1	MARKET PRICES.
	Reported weekly by J. H. BENT, Agent King
	County Produce Depot, Halifar, N.S.
	MARKET ON SATURDAY, MAY 24th, 1873 HALIPAX
12 and	Butter, No. 1 Table .18 to .19
	Do No. 2 .13 to .15 Do Cooking .00 to .10
in	Do Cooking .06 to .19 Cheese, factory, per lb .09 o .10
	" dniry .07 to .08
	Eggs, by bel. per doz10 to .12 Do Fresh .20 to .22
	Lard, per lb9 to .10
	Tallow, per lb .07 to .08 Do Rough .04 1.2
	Lamb, per quar. 1.00 to .00 Mutton do do .10 to .11
.	Pork, per lb by carcase
	Beet, per lb by quarter .07 to .09 Canckens, per pair .75 to 1.00
1	Geese, each Ducks, per pair
00	Turkey, per lb .17 to .19
es,	Hams, per lb11 to .12 Hides, per lb .05 to .06
	Calfskins, .00 to .00
00	Pelts, 1.00 to 1.25
00	Potatoes, per bushel .65 to .70 Turnips do .30 to .35
ES,	Carrots, per barrel 1.25
inds	Beets do Parsnips, do 1.25 to 1.50
1	Onions, .05 to .04
	Apples, per barrel 1.50 to 2.50 Do dried, per lb .04 to .05
	Beans, dried, per bus 1.50 to 1.75
	Yarn, per lb .40 to .45 Straw, per ton 66 to 7.59
1	Hay, per ton \$9.50 to 10
	CHAPLIN'S
	GRAND BAZAAR,
	THE GREAT
	TOY AND VARIETY STORE
	125 GRANVILLE St.,
. 1	HALIFAX, N.S
tion	,,
. •	SPECIAL LINES.
	Room Mouldings, Picture Mouldings, Mourning Jewelry,
G	Oval and Square FramesGilt Jewelry, Rustic Frames, Fine Coral Jewelry,
9	Splints, Toilet Sets,
\mathbf{TS}	Mottos, Vases, Card Board, (perforated)Scrap Pictures,
	Trunks, Games and Blocks, Satchels, Bird Cages,
and	Photograph Frames in Cage Cup-, Brackets, fine velvet, Perches, Gravel, &c.
	Chromos, Dolls, (immense stock)
al	Mirrors, Looking Glass Plate Toys, (every variety) Cutlery, (Table & Pocket
-	Combs, Scissors, Brushes, Rocking Horses,
	Balls, Children's Woodenware,
ES.	Croquet, (Field, Parlor Children's Carriages, and Floor,) House Furnishing Goods
Ξ.	Baskets, Pocket Books (150 kinds Pipes, Fancy Goods
CE.	Bracket Saws and WoodMotto Frames.
	WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
	The most extensive assortment of the
	above goods in the Maritime Provinces.
nn a	PICTURE FRAMES Manufactured on the Premises at short notice and
GFS	
:	Notto Frames, fitted only 25ets.
r :	To those Ladies who are interested in
lts	getting up Bazaars and Fancy Fairs for charitable purposes, the proprietor will
Dys-	send whatever goods they may suggest to



Dys- | send whatever goods they may suggest to help in getting up the same, wholesale rates, and whatever is not sold can be returned. and NOTICE. and fect a Several of the Conference students now box at Sackville will be glad to be employed during the Summer Vacation in Circuit HEM or Missionary work. Application for their services, &c., may used. be made to the undersigned. C. STEWART. OX. Sackville, April 22nd. 1879. 72 DOLLARS & WEEK. \$12 s day at home ensily made. Costly Outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. May St ipt of tors NEW BOOKS FOR SALE AT THE ts for METHODIST BOOK ROOM, 125 GRANVILLE STREET, HALIFAS, N.S. Biblical Things not Generally Enoun A collection of Facts, Notes, and in-Bred formation concerning much that is Rare, Quaint, Curious, Obscure and little known in relation to Biblical rm, n, N.B Subjects. First series uniform in size and style with Biblical Museum. Price \$1.50 The Domestic Sanctuary ; or the importance of Family Religion. By J. Lanceley, with an Introduction by y \$95.0 r Man \$650.0 ays' tes ANOS Rev. Samuel Rice, D.D. 60 cents. Smiles and Tears; or Sketches. By Rev E Barrass, M A, with an introduction by Rev W H Withrow, M A 55 , N.J. Book Keeping, A Text Book. Double Entry made easy. By T. R. Johnson, accountant and anditor for Twenty-nine years Living Epistles; or Christ's Witnesses in the world. Also an Essay on Christianity and Skepticism. By Rev E H Dewart, with an introdus tion by Rev W Ormiston, DD 100 The Progress of Divine, Revilatio on The Unfolding Purpose of Scripture, by ly, John Stoughton, DD Principles of Political Economy Y, NY With some of their applications to Special. social Philosophy. By John Stuart Mills, \$1.65. Lectures on Medieval Church History Being the substance of Lectures delivered at Queen's College, London MA By Archbishop Trench. \$3.00.

The Biblical Museum r.s. Vol. 4 Old Testament. Kings an Chronicles. Orders can also be fil shortly for the fifth vol. About read at home May \$1. in England.

station there had arisen very serious diffi culties, which had resulted in their going to the extremity of locking their pastor out of the church.

On the evening of the first day a meeting of an unusual kind took place in the Conference church. It was a memorial service—presided over by the President, aud intended to do special honour to the departed of the Conference. The speak. ers for the occasion were-Drs. Sanderson, Williams, Rice, and Bros. N. Willoughby and Savage. While the meeting was one of deep interest it was on the whole felt by the Conference that a mistake had been made, in not making it a regular session of the Conference.

Great care was given to the reception and examination of the candidates in and offering for our ministry, and one young man who had given six years of ministerial work between us and another church, and who came up recommended for fall reception an ordination, was dropped It was ascertained that the full number of members in this Conference is 38,767-an increase of 887 on last year. The educational meeting on the evening of the second day was a grand success. It was held in the Dundas Street church, and was addressed by Rev. N. C. Henderson, M. A., Dr. Burns, and Dr. Burwash.

Your correspondent was not present at the reception meeting on Friday evening -but it was stated to have been one of great interest-twenty-one young men were received into full connexion, and very eloquent addresses to them were delivered by Rev. Drs. Ryckman, Nelles, and the President. On Saturday morning a very long discussion took place upon the case of one who had immediately after receiving his appointment last year tendered his resignation-he was a young ordained man, and had given great pro-mise of future usefulness, but the Conference hesitated for days over the matter, and finally only allowed him to retire as a supernumerary. Another case of some interest was decided upon. A married minister belonging to another Conference had received a supernumerary relation-and had as such, been transferred to the London Confernnce, and now comes up with an earnest request to be restored to the effective work. Though there were very strong reasons for restoring him, yet the Conference felt that under the circumstances it was especially a sort of back door, into the effective ranks of this Conference. The brothers relation was continued.

A series of resolutions was submitted by Dr. Rice in the matter of the serious embarrassment of our Missionary Society It was a pleasing feature of the first day's prehension, as their improvement is not proceedings that there was not a single progressing so favorably now as a few case of moral delinquency. With the ex-

The London Conference passed the following resolutions bearing upon the movement for the relief of the Missionary First, the writings composing the Society Debt. Bible were not only written in three

It was then moved by Dr. Rice, second different languages, but also at differed by Dr. Sanderson, and resolved,-

1. That this Conference having heard the resolutions of the Missionary committee of Consultation and Finance, and the statements of a deputation in support of the same, hereby expresses its profound conviction that an immediate effort to relieve the embarrasments of our Mission. ary Society, and enable it to extend its operations, is an urgent Connexional neessity.

2. That in the judgment of this Conference a mevement embracing (1) The payment of the society's debt, (2) The extension of the work, especially in the Northwest and among the French in the Province of Quebec, and (3) The strengthening of the Superannuation Fund, would receive the cordial sympathy and support of our people throught the Conference. 3. That in our judgment, the minimum for the fund should be \$150,000, and should be raised by special effort, apart from the regular Missionary or Superana. a literary book. uation Fund incomes.

4. That in the event of this or some similar scheme, receiving the endorsation of the various Annual Conferences, this Conference pledges itself to put forth every possible effort within its own bounds to carry the enterprise to a successful is-sue. That this Conference would respectfully suggest the appointment of a small committee by each Conference, to confer with the missionary committee of Consulsubject in hand. tation and Finance, in preparing a detailed plan of operation and this Conference hereby appoints the following committee as its representatives in such plan.-(after a lengthened conversation the following were appointed) :- Revs. Drs. Rice and Sanderson ; Revs. Leonard Gaetz, W. R. Parker, Dr. Fowler, A. E. Russ, D. Savage, whole field of rhetoric covered. Objections have been made to the extra-Harris, and Joseph H. Robinson.

