. The professor afterwards said to his friend. "And is this what you call Class Meetings? I do not wonder that the Methodists are deeply experienced in the things of God. if they are disciplined after this fashion. I never before met with a man so ready with appropriate answers to suit every one's spiritual condition, as your Leader: do tell me who he is." What was his surprise to find that his learned friend had chosen for his leader a man in a lowly position in life, and that such a man was such a leader. To know that in connection with some of our churches the Class Meeting is at a discount, shows a lack of piety and spiritual health. To meet our two's and three's in place of flourishing classes an event to be deplored. The Churca be said to begin with the prayer-meetis at a low ebb when this means is negreat many in the Church who make one profession and that is about all you hear of them; and when they come to of their shops, or their counting-rooms. die you have to go and hunt up some musty old church records, to know whether they were christians or not. God won't do that. Satan can de most anything with a church asleep. A man a little church on the top of which was and came to a log cabin, and it was are mounting up with wings as eagles. surrounded by Devils all wide awake. said the Devil, "I will tell you' 'The fact is that whole church is asleep, and one Devil can take care of all the people, religionbut here are a man and woman who pray, and they have more power than the whole Church." We would call the members of our church to action, to work, to rise to their privileges.

Christian rouse thee, war is raging God and friends are battle waging Every ransomed power engaging Breaks the tempter's spell.

Dare you still lie fondly dreaming Wrapt in ease and worldly scheming While the multitudes are streaming Downwards into hell.

No longer neglect and slight this ordinance, the safeguard of our church.

But whenever possible, meet, and commingle your voices together in song and praise to our Redeemer. Let our classes be bands of love. Threefold cords, that never can be broke. Bear ye one another's burdens, and so fulfil the law of Christ." (Gal. 6, 2.) Every church has its test of membership; that is, of qualification for the blessed sacrament. The test with us is brotherly fellowship. Do we thus insult the altar? Nay, we honour it; we guard its approaches. We fence the Lord's table by providing for social Christian life in our communi-

This brings us to notice the third

topic. The Lord's Supper. It was

Mr. Wesley's opinion that this sac-

rament was received daily by the early

Christians. What a falling off in our

day. What can we say of those who.

when an opportunity offers for taking

the sacrament, and when they may do

so without causing the slightest incon-

venience to themselves, will not even tarry half an hour? Might not God justly say to such, as to some of old, who despised this name, "Ye say," -by your conduct-" the table of the Lord is contemptible." Ye say, also, Beheld, what a weariness is it," it is such a long service altogether, preaching and sacrament, too. Is it not both a sin and a shame to see professors steal away from such an affecting ordinance, like men ashamed of their Saviour, or boldly stalk off, as though they needed no remembrance of their Redeemer? Perhaps in some it is thoughtlessness, or carelessness. It is cautiousness in others. A few, doubtless, keep from the Lord's table lest they should eat and drink unworthily. But this very feeling shows that they have the reverence and humility which far better befit obedience to, than neglect of, the Saviour's clear injunction. Punshon says the disciples, after the celebration of the last supper, were more faithful witnesses than they had ever been before; and when their Master walked no longer with them, and when their minds recalled Him, as they saw Him last, receding from their view, in His chariot of cloud; and when in obedience to His command, they partook of the ordinance which He had bequesthed to them, it is no wonder that they should come away from eacl. successive celebration of the communion of His body and blood with braver courage, more valiant in His service, both to dare and to do. And it is so with God's people still. By thus waiting upon the Lord in His own endeared to discharge a higher one, which rests ordinances, they renew their exhausted solely upon the moral sense. In the M. strength. "Mount up as eagles" the wings of spiritual thought, and run" in errands of charity, or "walk" in consistent conduct "without weariness or fainting." The Lord's supper is the privilege of believers, the banquet of the servants in the house of the Master whom they confess and whom they serve. Mr. Wesley, regarding this sacrament as the command of God says, he that does not communicate as often as he can, has no piety. Consider-ing this sacrament as a mercy, he says, ciency in the "estimate" of so many of he that does not communicate as often as he can, has no wisdom. In reviewing the neglect of ordinances. The cause must be lack of piety, coldness, indifference, loss of spiritual health and appetite. An American minister says. The true thermometer of a church, to indicate its spiritual temperature, is the weekly prayer-meeting. A cold prayer-meeting makes a cold church. It is at once the cause and the effect of spiritual declension. If the place of prayer is well nigh deserted; if the few who are present bodily, seem absent in spirit; if the prayers offered are long, languid, formal, meaningless. without point, and without unctionthen the pastor has abundant cause for heart-heaviness and tears. His hands till near its close, and then the result, hang down, and his spirit faints. And as a church has no surer symptoms of decay than a decaying prayer-meeting, with enthusiastic zealous members is so the cure of neglected ordinances may ing. A revival commonly begins there. glected. Moody tells us—there are a The deserted seats are filled. Those who could not leave their business, now find but little difficulty in closing the doors The absent Thomas' are once more with the deserted flock of disciples, and wonder to find the risen Saviour there too, with His benedictions. Those who seldom prayed are now ready to pour dreamt he was travelling, and came to out their souls in supplication. The flow signation that the preacher shall go away of speech have become eloquent. The a Devil fast asleep. He went further timid have grown bold. The sluggish A latent power is developed in the He asked one of them what it meant, church, which astounds both preacher and people. Love, the ruling action of Christian principle and the essence of

#### Will make our cheerful feet In swift obedience move

A praying church will be a pure church, sin flies before prayer. The devil des pairs of success while prayer proceeds. He trembles to see the very weakest saint upon his knees. The world is pushed aside and thrust down while prayer prevails. A praying church is a powerful church. It taketh possession of the good land. Its motto is, onwards | thousands of our people. The responses to greater achievements, to more glori- to our appeals for the revival of the class-

ous exploits. On its banner is written, No retreat. Excelsior. In its enterprises it goes forth with the God of battles at its head. Nothing can withstand its violence. It casts down the strongholds of sin and Satan.

A praying church is a pattern church. Its ordinances are regarded with pleasure and delight. Its flag floating in the wind, indicates peace, charity, and good will. But on the reverse a prayer meeting below freezing-point is a fatal indication. Such a church is pitiable, and puny, and paralytic. It is a withered thing. Its right arm is dried up. Its might is gone. The glory of the Lord is departed. Ichabod is written upon its doors. The experienced mariner constantly consults the glass and the compass. Let us often examine ourselves, to see whether or not we are in the faith. Let us, if we are wise, keep a sharp look-out at the spiritual status of our churches. And may it be said of us, as of the early Christians. They continued steadfactly in the apostles doctrine and fellowship, and in breaking of bread and in prayers.

Your's &c., J. S. S. Musgravetown, July 17th, 1879.

#### CONTEMPORARY OPINIONS.

THE REVIVAL NEEDED BY THE CHURCH.

While the world needs at all times a revival of spiritual religion, there are at different times different phases of a revival demanded by the church. Men, after conversion, possess the same physical and mental infirmities as before; and it requires years of careful training and in-struction, together with their own earnest endeavors, supplemented by the help of the Holy Spirit, to develop a perfected Christian character. Ofttimes the instruction and training is one-sided, being devoted only to certain duties, while others of equal, if nct of greater, importance are almost, if not entirely neglected. The revival needed at the present is that of simple honesty in dealing with the ministry. A higher standard of uprightness and integrity needs to characterize its business management. Men seem to have low ideas of personal piety and of religious duties and obligations. In their everyday affairs this sad state of things is manifest. Professing Christians allow themselves to do a thousand things which are not in accordance with strict integrity

and uprightness. The sense of moral obligation rests lightly upon the conscience of the church. This lightened and sluggish sense of moral obligation needs to be aroused and quickened into its proper exercise. Men will exert themselves to the utmost of their ability to discharge a legal obliga-tion, who will not so much as lift a finger E. Church we need the sanction of lega enactments to quicken the consciences of the membership concerning their duty to support the ministry. Because the obligation for their support is only a moral one, and not collectable by legal process, we recklessly make an "estimate" of what we think we can raise, and then too often sit down complacently with folded hands. waiting for the money to come pouring in upon us of its own accord. If it fails to come in, it is all the same, as the law, which is the scourge of business delinour preachers is not because of the poverty of the people, but rather from their indifference, or owing to the wretched financial system which characterizes the the management of so many of our churches. No obligations are met without the cost of an effort. A reasonable effort on the part of nearly all those churches would have secured the last dollar needed, and relieve the pastor from untold anxiety—and in many instances,

the odium of unpaid debts. One great trouble with the churches is the lack of financial management, which is the nisfortune of the greater number No corporation or business house could stand for six months under such management. An "estimate" of the amount to be raised is made in the early part of the year, but no effort put forth to secure it however unsatisfactory, is considered final. With some thorough system, worked in a business-like way, the treasury would never be empty, and all bills, as they mature, would be paid.

Another difficulty arises from the disposition, on the part of many, to shirk responsibility. The old saying that "what is everybody's business is nobody's" is exemplified every day in the church. Because there is no legal obligation to compel them to meet the promises they have made, they can thus throw off responsibility, and no harm come to them as individuals. Men who are scrupulously honest in dealing with those whom they employ will consent with the utmost rewithout having received the "estimate or salary which they of their own free will voted to pay him. One of the strongest possible proofs of a divine origin and providential watch care over the church. in the fact that, notwithstanding the blundering incompetency, if not indeed criminal practices, that have so often characterized its management, it has lived through eighteen centuries, and still flourishes in all of its wonderful power to bless and save the world.-N. Y. Methodist.

#### THE CLASS MEETING.

No institution was ever of more clearly providential origin than the Methodist class-meeting. None has ever been more blessed of God. The restoration of this means of grace, with more than its primitive power, is the hope and prayer of meeting everywhere, leave no doubt as to how the heart of the church is inclined. Our people want the class meeting. They look to their pastors to rekindle these holy fires that shall bring light and heat grace and glory to Zion.

But what shall be done for class-lead. ers? They are at hand. There is plenty of material in the church. She has thou sands of gifted and excellent men, now dwarfed and deadened from inaction whose spiritual lives would burst into new growth, and bloom into beauty, and grow into fruitfulness, if they were called to the class-leadership, and would throw themselves heart and soul into the blessed

We conclude with two statements delik.

1. The revival of the class-meeting in all its original power is the pressing war of Methodism.

2. Such a revival of the class-meeti is entirely feasible. It can be had a once. The heart of the church is read for the movement. The Head of the church is ready to crown it with his blessing, for he changeth not. His presence made the class-meeting a glory to our fathers, and he will make it even so to m. -Nashville Chri. Adv.

#### SWORN STATEMENT BOSTON POLICE OFFICER.

H. R. STEVERS:—

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On consultation between several of the leading physicians, they concluded my complaint we astima and general debility. I had great discutly in breathing, and an inhaler was required to afford me breath. Through the treatment of one physician I took from 75 to 160 bons of calomel pills, and faithfully tried all the medicine that each physician prescribed. From my long sickness, and the vast amount of medicine used to overcome the great pain, my kidneys became hadly affected, and I suffered exeruciating pulning the small of my back, with great difficulty in passing my urine.

One physician said I was diseased all through my system, and he regretted that he could give me no hope for health. My suffering from migration was so great that it was impossible to keep any solid food on my stomach, and the whole nature of my food was broth from catmed. I also took a prescription from a celebraid English physician, who said my trouble was Bronchitis and Dyspenia. I took I's bottles of medicine especially prepared for Dyspepsis, and I have nade a great deal of medicine from solicearies prescription. I have taken Sarapadia until you could count the bottles by the dom, and indeed I have given nearly all the poster advertised medicine a fair trial. I had a deal-ful cough, and did not average over two hour sleep a night for 8 years.

A brother policeman urged me to try Vzerrm. but for a long time I refused, having got capletely discouraged from taking so much able to be before the coule and not be try to an all the surface and the surface and the su

Stomach a boefsteak, a thing I had not benefit substantial benefit from the first bottle of matrixs than from all other medicines which I had taken. I kept on improving, and kept on aire the Vessying, until I was perfectly cared an able to do duty all day, eat and digest my foot sleep well at night, and I am now 40 pounds

BUGENE E. SULLIVAE.

367 Athens St., Police Staton 4.

Suffolk, SS., Boston, Mass., Nov. 22, 1875.

Then personally appeared the above mand Eugene E Sullivan, and made oath that the forgoing statement is true, before ma ent is true, before me.
HOSEA B. BOWEN,

#### VECETINE.

Further Proof. Goffstown, N. H., Aug. 1, 1878.

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In June, finding I was failing under the trestment of the physicians, I commenced the use of Vegetime through the earnest persuasion of friends, and, I am happy to state, with good results. I have gained ten pounds in weight, and can sit up all day, walk half a mile and rids at. I am greatly encouraged, and shall continuusing the Vegetime if I can get it. I am sporman, but for the truth of this statement I refer to any man in Goffstown or vicinity.

Yours very thankfully,

A. J. BURBECK.

VEGETINE. H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass;

VEGETINE IS SOLD BY ALL DEUGGISTS. and at Wholesale by Brown and Webb and Forsyth, Sutcliffe & Co



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

#### MASON & HAMLIN Have the honor to announce the above awards for the CABINET ORGANS

the present season. The award at Paris is the highest distinction in the power of the juries to conjugand is the ONLY GOLD MEDAL swards to American musical instruments. THIRTY-ONI leading manufacturers of the world were in competition. At Every World's Exposition for twelve years the MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS have been awarded Highest Honor Wiz: Paris, 1878; Sweden, 1878; Philodelphia, 1876; Santiago, 1875; Viendelphia, 1876; Sunday, 1875; Viendelphia, 1876; Sunday, 1875; Viendelphia, 1876; Sunday, 1876; Viendelphia, 1876; Viendelph

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CHRISTIAN

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PHEBE CARE

1 Earth, with its dar Recedes and a Lift up your he

2 My soul is full of My blindness The shadows tha Are all alive w The while my puls

My faith doth

I feel grow firm

That faith to me a d

Low as the gra I know that my I That I shall liv 5 The palace walls I Where dwells O Grave! where O Death! whe

From James Co of Cochran's Paten Church St.

