

THE WESLEYAN, FRIDAY, AUGUST 15, 1879

## NEGLECT OF ORDINANCES

4 paper read at Boinevita, Neefound land, at the District seasion,
pubbished in the Weoleyan by requel

## Neglect of ordinances among all clases is a thing to be deplored. But espeeially is it surprisingly depressing

 classes is a thing to be deplored. Buteappeially is it turprisingly depressing
when eharacterized bry members of our own church. The
ordinances of the Gospel are institu. ordinances of the athority therefore
tions of Divine anthor They are also
claim our adherence. objects of the warmest desires and deight of the saints. "I was go into the
hey said unto me, let us
house of the Lord." "Our feet shall stand within thy gates, 0 Jerusalem."
"One thing have Id desired of the Lord, that will $i n$ the house of the Lord all the dayis of my life; to bebold the beauty om
Lord, and to inquire in His temple."
"Iord I have loved the habitation on thy house, and the place where thine
honor dwelleth." "As the hart honor dwelleth
panteth my soul after thee 0 God." "My soul thirster
living God ; when shall I come and apliving Goo ; When ", "O Good, thou art
peari before God.
my God; early will I seek thee ! my soul my God; early will seek thee ! my soul no water is ${ }^{\text {t }}$ to see thy power and thy glory, so as I have seen thee in tay Whom thou choosest and causest to ap-
proach unto thee ; that he may dwell in thy courts; we shall be satiefied with holy temple." "How amiable are thy longeth, yea; even fainteth for the
courts of the Lord; my hecit and courh orieth out for the living God."
Blessed are they that dwell in thy house ; they will be still praising thee."
For à day in thy courts is better the For a day in thy courts is better than
thousand. I had rather be
a doorkeeper in the house of my God, than Under the heed of ordinances we
have Baptism (Matt. 28th, 19th.) The Lord's Supper (1 Cor. 11th, 24 th)
Public Ministry or preaching and read
ing the word (Rom. 10th, $15 t h$. ng the tord (Rom. 10th, 15th)
Hearing the Gespel (Rom. 10th, 17th)
Public Prayer (Pealme 5th, 17th) Singing of Psalms (Col. 3rd, 16th)
Fasting (Joel 2nd, 12th. Thankgiv-
ing (1 Thess. 5th, 18th). In this paper we shall only have time
to glance at three of the appointed ordinances of our own church, viz, 1st,
Public Worship; ${ }^{2}$ nnd, Class M Meeting; 3rd, the Lord's Supper. 1st, Pablic
Worship, God's house has always been neglected or forsaked by the widked, the
lugiewarm, and the mere professor,
often is the apostles admonition oiten is Ne aposties admonition re-
quisite." Not forsaking the assembling
of ourselves together, as the manner of some is. Fifty years ago men would
travel over barrens, rocks and moors, get to a five o'clock morning prayer
meeting. Christians in Greenland very
seldom, if ever, absent themeelves from seldom, if ever, absent themselves from
public worship on account of the
weather. When it is so cold that their reath freezes and forms icicles on their 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 injunetion
not to forsake the assembling of selves together. But the religion of
our day has become very delicate, so
much so, that the rain, and a thousand other excuses arise directed means of grace. Hence the
leanness and the sickness in the church.
Mr. Wesley says: "In all ordinary
$\qquad$
$\qquad$ special seasons, at which the Lord J Jesus
has appointed to meet us. If such an
appointment be slighted, does it not
presence of our Lord and Saviour.
Time was when the line between the
church and the worl was distinct, but
now the ancient land-marks are re-
moved. The church
have joined hands. Are not some pro-
fesors found in the very van of fashron,
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 Pand can you read tit as well. Is
there no advantage in united prayer,
no blessing promised to God's own or-
dinances? The ferry boat company
would, however have no jealousy with
the man who preferred uning a small
boat, or swimming from Dover to Calais
alone. It would be the best thing to
make him desire their steamer for the
$\qquad$