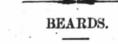
The Guardian Montreal correspondent thus refers to Dr. Douglas' health .--THE MONTREAL DISTRICT MEETING

was held in the Dominion Square Church on the 28th and 29th ult. The esteemed Chairman was in his place punctually at 9 and 2 each day, and on the second day protracted the session until 7 p.m., so as to finish the business. We may state that Dr.Douglas's general health is excellent. He seems as vigorous in mind and method

The literary characteristics of the as in his palmier days. The condition of bis eyes, however, is such as to cause ap-

Aalif tels hate qu

the Bible, and an admirer of the pursity will seem to be most remarkable ity and sublimity of its language." harmony when we consider two things.



The custom of shaving the beard ent times during the long period of vas enforced by Alexander of Macefifteen hundred years. And it is well don, not for the sake of fashion but for known that words, phrases, idioms, in a practical end. 'He knew that the soldiers of India, when they encounany one language, are liable to expetered their foes, had the habit of grasprience radical changes in the space of ing them by the beard, and so he oreven one or two centuries. And secdered his solders to shave. Afterward ondly, it should be remembered that shaving was practiced in the Macethese sixty-six separate books have donian army, and then among Greek citizens. The Romans imitated the had no less than thirty-six different Greeks in the practice, as they did in authors; and that the Divine Spirit many other things, and spread it to seems to have employed the peculiar the different European nations yet style of each individual writer. But barbaric. In the Middle Ages, at the rar. time of the Renaissance, shaving was in each book, by profound investigaintroduced, and the habit was retaintion, we shall find a purity of diction, ed, though classicism gave place to perspicuity, vigor and dignity of exromanticism, and that in its turn was pression that give to it great merit as replaced by realism. The beard was a source of trouble to Peter the Great, who, simultaneously with the intro-There is no attempt at elegant writduction of his great reforms in Russia, ing in the Bible. There is no grasping

tried to induce his people to imitate the shaving nations. This innovation for beauty of expression, or struggling for grandeur of thought. It is all was resisted by his subjects with the as natural as are the beauties of nautmost persistence, and they preferred ture. Another element of good style to be discovered in the Bible, is that to pay a heavy fine rather than suffer disfigurement, as they believed, of the the sacred writers seem to be abstractimage of God. To the Russians of olded from self and are absorbed in the en times the beard was a symbol of liberty. In several countries of West-Among the rhetorical figures used ern Europe and in the United States in the Bible are: comparison, metathe beard was restored to honor only phor, allegory, hyperbole, interrogaabout twenty years ago, but even yet tion, antithesis, climax, ellipsis, perthe majority of men respect the custom introduced by Alexander the sonification and apostrophy - the

KEEP STRAIGHT AHEAD.

Great.

vagance of some of the figures used in

This was an Oriental love song.

the Bible. But it must be remembered Pay no attention to slanderers or that they were utterly by Orientals. ospel mongers. Keep straight on and our colder Anglo-Saxon taste may your course, and let their backbitings not be able to fully appreciate their die the death of neglect. What is the beauty. The gorgeous imagery cmuse of laying awake of a night, broodployed in such parts as the Song of ing over the remark of some false friend, that runs through your brain like forked lightning? What is the Solomon is thus to be accounted for. use of getting into a worry and fret pism are next described, and the auth-

Bible have been appreciated not only your disadvantage by some meddle- heliotrophism is due to unequal by theologians, but by the most emi- some busy-body who has more time growth upon unequally lighted sides nent literati of modern times, and by than character ?

ing through India for instance, quietly circulating and changing the gloom of midnight into the brightness of moru? Who can tell the vast amount of curiosity excited in many minds there? Who can tell what are the deep convictions which have been impressed on many minds, which pride often conceals, and which men are ingenious enough often to smother? But. these convictions will by and by break out into conversions to God. We cannot tell. I say what secret influence is going on, as the result of missionaries living and laboring among these people. The fact is there is a great deal to be thankful to Almighty God for which can never be seen in the Society's reports. The secretaries cannot find figures and language to express it in the annual statement:-Canon Far-

WHY FLOWERS TURN TO THE SUN.

Wiesner has presented to the Vienna academy a monograph upon heliotropism and geotropism in plants. After a historical sketch, the author treats of the influence of light on heliotropism, and shows that with decreasing intensity of light the strength of the heliotropic effect increases to a. certain point, and beyond this point decreases. The lower limit of light intensity coincides with the lower limit of heliotropic effect for the stoppage of growth in length, while the upper limit does not coincide, or only occa sionally coincides with the upper limit of heliotropic effect for growth in length. In the case of very sensitive heliotropic plants, the upper limit of light intensity for stoppage of growth in length lies higher, and in less sensitive plants lower, than the upper limit for growth in length. If e next considers the relation between the refrangability of rays and their heliotropic effect, and shows that portions of very sensitive hel'otropic plants, as Vicia sativa, curve in all lights, even in the ultra-red and ultra-violet, except the yellow. Experiments on the joint action of heliotropism and geotroover gossip that has been set afloat to or concludes that the phenomenon of of the plant .- Harper's Magazine.

THE WESLEYAN

GENERALR EADING

THE OSTRICH.

The popular and traditional notions respecting the ostrich in his native hab itat are scarcely sustained by the observation of those who have, in modern times, made his acquaintance. This is especially true in respect to two of the supposed habits of these birds, both of which have become proverbial, to their discredit. It has been said of them, and the saying is generally accepted as true, that when pursued or in danger, they hide their heads in the sand, and then think themselees safe ; but the only semblance of truta of all this is, that sometimes, when fairly run down by their pursuers, they will fall down and stretch their long necks upon the ground, simply from exhaustation. Their running power, as intimated in the Book of Job, enabling them to "scorn the horse and his rider," is abundantly sustained by trial, it being often impossible for a single horse to run one down.

Both in the Book of Job and in the Lamentations of Jeremiah, there is a clear intimation that the ostrich is wholly careless of its young, leaving its eggs to be hatched by the heat of the sun, and its young to care for themselves- And yet it will be seen, in the account about to be given, that, at least in South Africa, quite the opposite of this is true. Until comparatively late ly, the ostrich was known only as a wild bird, inhabiting the same regions with the lion and elephant. But the demand of modern civilization and its luxury is rapidly bringing this giant of the desert within its power, and subjecting him to its industries. Africa is especially the land of the ostrich, and both along the Mediterranean and the regions about the Cape of Good Hope, a lively trade in the feathers of the wild bird has been for some time carried on. But of late, especially in the latter region, the breeding and feeding of tame ostriches, for their feathers, has become a regular and well established industry. Some ten or twelve years ago, not far from Grahamtown, a Mr. Douglas began experimenting with wild ostriches, trying to domesticate them, in which he seems to have been entirely successful. He now has a farm of twelve hundred acres devoted to that purpose, and stocked with three hundred birds. They are found to be quite docile, even becoming attached to their keepers, are hardy, and not much inclined to become diseased, can endure both heat and cold, are coarse feeders asd large drinkers, and yet capable of enduring long abstinence from water. -National Repository for June.

the influence of Carthagenian, Roman, Egyptian, and Mohammedan civilization. They have formed themselves into independent states, and possess numerous walled towns of commercial importance. They have established laws and education, and stamped out many of the worst forms of pagan superstition. They cultivate the soil, and carry on several branches of manufacture with remarkable success. The people of Soudan receive their supply of European merchandise across the Sabara from the ports of Morocco, Algeria, Tunis, and Tripoli-a system of communication with the outer world which has existed for thousands of years. Caravans proceeding by any of these routes can only make one journey a year, traversing about 2,000 miles of mountainous and difficult country before the nearest market of Soudan is reached. These paths, formerly used by the merchants of antiquity, now serve the Arab caravans. Notwithstanding all these diffieulties, the annual value of the trade between the northern ports and Soudan amounts to about \$4,000,000. An easier mode of transit would evidently lead to a large development of this trade. The distance from Cape Juby to Timbuctoo, on the Upper Niger, is about 800 miles of almost level country, thus

being 1,200 miles shorter than the present route. On the line proposed by Mr. Mackenzie there are no less than forty-two stations, with plenty of water. He thinks that caravans could make

ease than one by the present roads. | hine. Therefore, without any outlay whatever for roads, an annual trade of \$12,000,-000 would soon be established. To attain this object all that is necessary is to form a commercial station at Port St. Bartholomew, Cape Juby, where the climate is equal to that of Madeira and Canary, obtain the protection of the Berber chiefs of Western Sahara (under whose protection the present trade is carried on), and place agents in the principal towns on the road on Timbuctoo. The road to Central Africa would then be practically opened to commerce through a healthy country, and from a point within nine days' sail of European shores

With the Sahara flooded, direct navigation with Europe would be establish-And thus will also be opened a ed. more extensive market for American goods. We have heard of the desert being made "to blossom as a rose;" it is certainly a fascinating idea that a vast and arid waste is to be covered by a portion of the waters of the mighty Atlantic. And if this opening-up of the interior of Africa to civilization and commerce is to abolish the African slave-trade, with all it attendant horrors, then do we most earnestly wish it a hearty God-speed.—Harper's Weekly.