My brother had for months suffered One side of his bre fallen in, his streng was to all appearance tion, when he com Graham's Pain Erac prietor's direction. was most satisfactor He has remained good bealth since more than fifteen many times since t in other forms of

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I had for nearly severely with pain i resulting from sev supposed to be Cons time I had a lump i right side, which painfulness until on were so great that i could not live until ham's Pain Eradio internally and exter ate relief, and con swelling or lump ar For pains in the bre for other forms of p its equal.

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impure blood are bey tion, so are the vas worthless remedies Pills make new rich a night for three me blood in the entire s

When we reflect th ance can be impart that weak minds h strength by Fellows Hypophosphites, we that the subtle power matter. Persons w preserve their balan Syrup.

Parsons' Purgati , l and will completely chan system in three months, A each night from 1 13 w' health, if such a thing be letter stamps, I.S. JOIAN

An English Veterinary Stravelling in this country, and Cattle Powders sold in says that Sheridar's Condition and immensely valua make ems lay like Sher Dose one teaspoonful to old.



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Justice of the Peace.

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Our souls by love together knit,
Cemented, mix'd in one;
One hope, one mind, one heart, one voice,
"Tis heaven on earth begun;
Our hearta did burn when Jesus spake,
And glow'd with sacred fire;
He stopp'd, and talk'd, and fed, and bless'd
And filled the enlarged desire.

A Saviour let creation sing,
A Saviour let all heaven ring;
He's God with us. We feel Him ours,
His fulness in our souls He pours;
'Tis almost done, 'tis almost o'er,
We're joining those who're gone before,
We soon shall reach the blissful shore,
We then shall meet to part as more. We then shall meet to part no more.

We're soldiers fighting for our God, Let trembling cowards fly; We'll stand unshaken, firm and fix'd, We'll stand unsnaken, arm and ax d,
For Christ to live and die;
Let devils rage, and hell assail,
We'll fight our passage through;
Let foes unite, and friends desert,
We'll seize the crown our due.—Chorus.

The little cloud increases still,
The heavens are big with rain;
We haste to catch the teeming shower,
And all its moisture drain; A rill, a stream, a torrent flows,
But from the mighty flood;
O shake the nations, sweep the earth,
Till all proclaim Thee God.—Chorus.

And when Thou mak'st Thy jewels up, And when Thou mak'st Thy Jeweis up,
And set'st Thy starry crown;
When all Thy sparkling gems shall shine,
Proclaim'd by Thee thine own;
May we, a little band of love,
Be sinners saved by grace;
From glory into glory changed,
Behold Thee face to face.—Chorus.

W. E. MILLER.

PHEBE CAREY'S DYING HYMN.

1 Earth, with its dark and dreadful ills, Recedes and fades away; Lift up your heads, ye heavenly hills,— Ye gates of death, give way! 2 My soul is full of whispered song;

My blindness is my sight; The shadows that I feared so long Are all alive with light. 3 The while my pulses faintly beat, My faith doth so abound; I feel grow firm beneath my feet

The green immortal ground. 4 That faith to me a carriage gives, Low as the grave to go; I know that my Redeemer lives— That I shall live, I know.

5 The palace walls I almost see, Where dwells my Lord and King; O Grave! where is thy victory?
O Death! where is thy sting?

From James Cochran, Esq., Patantee of Cochran's Patent Spinning Wheel. Church St., Cornwallis, N.S., February 27, 1879.

My brother had for more than eighteen months suffered with distressing cough. One side of his breast had shrunken or fallen in, his strength was fast failing and was to all appearance far gone in Consumption, when he commenced the use of Graham's Pain Eradicator under the proprietor's direction. The result of its use was most satisfactory and the cure rapid. He has remained in the enjoyment of good bealth since using this medicine more than fifteen years ago. We have many times since then proven its efficacy in other forms of disease and pain, and have reason to believe that it has no equal. JAMES COCHRAN.

> Herring Cove, Halifax, N.S., May 24, 1879

I had for nearly two years suffered severely with pain in my breast and side, resulting from severe cough that was supposed to be Consumption. For a long time I had a lump in the lower part of my right side, which increased in size and painfulness until one night my sufferings were so great that it was feared that I could not live until morning, when Graham's Pain Eradicator was tried both internally and externally, it gave immediate relief, and completely reduced the swelling or lump and drove it all away. For pains in the breast and side as well as for other forms of pain I have never seen its equal.

MICHAEL DELUCHRY

The evil consequences resulting from impure blood are beyond human calculation, so are the vast sums expended in worthless remedies. Parsons Purgative Pills make new rich blood, and taken one a night for three months, will change the blood in the entire system.

When we reflect that a power of endurance can be imparted to the brain, and that weak minds have been restored to strength by Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, we cannot but conclude that the subtle power is really ponderable matter. Persons who study hard should preserve their balance power by using the

An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist now travelling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make 'ens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose one teaspoonful to one pint food.

Johns n's Anedyne Liniment will positively prevent this terrible disease, and will positively case nime cases in ten. Information that will save many lives sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment. Frevention is better than cure. I. S. JOHNS E. CO., Banger, Maine.



Nov. 17, 78 1y

THE EMPLOYMENT OF CHIL-DREN.

It is estimated that over 100,000 children are steadily employed in New York factories, many of them being under 12 years of age, and some, notably those engaged in the manufacture of artificial flowers, having only reached the age of 5 years.

The manufacture of tobacco furnishes employment to some 10,000 children. The girls are especially skilled in this industry, and a miss of 16 can put up thirteen gross of chewing tobacco in tin-foil and twenty.two gross in paper in one day. The wages paid generally range from \$3 to \$4 a week, according to age and ability.

In the paper collar industry nearly 10,000 girls from 12 to 16 years of age are employed. A skillful girl can count and box 18,000 collars during a day of ten hours' length. Many hundreds work in gold-leaf factories where delicacy of touch and close attention are indispensable, rather than heavy the bottom of ancient seas, which are

Among other industries which employ child labor are the manufacturers of paper boxes envelopes and twine and the burnishing of gold, silver and chinaware.

EVERYBODY SUFFERS PAIN.-It is the result of sin and violation of nature's laws. The great creator of the universe in his infinite mercy has done much to allay the suffering of his people by giving them out of nature's store-house " a balm for every wound." Such is the Pain-Killer made by Perry Davis & Son; it stops pain almost instantly, is used both internally and externally, and is of all other pain remedies the oldest and best.

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May 31 SCIENCE.

How the Sea is Salted. Many people imagine that ocean-water is naturally salt, and will be surprised to know that the salt comes from the rocks and is washed into the sea. The sea depends on the disintegration of rocks on land for its saltness. It does not originate in oceans and seas. Rains wash it and hold it in solution as particles are liberated by violence, decomposition, and the gradual action of many natural forces. All streamlets and rivers, therefore, are constantly transporting salt to the sea. If there is more than can be held in solution, then it accumulates in masses at very deep points, which, in the revolution to which matter is subject, may again be a stratum of salt somewhere remote from where the mass was formed. Thus the salt-mines of Portugal, and the vast horizontal bed of pure salt in Texas, as well as that mountain of now dry land remote from water. There are places in Africa where the process of disintegration of salt from water is regularly going on, but there is not water-power enough to force it onward to the sea. Hence the particles are spread abroad and mixed up with soil. The negroes of Laihul, in Northern Africa, having discovered its distribution where there is no water to dissolve in the ground, leach it. In that way they saperate the salt. By evaporating the water holding it in solution, an excelent article for domestic purposes is produced- Salt prevades the earth. It exists in the grasses and most vegetable products on which animals feed. In that way they derive enough in most countries to meet the demands of there natures. They require as much as civilized humanity. With them salt is necessary, as with ourselves, for keeping the organs of vision in good condition. Stop the supply and blindness would be universal.

Repairing the Eye. Some curious facts have come to light about the regeneration of the eye during experiments made M. Philipeaux, facts of a very pleasing kind, if we only infer that what applies to inferior animals is applicable also to man. M. Philipeaux has been, it seems, anxious to discover whether on completely emptying the eyes of young rabbits and guinea-pigs, the vitreous humor would be reorganized, and whether even the crystalline would be reproduced. With this view, he has been conducting his operations, always, of course, taking care not to touch the crystalline capsule, for experience has shown that in order that an organ shall regenerate, a portion of it must be left in its place. It seems that a month after the mutilation was effected, the ex perimentalist was able to state that the eyes, which had been emptied, were filled afresh and that the crystalline was reconstituted. He operated on twentyfour animals, and in each case the mutilated eve revived. This would seem to show that the optic organ has the same capabilities as the bones; the organic process repairs an evil and reconstructs, more or less completely, that porwhich has been struck off from the whole. - Galignani's Messenger.

What smoking does for boys. A certain doctor, struck with the large number boys under fifteen years of age whom he had observed smoking, was led to inquire into the effect the habit had upon the general health. He took for this purpose thirty-eight boys, aged from nine to fifteen years, and carefully examined them, and in twenty-seven of them he discovered injurious traces of the habit. In twenty-two there were various disorders of the circulation and digestion, palpitation of the heart, and more or less marked taste for strong drink. In twelve there was frequent bleeding of the nose; ten had disturbed sleep, and twelve had slight ulceration of the muscous membrane of the mouth, which disappeared on ceasing from the use of tobacco for some days. Medical treatment was of little use until the smoking was discontined, when health and strength were soon restored. This is no "old wife's talk." The facts are given under the authority of the British Medical Journal.

Science is not all in the hands of infidels and unbelievers, nor is it left to them to make application of it to the uses of life. A noticeable thing in connection with the telegraphic celebration in New York, recently, was the fact that the projectors and originators of the ocean cable were men of Christian faith and practice. Mr. Morse and Mr. Field were both members of the same Presbyterian Church, and recognizing the providence of God, they also felt themselves as his agents in what they did. In his address at the commemerative meeting Dr. William Adams said: "One incident deserves to be immortalized on canvas. When Captain Hudson, devout as he was gallant, after the cable had been drawn to its anchorage on the shore. surrounded by his crew, with uncover ed head, fell upon his knees, and beneath the stars gave thanks to Almighty God for his gracious favor, and for the May 31 new power born into the world."

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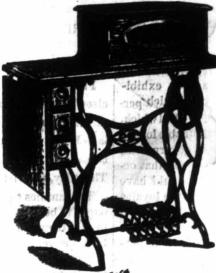
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FRIDAY, AUGUST 15, 1879.

DEMONSTRATIONS OF LOYALTY.

Intelligent nations have their favourite political intuitions, and principles, to which they fondly cling. They recognize the need of a central government, and that, if possible, it should be committed to the ablest and wisest persons available. It is felt, moreover, that a good government should possess the quality of permanency, and should hold definite prerogatives, to be transmitted according to established rule. Possessing such a constution as we do, and governed so wisely and gently that we scarcely feel that we are governed at all, it is not unreasonable that our appreciation of our political good fortune, should, sometimes, break out in appropriate demonstrations of loyalty.

Although the era of Samuel was, in some respects, no doubt, a barbaric period, the elders of Israel, who were learned in the lore of the schools of the prophets. and many of others of its leading people, recognized the necessity of a strong government, with, no doubt, peculiar prero. gatives, and possessing the quality of permanence. They therefore demanded of Samuel, as God's representative among them, what they thought would be a better form of government than they had yet possessed. The voice of the ancient seers had taught them that kings were to proceed from Abraham, and that a sceptre would arise in Israel. They desired a king, that they might be "like all the nations" around them. God gave them a king in the person of Saul. He was anointed by divine direction. And when the time of his coronation had come, "all the people shouted, and said, God save the king." This salutation of loyalty has been heard, in one form or another, among the kingdoms of this word, in every age, during the nearly three thousand years that have passed away since the crowning of King Saul.

In a nation like ours, whose throne has stood so long, and so firm, while other thrones have been shaking and crumbling, and whose people enjoy uninterrupted political tranquility and security, and whose national pride and patriotism are tostered by the antiquity and splendour of its royal house, it is easy and natural to cherish sincerest loyalty to our institutions, and to the sovereign that sits upon the throne.

The demonstrations of various kinds. that have abounded in the principal centres of population in the neighboring Provinces, within the last few days, in honour of the representatives of royalty who are amongst us, are the spontaneous exhibitions of the deep-seated loyalty which pervades the hearts of the people; and which. happily, it is so easy and reasonable for us. under our admirable form of government. to cherish. It is well, no doubt, that occasionally the general public should have the opportunity of indicating the loyalty that dwells in their hearts, by taking part, from time to time, in appropriate manifestations, in honour of the illustrious personages who, amongst us, represent our beloved Queen.

The leading citizens of St. John, Portland, Carleton, and Fredericton, know how to evince their loyalty with becoming enthusiasm when a favourable opportunity presents itself. The patriotic fire, which burned in the hearts of the lovalists, who landed on the rocky and rugged shores of St. John harbour, in 1783, glows in the hearts of their worthy sons to-day. Each of those localities has given to the Vice-Regal party, within the last week, a right grand reception, worthy of their distinguished visitors and worthy of themselves.

#### THE ETERNAL KING.

While the public mind is interested in loyal exhibitions in honour of the representatives of loyalty amongst us, we may with propriety pause in the midst of the prevailing excitements, and remember that the kings of this world, and all who are representatives of kingly power and position are, like all the rest of us, passing away. They hold their honourable places for but a brief period, and then they are not. There is another King, who is the eternal King, the King of kings, and the Lord of lords, whose supreme authority, and whose rightful claims, we should accept, with all loyalty of soul.