 2nd, by the Class Meeting the honor-
ed means of our beloved Methodism has
a claim upon our attention and attend-
ance as members of the Methodist
Church. The prophet Malachit thlls us They that fearea the Lord spake 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. ture which authorize such a means of grace as the lass ta
your faults one to another, and pray
one one for another, that ye may be healed
(James 5th, 16th). "For I long to see you, that I may be comforted togethe
with you by the mutual faith both of you and me" (Rome 1ste, 11th, 12th)
"That which we have seen and heard declare we unto yeu, that ye may alse
have fellowship with us," (John 1st, 3rd). "Come and hear, all re that fear done for my soul," (Paalms 66th, 16 th ). The Class Meeting has perhaps been a
greater benefit to Methodism than any of her institutions besidee
guard in danger, a comfort in trouble, But in these days, attendance at the
Class Meeting is by many deemed unnecessary and in some quarters it has
become quite unfashionable. The results are such as might have been prodicted with certainty. The example of
the older members is most disastrous in its effects on the habits of the young
er ones, and a feeble, stinted piety is,
anhappily, charncerer anhappily, characteristic of two many
of our churches. The great object se-
cured by the Class M Meeting is the fellowship of saints. What true come. munion 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 A Wealeyan being in Birmingham one evening, went to the chapel, where the
Rov'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 dis.
posed to receire his inquiries. He then
descended from the pulpit, and proceeded to ask one person after another who sat third, repoplied, The Wesleyan his turn came, "I am not, sir, one of your regu-
lar hearers; jut, being a Methodist, 1 am no stranger to meetings of this
kind." "Ah!" exclaimed ${ }^{\text {Mr }}$. James,
"Class Meetings are your strength, and "Class Meetings are your strength, an
the want of them is our weakness.
Professor Stuart on a visit to a Wes-
eyan frend of his, in his own country, histained permission to go with him to
heeting. The Leader was ander the impression that he was Methodist visitor. The professor after-
wards said to his friend. "And is thi what you call Class Meetings? I Io
not wonder that the Methodists are deeply experienced in the things of God,
if they are dasciplined after this fashion. with appropriate answers to suit every re so do tell me who he is," When weal his surprise to find that his learned in a lowly position in life, and that
such a man was such a leader. To
know that in our churches the Class Moeting is at a spiritual health. To meet our two's
and three's in place of flourishing classes with enthusiastic zealous members is
an event to be deplored. The Churc glected. Moody tellis us means is ne- there are a
great many in the Church who make one hear of them; and when they come to
die you have to go and hunt up some
masty old church records, to know nything with a church asleep. A A man
reamt he was travelling nd came to a log. He cabin, and further
it was He asked one of them what it meant,
said the Devil, "I will tell you' 'The
fact is that whole cturch is asleep, and
one Devil can take cre pray, and they have more poman who
the whole Church.'"
We would than God and rousend thee, ware is battle raging
Every ransomed power eng

Wrapt in ease and worldly stheming
While the multitudes are streaming
Downwaids into

THE WESLETAN, FRIDAY, AUGUST 15, 1879

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| 3 The while my pulsès faintly beat, <br>  | , |  | WE ARE SHOWING THE CONTENTS OF |
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|  |  | fidels and unbelievers, nor is it left to them to make application of it to the uses of life. A noticeable thing in con- |  |
|  |  |  | Legal buineses careflily atenied to. |
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| DIPHTHERIA! | Sunday School, Hymns and Songs, New and | the same Presbyterian Ghurch, and re- cognizing the providence of God, they also felt themselves as his fgents in |  |
|  |  | what they did. In bis address at the commemerative meeting Dr. William | TAILORI |
|  | Very cheap and convenient for |  |  |
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|  |  |  | $\text { A }{ }_{\text {Aprul } 18 ; 6}^{\text {gency for New York Faeb }}$ |
|  | an mour orid | wer born into the world." |  |