Literary composition of any kind very frequently exercises a most depressing influence upon the mind of the writer, independent of an, effect it may have upon the reader. Writing is, as everybody knows, unnatural, purely artificial, and it is not strange, therefore, that it should in many cases produce melancholy even by anticipation. A few days since a girl of twelve or thirteen, attending school in a town in northern Illinois, became so distressed because she had to write a composition that she attempted to drown herself in a custern and nearly succeeded. A medical student of Baltimore, having a thesis to prepare not long since, grew so morbid that he swallowed an ounce of laudanum, dec'aring he would rather die than do the hateful work. A bookbinder of Reuen, who was sent to the Paris Exhibition, his expenses having been paid out of a lottery fund, found on his return home that he was expected to draw up a report of what he had seep. This rendered him wretched; and though his friends tried to comfort him, and offered to do the writing for him, the thing so weighed upon his mind that he waxed gloomy and morose, disappeared from his home, and his body was soon discovered in the Seine. Authors are often discontented, irritable, sullen and saturnine when engaged in composition, and many of them have doubtless become dissipated and gone to the bad generally on account of their calling. The mere process of composition brings the nerves to the surface, unduly excites the sensibilities, and, habitually followed, has a tendency to cause morbid ity and certain mental disorder. To be perfectly healthy in body and mind a mae should turn his thoughts outward, b three journeys a year by it with greater much out of doors and feed on the sunu

FAMILY READING

JESUS ONLY !

Thou one staid Rock in life's tempestous To Thee I come ! Henceforth - all else unstable-but in Thee I find my home. Rest of my soul, once weary, peaceful The central object of my spirit's joy art Thou. Though all should cast me out, yet still in Thee I'll put my trust; is a treasure time and tide defy. Mine And moth and rust. Give me, O Lord the sympathetic heart That lives upon Thy love, and cannot live apart. O Jesus! fix Thine image on my soul, That there I may Gaze on Thy beauty till I am made whole;

And every ray From this world's sinking suns that own not Thee,

Dies down in Thine own light and its obscurity. -London Christian.

have successively been brought under NERVES AND LITERARY WORK. gratitude be felt by only a few, had not mons on "The Duty of Thankfulness." or in some way awake those who are careless to a sense of their irreverence? The very words, "from whom all blessings flow," silence all questions as to the duty; and who can indulge much religious sentiment in connectien with mental problem of economizing time? We believe it to be thoughtlessness principally. The devil has gained some advantage in the souls of believers, and from making them wander in their prayers toward the last, finally gets behind begging to assist them on with their overcoats! Indeed ! And this is the same spirit of darkness now urging to the shortening of God's time, who will ere long jeer over the too-late repentance of a lost soul. Who shall say but some of these may be among the number of his victims-these who God's house ?-Methodist Recorder.

> The chief properties of wisdom are to be mindful of things past, careful of things present, provident of things to come.

MR. WESLEY'S CONSECRATION.

" Lo I come; if this soul and body may be useful to do anything, to do Thy will, O God ; and if it please Thee to use the power Thou hast over dust and ashes, over weak flesh and blood, over a little vessel of clay, over the works of Thine own hands, lo! here they are, to suffer also Thy good pleasure. If Thou pleasest to visit me with pain and dishonor, I will humble myself under it, and through thy grace be obedient unto death, even the death upon the cross. Whatever may befall me, either from neighbors or strangers, since Thou employest them, though they know it not-unless Thou help me to some lawful means of redressing the wrong-I will not "open my mouth before the Lord" who smiteth, me, except to bless the Lord. And hereafter no man can take away a thing from me, no life, no honor, no estate, since I am ready to lay them down, as soon as I perceive Thou requirest them at my hand. Nevertheless, O Father, if Thou be willing, remove this cup from me; but if not, Thy will be done. Whatso ever suffering hereafter may trouble my flesh and spirit, O Father, unto Thy hands will I commend my life and all that concerneth it. And if Thou be pleased either that I live yet for awhile or not, I will with my Saviour bow down my head. I will humble myself under Thy hand ; I will give all Thou art pleased to ask, until at last I give up the ghost."

A man who takes the place which God puts him in, and sticks to it, and fights it through, and stands a man every inch. has awaiting him an estate of glory such as has not been known in this world.

yet such as these are the very persons whom you will find arguing that, because they so crave stimulant, they must have it. Then, too, if a man is naturally slothful, how many reasons he will be able to find for taking his own ease and doing as little as he can. Then, too, if a man be badly ambitious how, in behalf of this besetting sin, will he surely flatter himself that he is working for God, when he is really working for human applause. Then, too, if a man be given to sudden flam. ing forth of anger, how will he excuse himself for it, and allow himself in it, because it is out and over-because he harbors nothing. Then, too, I have known men one of whose besetting sins was a sort of harsh, cross, uncourteous. unchristian bluntness, who are always excusing this failing by saying "Well, anyway, I always speak the truth."_ just as though, called upon to speak irreverently consider the ordinances of the truth, they are therefore called upon to speak it in jagged and un Christlike ways.

Ab. this besetting sin! This sin that jumps with our inclinations, with the peculiar set and flow of our nature. is always a specious sin. The devil sometimes looks as white and clean as an angel of light, but he is the devil still.

And so, of all sins, this besetting sin is, for every one of us, the most dangerous. It is the sin which, at the last, is likeliest to overmaster and lock us prisoners in its own destruction. For sin is evermore endowed with the quality of growth. He who will do evil of his own choice, is ultimately given over to evil as his master. "Whoseever committeth sin is the slave of sin," save Christ. There is contained in sin an element of servitude. Allow yourself in conscious wrong-put fresh coal upon the fire of stimulant burning in you -flame forth in your scathing passion cut your friends to pieces with your sharp tongue-feed your avarice by refusing charity-what have you now done? Gratified yourself? Yielded to your sinful inclination? Yes, you have done that, but you have not done that alone; you have inevitably done a vast deal more. You have given your besetting sin a closer grasp upon you. You have weakened toward it your capability of resistance. You have bowed still more profoundly beneath its servitude. For, as another saysand you know as well as I that the words are true-they are the very A B C of morals—"In every act of trans-gressing the law of God, there is a reflex action of the human will upon itself, whereby it becomes less able to keep that law. To do wrong usurps the power to do right. Now, since sin thus holds in itself

the power of growth and increasing tyranny through yielding to it, and since we are likeliest to yield to that sin which coincides most closely with our inclination-it is surely evident that just the sin fraught with the direst danger to us, is just this peculiar, persistent, desirable, besetting sin. If sin at last wreck us, it is on this rock that we shall go to pieces. "Wherefere, let us lay aside every weight and the sin which doth so easily beset us."

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FLOODING THE SAHARA.

Two plans have been set before the public with regard to the great project of flooding the immense basin of Sahara, known as El Juf, which is now generally conceded to be the bed of a former inland sea. One of these plans is so far in actual operation that preliminary surveys are now in progress under the direction of M. Ferdinand de Lesseps, to test the feasibility of cutting a canal from Cabes, on the coast of Tunis, to let the water of the Mediterranean into the great central depression. heports from the parties are very favorable. They find the soil free from serious obstacles to engineering work, generally sand to a great depth, resting on a calcareous foundation. They entertain no doubt that the work can be more easily accomplished than the excavation of the Suez canal.

The other plan is that of reopening the anceint outlet of the inland sea to the Atlantic at a place called Boca Grande, or Great Mouth, and thus filling with water the vast depression of El Juf, which lies far below the level of El Juf, which lies far below the level of the ocean. This basin, irregular in shape, extends from within twelve miles of the sea-coast to as far south as the region of Azawad and Walata, to the north of Timbuctoo. The greatest length of this depression is given at about 500 miles, and the greatest breadth at about 120 miles, altogether covering an area of about 60,000 square miles. The breadth of El Juf is much greater in the south, but toward the northwest it seems gradually to get narrower, terminating in the great channel which in former years connected it with the Atlantic ocean. There cannot be any doubt but that El Juf at one time formed part of the Atlantic ocean, and that the connection existed within historic times seems clear enough. Upon the cause which led to the drying up of the El Juf sea the classic writers are not. not very clear. It is recorded by Diodorus Siculus that, according to ancient tradition, a lake called Hesperides, in the portion of the Sahara now occupied by El Juf, was suddenly dried up. Arab raditions point out that several depreswater in A D 681, but since the year 1200 the water gradually disappeared. The importance of the advantages to be gained by the accomplishment of this wast enterprise can hardly be over-esti- "When I see one of my apprentices or mated. Soudan has a population of clerks riding out on the Sabbath, on about 30,000,000 of the intelligent and Monday morning I dismiss him. Such energetic of all the African races. They a youth cannot be trusted,"

WOMAN.