The forerunner, and the Messiah, as they proclaimed their messages, announced everywhere that "The kingdom of God is at hand." Christ explained to the people that his kingdom would not come like other kingdoms-" with observation," His kingdom would not be accompanied with precessions, and banners, and the sound of trumpets, and the roll of

the drum, and the rear of artillery. His kingdom would not be meat and drink, but righteousness and peace and joy in the Holy Ghost. In comparative silence, but not less surely, would his kingdom grow. Christ not only called himself a king, but clung tenaciously to the title. It was appropriate, therefore, that the inscription upon his cross should be, "This is Jesus, the King of the Jews."

How strange, and yet how natural, the mistake of Christ's contemporaries. They did not comprehend what the spiritual kingdom meant. They were hoping that the old heroic monarchy of David would be revived. They wanted a warrior-king. who would lead victorious armies from battle-field to battle-field. They desired to break the hated Roman yoke; and to win martial renown among the surrounding nations. Under a warrior-like David they would have grasped the sword. They were ready to shout, Hosanna, to the Son of David. In honour of the king, whose empire they thought was to be an earthly one, the whole city, as Jesus appeared in a peculiar kind of regal style in its streets, was moved with intensest enthusiasm Fatal, disastrous, irreparable mistake!

Does history repeat itself? Is our human nature now the same as two thou sand years ago? May multitudes to-day enthusiastically shout their loud hosannas in honour of earthly royalty, and forget the claims of the Sovereign of all the earth? May we render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's, but tail to render unto God the things that are God's?

The King has come, is coming now, and ever comes, whose kingdom is an everlasting kingdom. Except a man be born again he can not see the kingdom of God. Marvel not, says the eternal King, that I said unto you : Ye must be born again. Something more than outward homage is essential. One may have been born of water, and vet he needs to be born another time. No earthly ruler ever visited his people for so grand a purpose as Jesus comes to the sinner to-day. The kingdoms of earthly potentates are adjusted to earthly affairs. Christ's kingdom is adjusted to eternal affairs. What truth; what wisdom; what goodness; what power; there are in him. Shall we greet him with the loyalty of the heart? He has a name which is above every name. He is the Lord God omnipotent. He reigns; and shall forever reign. Why, from our hearts, breaks not out the enthusiasm of truest loyalty to the eternal King, Let us keep not back from him the homage that is his due. Let us bring our garlands, and wreaths, and coronets Let us bring forth the royal diadem, and crown him Lord of all.

#### THE MOUNT ALLISON IN-STITUTIONS.

From the advertisements which appear elsewhere in our columns. it appears that the first term of the ensuing academic year is to begin, both in the College and the two Academies at Sackville, N. B., next Thursday, the 21st inst.

The families to which this paper goes ought to be hastening their preparations to fill them all to their utmost capacity, from the very commencement of the term. We say this advisedly, for we are sure that there are, among the sons and daughters in those tamilies, many more than enough to do so, to whom the privilege of the superior educational advantages which are to be enjoyed at Sackville would be a more than life-long benefit: and among these there are doubtless quite enough to crowd all the Institutions, for whom provision could be made by parents or other triends, without any very great inconvenience, notwithstanding "the extreme stringency of the times," to secure them these advantages.

The Academies were never in better order. They are admirably adapted in every respect to afford most comfortable and desirable rooms for the youth of both sexes, who need to leave their parental dwellings in order to obtain, as they should, the best possible education; and the arrangements for carrying on the work of instruction in every department are, we are assured, as nearly perfect as it is possible to make them.

The College has a Faculty composed of five well educated professors, who are active, energetic men, yet in the prime of life, but all experienced, able, enthusiastic and successful instructors. No where else in these Provinces, at least, can students be better helped through an undergraduate course of study. The results of recent examinations in the Halifax University and elsewhere prove this. As reported in our last week's paper, at the first B A. examination for the year in the above named University, the first and second places were secured by the two candidates from the Mount Allison College -although, we understand, there were among their competitors students from three other celleges

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Henry Ward Beecher has lectured in the principal cities of the Maritime Provinces within the last fortnight. He delivered three lectures in this city, last week, under the auspices of the Halifax Medical Society. About five hundred persons attended each lecture here. The Medical Society, we are informed by one of our daily contemporaries, lost about three hundred dollars by their speculation. Those lectures were worthy of the lecturer. They sparkled with Beecherisms throughout. Many persons, however, were disappointed in the orator. They expected too much. Prominent public men of wide-spread fame dwell in a fierce light. Many eyes are upon them. Many tongues speak of their peculiarities. Many ears listen to the interesting things that are said Men differ in intellectual stature as they

do in physical stature. Beecher, Gough, Talmage, and some others, are, as orators, so much taller than the average of the great brotherhood of public speakers, that they attract unusual attention. One need not be very much taller than others to become generally noticeable. The fame that precedes an orator; the complimentary things that are said to awaken attention and to draw houses; are, perhaps, all well enough. But those things often mislead persons who have never heard the speaker. They forget that even popular and great lecturers are only men; or they expect the famous speaker to come up to an ideal, which is more or less fanciful and erroneous. Hence ofttimes there is dis- the country by the force of the wind, and de-

Mr. Beecher, on the platform of the Academy of Music, in Halifax, was far from being equal to Mr. Beecher in Plymouth pulpit, Brooklyn. Of course, there was here the same presence; the same clear, rich, flexible, well-managed voice; and many of his peculiar characteristics, as an orator, were perceptible in the delivery of his lectures. But there was not, in the Academy of Music, the rich organ strains; the devotion-kindling congregational singing; the tender, impressive prayer; nor the sympathetic, inspiring audience of two thousand persons that always greets him in Plymouth Church. Then. again, those old lectures that he has repeated so often, do not, apparently, awaken the same interest in the speaker's mind that new themes do. We do not marvel, therefore, that we miss, in the platform efforts of the lecturer, a good deal of freshness in the play of his imagination; that we do not recognize the same giant tread; that we do not feel the power of the same sweeping enthusiasm: that are apparent when the preacher is presenting a grand gospel theme, among his own people, and in his own pulpit.

#### THE BRITISH CONFERENCE.

By our late English papers we have reports of the proceedings of the first few days of the British Conference, now being held in Birmingham, England. One of the most interesting incidents in connection with the Conference, was the reception of a delegation from non-conformist ministers of Birmingham, and the presentation of an address by them. We give elsewhere in this issue the speeches delivered by Revs. R. W. Dale, Independent minister, and William Arthur, and Dr. Pun-

The Conference has considered it necessary, on account of the state of Dr. Jobson's health, to appoint an assistant Book-Steward, and Rev. Theophilus Woolmer has been elected to that position.

Rev. Dr. Osborn has been re-elected Theological Tutor at Richmond College for the next six years. Rev. D. Sanderson was reelected Governor of Richmond College for the next three years. Rev. J. Dury Geden was elected Classical Tutor at Didsbury College for six years.

Dr. Punshon introduced the Rev. Dr. Tiffany, of the Marble Church, New York.

Thirty ministers have died during the year. mamely :- Richard Tabraham, aged 85; Wm. O. Breth, aged 78; John Randerson, age d 72; James Little, aged 73; Samuel Hooley, aged 66; Robert Maxwell, aged 70; Henry Fish, aged 76; Charles E. Lefeaux, aged 29; Nathaniel Alston, aged 66; William Tranter, having been 75 years in the ministry, and in the 101st year of his age; Henry J. Staley, aged about 55; John W. Button, aged 80; William Harvey, aged 84; Robert G. Babcock, aged 58; Charles L. Sutcliffe, aged 33; Henry Castle, aged 64; Robert Dyson, aged about 60; Joseph A. Hemsworth. aged 38; Robert Jones, aged 59; Thomas Hammond, aged 27; George Smith, aged 33; Henry Powis, aged 89; Samuel Brown, aged 67: Edward Walker, aged 78; Jas. Smeeth, aged 66; William D. Tyack, aged 51; John Saul, aged 83; William Brooks, aged 76; George Russell, aged 66; Edward Horton. aged 62. This list does not include those who have died on the foreign stations.

The Secretary of the Conference announced that intelligence had just been received from the West Indies that Rev. William Dawson, young minister stationed there, had been smitten with yellow fever, and had since died. He further announced that Hayti was in the throes of a revolution. The Wesleyan Mission premises at Port-au-Prince had been wrecked, and the Governor, finding himself unable to cope successfully with the insurgents, had issued orders to set the city in

A deputation from the Methodist New Connexion Church was received.

There were one hundred and forty-six candidates for the ministry, of whom forty-one have been declined.

A letter was received from Rev. Samuel Coley, stating that he was considerably better in health.

#### THE BUCTOUCHE TORNADO.

The storm which broke, with such remarkable violence, upon Buctouche and its immediate vicinity, a few days ago, is a notable event. Buctouche is a seaport village of about five hundred inhabitants, in Kent County, New Brunswick. It lies at the mouth of the Big Buctouche river about eighteen miles south of Richibucto, and twenty-one miles north of Shediac. The residents of the village are principally English-speaking people; but a very large proportion of the inhabitants of the surrounding country are of French descent. The hurricane which visited Buctouche last week was probably without a parallel in the history of these Provinces.

A gale of terrific violence blowing from the south-east swept over St. John and the adjacent parts of the country, about sixty-three years ago, uprooting trees, carrying away fences, and destroying frail structures in its course. The windward side of trees, rocks and buildings, for from fifteen to twenty miles from the Bay of Fundy showed, when the storm was overpast, traces of the salt spray that had been taken up from the waters of the bay, and that had been carried across posited there.

The Saxby gale of about ten years ago was of great violence, and extended over a considerable area. Its most damaging effects, in New Brunswick, were confined to portions of Charlotte and York counties. A considerable number of barns, and dykes, and bridges were carried away; but those disasters were the results of the unusually high tide which accompanied the wind, rather then of the wind itself.

The Buctouche gale was peculiar inasmuch as its force, instead of having been distributed over a broad area, was confined within the narrow limits of not more than ten miles in length, and about a quarter of a mile in width. It is not unnsual for fierce raging winds to blow over our fields, and forests, and towns, and cities, and across our seas. But such a devastating tornado as that which wrought such havoc of property, and such destruction of life in the quiet and pretty village of Buctouche and its vicinity, last week, has probably never been known before in the history of New Brunswick. Such hurricanes have visited other lands, and not unfrequently have startled the denizens of tropical and prairie countries, but for the dwellers along our eastern shores this is new experience.

Buctouche in earlier years was for a time the home of the writer. Less than half a year ago we re-visited the scenes of former days. Ofttimes, in waggon, and sleigh, and on foot, have we crossed the long bridge which now has been lifted by the storm, and broken into innumerable tragments, and scattered every whither. Some of the sufferers by this calamity were our neighbours and acquaintances. Perhaps, on this account, this windy tempest seems to cry with a louder voice to us than otherwise it would.

Why should we not hear the voice of the Omnipotent in the raging winds? Doth not he unloose the fierce hurricanes? Are flot the tempests his agents to accomplish his will? Why have we not been smitten hitherto? Is it not he that upholdeth us in our ways? Doth not he keep the breath in our nostrils?

What multitudes have suffered in person and in this world's property because, having built, they did not build well; and having chosen a foundation, they did not choose wisely. We are all, inevitably, whether we would or not, building for eternity. Are we building well? Have we chosen the good foundation? Let us hearken to Him who marshals the armies of the clouds, and sends them whither soever He will; and who, to the stormy wind, speaks peace, and all is calm. "Whosoever," says he, (Matt. 7; 24, 27) heareth these sayings of mine, and doeth them. I will liken him unto a wise man, which built his house upon a rock: and the rain descended, and the floods came, and the winds blew, and beat upon that house; and it fell not: for it was founded upon a rock. And every one that heareth these sayings of mine, and doeth them not, shall be likened into a foolish man, which built his house upon the sand: and the rain descended, and the floods came, and the winds blew, and beat upon that house; and it fell: and great was/the fall

#### THE ST. JOHN CENTERARY CHURCH

Forty years ago this week (in Augut 1839) the Centenary Methodist church of St. John, N. B., was dedicated. Revs. Matthew Richey, D. D., Robert Alder, D. D., Enech Wood, D. D., and Frederick Smallwood took part in the dedicatory services. Previous to this time the old Germain Street church was the only Methodist church in the city. The want of church accommodation had been seriously felt for several years. A few persons representing chiefly the younger portion of the Methodist population of St. John undertook, under the leadership of the Rev. Enech Wood, then stationed in the city, to erect a new place of worship, and as the building was

completed in the centenary year of Metho. dism, they called this house of God The Centenary Church. Many were the difficulties with which the pastor and the people had to contend. This edifice was probably, during all its history, the largest Protestant structure in New Brunswick. Nearly all of those who were worshippers there in its earlier days have passed away. Among them were many who were of the excellent of the earth. Some of those who bore the burden and heat of the day in the former time yet remain, growing venerable in years, and abounding in useful. ness. The grand old building, a landmark in our Israel, rich in reminiscences, and the birthplace of many souls, was swept away in the terrible conflagration of June 20, 1877. May the new Centenary arise, grander in its proportions, more beautiful in its archites. ture, and richer in its record of spiritual results; and so may the glory of the latter house exceed the glory of the former.

#### HYMN BOOK COMMITTEE

The Eastern section of the Hymn Book committee gave several days, in this city, last week, to the important work assigned to it. This section of the committee will meet again, in Quebec, Monday morning, September 8th. The general committee, including both sections, will meet in Cobourg, Wednesday September 10th. The committee, probably will, at that time, complete the work of preparing all the matter for our new Hymnal ready for the hands of the printer. The work to be done in Cobourg will probably occupy the time of the committee for ten days or a

It is scarcely possible to over estimate the importance of the duties assigned to this committee. To prepare a volume of hymns, for use in all our Methodist sanctuaries every Sabbath, and regularly in all our social services, and to a great extent, daily, in the homes of our people, and for many years to come, demands the most painstaking care and prayerful consideration, that our Hymnal may be as free from blemishes, and as theroughly perfect in every respect, as it is possible for such a work to be.