| THE WESLEYAN FRIDAY, AUGUST 15, 1879. |
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|  |  | tres of population in the neighboring Proof the represestatives of royalty who are tions of the deep-seated logaty which pervades the hearts of the people; aydud which,

happily, it is $s$ oeasy and reascoable happily, it is so easy and reascanable for us,
under our admirable oofm of government,
 to cherish. It is will, no doobt, that oce
caconally the general public should have
 from time to time, in approvriate manifestations, in honour of the illustrious per-
sonages who, amongst lus, represent sonages who, amongst as, represent
our beloved Queen. The leading citizens of St. John, Porth
land, Carleton, and Fredericton, know how to erince their loyalty with becoming enthusism when a favourable opportunity
presents itselt. The patriotic fire, which presents itselt. The patriotic fire, which burned in the hearts of the loyalists, who
landed on therocky and rugged shores of St. John harbour, in 1783 , glows in the hearto localities has given to the Vice-Regal locailtes has given the the
party, within the last week, a right grand reception, worthy of their distinguished
visitors and worthy of themselves.

## the eternal king.

## Oyal exhibitions in honour of the repre sentatives of loyalty amongst us, we may with propriety pause in the midst of the prevailing excitements, and remember are representatives of kingly power and position are, like all the rest of un, position are, like all the rest of us, pass places. for but a arief period, and then they are not. There is another King, who is the eternal King, the King of klings, and the Lnrd of lords, whose supreme authority, and whose rightul elaims, w Should acopt, wita and losaly of soolt, they proclaimed, their meseages, an nounced everywhere that ta The of God is at hand." Christ explained to the people that his kingdom woold not come like other kingdoms-" with obser. vation, ${ }^{n}$ His kiog dom would not be ee.- companied with processions, and banners, and the sound of trumpett, and the roll of



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 hatening their preparations to fill them all to their utmost cappaity, from the very commencement of the term.
We say this advisedly tor we are We say this advisedly, for we are sure
that theie are, among the sons and daugh. that there are, among the sons and daugh-
ters in those tamilies, many more than ters in those camilles, many more than
enough to do eo, to whom the priviege of the supprior edacational adtrantages
ohich are to be enjoyed at Sackrile would be a more than lite-long benefit; and among these there are doubtless quite enough to crowd all the Institutions, for
whom provision could be made ty parents whom provision could be made by parents
or other triends, without any very great
inconvenience, notwithstanding "A the inconvenience, notwithstanding
treme stringency of the times," them these advantages.
The Academies were never in better or
der. 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 parenta
dweilings in order dweilings 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 assured, as nearly perfect are assured, as nearly
posstble to make them.
 five well educated professors, who are ac
tive, energetic men, yet in the prime o
life, but and life, but all experienced, able, enthusias
tic and successiul instructors. else, in these Provinces, at least, can sta-
elt
dents be better helped through dents be better helped through an under
graduate course of study. The results of graduate course of study. The results of re-
cent examinations in the Halifax University and elsewhere prove this. As reported in our last week's paper, at the first B A. ex-
amination 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 threeother celleges
of this Province.
HENRY WARD BEECHER.
Henry Ward Beecher has lectured in
Henry Ward Beecher has lectured in the
prinipal ceities of the Maritim Provinces
within the last fortuight. He deli erered three

| $\begin{gathered} \text { nexi } \\ { }_{i}^{2} \\ \text { dida } \end{gathered}$ |
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## - <br> vid

| doin physical stature. Beecher, Gough, Tal |
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| mage, and some others, are, as orotoro, os |
| mich taller than the average of the great |
| brotherbod of thel |tract inusual attention. One need not be