Great indeed is the task assigned to woman. Who can elevate its dignity f Not to make laws, not to lead armies, not to govern enterprises. but to form those by whom laws are made, armies are led, empires are governed. To guard against the slightest taint of bodily infirmity, the frail yet spotless creature whose moral no less than physical being must be derived from her; to inspire those principles, to inculcate those doctrines, to animate those sentimento which generations yet unborn and nations yet uncivilized shall learn to bles; to soften firmness into mercy and chasten honor into refinement ; to exalt generosity into virtue; and by soothing care to allay the anguish of the mind; by her tenderness to disarm passion; by her purity to triumph over sense; to cheer

the scholar sinking under his toil ; to be compensation for friends that are perfidious; for happiness that has passed away; such is her vocation. The couch of the tortured sufferer, the prison of the deserted friend, the cross of the rejected Saviour-these are the theatres in which her greatest triumphs have been received. Such is her destiny; to visit the forsaken, to attend the neglected ; when monarchs abandon, when counsels betray, when justice persecutes, when brethren and disciples flee, to remain unshaken and unchanged, and to exhibit in this lower world a type of that love, pure, constant and ineffable, while in another world we are taught to believe the text of virtue .---Blackpoud

Riches would be little esteemed if they did not furnish vanity with the pleasure of having what others have

A good conscience is better than two witnesses. It melts sorrow as the sun does ice. It is a spring when we are thirsty, a staff when we are faint, a shelter when the sun strikes us, a pillow in the hour of death.

A distinguished merchant, long accustomed to extensive observation and "When I see one of my apprentices or

AT THE DOOR.

O Jesus, Thou art standing Outside the fast closed door, In lowly patience waiting To pass the threshold o'er : Shame on us, Christian brethren, His name and sign who bear, Oh shame ! thrice shame upon us, To keep him standing there !

O Jesu, Thou art knocking. And lo ! that hand is scarred. And thorns Thy brow encircle, And tears Thy face have marred. Oh love that passeth knowledge, So patiently to wait ! Oh sin that hath no equal So fast to bar the gate !

O Jesu, Theu art pleading, In accent meek and low. " I died for you, my children, And will ye treat Me so ?" O Lord, with shame and sorrow We open now the door ; Dear Saviour, enter, enter, And leave us nevermore. Amen. -Sunday at Home.

THE OVERCOAT DOXOLOGY.

"Praise God from whom "---and all through the congregation there is a general stir to find hats and draw on overcoats, so that by the time those who have nothing more important to do than to join in the singing have come-

Praise him all creatures here below,

number of these creatures are in wrestle with sleeves and lining by a backward measurement of arms. Much they are thinking about praising the Highest ! Their chief concern seems to be that they shall be ready to dart out as soon as the benediction is pronounced, to stand on the sidewalk in front and criticize the people as they come out, or hurry away to some less "tiresome" place. Well, well ! and the saints above "" Ye heavenly host " -how pitiable they must look down on this contest between overcoat and praise to God I Hearing the appeal of a divided, half-hearted congregation, coming up from beneath some heavenpointing spire, is it likely their pure spirits will be wrought into a greater devotion and thankfulness ? . We need

BESETTIEG SINS.

REV. WAYLAND HOYT, D. D.

Every man has some peculiar and plaguing and persistent sinful tendency. Many men are grand and strong in many places. Every man is weak in some single place-signally, specially weak.

In the world of mythology Achilles, dipped in the waters of a certain river, became invulnerable. The only trouble was that when his mother dipped him in, she. in helding him by the heel, kept the head dry, and henceforward he was vulnerable there. It was the wound which smote his heel that killed him. There is an Achilles' heel in every one of us. Charles the Second, of England, easy-going, licentious, selfish, poorest of kings, meanest of men, had one political maxim which, he declared, never failed him, " Every man has his price.' It is not true, in the king's sense, that every man can be bribed ; but it is too sadly true that in every man there is

some weak, and unguarded spot where the assault of evil is peculiarly dangerous. Jacob had a strong tendency to deceit. Moses was apt to flame out in sudden anger and impatience. David could be easily overcome by lust. Elijah was liable to lose his courage. Peter was a born boaster. John was addicted to vengeful feelings. Judas was close, greedy, graspful, half-hearted. Avarice was his sinful tendencyhis besetting sin.

Now, what was true of men in the old times is true of men in these. The human heart, in its weakness and passion, is much the same, whether it beat in Bible times or in times like ours. Every one of us has a form of sinfulness, which coincides most naturally with our inclinations. It may be sen-sual appetite. It may be slothfulness. It may be stinginess. It may be proud self-assertion and disdain of others. It may be lack of courage-want of adbragging fire-brand scattering, scandalmongering tongue. It may be a thirst for stimulant ; drinkers crave, and devotion and thankfulness ? We need not answer. What is a doxology for, if not to ex-press gratitude to God ? And if this CALVINISM.

In regard to a call to the ministry. Bishop Simpson says Le is Calvinistic: if so, he believes that it was foreordained that he should be a minister; and if so, it must have been foreordained that he should be converted, for certainly none but converted men are called to preach the Gospel ; and if so, he is one of the elect; and if that is so how about the thousands converted un der his ministry? Are they not elect also? It must be that all evangelical Christians are Calvinists in the spirit, if not in the letter.—Herald and Presbyter.

The above is a nice little run of logic. Suppose we admit it to be true, and run on : And if all these ifs be so, then all converted men are of the elect, and if all, then a part, and as all Arminians are a part of the converted multitude, then Arminians are all elect; for there is no dispute about the experience of conversion. For men were converted before either Calvin or Arminius were born. Hence it must have been foreor. dained that Arminius, being a man, was as wise and as sincere as Calvin, who also was a man, for God endowed them both; and if Calvin cannot prove by the Scriptures that he knows more of the unknowable than Arminius knows, then it follows that whosever believeth shall be saved, or elected, regardless either of Arminius or Calvin. That both these ancient worthies were converted, is admitted, and if converted then elected-self-ordained, and foreordained, and sub-ordained as long as self-ordained (or elect, as so written), and hence all evangelical believers are Arminians (electors, because divinely and humanly elected and endowed), both in the letter and in the spirit, which is better than to be "Calvinists in the spirit, if not in the letter."

Now, brother "Herald and Presby-ter," dont pretend that you cant understand this; for if you do, we shall declare in the very next paper that we never did understand you .- Recorder.

precious sou and he had Men when in appearing be when disease the realities before them of the tomb and the icy f on their heat loses its pow sions all van ian hope alor the breath g and the de brow of the of Jesus fill joy, and he and be with ter," Paul's conf Christ had d knew him as the curse of and brought righteousnes had done in had given h ized his wh powers and heavenly d monument grace. Hend had done fo his power t neis; and everywhere and saw mu ed brought truth-a sig ture. Let us knowledge a of salvation one of per surest of all Ages. It's nal word of hell cannot for the unl whole hear impeachme Taking Go the assura tion. God in his pro looks ou Unbelief honoring

> The Dar of our trib to those w the whole

yet such as these are the very persons ad not yet such as these are the very persons whom you will find arguing that, be-cause they so crave stimulant, they must have it. Then, too, if a mau is naturally slothful, how many reasons he will be able to find for taking his of serness.' ho are rence? blessown ease and doing as little as he can. as to Then, too, if a man be badly ambitious, how, in behalf of this besetting sin, will he surely flatter himself that he is much with time? working for God, when he is really working for human applause. Then, too, if a man be given to sudden flam. sness some s, and ing forth of anger, how will he excuse himself for it, and allow himself in it, because it is out and over-because he their ts bewith harbors nothing. Then, too, I have known men one of whose besetting sins this urg. was a sort of harsh, cross, uncourteous, unchristian bluntness, who are always excusing this failing by saying "Well, time. o-late shall anyway, I always speak the truth,"_____ just as though, called upon to speak mong who the truth, they are therefore called ces of upon to speak it in jagged and un Christlike ways. Ab, this besetting sin! This sin

n are that jumps with our inclinations, with the peculiar set and flow of our nature, is always a specious sin. The devil sometimes looks as white and clean as an angel of light, but he is the devil ION. still.

And so, of all sins, this besetting sin body is, for every one of us, the most dangero do ous. It is the sin which, at the last, is Thee likeliest to overmaster and lock us pridust soners in its own destruction. For sin is evermore endowed with the quality of growth. He who will do evil of his lood, the here own choice, is ultimately given over to pleaevil as his master. "Whosoever committeth sin is the slave of sin," says me mble Christ. There is contained in sin an element of servitude. Allow yourself in conscious wrong—put fresh coal up-on the fire of stimulant burning in you race eath efall gers, -flame forth in your seathing passion cut your friends to pieces with your ugh sbarp tongue-feed your avarice by refusing charity-what have you now done? Gratifled yourself? Yielded buth exto your sinful inclination? Yes, you fter have done that, but you have not done me, that alone ; you have mevitably done a am vast deal more. You have given your s I besetting sin a closer grasp upon you. You have weakened toward it your my hou capability of resistance. You have me; bowed still more profoundly beneath tsoits servitude. For, as another saysmy Thy and you know as well as I that the words are true-they are the very A B all all C of morals—"In every act of trans-gressing the law of God, there is a rehile flex action of the human will upon itbow self self, whereby it becomes less able to keep that law. To do wrong usurps hou the power to do right. e up Now, since sin thus holds in itself

the power of growth and increasing tyranny through yielding to it, and since hich we are likeliest to yield to that sin

ТНЕ WESLEYAN.