#### MISSIONARY RELIEF FUND.

An open letter has been addressed by the President of the General Conference, and the General Conference officers of the Missimary Society, to the members and adherents of our church, on the subject of the Missionery Relief Fund. The claims of this Fund upon the liberality of our people are forcefully urged. The letter will appear in our columns

The Kaye St Sabbath school pic-nic came of on Thursday of last week. A large number of friends accompanied the children, se steamer, to the North West Arm. The day was fine, and everything passed off pleasanty

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#### WESLEYAN METHODISM

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#### POSTAL CARDS.

CORNWALL, P. E. I. Aug. 8, 1879.

Dear Brother,-

Our reception here was most cordial and Three times did the friends of Cornwall Circuit turn out in force, to meet us at Charlottetown station, the last time we were met and conveyed to the Parsonage, which has been and is still being studied as to comfort by the ladies of the Circuit.

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August II

MR. EDITOR,

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fail to enjoy rangements -of course th where a larg and food. Se comfortable a cumstances, b capacity, other fortable and th orbitant. The try to advance the others to I out of it. The present mode to Camp Mee prefer that selves-that th to attend the being kept at would be bett tend would pl It is much ches the village. A nights, and cap persons if ned twenty dollars year of the C.

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HURCH gut 1839) St. John. Richey, Wood, D. art in the the only want of seriously s repre of the ndertook,

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completed in the centenary year of Methodism, they called this house of God The Centenary Church. Many were the difficulties with which the pastor and the people had to contend. This edifice was probably, during all its history, the largest Protestant structure in New Brunswick. Nearly all of those who were worshippers there in its earlier days have passed away. Among them were many who were of the excellent of the earth. Some of those who bore the burden and heat of the day in the former time yet remain, growing venerable in years, and abounding in usefulness. The grand old building, a landmark in our Israel, rich in reminiscences, and the birthplace of many souls, was swept away in the terrible conflagration of June 20, 1877. May the new Centenary arise, grander in its proportions, more beautiful in its architecture, and richer in its record of spiritual results; and so may the glory of the latter house exceed the glory of the former.

#### HYMN BOOK COMMITTEE

The Eastern section of the Hymn Book committee gave several days, in this city, last week, to the important work assigned to it. This section of the committee will meet again. in Quebec, Monday morning, September 8th. The general committee, including both sections, will meet in Cobourg, Wednesday, September 10th. The committee, probably. will, at that time, complete the work of preparing all the matter for our new Hymnal ready for the hands of the printer. The work to be done in Cobourg will probably occupy the time of the committee for ten days or a

It is scarcely possible to over estimate the importance of the duties assigned to this committee. To prepare a volume of hymns, for use in all our Methodist sanctuaries every Sabbath, and regularly in all our social services, and to a great extent, daily, in the homes of our people, and for many years to come, demands the most painstaking care and prayerful consideration, that our Hymnel may be as free from blemishes, and as thoroughly perfect in every respect, as it is possible for such a work to be.

#### MISSIONARY RELIEF FUND.

An open letter has been addressed by the President of the General Conference, and the General Conference officers of the Missionary Society, to the members and adherents of our church, on the subject of the Missionary Relief Fund. The claims of this Fund upon the liberality of our people are forcefully arged. The letter will appear in our columns

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Souris, P. E. I., Aug. 4.

A Sabbath School Concert was given by the children of the Dundas Methodist S. S. on Sunday, the 3rd inst. A large number of persons gathered to hear the young vocalists and reciters. Dundas is a new place for a Methodist S. S. Never before this summer could a Methodist Sunday School be successfully kept up in Dundas: now we have about 8 officers and 60 or 70 scholars, and judging from the singing and recitations (of many children who never before attended Sunday School) the only conclusion that can be formed is that the teachers are doing all they can to bring

#### HOPEWELL, N. B. Circuit,

August 13. A new Methodist church is in course of erection at Point Wolfe, and is to be completed in the autumn. W. McGibbon, Esq., is the moving spirit in the matter, and thus evinces his interest in the place although about to leave it. The people are doing what they can and the balance will be donated by him. It is to be 36x20. neatly finished and pewed throughout. We hope some other of our leading citizens will imitate so worthy an example.

Our prospects on this Circuit are good, religiously, and with two ministers this year we hope to do considerable work. How it may be financially time alone will

We had an interesting Tea Meeting last week at which we had the pleasure of meeting Bro. Hamilton. His preaching on the Hillsboro Circuit is highly appre-

#### MILLTOWN, N. B , Aug. 12.

Mr. Editor .-

Will you please insert in the WESLEYAN the following resolution which was passed unanimously at a recent meeting of the Division of the Sons of Temperance located here, and oblige yours,

"Whereas the Conference of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island has removed the Rev. S. R. Ackman, our brother, from this field of labor to another.

"Therefore, Resolved, That this Division sincerely regrets the loss of so true and faithful a brother from our ranks; and it is our sincere prayer that the blessing of God may rest upon our brother whereever he may be placed; and it is also the succere desire of this Division that the removal of our brother, although: a loss to as, may be a lasting benefit to him."

#### ARCADIA, August 9, '79.

There is a place on this mission known by the name of Egypt, where some four families, who came from England some years ago, reside. I have preached in one of the houses several times since last April. No preacher had done so before, I believe.

Last night I baptized the first convert -a man 70 years of age. During pre-vious services, the Spirit fell upon him and other hearers. As the spiritual grace came to him from above, the 'outward sign of that grace has by descent also.

#### WOODSTCK, N.B., August 12.

Our new minister has been very kindly received, and the people are taking considerable interest in making himself and family comfortable. The parsonage roof has had some attention, and will get more ere long. New furniture has been supplied. The Sabbath School held its annual pis-nic last week, nearly 200 went by train to Debec, and had a very pleasant time. The school is about to purchase a new libeary, and is in a flourishing condition.

MR. EMMOR.-Will you kindly permit me, through the WESLEYAN, to state that as it will be necessary to spend considerable time at the F. D. M., in consideration of the Relief and Extension Fund. it has been decided to postpone the pro-posed Sabbath School Convention of the Truro District till the June Meeting.

Yours. R. B. MACK. August 11, 1879.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

MR EDITOR,-

Many who attend the Camp-Meeting fail to enjoy it because they make no arrangements for a home during the week of course there are houses in the vicinity where a large number may find shelter and food. Some of them will be made as comfortable as they can be under the circumstances, being crowded to their atmost capacity, others will be anything but comtortable and the prices charged will be azorbitant. The families in the first will try to advance the interests of the C. M. the others to make all the money they can out of it. This latter class will desire the present mode adopted by many of coming to Camp Meeting to obtain—the ethers prefer that visitors provide for themselves—that they may have opportunities to attend the public services instead of being kept at home by strangers. It would be better for all, if those who attend would plan to stay on the grounds. It is much cheaper than hiring rooms in the viliage. A tent perfectly dry, even in rain, cool in the heat, and warm in chilly nights, and capable of accommodating ten persons if necessary, may be made for twenty dollars. Tents put up the first year of the C. M. in Berwick and used every year since are as good to-day as ever. Room can be had in the grove for all who

wish to bring their tents with them. If seen in the heavens for ages, on or about The killed are : Mrs. Duplesay, Mrs. Gir-

Accommodation in tents may be had for few by an early application to the President or Secretary. It is greatly to be desired that there be a large attendance, and sove all such outpourings of divine blessing as shall result in good to every one. Brethren pray for us, that the word may have free course and be glorified. F. H. W. PICKLES.

P. S.—The President's address is, Rev. F. H. W. Pickles, Newport. The Secretary's, H. E. Jefferson, Esq., Berwick.

MR. EDITOR,-My attention has, by a brother minister, been kindly called to a matter that ought to have been specially mentioned in my reports of the late session of the New Brunswick and P. E. Island Conference, but which was at the time unintentionally overlooked. I refer to the grand music by the choir, under the efficient leadership of Bro. Fletcher, rendered in connection with the Conference S. S. Anniversary.

At no meeting during the Conference —except, perhaps, at the Sabbath evening and Ordination Services—was there so large a congregation as at this Anniver-

This may be accounted fer partly on account of the importance of the S. S. interests, which are very fully appreciated by the Charlottetown people, but chiefly on account of the fact that large expectations had been aroused by an announcement that special attention had been given to the preparation of music for the occasion. All concede that the largest expectations in this direction were fully

It must not be unnoticed that the services of a considerable number of the leading singers of the city, outside of the Methodist choir, had been secured for this occasion. The cheerfulness with which those services were rendered is commendable, while the superior excellence of the music to which they contributed, is above all praise.

While I am seeking thus to make up for my neglect and oversight, I may take this opportunity to thankfully acknowledge the valuable aid rendered me by Bro. George Steel in the work of reporting.

His phonographic reports for a local paper were kindly placed by him at my disposal, while the sketch of the ordination charge, delivered by Dr. Sutherland, as it appeared in the WESLEYAN, was the production of his pen.

Yours. &c., CONFERENCE REPORTER Hillsboro', N.B., August 4, '79.

## ITEMS FROM BATHURST

This place is quite a favorite resort for those who desire a few days or weeks of pleasant recreation in the cool, bracing sea air of Chaleur Bay. Those who find pleasure in tempting the capability of trout and salmon with visions of gorgeous but unsubstantial joy, seem to meet with the best sport in the streams around away so far as Campbellton and Metapedia. Fabulous stories are related of the quantities of steak and trout and other good things which enter into the daily bill of fare of the reviving invalid who has been a few days in this invigorating climate.

During the year past, very stringent hard times have prevailed here, owing to the much-regretted failure of the principal mercantile house which, after forty years of arduous labour, has wound up. It is, however, a promise of better days, that Messrs. Temple & Hilyard, who have bought the mill and the model farm purpose to commence business this fall. nasmuch as their business will be conducted on temperance principles, the new concern will doubtless be a great financial equisition to the place; with their influence added to the existing temperance sentiment, the Canada Temperance Act will soon be adopted.

:The only temperance society now alive is one under the direction of the pastor of the R. C. Church; it has a \$250 library and a large membership, and is the most valuable and successful reformatory interest that has ever been in operation in Bathurst.

Travelers who prefer a temperance hotel, will find most comfortable accommodations and the best attendance at the Albert House (Mrs. Grant's), on the village side; or at Mr. Carter's boarding house, on the town side. In these two houses, the dining and bed-rooms are not redolent of the Araby odors of beer and

#### TOURIST.

#### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The weather the present week has been charmingly fine in Halifax. A BEAUTIFUL EXHIBITION - Yester day was the festival of St. Lawrence, the martgred saint whom tradition tells us suffered death in a remote age by roasting on a gridiron, and the luminous me-teors which in great numbers traverse the nocturnal heavens at this season of the year, were regarded as the "fiery tears' hed by the suffering saint. However that may be, at is known that for more than a thousand years annually at and about the season of the festival of St. Lawrence, (Aug. 10) the beautiful phenomenon of falling stars occurs—seen in the greatest perfection in the Aretic skies. The phenomena had come to be pretty well understood, when surprisingly enough. in the year 1866, Schiaparelli, an Italian astronomer, found a periodical comet connected with the August system of meteors. This remarkable comet, discovered by Mr. Tuttle at the Cambridge observatory in July, 1862, and for some months a most beautiful object in the western mile in width. Everything swept clear, heavens, is in all probability the origin of The fields are literally strewn with abunthe innumerable meteors which have been | gles, boards, and broken timbers for miles.

cottages are preferred, arrangements can the festival of St. Lawrence. The comet ouard, a boy named King, one squaw, and sweeps round the sun in a period of one hundred and twenty years in a vast orbit strewn with these little cometery fragments, which become burning masses on entering our atmosphere. Our globe occupies some days in traversing this ring of meteors flying along the pathway of the comet with planetary velocity, During this passage the meteors which fall into the atmosphere are only visible during

the night. Last evening and far into the night. true to tradition, the martyred Saint showered his "fiery tears" in rich profusion throughout etherial space, in our own vicinity. The atmosphere was remarkably clear, and some of these flying meteors shot across the starry concave with peculiar brilliancy, while others played the "falling star" and seemed to drop with the precision of a plummit. Those admirers of nature's many beauties, as exhibited in the sky above us, and who may be classed among the "star gazers," were last night amply rewarded for their midnight vigils by witnessing, under most favorable circumstances, one of the most interesting phenomena of astronomical science.—Halifax Reporter, Ilth.

While Mr. J. C. Hemmeon, of Liver. pool, was tying his cow in the barn, on Wednesday, the animal suddenly raised her head striking him with her horn on the temple, and rendering him senseless from the blow. The wound bled free ly but no serious results are anticipated. Rev. E, H. Chapin, DD, of N York, will

ecture in Halifax, during the first week in September. The vice Regal party was in Pictou on Wednesday, having come thit her by steam-

#### PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

er from Point du Chene.

William E. Dawson, Esq., has been re-Hected Mayor of Charlottetown.

The Vice-Regal party is now in Charlottetown. The party was enthusiasti-cally received by the citizens on their arrival there.

R. R. Fitzgerald, Esq., has been appointed City Recorder of Charlottetown, in the place of Senator Haviland. The "Examiner" says :- We should be

sorry to see Mr. Fitzgerald hold the office of Stipendiary Magistrate if nobody had anything to say against him. If such was the case we should say that his usefulness was utterly gone. But as he has some enemies, and as his judgments have been endorsed by the Supreme Court, and as his work is worth to the city in cash (over and above his salary) some \$900 per year, we think it would be well if Mr. Fitzgerald were retained.