very much taller than others to
evecome gen-erally noticeable. The fame that precedes an
orator; the complinentary things thatsiatr the compltention and to draw houses
are, perrapeng, all well enough. Bat thoseheard the speaker. They yorget that even
popylar and dreat lecturer are olly men ;
they expect the famous speaker to come upthey expeet the famous speaker to come up
to an ideen, which is more or leso fanciful
and erroneous. Hence oftimes there is dis-
ing equal to Mr. Beecher in Plymouth pul
pit, Brooklyn. Of course, there was here theand
ame preeence; the oame clear, rich, flexi
ble, well-managed roice; and many of hipeccliar charanagered voicice, and many man of hin orator, were
perceptible in the delivery of his lecturesperceptibe in the delivery of his lectures.
But there vas not, in the Academy of Music,the rich organ strains; the devotion-kin
diling congregational singing; the tender, imding congregational sing ing; the tender, im-
preserive rayer ;
inging andienee of two thoumand persone that al-again, those old lectures that he has repented
so often, do not, apperently haten theso often, do not, apparently, araken the
same intereat in the ppankers mind that nem
themes do. We do not marvel, therefore,hemees do. We do not marvel, therefore,
that we mise, in the platform efforts of thethe oeme ginkt tread; that wo do not feogel the
powrer of the mame sweeping enthuciasm


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in. An old volume of any cent in. An old volume of any century, fope
the further back the better, is of moch
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 numerous in very old bookses-be thase
origially bound up with the There is a great demand for me volume. documents of all kinand dationg manasecipt the past; and there are plenty of men
in London who can simulate
 and country during the last period three
hundred years. Nearly all the more celebrated wrote by secretary, morely
signing themselves; so all that is ed is to have the bodo of the document Signatures of that date, being for the Moost part large, formal, and rigidid are are
very imitable. Oid-book fly-leaves are
 Varieties. They are the thingzo on which oh
to ineribe forgeries intended to sub stantiate the claims of persons who pre-
tend to belong to old families of rank and wealth. Such cl ims are often put
forward out of sheer vanatit by sucees-
ful money-grabbers, but ocasiont with a parpose more' sinister.
The trade is auno sed by book-thieves Yarions sorts, only two of which ree.
quire special notice . First stand the men who make a living among us by
hanting out volumes wanted to make a
valuable but
 perdicament, find every one of of us diny this
ture such agents are
 eyes on them whe bave to keep remain our
shop. But still the chanceas the They will 'do' us in in ocme chanes way ore that orker.
books under one are with a heap of bot in ander one arm, as well ase ase with o
The volumes all of have been ordered have vo understand we know wellered, but intended fore of texhing we
in a way peculiar to these people. One
On of them, we will say, has got an order
for an odd volume, and quire it by a method more pleasing than purchase. He knows where it is to be
found, on a shelf of eass access, and he snows its size and general appearance.
So he procures a comparitavely worthless article of similar outside, and,
being dexterous at such feats, he is pretyy sure to substitute the one
volume for the of her before ne tures nis
 own again; but that is all. The man
is too servicable to be quarrelled with, passed off with a deetected and a commonly "The other sort of book-theves to
which I have alluded are those half-
der demented, well-to-do folk who seem to
have no business in the world except to
and 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 a



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Lonen mode on Seanityof appoved Real Retat
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| grass as a renovator. <br> Many farmers labor for years ignor ant of the fact that a close, well-set sod is the foundation of good farming and the basis of good crops. Soil that will the basis of good crope. and firm set of grases will bring a good crop of any Kind. There is $n \mathrm{ol}$ better way to teest the producing capacity of soil than by its grase production. If \& field yields ${ }^{2}$ scant gitase erop, and is uneven or full of barren spots, it will not be safe to depend on such soil for any other erop withont extra heavy manuring, great certainty as if the ground was covered with a firm sod at ploughing time. There is something in a heary sod that will perfeet a crop even in an ed of a good crop on sueh land. Soil will soon be renovated after partial deon the surface ; and this mode of renoration, I claim, is the quiekent, surrest and chenpest of any. There never was a mistake made so full of loss at the farmer as to allow naturally good soil to deteriorate at all, and when the farmers understand and aot on this principle, our productions fall below an average, or oven to this point.-Cor. Country Gentleman. <br> sugar beets a better crop |
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