THE KNOWLEDGE OF JESUS.

(Robert Boyd. D. D.)

As two men left a place of worship, after hearing an earnest, go spel sermon, the one was heard saying to the other, "That man thinks a great deal of Jesus, doesn't he?". This could most emphatically be said of Paul. The ruling passion of his life, after his conversion, was love to Jesus, and he delighted to speak of his knowledge of the Lord as one speaks of his earthly friend with whom he is in constant, loving intercourse. "I know whom I have believed;" "To know the dove of Christ which passeth knowledge :" "That I may know him, and the power of his resurrection, and the fellowship of his sufferings," are the exalted terms in which he speaks of

all kinds of knowledge. How worderful was this man's converwas a more unlikely subject of conversion than Saul of Tarsus. His prejudices of education, his fiery zeal, his pride of birth, his very conscience, all seemed to stand as mountain barriers in the way. With untiring activity and implacable hatred he sought to destroy the Church of Christ; but a flash of glory from the face of the Lord upon him, a blow from an invisible power smites him down, and, under the knowledge of Jesus, he becomes a man wholly consecrated to the work of savings souls.

Paul's knowledge of Jesus was a personal thing. It was not a mere knowledge of Christianity. Many think that when they get a theoretical knowledge of religion, and are able to explain it and to recommend it to others, that this is the same as knowing Christ himself. But this is a dangerous error. Many a splendid address on the beauty and value of religion has come from men whose hearts have never been touched by the fire of Christ's love, and whose hearts have never felt the purifying power of his blood. Now, the hearts of true believers are drawn out to the person of Christ, He has seen the Saviour with the eyes of faith, and deep and vivid is the impression produced. It can never be effaced. . It is the seal of the Holy Spirit-the image of the in-visable God. Hence, whenever Paul speaks of Jesus his soul seems filled with seraphic ardor, and he pours out burn.

It is worthy of notice that, unlike many modern Christians, he never indulged doubts of his Lord's love. There is no hesitation, no conjecture, about its equal. his acceptance in the Beloved. He speaks with all the confidence of one well acquainted with Jesus, and who had walked and talked with him in daily communion. He felt that his all was safe in his hands. "I know that he will keep that I have committed to him against that day." He had given his precious soul to his Saviour's keeping, and he had no doubt of the result. Men when in health may talk lightly of appearing before God in judgment; but when disease comes, and shows them the realities of a vast eternity opening. before them: when the cold atmosphere of the tomb smites them with its chill. and the icy fingers of death are laid upon their heart-strings; when the world loses its power to charm, and its illusions all vanish away; then the Christian hope alone can sustain the soul. As the breath grows shorter and shorter. and the death-sweat glitters on the brow of the man of Gol, his knowledge of Jesus fills him with confidence and joy, and he says, "I had rather depart and be with Christ, which is far better." Paul's confidence was founded on what Christ had done for him as a sinner. He knew him as his surety who had borne the curse of the broken law for him, and brought in for him an everlasting righteousness. He knew also what Jesus had done in him as well as for him. He had given him a new heart. revolutionized his whole being, gave to all his powers and affections a holy bias and a heavenly direction, and made him a monument of the power of sovereign grace. Hence, after he knew what Jesus his power to save the very worst of sin- so. neis; and therefore he delighted to go everywhere telling the story of the cross, and saw multitues of the most abandoned brought to the knowledge of the truth-a sight that filled him with rapture. Let us learn, then, that the true knowledge of Jesus gives us assurence of salvation. Christ's religion is not one of perhapses. It rests upon the surest of all foundations-the Rock of Ages. It stands secure upon the eternal word of Jehovah; and the gates of hell cannot prevail against it. It calls for the unhesitating confidence of our whole hearts, for doubts are an implied impeachment of the Divine word. Taking God at his word, all may have the assurance of their personal salvation. God is equally manifested to all in his promises, and his infinite love looks on all with a disposion to bless. Unbelief is a soul-ruining, God dishonoring crime.

A man who is not able to make a bow to his own conscience in the morning, is hardly in a condition to respectfully salute the rest of the world during the day.

Very few people go into an argument in order to discover the truth of the matter. They want to hold their own and rout the enemy. Hence the general loss of temper.

The best means to learn our faults is to tell others of theirs; they will be two proud to be alone in their defects and will seek them in us and reveal them to us.

SUDDEN COLDS-At the commencement of a cold, take a teaspoonful of Perry Davis' Pain Killer in a little milk sion! To the eye of sense there never and sugar, and the cure is more sudden than the cold.

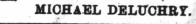
> UNEQUALLED-Delightful to use, clean and healthful upon the hair, there is nothing that can compare with it. TEY BEARINE.

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 couga. One side of his breast had shrunken or fallen in, his strength was fast failing and was to all appearance far gone in Consump-tion, 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 severels with pain in my breast and side, resulting from severe cough that was supposed to be Gonsumption. 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] could not live until morning, when Gra-" thoughts that breathe and words that ham'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





VEGETINE. The Watchmaker's Report.

EVANSVILLE, IND., Dec. ST, 1877.

EVANSVILLE, ISD., Dec. ST, 1877. D. H. R. STEVINS :-Thave suffered with Scrofuls and Scrofuls Hu-more ever aince I could remember; it has been in our family for years before I was born. I in-here ide it. I have tried all kinds of medicines, After having used a great many other patent medicines, after having paid many large doctors bills, I heard from a neighbor that Vzorrins had cured him. I had good faith became I saw it and so I went to the Duddenhausen Eagle Drug Store to purchase a bottle of the Vzorrins. I kept taking the Vzorrins, and, in fact, I became bottles all Scrofuls Sorts and marks were gone; my health very good. It is the best blood purifier if ever tried. It will care Scrofuls. Huomore should try it. FERDINAND SCHNICK. Watchmaker, Main St. I know the above to be true. Docthed w DUDHALDISEV

Watchmaker, Main St. I know the above to be true. * Da. CHAS. M. DUDDENHAUSEN, Apothecary, 519 Main Street.

VEGETINE is now acknowledged by our best physicians to be the only sure and safe remedy for all diseases arising from impure blood, such as scrothla and scrothlous humors.

VEGETINE

For General Debility. DANFORTH, ME., Oct. 2, 1877.

DANFORTH, ME., Oct. 2, 1577. M. STEVENS:-Dear Sir,-My health has always been poor. Have taken a great many kinds of medicine, but hever took any that could begin to help me like the Lawg Feeer; il felt me very felble for a iong from to do a little. I had never heard of Vær-ETINE. One day I saw the advertisement in a per I felt if I could get it that it would help me. I could do but very little work, and hard or me to do a little. I had never heard of Vær-ETINE. One day I saw the advertisement in a per I felt if I could get it that it would help me. I took one bottle, I could see good effects from to do agood washing. I have taken seven bottle, I could de and never was so fleshy, for which I feel grateful to you and to our Heavenly Father. I recommend it to all around me, for I prize it above all other medicines. Kn. K. H. WOMARD.

THOUSANDS will bear testimony (and do it vol-nntarily), that VEGETINE is the best medical compound yet placed before the public for the renovating and purifying of the blood, eradicating all humors, impurities or poisonous secretions from the system, invigorating and strengthening the system debilitated by disease; in fact, it is, as many have called it, "The Great Health Re-storer."

VECETINE. **Kidney** Complaints.-Dyspepsia.

Kidney Complaints.-Dyspepsia. LEWISTON, ME., NOV. 6, 1877. ME. H. R. STEVENS:-Der Str.-My father has been afflicted with Dyspessia and Kidney Complaint for the last ten yand the neighbors thought we should lose him. About six months ago he commenced taking your YESETINE. Now he is a well man, but he would not be without the VESETINE a fair trial, and the advises all persons afflicted with those com-plaints to give the VESETINE a fair trial, and tried all kinds of medicines without success be-newell for a long time. My father wrote to take the VESETINE. I have mysell been mwell for a long time. My father wrote to take the VESETINE, and I have, and can truly say that I never feit better in my life than I do now. No, 3 Chestnut Street, Lewison, Me.

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B. H. WHITTHERSPOON & CO., Druggists and Apothecaries, DEC. 37, 1877.
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which coincides most closely with our man inclination-it is surely evident that tate just the sin fraught with the direst danger to us, is just this peculiar, persistent, desirable, besetting sin. If sin at last wreck us, it is on this rock that we shall go to pieces.

"Wherefere, let us lay aside every weight and the sin which doth so easily beset us."

CALVINISM.

and en-ong k in In regard to a call to the ministry. Bishop Simpson says Le is Calvinistic; if so, he believes that it was foreordained that he should be a minister ; and if so, it must have been foreordained that he should be converted, for certainly none but converted men are calleel, ed to preach the Gospel; and if so, he is one of the elect; and if that is so ind how about the thousands converted un im. der his ministry? Are they not elect also? It must be that all evangelical one Christians are Calvinists in the spirit, if not in the letter.-Herald and Presbyter.