We understand that Mr. Fitzgerald is willing to discharge the duties appertaining to the Recordership without addition

#### NEW BRUNSWICK.

The visit of the Vice-Regal party last week to St. John, Portland, Carleton, Fredericton, and other places in New Brunswick, was greeted by the people with many demonstrations of loyalty. Each locality did its best under the circumstances to give edat to the occasion The Supreme Court in session at Fred-

ericton, on Tuesday, 12th instant, unanimously declared The Canada Temperance Act. of 1878. ultra vises. The liquor dealers will now rejoice, and have every thing their own way, in the liquor line, for a short time.

THE BUCTOUCHE BURRICANE. - A tornado, such as has never been known in this country before, swept over Buctouche on Wednesday of last week, the sth instant. Buctouche is a sea-port on the shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, or more properly the Straits of Northumber.

One account says :--

The tornado started somewhere North of the Dollard Settlement, destroying here all before it; then swept to the main Buctouche River, and, passing from the North side, levelled everything in its path. The current appears to have been about 460 yards wide. Upwards of 100 houses are destroyed, including the new Superior School, Powell's tannery and warehouses ke. Most of the shipping was grounded The bridge at the town was completely wrecked, and telegraph wires broken, &c. Baseing South of the town it destroyed the house of Rev. Mr. Michaud, and injured the tower of the Roman Catholic Church. The number killed is not exactly known, but five at least are killed and many wounded.

Another acount says :-

The school house in Buctouche Willage was lifted up in the air, and fell down again breaking in pieces. Several spans of the bridge were lifted right up and carried into the water. Two girls were carried high up into the air, and came down unhurt. Two squaws are reported to have been killed, and a Mrs. S. Duplesay was killed in a house torn to pieces by the gale. The roof is taken off the steam mill and parts carried a long distance. Bev. Mr. Michaud's residence was unroofed and furniture considerably damaged. The Roman Catholic Chapel roof and spire are very much damaged. The loss to house and chapel will be not less than \$7000. Tongue nor pen cannot describe the fearful disaster, and the amount of damage done thereby. It is awful to think of it. I am now hurrying off to see two young people that got their legs broken in the overthrow of a building. Another correspondent telegraphs:"—
Over a hundred buildings completely destroyed; eighty families homeles many having lost all their clothing and provisions. The devastation cannot be described. Hurricane swept about ten miles in length and about a quarter of a

seven others wounded. What is most needed are provisions, clothing, and materials for building, such as nails, glass,

Another account cays :-

About one o'clock in the afternoon the sky was covered with dark, thick clouds, and heavy thunder claps were heard in the distance. This presaged a tempest, but nobody expected the terrific one that plunged the people of the north bank in terror. Some thick clouds ploughed the sky, and two especially, enormously large black, approached each other from opposite directions and came into collision at Rich Cove, about two miles above St. Mary's Church. The shock was terrible, and formed a water-spout, conical in shape and of a frightful size. Many of the inhabitants of the south bank witnessed the spectacle, and say that what they saw resembled an enormous cylinder emitting fire and steam with a tremendoes noise. The cyclone moving toward the East traversed a small wood, uprooting and raising everything in the course of its passage for a width of two acres. An inhabited house belonging to Mr. Philip E. Richard, in Dellair Settlement, was demolished totally. Pursuing its capricious course the tornado swept through another small wood and fell upon the farm of Mr. Damien Cormier, where it uprooted an enormous pine measuring many fathoms in circumference, of which not a vestige was left. It then enveloped the house and other buildings of Mr. Beloni Meuner, which were reduced to atoms here and there in the neighboring fields Mr. Meuner and family found themselves without shelter.

After describing a circle towards the north, the waterspout rushed upon a bain belonging to Rev. Mr. Ouellet, a quarter of a mile behind the Presbytery, which it demolished almost completely, having only a part of a gable end standing. A magnificent carriage, which it sheltered, was slightly scratched. The zigzag course saved St. Mary's Church, the Presbytery, and their dependencies, which thus by good fortune escaped certain destruction. vancing toward the east in zigzag and circular fashion, the water spout came in the twinkling of an eye, to the Boctouche Church, where it wrought its last destruction on this side of the frith and from which, after crossing the bay and the shore, it was lost in the sea.

The gale on the 6th was destructive in several other parts of the Province.

In Sackville, a barn owned by Dr. Moore was struck by lightning and burned to the ground. In Shediac the gale was severely felt, but not much damage was done.

The Carleton "Sentinel" says: very violent storm of wind, rain and hail past over this town about 2.30 p.m., Wednesday, August 6; fortunately it was of short duration, although long enough to leave traces of its power behind. A tree on the premises of Mr. David Jones was blown up by the roots ; Mr. Robert Davis had his fences overturned and his corn both its chimneys; a fine ornamental tree on the grounds of Mr. E. J. Clark was blown down, also one in front of Mr. Geo. Connell's: Mr. Richard Maxstead lost several valuable fruit trees; Mr. Winsow's corn was laid flat; Dr. Smith and others had their trees mutilated. We hope we shall not hear of more serious damage being done by the gale in neighbouring

#### UPPER PROVINCES.

Great troubles existed among some of the banks in Montreal, on Friday last. The Consolidated Bank" closed its doors. Then "The Fuchange Bank" closed. Then followed within a few hours, "The Ville Marie Bank" and "The St. Jean Bank." It was feared that some other small banks would also be compelled to suspend payment. There were heavy runs on the savings banks. Intense excitement prevailed in financial circles. The suspended banks were generally regarded in well in formed financial circles as weak affairs, and have been in difficulties for several vears

The fire that occurred in Hamilton last week, was the most disastrous conflagration ever known in that city. Immense five story solid stone structures went down before the fury of the flames. The loss is estimated at half a million dollars.

#### UNITED STATES.

The Salt Lake Leibune says that the scene of the Mountain Meadow massacre is now the very picture of desolation. Before the Normons murdered 131 innocent men, women and children there in 1857, the Meadows were known far and wide as a paradise in the desert, with an abundance of grass, crystal streams and ever flowing springs, To-day the grass is gone, the water courses dried up, and nothing but a dreary waste marks the once beautiful spot. It is said that the earth is also sinking, and the bones which were collected after the massacre, though thrice buried, continue to reappear, while settlers in the vicinity shun the spot as haunted, and say that the winds from the meadows bring piercing cries for help to their ears.

#### MARRIED

At the residence of the bride's father, Warren, on the 23rd July, by the Rev. W. Purvis, the Rev. C. W. Swallow, B.A., Methodist Minister, Advocate Harbor, N.S., to Ada, second daughter of Edward Smith, Esq., Warren, Cumberland Co., N.S. At the residence of Calvin Powers, Esq., Britain At the residence of Calvin Fowers, resq., Britain Street, St. John, N.B., on the morning of Aug ust 6th, by Rev. R. W. Weddall, assisted by Rev. Dr. Pope and Benj. Chappell, B.A., the Rev. W. J. Kirby, Methodist Minister of St. Martins, to Miss

M. A. Palmer, of Ely, Cambridgeshire, England. At Brunswick Street Church, Halifax, on August 6th, by Rev. S. F. Huestis, Charles E. DeWolfe, of this city, to Eliza, S., youngest daughter of the late George B. Bell, of Chatham, N. B.

At Wallace, on the 23rd of July, by the Rev James Murray, Alexander McPherson, of Oxford to Lucy Emma Reid, of Wentworth. At Halifax, on Wednesday, Aug. 6, by Rev. S. B.

Dunn, Walter George Brookfield, to Edith Harrington, daughter of George Piers, Esq. At Lower Caledonia, on the 30th ult., by the Rev. R. Cumming, Hugh Cameron, to Miss Sarah

Ann, eldest daughter of Duncan Cameron, Esq., all of Upper Caledonia. By the same, on the same day, at Greenfield, Thos. Bingley, of Stillwater, to Elizabeth M. Clark,

of Twe Mile Lake. At the residence of the bride's father, July 20th by Rev. C. H. Manaton, Mr. Harvey Sisson, to Clara Turner, all of the Parish of Gordon, Victoria

At North Sydney, C. B., on the 31st July, by Rev. David Hickey, William A. Bennet, Esq., A.B., of Newport, Hants Co., to Mary J., second daughter of George B. Moffatt, Esq., North Sydney, C.B.

#### DIED

Suddenly, or heart disease, at Petitcodiac, on the 1st inst., Sarah, the beloved wife of Jonas Cutler, after a wedded life of only nine months, leaving her husband and many friends to mourn their loss.

#### New Advertisements.

#### R. E. I. DISTRICT.

The Annual Financial meeting of the P. E. Island District, vill be held (D. V.) at Charlottetown, on Tuesday, the 26th inst., commencing at

9.30 a. m.
The ministers and Recording Stewards of all H. P. COWPERTHWAITE. Chairman.

#### HALIFAX DISTRICT.

The Financial Meeting of the Halifax District will be held in Windsor, on Wednesday, Sept. 3dr commencing at 10 o'clock, a. m.

As very important connexional business will be brought before the District, all Lay members are most carnestly requested to be in attendance.

A. D. MORTON,

Fig. Sec.

#### SACKVILLE DISTRICT.

THE FINANCIAL DISTRICT MEETING of the Sackville District will (D.V.) be held at POINT DE BUTE on Tuesday, 2nd September, at

p.m. Superintendents of Circuits and Missions in this District and the Steward of each Circuit and Mission within the District appointed by the First Quarterly Official Meeting of the present year are requested to attend.

THOMAS MARSHALL, Financial Secretary Dorchester, Aug. 9th, 1879.

#### ANNAPOLIS DISTRICT.

THE FINANCIAL MEETING of Annapolis District will be held (D.V.) at Berwick, on Wednesday, Asgust 26th., at 9 a.m. A large attendance of Ministers and Lay Representatives is requested, as there will be business before the eting of more than ordinary importance. By Order

Aylesford, Aug. 9, 1879.

#### CUMBERLAND DISTRICT.

THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL MEETING of the Cumberland District will be held at Southampton on Wednesday the 27th August, 1879, to commence at 9 a.m.

The Quarterly Meetings are requested to strongly urge the attendance of Recording Stewards and other Lay Delegates at all the Sessions of the Dis-

By order of the Chairman, J. B. GILES,

#### Fin. Secretry. MIRAMICHI DISTRICT.

THE YEARLY FINANCIAL DISTRICT MEETING will be held at NEWCASTLE Northumberland County, N.B., on WEDNESDAY, 20th August, 9 a.m. All the Ministers and Recording Stewards are earnestly requested to attend.
The District Sabbath School Convention will be held on Wednesday at half-past seven p.m., when the Superintendents of Sabbath Schools and two or more delegates from each School are required to

By order of the Chairman,

ISAAC N. PARKER. Richibucto, N.B., Aug. 2nd, 1879.

#### NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENEERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tenders for Heating Apparatus," will be received at this office until Wednesday, the Twenty-seventh instant, at moon, for Heating Apparatus required for the Penitentiary for the Maritime Provinces, Dorchester, N.B. Plans, specifications, &c., can be seen at the Lachine Canal Office, Montreal, at the office of M.

Department, on and after Tuesday the 12th inst., where forms of Tender, &c., and all necessary information can be obtained.

No tender will be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and-in the case of firms-except there are attached the actual

Stead, Esq., Architect, St. John, N.B., and at this

signature, occupation and place of residence of each nember of the same.

The tender to have the actual signatures of two olvent persons, residents in the Dominion, and willing to become sureties for the due performance

of the Contract. This Pepartment does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender, By Order, F. BRAUN,

#### Ottawa, 8th August, 1879. INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY. 1879

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

Department of Public Works,

On and after Monday, the 14th July, Trains wil leave Halifax daily (Sunday excepted) as follows At 8.05 a.m (Express) for St John, Pictou, and in-

At 12.15 p.m (Accommodation) for Pictou and At 5.00 p.m (Accommodation) for Truro and in-termediate stations

At 6.15 p.m (Express) for St John, Rivere du Loup Quebec, Montreal, and the west. A Pallman Car runs daily on this train to S John, On Monday, Wednesday and Friday, a Pullman Car for Montreal is attached. On Tues-day, Thursday, and Saturday a Pullman Car for Montreal is attached at Moncton

Will arrive: At 9.15 a.m (Accommodation) from Truro

At 10.35 a.m (Express) from St John, Rivere du Loup, Quebec, Montreal and the west. At 2.55 (Accommodation) from Truro and Pictou. At 7.40 p.m (Express) from St John, Point du Chene, Pictou and intermediate points

D. POTTINGER, Chief Superintendent Moncton, N B, July 10th, 1879

AUGUST 31, 1879.

PRACTICAL RELIGION .- Col. iii. 12-25.

EXPOSITION.