The above is a nice little run of logic. Suppose we admit it to be true, and hat run on : And if all these ifs be so, then 00 all converted men are of the elect, and if all, then a part, and as all Arminians are a part of the converted multitude, then Arminians are all elect; for there is no dispute about the experience of conversion. For men were converted before either Calvin or Arminius were born. Hence it must have been foreor. dained that Arminius, being a man, was as wise and as sincere as Calvin, who also was a man, for God endowed them both ; and if Calvin cannot prove by the Scriptures that he knows more of the unknowable than Arminius knows, then it follows that whosever believeth shall be saved, or elected, regardless either of Arminius or Calvin. That both these ancient worthies were converted, is admitted, and if converted then elected-self-ordained, and foreordained, and sub-ordained as long as self-ordained (or elect, as so written), and hence all evangelical believers are Arminians (electors, because divinely and humanly elected and endowed). both in the letter and in the spirit, which is better than to be " Calvinists in the spirit, if not in the letter."

Now, brother "Herald and Presby-ter," dont pretend that you cant understand this; for if you do, we shall declare in the very next paper that we never did understand you .- Recorder. .

The parrow-minded ask, is this one of our tribe, or is he a stranger? But to those who are of a noble disposition the whole world is but one family.

JOYFUL NEWS FOR THE AFFLICTED.

Nictaux Mountain, Annapolis Co., November 1877.

Messrs. C. Gates, Son & Co.-Gentlemen I had a child that was troubled very much with worms, and by taking one half bottle of your No. 1 Syrup she was entirely cured of them. About six months afterward I was taken with the Pleurisy, and was about despatching a man for a doctor when it came to my. mind to take your Syrup, which I did, and soon came round all right without taking any further medeine.

I have formerly been afflicted with sore throat and Quinsy 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 wife has also used your medicines for Heartburn, with the very best success. had done for him, he could not doubt You may publish this if you wish to do

With great respect,

W. H. MILLAR.



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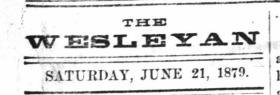
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WESLEYAN. THE



Two of the Book Room clerks have entered upon business responsibilities on their own account. G. O. Fulton opened a Stationer's shop in Truro some time ago, and is doing well. M. B. Auestis, with his brother George A. Huestis, open in Windsor on the 1st of July a book selling, watch-making and general agency business. Mr. M. B. Huestis is well known by our ministers and people as having a thorough knowledge of the book and paper trade. His circulars are out and speak for themselves. We wish him great prosperity.

Mr. Barnum complains that Canada makes him pay a heavy duty on his monstrous combination of wild beasts and humbug. But the thirty per cent. new tariff is paid by the Canadian people. In other words this thirty per cent left in the country is only thirty per cent. of probably a hundred thousand dollars which we burdened, commercially-paralyzed, Canadians are placing in the pockets of this Prince of tricksters. It is a shame, surely that we insist upon keeping even thirty per cent. of our own money! He is always rated a skillful general who invades an enemy's territory, compelling the enemy to feed his army. This is what Barnum is doing. We supply the dromedaries, the buffoons and other creatures, animal and human, perfect and deformed, all their food and travelling expenses, giving the Prince himselt a handsome commission, while we retain but thirty per cent. We vote for an increase in this item of the tariff.

From the Toronto Book Room we have copies of the Sermons and Lectures delivered before the Theological Union of Victoria College, Cobourg, at its first and second annual sessions, 1878, and 1879. The former contains a discourse by Dr. Nelles, founded on Rom. xii. 5. "Members one of another;" and a treatise by Dr. Burwash on the Genesis, Nature and Results of Sin. The literature of the present year consists of a lecture by Dr. Dewart on the Development of Christian Doctrine, and a discourse by Rev. E. A. Stafford on the Work of Christ. We can not write too ardently of these pamphlets. They are in every respect timely, something to be really proud of, as gems of sermonic and philosophic expression. There is a clearness, succinctness and directness in each discourse which satisfies the enquiring disposition, while in every instance the modes of thought and address are far above the ordinary level. In our own Sackville theological department a similar movement has been begun this year, one object being that of creating a Theological Union literature for the Maritime Conferences. Should it result in anything equal to the Cobourg pamphlets our youthful College will have in it additional honours and distinction.

VALEDICTORY. Last duties are usually far from agreeable. Almost every last duty has its shadows and regrets. Penning as we do just now a farewell word to

the readers of the WESLEYAN, we cannot say that we do it either with sorrow or reluctance. Editorial work has been to us, during six years now expired, a burden very often, rather than a luxury. What it might have been, had not complicated responsibilities been involved with it, we can only imagine.

It is not necessary to repeat what has been said and understood at other times, that the Editor of this paper has, up to this date, been also the principal manager of the book business carried on by the Methodist body in the city of Halifax. Three years ago an addition was made to the Concern, of a printing department, which, of course, brought its share of anxiety and business work. Writing for the paper became thus a task always, while at certain seasons of the year, it was an irksome and unsatisfactory exercise, performed at unnatural periods, and under exceedingly adverse circumstances. This we say once more, not as a complaint, but as an apology, Without boasting, we may be permitted to believe that the paper might have been more uniformly abreast of the times, had the Editor's hands not too often been tied when most they required perfect freedom.

During the past twelve months, the work of proof-reading and selecting has been generally performed by the Rev. S. B. Dunn, while the editorial columns have contained each week one article at least from his pen. This assistance has afforded us the only really pleasureable year we have enjoyed in conducting the paper. Mr. Dunn's thoughtful, scholarly habits have been, we are quite sure, as clearly discovered by our readers, as they have been admired and appreciated by the Editor.

The portion of life thus passed has been so crowded with work, with excitement, with anxiety, and change of different kinds, that it seems, in the retrospect, to have made a very extended chapter in our individual history; while it has contained, to an extraordinary degree, events of national; ecclesiastical and social importance, of which but little record has been made, compared with their actual significance. We have, within that time, discharged many painful duties, in placing facts of sickness and sorrow before our people : at intervals we have been compelled to write plainly, even when it was not pleasant to the mind, for the correction of errors or evils, as they may have presented themselves to the public eye ; but editorial work in the aggregate has greatly remanerated us, by contact with the great human family in a relation which has convinced us that there is far more real good in the race than we give it credit for, and much less of true sympathy for each others defects and failures than we ought to cherish. To our beloved ministerial brethren we have only words of gratitude to express. Within six years our name has been before them-never by our own seeking-four different times in the competition of the ballot. In every instance they cast in our favour such generous majorities as left us no reason to doubt their confidence and regard. That we tendered our resignation so soon after the latest election, may have seemed to imply a want of appreciation of many distinguished favors. The very reverse of this was the fact. Justice to them and to ourselves demanded that, having thrown all the strength of our business judg ment against the proposal to increase heavily the working expenses of the establishment, at a time when business was on the decline, the experiment of carrying out the new policy should be left to those who advocated its adoption. In acknowledging our election as editor, we declared that we had grave doubts whether we ought to have yielded to the solicitations of kind friends who were determined to retain us in office : in offering our resignation we placed ourselves once more in a consistent and honest rela-

we tender sincerest thanks. record is before the church and the Present, it is thine; go forth to meet world. Our editorial errors have been those of the judgment, not of the heart.

To the fraternity of the Press we extend sincere thanks for their leniency and courtesy. We were elected to their ranks without their consent or our own; we can only hope that our few years of service have reflected upon them no serious discredit. They have often spared us when doubtless the temptation was very strong to give an editorial novice some wholesome chastisement. In return, we here record our conviction that the Maritime Press of this day comprehends a great deal of talent, and is doing not a little, with all its drawbacks, to foster in this youthful nation a spirit of intelligent independence. To abandon hope of our country's progress at this moment, would be to strike our colours; if we can understand the disposition of the Press, on both sides of politics and of all shades of religion, it is to nail the colours to the mast, till the gale and the struggle have passed over us. We have read history incorrectly if this does not promise a compact, rugged and successful nationality.

Happily, we are under no necessity of introducing our successor by words of compliment. He will have long opportunities of confirming the hopeful impression which his writings have already created. He will engage in editorial work with a freedom from responsibility which none of his predecessors have ever enjoyed. Life will have for him but one object and one species of toil-to make the WESLEYAN all that his brethren contemplated in severing its management from that of the other departments. A greatly improved editorial literature, a spirited and eloquent advocacy and defence of Methodistic doctrine and polity and a subscription list at least doubled within the first year, is the expectation which this new economy, with its promising incumbent, fully warrants. May it all be realized! In its realization no one will more rejoice than the retiring Editor. We cannot part from our associates n the Printing and Book departments, without an acknowledgement of their past consideration for our delicate and sometimes difficult position. It is always perplexing to administer affairs where several interests are carried on under one head; but our duties have been greatly tempered in their chastisement, by the disposition at all times existing to preserve the manager as much as possible from unnecessary care. In six years we have found not a single instance of intemperance. or other symptom which would indicate a want of respect for themselves or their employer, among the regular employes of the establishment. This is a rare experience, especially in printing offices, but it has certainly been ours, A. W. N.