Verse 12,—put on, the continuation of a figure; borrowed from personal apparation in the character, introduced in el, and applied to character, introduc v. 8, 9, 10. Elect, holy, beloved; within the inner circle of discipleship to Jesus; a circle composed of those who, having obeyed the heavenly calling, are separate from the world, consecrate to God, and actuated by the consciousness of God's love towards them and their own love to-God, 1 Peter ii. 9; Phil. i. 1; 1 Thess. i. 4. Bowels of mercies; the significance of this and the following phrases is given in detail in the course of our Lesson. Verse 13,-even as Christ forgave you, compare ch. ii. 13; Ephes. iv. 32. Verse 14,above all these things; love to all was thus above all these things; love to all was thus to be the garb put on over all the other elements in the spiritual clothing; over all, holding all other in their places. Ver. 15,—the peace of God, Eptes. ii. 14; John xiv. 26; Phil. iv. 7. This peace is in this verse opposed to the hard, unloving, and unquiet spirit that mars the unity of the unquiet spirit that mars the unity of the church. In one body; "as ye were called as members of one body, so let there be one spirit animating the body." Be ye thankful; "and to crown all, forget yourselves in thanksgiving towards God." Compare 1, 12, ii. 7. Verse 16,—the word of Christ; Christ is speaking to us whenever we hear or read the word of God, and we are to receive his words into the meaning that the second control of the second control of the second control of God, and we are to receive his words into the meaning that the second control of the second control of God, and we are to receive his words into the meaning that the second control of God, and we are to receive his words into the meaning that the second control of God, and the second control of God we are to receive his words into the memory, the conscience, and the heart, 1 John ii. 14: Rom. viii. 9, 11. Then we shall know how to act ourselves, as well as how to instruct and help others. Psams, hymns, and spiritual song; the first of these words refers to inspired poetical compositions, sung to munical accompaniment. The psalms of the Old Testament are probably referred to. Hymns are uninspired compositions devoted to praise and adoration; compare Luke i. 46-55, 68-79; Acts iv. 24. "Songs" or "odes" differ from hymns in not being so exclusively directed to the Divine Being, but treating of Christian subjects in general. The word is frequently found in the Book of Revelation, ch. v. 9, xiv. 3, xv. 3. Heart sincerity is the first necessity of acceptable song, Ephes. v. 19. Verse 18,—compare Ephes. v. 22, vi. 9; 1 Peter ii. I8, iii. 7: Titus ii. 1. Verse 20, in all things. "The rule is stated absolutely, because the exceptions are so few that they may be disregarded." Verse 22,-these servants were "slaves," and the apostle's mind had been turned to their position by a circumstance which had occurred about this time, the conversion of Onesimus, the runaway slave of Philemon. Vere 24,-of the Lord. " However you may be treated by your earthly masters, you have still a Master who will recompense you," Eph. vi. 8. Every Christian servant is the Lord's free man and the beir of a glorious inheritance. 1 Cor. vii. 22; Gal. iv. 7. Verse 26 .- he that doeth wrong; the reference is both to slave and master; both will be judged by One who is no respecter of persons, Ephes. vi. 9.

LESSON. I. Beautiful Garments, v. 12-15. What

is the first word in v. 12? That word suggests an apt illustration. We like to see people well dressed, in good taste as to colours and ornaments. Persons spend much time in the selection and arrangement of dress. But character is of more importance than personal appearance, and the Apostle now suggests the garments in which the character should be clothed and the care which should be used in their selection and use. What terms does he apply to Christians? These terms are in some degree applicable to Christian children. They are "called" by God's word and Spirit to be his children; they have been dedicated to God in baptism, and "beloved" of him who declared that little children were citizens of the kingdom of heaven. So the argument applies to them: they should seek to have a character such as becomes their position, advantages, and destiny, Rom. vi. 13; Ephes. iv. 1-17. The beautiful garments of which the Apostle speaks are for every-day wear. The virtues which he enumerates pertain to our conduct towards men, Gal, v. 14; James i. 27. What is the first? The phrase signifies tender mercy, yearning pity, such as Joseph felt toward his brethren, Gen. xliii. 30: as the mother towards her child in the judgment-hall of Solo-mon, 1 Kings iii. 26. Compare Rom. xii. 5; Heb. xiii. 3, This mercy has regard to those in want, suffering, weakness, misesy. It forbids exultation over another, insult or contempt. It teaches the hands in motion to help, and makes the feet swift to run; it turns boys and girls into ministering children. Kindness; mercy refers to the miserable, kindness has regard to all; it is easy to be entreated, and stands ready to be of service to any one. David had experience of a man of a very different character, 1 Sam. xxv. 3. Humbleness of mind; naturally we seek exaltation, as Herod in the presence of the mob, Acts xii. 13. Saul could not bear the priority given to David in the songs of the Israelitish maidens, 1 Sam. xviii. 7. A person graced with this virtue remembers his own faults, and marks the excellencies of another, Rom. xii. 16; Phil. ii. 3. Meekness; a settled and quiet disposition neither provokes nor will be provoked by insult or injury. This part of the Christian's robes is of great price in the sight of God, 1 Peter iii 4; Jesus promises to give it, Matt. xi. 29; and it carries a rich inheritance within its folds, Matt. v, 5. Long-suffering is a degree of meekness, a fringe of the same garment, a quiet mind against frequent and long. continued provocation, Gal. v. 22; I Cor. xiii. 4; Prov. xiv. 29, x. 18, xvi. 32. Now the Apostle proceeds to name occasions when this fringed robe of meekness and long-suffering will be in especial requisition, v. 13. Infirmities, failures, slowness, rashness, forwardness; defects of charac-

on the resources of a meek and quiet spirit, forbearance. But long-suffering must have a tongue to speak as well as a heart to feel, and when opportunity offers, must frankly tell what the heart feels, forgive-ness, Matt. zviii. 23. What example of such an exercise of grace does the Apostle advance? v. 13. What is the next grace of which the Apostle speaks? v.

14. The love of man for God's sake is the most beautiful, and should be the uppermost of the goodly garments of a Christian man. It will bind in unity all the other graces. What other passages illustrate tuis? Rom. xiii. 10; 1 Cor. xiii. This grace is the very sign of our discipleship, John xiii. 35. What is to be the ruling influence in the heart of a man who proposes to wear these robes? v. 15. This peace comes from God through Jesus, John xiv. 27; Phil. iv. 7; and shows itself in our dealings with men. This peace must be the umpire in all disputes; anger, malice, and every evil passion must be repressed; every act forbidden inconsistent with its rule. Take now an inventory of a good man's wardrobe,— tender mercy, kindness, humbleness of mind, meekness, long-sugering, forbear-ance, forgiveness, love! Consider man robed in a character thus composed, go. ing forth under the sovereignty of peace, and you see the standard after which every Christian will aspire, and to which every Christian child will look as the ideal of his future.

II. Special Duties.—Children.—v. 20. What command is here given to children? The first step in obedience is the listening ear, swift to catch the slightest whisper of a father's command or of a mother's wish. The next step is the willing foot, making haste to do what has been spoken. What words indicate the absolute character of this command? Very few exceptions are likely to occur in the life of a child, and then they will be found in such commands as are plainly opposed to the will of God. Neither age, nor place, nor condition can release a child from this obligation. What motive does the apostle advance for the right discharge of it? This duty is the subject of the "first commandment with promise, Ephes. vi. 1-3; Exod. xx. 12. Compare also Prov. xxx. 17, i. 9, x, 1, xv. 20 Lev. xix. 3. Every child who seeeks to "obey this law," may ever see before him the footsteps of Jesus, Luke ii. 51. Servants, v. 22-25. The condition of

those to whom St. Paul wrote these words was very different to that of the apprentices, errand boys, journeymen, craftsmen, domestic servants, and trade assistants who fill our Sunday Schools. They were slaves, the absolute property of thei masters. The arguments the Apostle uses in reference to them has greater force in application to those who, though servants, are free. Compare on the entire passage, Ephes. vi. 7, 8; Titus ii. 9; 1 Peter ii. 18; 1 Tim. vi. l. What kind of service is condemned? What kind as commanded? The servant of man is to carry himself as the servant of God. "Thy subjection to thy master on earth should be performed so religiously that it may be service to thy Master in heaven." What service? v. 23; see Light on the Golden Text. What motive does the Apostle adduce to persuade Christians to such a service? v. 24. Notice the word "inheritance," for an inheritance belongs and is given to children, and not to servants. Read 1 Cor. vii. 22; Gal. iii. 28. Believing servants are God's free men, God's children, and they shall share in that kingdom which has been prepared for the children of the Father. A pious servant sows with labor, in a hard soil and small field, but God will see to it, that he shall reap an abundant crop. A warning is joined with the promise: what? v. 25. The Apostle elsewhere speaks strongly of the effect of such obedience in recommending the Gospel, Titus ii. 9, 10. A poor child that hath his sight may lead a man that is blind to a costly feast. So a good servant may lead a godless house hold to be guests of Jesus.

LIGHT ON THE GOLDEN TEXT.

Col. III. 23.—" And whatever ye do, do it heartily, as to the Lord, and not unto

I. A motto for every one; the child at home, the scholar at his books, the apapprentice in the shop, the servant in the kitchen; everybody who has anything to

II. True service is from the heart .-Servants of Christ doing the will of God from the heart, with good will doing service," Ephes. vi. 6, 7. No sullen silence as in the case of Job's servants, " I called my servant and he gave me no anmore than lip-pity, James ii. 26; it sets swer," Job xix. 16. Activity and diligence are employed, for we do with all our powers what we give our heart to. Jacob served Laban in the heat of the day and the cold of the night. " As vinegar to the teeth and smoke to the eyes, so is the sluggard to them that send him,"

III. The secret of true service.—" To the Lord and not unto men." The true servant echoes the Psalmist's words: "] have set the Lord always before me; because he is at my right hand, I shall not be moved," Psalm xvi. 8. "Some servants will labour in their master's presence, but loiter in his absence, which is a clear sign they do not serve him out of conscience. 'Servants who look no further than their master's eye are men-pleasers; those only who set good ever before them, and thence are always diligent in their work, are God-pleasers.

HOW TO DO RIGHT THINGS.

Col. III. 23.—" And whatsoever ye do, do it heartily, as unto the Lord.'

I. About Doing .- Our life is made up of our doings. How sad are the doings and the life of many. How blessed is the life, because of the blessed doings of others. A life of happiness can only come by well-doing. A life of disappointment, even of wretchedness, is the fruit of doing

who are living such a life, that this lesson is sent. Though we may do right things, yet the way of doing them may be wrong. We may do them for a wrong reason, or in a wrong manner. This verse teaches

II. How to do Right.—" Heartily."
What does that mean? See the way in which things are done, which are unplea-sant, and very much disliked. The unwillingness is shown by the manner. How wearily the days of slavish toil dragged on when the people of Israel were driven to their work in Egypt! And how poor the work itself must have been. How quickly and well the wall was rebuilt round Jerusalem in Nehemiah's time! He tells why this was. "The people had a mind to work." They put their heart into it, doing it heartily. This is how all work should be done. First see that the work is good and right, then do it heartily. 'Whatsoever" the work is, this is the way to do it. Work at school, work at home, work for ourselves, work for others-it matters not of what kind—the way to do it is "heartily," The motive, or reason for doing it must be.-

III. " Unto the Lord."-remembering that He said it; doing it to please Him. A mother is pleased with the tiniest thing done by her little one for such a reason as this, and so also is our Heavenly Father. Jesus once said, that whosoever should give a cup of water only in his name, and for his sake, should not lose his revard. So, then, it is not what is done, but why it is done, and how. that is pleasing to him. If we do the best we can, whatever it be, though the service is a trifling one. God will accept it, and will give a blessing in return. This, then, is the way to bring a blessing upon our life, and to get the re-

SECTION VI.—QUESTION 14. Q. What does this new Commandment

A. This new Commandment means that we should not only love our neighbor as ourselves; but that we should bear a particular affection for all those who, like ourselves, are the disciples of Christ, by whatever name they are called.

> PREACHER'S NAMES. MARITIME CONFERENCES.

Our Matthew, James, and Peters too, Keep the succession still in vicw, They walk along the Narraway, The Gospel Lane, from day to day. Midst great ones we have much delight, A King, a Prince, a Duke, a Knight; No papist in our ranks we hope, Yet still we esteem and love a Pope. England is here, and Colpitts deep, Goldsmiths, and Smiths and Steele

Hence oft a Bell our Chappells own, The hour of worship to make known. Smallwood and Prestwood never fails. To build our Church, aided by Mills. Colours to ornament appear, Good Black, deep Brown, and Dunn are

Love in our Heartz is ever found, 'Tis Wright that Moore should still abound. And other Harts we gladly own, Esteemed, beloved, wherever known. No shepherd, but a Shepherdson, Among the pastors counteth one. We represent the winged fowl, Dove, Swan, and Swallow, but no owl; Another Bird we also prize, A Hatcher too we recognize. A Fisher often throws the net, Or line and hook with gospel bait; Ensnares and takes the Phinney Pike, Whom Baker cooks just as you like, Weldon, yes, Crisp if you should wish, Pickles and Peppar in the dish. A gentle Lodge envites repose, No farmer, but a Heyfield grows; Also a Peach, not new, but sound, An unplucked Berrie too is found. A noble Nurse to tend the sick, To ease our Paine, strengthen the weak, Alcorn and Brewer utilize, To help humanity to rise. No betting, but still Betts we find, And greet a Bond uniting mind. Daniel eschews the Lion's den. As all do Coffin while they can. We love the English Shore to greet, No slaves, but Freeman here we meet, Our Gaetz are open to the good, Not annexation understood. No unbelieving Thomas here, No darkness, Day is always clear; If clouds appear a luminous Reay, Scatters the gathering gloom away. Our Taylor, Tweedys, Paisley too, Are needed every season through, Our noble Stewart gives delight, And Payson makes finances right. Lockhart and Weddall, useful pair, Our union men, we cannot spare. Seller and Clark venture not here, The sale of men-they are too dear. Nova Scotia

OLD BOOKS.

A London dealer gives an interesting

'Cease to do evil, learn to do well." God of the thoroughfares. Such a man is only can help us to do this. When it is sure to prosper, provided he sticks to done, the life is right; and it is for those who are living such a life, that this lesson trade is very profitable. The prosper trade is very profitable. The prosper-ous among us are ready to help such a man by letting him have the weeding of our shelves at nominal prices, if he has proved himself trustworthy and efficlent, by giving him credit on easy terms too. In too many cases, however, the old bcok-stall keeper never rises, or cares to rise, above the gutter in which he spends most of his time.