To say the sepulchre where the past lies bur- been called to suffer affliction, either that we have not in every instance ied, but a portal opening into a brightsatisfied them, is simply to admit that er future, and a tablet on which is inwe have not wrought miracles. Our scribed the motto: "Salve"—I wish predecessors failed thus far; our suc- you well. If we may be permitted to cessors will probably fail in a similar address a word or two of advice to the way. It is not given to man to serve surviving spirit of our parting guest, with universal approbation in any we should say, as Longfellow so beausphere of action. But the aggregate tifully says in his HYPERION : "Look of life after all is that by which hu- not mournfully into the Past, it comes man beings estimate one another. Our not back again; wisely improve the

> the Future with a manly heart."-After all the changes that variegate

the surface of life, the soul of things remains the same. The foliage may fall from outstretched and aspiring boughs, but the forest survives. The waves may toss themselves as if in sport, and then roll sullenly upon the shore, but the old ocean remains intact, an image of eternity. The fields may gleam into brightness from a

thousand flowers, or deepen into gloom from undulating shadows as the winds sweep upon its harvests, but the landscape remains substantially the same. So the control of the columns of this paper may pass into other hands, and the aspect that it now wears may change with varying tastes, but the spirit-its fidelity to Methodism, to truth and to virtue-will, we are sure, renew its youth, and strengthen with the multiplying years.

Happily for us, no change in mere circumstance can rob us of the treasures and pleasures of memory.

You may break, you may shatter, the vase if you will: But the scent of the roses will hang round it still;" For,-

There are perfumes we remember when their sources are no more; There are flavours that will linger when

the banqueting is o'er.' And among the sweetest perfumes

that memory wafts to us are the remembrances of the intercourse we have had with our readers.

Rich in these remembrances we shall revel amidst a wealth of memories. through the years of comparative retirement that await us. .

A good work never grows old; and a heart that is set upon such a work, maintains the freshness and youthfulness of its affection. In the prosecution of any work for God, "the g

personal or domestic, since we last met together. He thanked the brethren for their forbearance and cordial assistance, and bespoke for his success. or, whoever he might be, the same kindly consideration and aid. He trusted that Conference, upon which they were entering, might be abundantly crowned with the rich blessing of God. The Conference then proceeded to

elect a President for the ensuing year. At the first ballot it was seen that three brethren, Revs. R. Smith, G. O. Huestis, and S. F. Huestis, commanded about in equal degree the confidence of their brethren. Mr. Smith having requested his name to be dropped, the contest was between the remaining two, when at the fourth ballot Bro. S. F. Huestis was elected by a majority of one.

The President elect, having been welcomed to the chair by the retiring President, in a few well chosen remarks, referred to his past life in the ministry; to the many words of kindness and confidence which he had received from his brethren, and hoped that they would bear with his shortcomings, while occupying a position in which he would strive to serve them, but which he felt himself incompetent efficiently to fill.

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Tellers. Revs. F. H. W. Pickles, and J. G. Angwin.

Conference Reporter, Rev. J. R. Borden.

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At 12 o'clock the Conference praver

III.-CUMBER 27 Amherst-Ja

J M Pike, St R. Tweedie, Warren-W Nappan-Jes Wallace-Jos 29 30 Pugwash-1 31 River Phillip 32 Oxiord-D 33 34 35 Wentworth

Pareshoro-Southampte 36 Athol-Wi 37 38 Advocate H

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IV.--GUYSLO BRETC

> Gaysboro' Buckley Canso-Joli 41 42 Country H 43 Sydney - J 44 Sydney, N 45 Gabarus-1 Port Hawk 46

Port Hood 47 Ingonish-48 V.-ANNAL

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Berwick-J

Canning-

Scott's Bay

Hillsburg-

Digby-R

Weymouth

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Westport

VI.-LIVE

Liverpool

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VII.---YARN

Arcadia-

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73 Yarmouth 74

Milton

A meeting of the Halifax Teachers' 1nstitute was held in the High School on Friday of last week. Some 70 teachers were present, and a very interesting programme was carried out. The President of the Institute, Mr. McKay of the Dartmouth Schools. conducted a class of some 25 pupils in Natural Science, giving a lesson in Botany to illustrate his method of oral teaching. The lecture was exceedingly able and effective. Original papers on Discipline were next read by Miss McQueen, Miss Silver, Miss Carton, and Messrs. Burbidge and Bowles. These papers gave evidence of a thorough mastery of the subject, and also a deep interest in the work of teaching. We are pleased to notice the laudable ambition on the part of the public instructors of our youth, to acquire the highest possible proficiency in the discharge of the functions of their important office.

PERSONALS .- Rev. Eben E. England preached last Sabbath morning in Grafton St. Church, having arrived early for Conference to visit his mother and sisters, who are now residents in the city. Rev. W. H. Heartz preached his farewell sermon in his own pulpit in the evening, as he designs leaving by next English steamer with his wife and mother on a trip to the old land. Mr. Heartz closes a very successful pastorate at Grafton St. Rev. Caleb Parker occupied the pulpit at Brunswick St. in the morning, and Rev. Mr-Elsdon, son of Mr. Elsdon of the military service, resident in St. John during our pastorate there, now of Halifax, in the evening. The rev. gentleman is pastor of a Baptist Church near Boston. He is a preacher of more than ordinary ability, and is always welcome to Halifax audiences. Rev. I. N. Parker paid a flying visit to this city and to the Annapolis Valley last week. He seems well and buoyant.

JANITORIAL.

JANUS, whose name occupies a place among the deities of the ancient Romans, is represented with two faces looking in opposite directions, to signify his acquaintance with the past and the future. And in religious ceremonies the name of this god was always invoked first, because he was supposed to preside over all gates and avenues.

Now, in opening the door to the in. coming Editor of this paper, it will be excusable if, like JANUS, we meditatively cast a backward and a forward glance, and add to our Valedictory a word or two by way of a Janitorial.

It is pleasing to know that the WES-LEYAN is not to die but to live, its transmission into other hands serving only as a transition to a higher excellence and a wider usefulness. The tion to our brethren. For all their door, therefore, which we hold with a

man is he who does not lose his child's heart." And to carry this "child's heart" through after years, when the much-loved work is laid aside, is natural enough, because affection, like sunlight, photographs its image upon the mind. That is a touching passage in EvangeLine, where her constant, undying love for Gabriel is thus immortalized :-

" Within her heart was his image, Clothed in the beauty of love and youth, as last she beheld him, Only more beautiful made by his death like silence and absence. Into her thoughts of him time entered not, for it was not. Over him years had no power; he was not changed, but transfigured." So is it with any work that wins the heart: it is ever new and ever young. So will it be with the work we now transmit to the hands of our successor. To aid, in any measure, in the dissemination of truth, in the eradication of evil, and in hastening the advent of a purer journalism, has been to us a labour of love, and although now we cease our direct connection with the press, we shall ever rejoice in

the prosperity of this the most potent of human agencies. S. B. D.

Proceedings of the Nova Sectia Conference.

THE NOVA SCOTIA CONFERENCE COMmenced its Sixth Annual Session in the Brunswick St. Church, Halifax, on Wednesday, June 18th, at 9 30 a.m. President Taylor in the chair. After singing the hymn commenc-

ing-

And are we yet alive, And see each other's face?

and the reading of Psalm 45, and Eph. 4, by the Secretary, prayer was offered by Revds. J. Bent and J. G. Hen. nigar.

The roll having been called, the retiring President addressed the Conference in reference to the leading events which had transpired during the past year. He referred gratefully to the fact that death had not entered our ranks, and tendered his sincere and forbearance and messages of kindness, relaxing hand, is not a slab closing earnest sympathy to those who had 26

meeting commenced, continuing till the hour for closing. At the close of the session the first draft of the stations was read by the secretary of stationing committee. The afternoon was given up to the meeting of committees. NOVA SCOTIA CONFERENCE

STATION SHEET.

UNDER CORRECTION.

I.-HALIFAX DISTRICT Halifax North . Brunswick St-S F Huestis President of Conference: Kaye St-C M Tyler Charles St-G O Robinson, A.B. Edmund Botterell, Super'y Halifax South 2 Grafton St-S B Dunn Cobourg St-W H Evans John S Addy, Super'y. E R Brunyate, City Missionary by permission of Conference Dartmouth-I M Mellish Thomas Angwin, Super'y Lawrencetown-To be supplied Windsor-Ralph Brecken, A.M Supernumeries, M Richey, D.D. John McMurray, R Morton. T W Smith Chester Road-To be supplied from 6 Windsor, Hantsport-A D Morton, A.M Horton-Thos. Rogers, A.B, Benj. Hills, Geo. Johnson (A) Super'y Kentville-Paul Prestwood 10 Newport-F H W Pickles E Brettle, Sup'y Avondale-R A Daniel Burlington] G O Huestis 12 13 14 St. Margaret's Bay and Sambro-To be supplied. 15 Bermuda, Hamilton and Somerset E B Moore and B C Borden A.B

16 Bermuda, St George's and Bailey's Bay-Wm Ryan and J L Dawson, A.B.

II.-TRURO DISTRICT.