"Efficiency in the craft is only to be

acquired by practice. There are hundreds of thoroughfares in and about London where old books sell well; but every one of these places has its predominant taste, which must determine the quality of the mass of the stock. which may be theological in one place, historical in a second, and purelywhich very often means impurelyamusing in a third. Then, while some quarters are content with out of date articles, published from fifty years to a century ago, and others with a book a generation or so old, there are people who will buy nothing save what has issued recently from the press. Again the condition of a book is a matter to be considered. Here, as in age and literary value, insalability is merely a relative term. In rough mechanical quarters, volumes rough and soiled to any extent, will sell without stint, provided they are of the proper literary order. Here where boiler makers, metalworkers, and that sort of handicraftsmen resort, is just the place to dispose of scientific volumes which have been disfigured and mutilated in schools, public and private. Respectable people will meddle with nothing in the book way which does not bear a respectable appearance. A curious fact in the taste for old books, as shown by the trade done at stalls, is that second hand works in modern languages, especially novels, sell much better in low districts than elsewhere. The stall keeper requires six months at least to discover all this, as well as to become acquainted with the usages of the trade. That time passed, he can not but thrive, if he cares to do so. Before long he will have a shop of his own, and cease to be an outsider of the trade. Instead of hanging on to three or four shopkeepers, he goes boldly into the craft as a principal, and acquires hangers-on of his own. Above all, he is allowed to take part in that institution peculiar to dealers in second hand articles, and one of their leading sources of profit—the

one another, and each of us bid for the he quits the shop, and so we obtain ou terferes, when we soon run the price up beyond what he cares to give. This trick, repeated as may be necessary, disgusts the outsiders, and secures the whole stock for ourselves at far less than its real value. The public auction over we, the purchasers, retire to a neighboring tavern and repeat it among ourselves. This time the volumes go at a fair price, which allows the buyer forty per cent. for profit on his private business. All being sold, we cast up the totals of the two sales, substract the smaller from the greater, and divide the remainder equally among those present. Thus a man may and often does gain good profits at a knock-out withont making a single purchase. It is one of our customs to clear our shelves of the 'stickers' annually and send them to the auction-room, where they go through the usual process, knock-out included. Of course no more than two or three of us send books to the same sale: and as there are hundreds in the trade in London alone, there are quite enough of us to keep an auction going twice a week all the year round. There are certain books that never sell at all, and these return year after year to the auction-room, until they become old acquaintances of the trade.

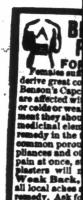
"We have a good many ways of enhancing the value of our wares. Celebrities of all sorts, who are as of his desire, just to get an opportunity serviceable to us in the way about to be for putting the last in a sly way into described as those merely literary, are one of his capacious pockets? Such dying off every day, and their libraries disposed of. In these cases we look up from our stock all likely books, furnish them with sham book plates and autographs, and soon get rid of them at and that same manner which carries fancy prices. It is a fact that after them restlessly over the shop to bring Lord Macaulay's death thousands of them back fifty times to one favorite volumes which he never saw were sold in this way as coming from his library. Thus we—we old-book-sellers—have made a good thing of every one of the revolutions on the Continent that have happened of late years. Again, if we get hold of a sixteenth-century work in fine condition, we pay a needy scholar, one of those frequenters of our shops who do a good deal of reading therein and a good deal of gossip with ourselves and our customers, but only purchase now and then, to sell a few days account of how old books are bought later at a loss-we pay one of these and sold, and sometimes stolen in the people to write a few words in a suitable great English metropolis. He says: tongue (though, for the matter of that, Old book-selling is still commonly re- Latin will always suffice) and a good sixsorted to by broken men with business teenth-century caligraphy on the titleter and offensiveness of action mark human society, and makes a constant claim el, "Put away the evil of your doings." | qualities, who are not ashamed to begin page, with the addition of a name lest you lose it. Beard at the beginning—with a stall in one purporting to be the signature of some invigorating Dressing.

sixteenth-century book-man, one of third-rate reputation—a semi-obscure specimen of vast erudition by prefer. ence—and the thing is done. This little trick secures that the volumes to which it is applied shall be brought up by the first book hunter that drops in. An old volume of any century, but the further back the better, is of much additional value if the fly-leaves—always numerous in very old books-be those originally bound up with the volume. There is a great demand for manuscript documents of all kinds dating back into the past; and there are plenty of men in London who can simulate the familiar style of any celebrity of any period and country during the last three hundred years. Nearly all the more celebrated wrote by secretary, merely signing themselves; so all that is wanted is to have the body of the document in fair sixteenth-century caligraphy. Signatures of that date, being for the most part large, formal, and rigid, are very imitable. Old-book fly-leaves are often used for purposes much less innocent than deceiving a gatherer of varieties. They are the things on which to incribe forgeries intended to substantiate the claims of persons who pretend to belong to old families of rank and wealth. Such claims are often put forward out of sheer vanity by successful money-grabbers, but occasionally

with a purpose more sinister. The trade is annoyed by book-thieven of various sorts, only two of which re. quire special notice. First stand the men who make a living among us by hunting out volumes wanted to make a valuable but imperfect set, or to complete an order, and which we have no time to go in search of. Every day of the week finds every one of us in this perdicament, therefore such agents are indispensible. These useful fellows are slippery too. We have to keep our eyes on them while they remain in the shop. But still the chances are that they will 'do' us in some way or other. They always come in with a heap of books under one arm, as well as with a lot in a bag. These are volumes all of which they would have us understand have been ordered, but some of which we know well are intended for eachange in a way peculiar to these people. One of them, we will say, has got an order for an odd volume, and wishes to acquire it by a method more pleasing than purchase. He knows where it is to be found, on a shelf of easy access, and he knows its size and general appearance. So he procures a comparitavely worthless article of similar outside, and, being dexterous at such feats, he is "In the knock-out a number of pretty sure to substitute the one us crowd to an auctior-room where a volume for the other before he takes his library is brought to the hammer, and departure. We may surprise him in buy every article. Here we all know the act, or detect the exchange before rest. There is, therefore, no advance own again; but that is all. The man on the first bid, unless an outsider in- is too servicable to be quarrelled with, and the act when detected is commonly passed off with a jest and a laugh on both sides.

"The other sort of book-thieves to which I have alluded are those halfdemented, well-to-do folk who seem to have no business in the world except to accumulate typographical rarities. They are of many kinds. Some 'go in' for rare books in general, and some for rare bindings in general; some make a particular printer or binder their hobby, and some set their hearts on a particular book. Then there are people who search out the books of certain eras, as all the French publications of the time of Francis I.; or one section of the literature of an era, as the political pamphlets of the reign of Anne. In fact, there is no end to the varieties of bibliomania. And it is a fact that an inveterate book-maniac, though the most respectable of men in all other respects, is sometimes unscrupulous and even knavish here. There is no trick to which he will not resort in order to possess himself of a coveted volume. He will wheedle you out of the treasure if you are at all easy-going; he will beg it, or borrow it, or buy is as the last re source. I have known a bibliomaniae purchase volumes which were not at all rare, and for which he had no earthly use, at a cost beyond that of the object gentlemen I do not care to watch closely; indeed, I would not offend one of them for the world. I can always tell when the furtive mood is upon them; spot mostly indicates the article in danger. I wait until they disappear, when a glance at the shelf shows me what has been appropriated. Then I simply put the missing volume down on the bibliomapiac's bill, to have it paid for in due course. I am informed that a good many drapers do much the same thing with certain kleptomaniacal customers. In conclusion, let me observe I take good care never to make the smallest remark about such transactions; and so do the bibliomaniacs." -Harper's Weekly.

A CROWN OF GLORY .- Nature's dowry to her chilpren is a fine head of hair. Kings cannot give, nor wealth purchase this mestimable gift. Take care of it, lest you lose it. BEARINE is a healthful



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of various sorts, only two of which re-

quire special notice. First stand the

men who make a living among us by

hunting out volumes wanted to make a

valuable but imperfect set, or to com-

plete an order, and which we have no

time to go in search of. Every day of the week finds every one of us in this

perdicament, therefore such agents are

indispensible. These useful fellows are

slippery too. We have to keep our

eyes on them while they remain in the shop. But still the chances are that

they will 'do' us in some way or other.

They always come in with a heap of

books under one arm, as well as with a

lot in a bag. These are volumes all of

which they would have us understand

have been ordered, but some of which

we know well are intended for exchange

in a way peculiar to these people. One

of them, we will say, has got an order

for an odd volume, and wishes to ac-

quire it by a method more pleasing than

purchase. He knows where it is to be

found, on a shelf of easy access, and he knows its size and general appearance.

So he procures a comparitavely worth-

less article of similar outside, and,

being dexterous at such feats, he is

pretty sure to substitute the one volume for the other before he takes his

departure. We may surprise him in

the act, or detect the exchange before

e he quits the shop, and so we obtain our

e own again; but that is all. The man

both sides.

is too servicable to be quarrelled with

and the act when detected is commonly

passed off with a jest and a laugh on

"The other sort of book-thieves to

which I have alluded are those balf-

demented, well-to-do folk who seem to

have no business in the world except to

accumulate typographical rarities.

They are of many kinds. Some 'go in' for rare books in general, and some for

rare bindings in general; some make a

particular printer or binder their hobby,

and some set their hearts on a particu-

lar book. Then there are people who

search out the books of certain eras, as

all the French publications of the time

of Francis I.; or one section of the

literature of an era, as the political

pamphlets of the reign of Anne. In

fact, there is no end to the varieties of

bibliomania. And it is a fact that an

inveterate book-maniac, though the

most respectable of men in all other re-

spects, is sometimes unscrupulous and

even knavish here. There is no trick

to which he will not resort in order to

possess himself of a coveted volume.

He will wheedle you out of the treasure

if you are at all easy-going; he will beg

it, or borrow it, or buy is as the last re-

source. I have known a bibliomaniae

purchase volumes which were not at all

rare, and for which he had no earthly

use, at a cost beyond that of the object

of his desire, just to get an opportunity

for putting the last in a sly way into

one of his capacious pockets. Such

gentlemen I do not care to watch close-

ly; indeed, I would not offend one of

them for the world. I can always tell

when the furtive mood is upon them;

and that same manner which carries

them restlessly over the shop to bring

them back fifty times to one favorite

spot mostly indicates the article in

danger. I wait until they disappear,

when a glance at the shelf shows me

what has been appropriated. Then I

simply put the missing volume down on

the bibliomaniac's bill, to have it paid

for in due course. I am informed that a good many drapers do much the same

thing with certain kleptomaniacal

customers. In conclusion, let me ob-

serve I take good care never to make

the smallest remark about such trans-

A CROWN OF GLORY.—Nature's dowry

to her chilpren is a fine head of hair.

Kings cannot give, nor wealth purchase

this mestimable gift. Take care of it,

lest you lose it. BEARINE is a healthful

actions; and so do the bibliomaniacs.

-Harper's Weekly.

invigorating Dressing.

with a purpose more sinister.

THE SUN FOR 1879.

THE SUN will be printed every day durin; the year to come. Its purpose and method will be the same as in the past: To present all the news in a readable shape, and to tell the truth though the heavens fall.

same as in the past: To present all the news in a readable shape, and to tell the truth though the heavens fall.

The SUN has been, is, and will continue to be independent of everybody and everything save the Truth and its own convictions of duty. That is the policy which has won for this paper the confidence and friendship of a wider constituency than has ever been enjoyed by any other American Journal.

The SUN is the newspaper for the people. It is not for the rich man against the poor man, or for the poor man against the rich man, but it seeks to do equal justice to all interests in the community. It is not the organ of any person, class, seet or party. There need be no mystery about its loves and hates. It is for the honest Democrat sagainst the dishenest Republican, and for the honest Republican against the dishonest Democrat. It does not take its cue from the utterances of any politician or political organization. It gives its support unreservedly when men or measures are in agreement with the Constitution and with the principles upon which this republic was founded for the people. Whenever the Constitution and the constitutional principles are violated—as in the outrageous conspiracy of 1876, by which a man not elected was placed in the President's office, where he still remains—it speaks out for the right. That is The SUN's idea of independence, In this respect there will be no change in its programme for 1879.

The SUN has fairly earned the hearty hatred of rascals, frauds, and humbugs of all sorts and sizes. It hopes to deserve that hatred not less in the year 1879, than in 1876 and 1877, or any year gone by. The SUN will continue to shine on the wicked with unmitigated brightness. While the lessons of the past should be constant.

It hopes to deserve that hatred not less in the year 1879, than in 1876 and 1877, or any year gone by. The Sun will continue to shine on the wicked with unmitigated brightness.

While the lessons of the past should be constantly kept before the people, The Sun does not propose to make itself in 1879 a magazine of ancient history. It is printed for the men and women of to-day, whose concern are chiefly with the affairs of to-day, whose concern are chiefly with the affairs of to-day. It has both the disposition and the ability to afford its readers the promptest, fullest, and most accurate intelligence of whatever in the wide world is worth attention. To this end the resources belonging to well-established prosperity will be liberally employed.

The present disjointed condition of parties in this country, and the uncertanty of the future lend an extraordinary signifiance to the events of the coming year. The discussions of the press, the debates and acts of Congress, and the mevements of the leaders in every section of the Republic will have a direct bearing on the Presidental election of 1880—an event which must be regarded with the anxious interests by every patriotic American whatever his political ideas or allegiances. To these elements of interest may be added the probability that the Democrats will control both houses of Congress, the increasing feebleness of the fraudulent Administration, and the spread and strengthening everywhere of a healthy abhorence of fraudin any form. To present with clearness and accuracy the exact situation in each of its varying pnases, and to expound, according to its well-known methods, the principles that should guide us through the labyrinth, will be an important part of The Sun's work for 1879.

We have means of making The Sun, as a polical, a literary and a general newspaper, more entertaining and more useful than ever before; and we mean to apply them freely.

Our rates of subscription remain unchanged. For the Dailt Sun a full page sheet of fity-six columns, the price is

year, postage paid.
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July 20,79

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THE HOME AND THE PARM.

GRASS AS A RENOVATOR.

Many farmers labor for years ignorant of the fact that a close, well-set sod is the foundation of good farming and the basis of good crops. Soil that will produce an immediate and firm set of grass will bring a good crop of any kind. There is no better way to test the producing capacity of soil than by its grass production. If a field yields a scant grass crop, and is uneven or full of barren spots, it will not be safe to depend on such soil for any other crop without extra heavy manuring, and even then the crop is not of so great certainty as if the ground was covered with a firm sod at ploughing time. There is something in a heavy sod that will perfect a crop even in an unfavorable season. I never have failed of a good crop on such land. will soon be renovated after partial de-terioration if grass can be densely set on the surface; and this mode of renovation, I claim, is the quickest, surest and cheapest of any. There never was a mistake made so full of loss to the farmer as to allow naturally good seil to deteriorate at all, and when the farmers understand and act on this principle, our productions will never fall below an average, or even to this point.—Cor. Country Gentleman.

SUGAR BEETS A BETTER CROP THAN POTATOES.

To those whose farms are situated upon the railways, or upon the sea-coast, or along our navigable rivers, the beet sugar movement warmly commends itself, and in our judgment, at the present time, there is nothing that promises so well for a cash crop as raising beets for sugar, at the prices offered. Land which is in good condition for corn should produce from twenty to thirty tons of sugar beets, something, of course, depending upon the season; but in this respect no crop is exceptional. The lagor of raising an acre of sugar beets is no greater than that of raising an acre of corn; they are not so exhausting to the soil, and the value of the crop promises much better, besides bringing the ready cash, which corn will rarely do. As compared with the potato crop, the sugar beet has several advantages. The average yield of potatoes on the old farms in Maine is probably not over ane hundred bushels to the acre, and the price varies much from year to year. Last year they were high, and the farmer who had a good quantity to sell was fortunate. For some years previous to that prices had ruled quite low, the average, we think, being less than fifty cents per bushel, and even then bringing more than their food value. Besides, what with the rust, the rot, and the beetle, the potato crop is becoming to be considered by farmers as quite uncertain.-Maine Famrer.

THE following table will help farmers to be accurate in measuring things: 70 yards wide by 60 yards long, one

80 yards wide by 60 yards long, one 60 feet wide by 726 feet long, one

110 feet wide by 369 feet long, one

120 feet wide by 363 feet long, one

220 feet wide by 189 feet long, one 240 feet wide by 181 feet loug, one

240 feet wide by 90 feet long, one

A box 24x16 in., 22 in. deep, holds

one bbl. A box 16x16 in., 8 in. deep, holds one bush.

A GRAVE mistake is made by farmers who think that stock must not be fed at home after the first appearance o-

omy all through the season. BUTTER TAFFEY. One half-pint of molasses, one half-pint of water, one pound of loaf-sugar, one quarter of a pound of butter. Let boil without stir-

ring until, by dropping a little in water.

you find it is done OLD FASHIONED ELECTION CAKE .--Seven pounds of flour, two pounds of sugar, one pound of butter, one quart of new milk, one pint of good yeast, one-half cupful of molasses, five eggs, spices, salt

We speak knowingly when we assert that Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer is the best article of the kind sold on the American Continent. Personal trial has demonstrated this, and the article is an elegant and cleanly one, without which we think no toilet complete. Messrs. Johnston, Holloway & Co., 602 Arch St., Philadelphia, are the agents for the article, and when our Philadelphia friends return from Cape May, they should certainly procure some of it. We know of no such article extant for the hair, and thus speak in such decided and emphatic terms.-Ocean Foam, Cape May, N. J.

Sarsaparilla

For Screfula, and all scrofulous diseases, Erysipelas, Bose, or St. Anthony's Fire, Eruptions and Eruptive diseases of the skin Ulcerations of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Lungs, Pimples, Pustules, Bolls, Blotches, Tumors, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Ulcers, Sores, Rheum ism, Neuralgia, Pain in the Bones, Sie and Head, Female Weakness, Sie and Head, Female ulceration, and Uterine disease, Drope Dyspepsia, Emaciation, General Deldity, and for Purifying the Blood.

This thresparilla is a combination of veget the alteratives—Stillingia, Mandrak, Yellow Dock—with the Iodides of Prassium and Iron, and is the most efficiency as medicine yet known for the diseases it is intended to cure.

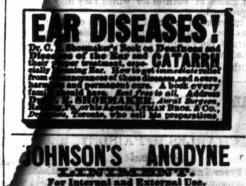
In ingredients are so skilfully combined, that the full alterative effect of each is assured, and while it is so mild as to be harmless even to children, it is still so effectual as to purge out from the

as to be harmless even to children, it is still so effectual as to purge out from the system those impurities and corruptions which develop into loathsome disease.

The reputation it enjoys is derived from its cures, and the confidence which prominent physicians all over the coun-try repose in it, prove their experience of its usefulnes

Certificates attesting its virtues have accumulated, and are constantly being received, and as many of these cases are publicly known, they furnish convincing evidence of the superiority of this Sarsaparilla over every other alterative medicine. So generally is its superiority to any other medicine known, that we need do no more than to assure the public that the best qualities it has ever possessed are strictly maintained.

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UL NEW FOR THE AFFLICTED.

Nictaux Mountain, Annapolis Co., November 1877.

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taking any further medeine. I have formerly been afflicted with sore throat and Quiusy in its severest forms, and could not get any relief or cure from any quarter or any medicine man until I obtained your Acadian Liniment, which always cures me at once. I have also known it to cure a number of friends in this neighborhood, and for my own part would not think of being without it in the house. My grass. Stock will show this false econf | wife has also used your medicines for Heartburn, with the very best success. You may publish this if you wish to do mental toil.

With great respect,

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By its union with the blood and its effect upon the muscles, re-establishing the one and toning the other, it is capable of effecting the following

It will displace or wash out tuberculous matter and thus cure Consumption.

By increasing Nervous and Muscular Vigor, it will cure Dyspessis, feeble or interrupted action of the Heart and Punitation, Weakness of Intellect caused by grief, worry, overtax or irregular habits, Bronchitis, Acute and Chronic Congestion of the Lungs, even in the most alarming stages.

It cures Asthma, Loss of Voice, Neuralgia, &c., St. Vitus Dance, Epileptic Fits, Whooping Cough Nervousness, and is a most wonde.ful adjurct to other remedies in sustaining life during the process of Diphtheria.

An endless chain of good effects is formed by

Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites.

and we are safe in saying, from a long experience in medicine, its xirtues are not possessed by any other combination, as the following will demon-

IT IS ACCEPTABLE to palate and stomach. SUFFICIENTLY POTENT to insure decided benefit, yet harmless, howsoever long its use may be continued. This characteristic is possessed by no other remedy.

IT ASSISTS DIGESTION and assimilation IT VITALIZES THE BLOOD, supplying such gredients as may be required.

IT RESTORES TONE to the nerves. IT GIVES POWER of endurance and of concentration to the mind.

IT PROMOTES VIGOR in the organs which depend for health on the involuntary muscular action, viz: the Liver, Lungs, Heart, Stomach, and Genitals.

And unless afflicted with some disease involving ABSOLUTE ORGANIC LOSS, it will sustoin the sys-tem until it reaches the age allotted to man by a beneficient Creator.

NO PERSON will be disappointed in the effect of FELLOWS HYPOPHGSPHITES, who rigidly

lows the directions. FELLOWS' HYPOPHOSPHITES.

The experiments which perfected this preparation occupied many months, and were instituted with a view to curing that insidious disease,

TUBERGULAR CONSUMPTON.

and in order to supply the deficiencies in Hypophosphites already in use; for, although their nature was correct as to theory, their preparations were, owing to their imperfect organization, found

While ther caused the formation of fat and generated heat, they did not improve the blood. The tonic effect upon the nerves and muscles was, cincumscribed, and, owing to their diluted state, included the st

The desiderata sought by Mr. Fellows, were:

A convenient, palatable remedy;
Unaiterable by time;
Harmloss, though used continuously, yet might e discontinued at any time without any ill effect
Which would induce an appetite;

Strengthen digestion ; Promote assimilation; Create healthy blood;

Strengthen the nerves and muscles; Enable the subject to successfully combat disease; ciently economical for all. has been indisputably attained. The

success of the work is complete; and Fellows' proposesphites stands foremost amongst the remedies for chronic organic diseases, possessing properties to which no other medicines has ever aspired. ABSTRACT EFFECTS.

Fellows Hypophosphites, on being introduced into the stomach, unites with the food, and immediately enters the circulation; and, being perfectly miscible with the blood, speedily pervades every part of the system. Its effects are first declared by a pulse slightly increased in fullness and strength a general exaltation of the organic functions, and exhibitation of the intellectual powers. Its specific influence is on the brain and nervous substance. increasing the activity of the absorbents, and rt-newing the blood, thus causing the healthy muscular formation so necessary in restoring the functions of the previously weakened organs.

Being then, a tonic of the nervous and circulatory system, it follows that, when there is a demand for extrrordinary exartion, its use is invaluable, since it supplies the waste through the circulation, and sustains the general system. At no period of life is watchful care over the

functions of the brain more requisite tdan during the acquisition of knowledge by the youth: plodding, persevering study requires a store of vigorous nervous force, or the child may sink under the

Stern necessity may compel the student to strain his powers beyond the dictates of prudence, and the early promise of excelience may be blighted thereby. To such we recommend Fellows' Hypophosphites

it will not only restore the sinking patient, but it will enable the toiling student to preserve his mental and nervous standard with out detriment. NOTE—Be suspicious of persons who recompact of any other article as "just as good" though beating a similar name, and of those who offer he

cheaper priced article. Note.-It is only the Independent, well-posted and unselfish Physicians who can afford to pice scribe this remedy. Experience has proved this. The highest class medical men in every large city.

where it is known, recommend it. Price \$1.50 per Bottle, \$7.50 for

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377 St. Paul Street, Montreal, P.Q. will have immediate attention.

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The Rev. H. PICKARD, p., Book Steward, The Rev. T. W. SMITH, Assistant Book Steward.

All letters relating the business of either the Book Room or the WEYAN Newspaper Office, and all remittances of money for the WESLEYAN as well as for the Bock Room should be addressed to the Bock Room should be addressed. to the Book Steward and not to the Editor.

But all Books to be noticed, and all communica-tions and advertisments designed for insertion in the WESLEYAN, should be addressed to the Editor and not to the Book Steward.

INSTRUCTIONS AS TO REMITTING MONEYS:-1.—When sending money for subscribers; say whether old or new, and if new, write out their Post Office address plainly. Post Office address plainly.

2.—See that your remittances are duly acknowledged. A delay of one or two weeks may be caused by the business of this office. After that

caused by the business of this office inquire if they do not appear. 3-Post Office Orders are always safe, at costly. Next to these, is the security of rea setters. Money sent otherwise is at the risk of the

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Rev. G. F. Day-Dr. F. Burgess \$2, Capt. Jas

R. G Fraser, Esq.

Skaling \$2

Rev. J. Teasdale-W. Howard

The Assistant Book Steward-the Rev. T. Watson Smith-designs (D.V) to visit Berwick at the time of the Camp Meeting week after next.

\$1 00

He will have with him a small supply of Music. and other religious books, and he will also be ready to receive orders for Books, to be filled immediately after his return to the Book Room, or subscriptions for the Bibles and other Subscription Books advertised in another column.

Persons who are in debt to the Book Room, or to the Wesleyan Office, and who expect to be in Berwick at the time above referred to, are earnestly requested to go prepared to pay Brother Smith the amount of their indebtedness.

#### Conference Minutes.

Copies of the Nova Scotia Conference Minutes may be obtained at the Book Room. Price 10 cts. E. Island Conference will be ready next week. July 20th Sins The Minutes of the New Brunswick and P. August 7th, 1879.

#### JUST RECEIVED

A Fresh Supply of STATIONERY for Sale Cheap, wholesale and retail.

ALSO "The Discipline of the Methodist Church of Canada." Boards 60cts, limp corers 90cts. Copies ordered during the past three weeks will now be forwarded unmediately.

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The books in this List are well worth the attention of readers. Many of them are only slightly soiled. The figures in the first column represent the original price of the books, a number of which were marked when books were sold at a cheaper rate than at present. The prices in the second column are those at which we offer them now. From these and from others not named in the list one or two good Sabbath School Libraries could be supplied. When sending orders please refer to this Advertise-

Six Cents extra must be forwarded with an order for any book to be sent by mail

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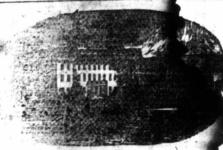
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VOL. XXXI

Letter from

HAI

MR. EDITOR, a mood for corn forget the obligat of promise that hear from me whi ference. From t reach the Confer open session, and principal deputat mist Churches, 1 interest will neces my communication Coley, Canadian re sequence of illnes tend Conference, there was no report the Dominion. terwards that the especially glad to h treal General Con work generally, and of us were on the It was quite eviden of the inquiries n minent members o ence, that they hav a very favourable work, were deeply movements, and tions in regard to

of our Conference. As compared wit opportunities for and movements of t not altogether fave time, my attendance ference, from opening was uninterrupted; I have not been able except for occasiona

At the Bradford favoured with a cap tre of the Confer at Birmingham, Bro self, not presenting til leaving for Lond on the gallery, whe tic defects of the Co was often difficult large proportion of

The first thing entering the Birmin was the great chang the platform. The s of the President as Presidents-a vener On the left are the ter-writers. Just be the representatives of important departu places. The rear se are mainly occupied and visitors. The Conference centres t and the speeches wo mostly from these gr Conference.

When I last look

were venerable men

ence platform-men been familiar to me life. There were Th Dr. Dixon, the one sturdy practical sen preeminently a man liant mind -- the fine grand and beautiful have looked upon. Th -wary and sagacious just a shade of the broken sceptre of er, which Dr. Buntin and unrivalled qualiti There was the venera -who had been Cha castle District when, I presented myself the examination. Charles eer of the great Hon ment, of granite stre ness. Dr. S. Wadd tained the prestige power in debate. The men of great influen -who read a most address; the Rev. Thornton-who occur uous ability, the Conf Rev. Luke H. Wisem tality I was priviled once to enjoy-all prime.

From the hands of warriors, stiffened in has fallen; but, thank taken up by others, e of the same consecrat

I was much interes ster Abbey, in looking mental marble table John and Charles We