Truro-R Alder Temple Onslow-F H Wright, A.B Acadia Mines-R B Mack Pictou-Joseph G Angwin 20 $\mathbf{21}$ Stellarton-A F Weldon River John-J Astbury Maitland-Thos D Hart 22 Shubenacadie-Geo F Day Middle Musquodoboit-W G Lane Musquodoboit Har-Jos M Fisher

The followi been made for ference :---ORDER OF WEDI Prince Street at Upper Prince St 6.30 a.m.-Can 12 Confere 7.30 p.m.-Mis 6.30 a.m.—Cand 7.30 p.m.—Sund Addresses by I Wedda 6.30 a.m.-Can 7.30 p.m.—Ser Pope—Sub Prince Street-9.00 a.m. Co by 10.30 a.m. P 2.30 p.m. 6.30 p.m. 1 8.00 p.m. 1 Upper Prince 10.30 a.m. 1 2.30 p.m. Ma 6.80 Rev. 1 St. James' Chu 11 a.m. Rev. 6.30 p.m. I Zion Church 11 a.m. Rev 6.30 p.m. 1 Third Presbyt 11 a.m. Re 6.30 p.m.-1 Bible Christia 10.30 a.m. 6.30 p.m. Cornwall 11 a.m. Re 6.30 p.m. Highfield 11 a.m. R 6.30 p.m. Kingston 11 a.m. Re North Wiltsh 11 a.m. R 6.30 p.m. Prince Town 3 p.m. Re

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III.-CUMBERLAND DISTRICT. Little York 11 a.m. Rev. Waldron W. Brewer 27 Amherst-Jabez Rogers 6.30 p.m. Rev. William Dobson Secretary of Conference. Union Road J M Pike, Supernumerary. 11 a.m. Rev. G. M. Campbell 6.30 p.m. Rev. Geo. Harrison R. Tweedie, Warren-Wm Purvis Brackley Point Road Nappan-Jesse B Giles 3 p.m. Rev. R. W. Weddall, M.A. Wallace-Joseph Hale Pugwash-Isaac E Thurlow Pownal 10.30 a.m. Rev. Levi S. Johnson River Phillip-G W Tuttle 6 p.m. Rev. John S. Allen Oxford-D W Johnson A B Wentworth-W A Black, A,B Vernon River 10.30 a.m. Rev. W. W. Colpitts Parrsboro-J B Hemmeon 3 p.m. Southampton-John Craig Mount Herbert Athol-William Alcorn 37 3 p.m. Rev. John S. Allen 38 Advocate Harbor-Charles W Clifton Swallow, A.B., R Bird 3 p.m. Rev. William Penna IV GUYSBOROUGH AND CAPE 6.30 a.m. Candidate BRETON DISTRICT. 7.30 p.m. Ordination Service, at which 39 Guysboro'-James Tweedy; James seven or eight Candidates will be ordained to the full work of the min-Buckley Supernumery. istry after the usual order of the Canso-John W Howie Methodist Church. Manchester-E E England Country Harbor-W H Langille TUESDAY July 1st. Sydney-Joseph S. Coffin 6.30 a.m. Candidate Sydney, North-James Sharp 7.30 p. m. Educational Meeting 44 Gabarus-R O Johnson Port Hawkesbury-J A Mosher THE MISSIONARY FUND RELIEF Port Hood+Geo Johnson, (B) Ingonish-J Hiram Davis MOVEMENT. V.-ANNAPOLIS DISTRICT. 49 Annapolis-A W Nicolson J F Bent; Super'y Granville Ferry-W H Heartz Bridgetown-Caleb Parker Mountain Mission-To be supplied Middleton--RSmith, FA Buckley 53 Aylesford—Joseph Gaetz Berwick—John Cassidy 55 Canning-James Strothard Scott's Bay-To be supplied Hillsburg-Cranswick Jost, A.M. Digby-B Wasson 59 Weymouth-Wm Ainley 60 Digby Neck] P H Robinson Westport 62 VI_LIVERPOOL DISTRICT. Liverpool) W C Brown, Milton C Lockhart, Caledonia-John G Bigney 65 Port Mouton-J W Shepherdson 66 Mill Village-D B Scott 67 Petite Riviere-John Johnson 68 Lunenburg-A S Tuttle Ritcy's Cove-A. Hockin 70 New Germany-John Gee 71 Bridgewater-Godfrey Shore VII .-- YARMOUTH DISTRICT. Yarmouth South-J J Teasdale. North-John Lathern I Sutcliffe, Super'y

THE WESLEYAN

REV. JOHN READ'S FAREWELL AT YARMOUTH.

The assemblage at the Rink on Sunday afternoon, under the auspicies of Scotia Temple of Honor, numbered over 2,000 persons and the exercises were deeply in-

S. H. Pelton, Esq., by appointment, oc-cupied the chair, and beside him on the platform were nearly all the clergymen of the town, with several from the neighboring districts. The choir was a large and talented one, composed of the choir of the Reform Club, assisted by singers from the various churches, Mr. Watson presided at the organ.

The exercises were commenced with singing by the choir, the reading of les-sons from the Old and New Testaments by Rev. Mr. Robertson, and prayer by Rev. Mr. McGregor, after which Mr Read preached a sermon on Temperance; taking for his text-Neh. IV: 6. The discourse was a very able, eloquent

and impressive one, that cannot soon be forgotten by the immense audience that listened to it. At the close of the sermon, another

hymn was sung-after which the Rev. Mr. McQuillan, on behalf of Scotia Temple of Honor, presented Rev. Mr. Read with an address. To which the Rev. gentleman made an

appropriate reply, in the course of which he said that his three years' stay in Yarmouth had been among the most pleasant years of his life-while he highly appreciated the kindness and brotherly love always extended him by the Temple of Honor, whose membership should always have the warmest place in his affections.

Following this address, Thomas B. Crosby, Esq., President of the Dutcher Reform Club, presented Mr. Read with the address from that body. Mr. Crosby alluded in fitting terms to the interest Mr. Read had always taken in the success of that large Temperance Association, and to the frequent earnest and impressive appeals they, had heard from the Rev. gentleman.

In Mr. Read's reply he intimated that on leaving Yarmouth, one of his strongest regrets would be that of missing the familiar faces he had so often met at Ryerson's Hall at the meetings of the Club. He hoped that the future history of the Club would be one of watchfulness and inalloved success.

After the address there was another hymn by the choir, and then the Benedicion was pronounced by Rev. D. Oram .-Herald.

BOIESTOWN, June 9, 1879.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,-For the last four weeks I have been preaching to the "Driv-ing crews" on the Miramichi River and shrewd American showman has prov-ed to us how little force there is in the cry of hard times, when public en-thusiasm is excited. Barnum will carry away, we assume, fifty thousand dollars from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick alone. Surely the church of Christ can do from principle more than may be achieved by the audaciing to leave so beautiful a scene, was rippling onward to the sea-the morning sun shining, upon its waters-the elms fringing the river bank were swaying with. the passing breeze—the early song of the birds all conspired to make a scene of glorious beauty. A^{*} stillness had fallen upon the encampment, how different from last Thursday when visited by Bro. Johnson and myself, the shout of the men as they spang upon the lumber—the splash-ing of the water as the horses drew .the logs into the current—the crisp rattle of the gravel as two hundred men and thirty horses trod it underfoot, had all now giv en place to quietude and rest. Going around among them I gave every man something to read befitting the day halt-ing for a few minutes conversation here and there as opportunity presented itself. At half-past nine, breakfast; washing, and shaving, having been disposed of they gathered for worship under the shade of the trees that lined the river bank. It was a congregation in which I suppose nearly all religious opinions were repre-sented, and nearly all shades of moral character; among them I am sure were some of the excellent of the earth. Service commenced by singing one of Wesley's hymns and sang it with a hearty good will, reading the scriptures and prayer were reverently proceeded with as in any church, and then good attention was given as I discoursed to them of the resurrection and final judgment, from John v: 28, 29. Service over 1 went with one of the lumber proprietors to a large seow (with cooking caboose and cabins) for dinner, which having obtained I soon left for, another crew further down river. Hoping for a share of the blessing promised to those who sow besides all waters

A lengthened discussion took place in | nary infant. The woman was in Fred regard to the promotion of the work of God on the various circuits. It was thought by some that most of our ministers, having to preach three times on a Sunday, are unable to give that attention

to the Sabbath School the general pasteral oversight that this work requires, and that the District should authorize the Quarterly Boards on the different circuits to arrange the appointments, that the minister should be required to preach more than twice. After prolonged and

animated discussion, it was decided that no general rule could be made, but that it should be left to the individual conscience of the preacher in charge. After a very barmonious session the District closed at 12¹/₂ p. m. on Thursday.

PROVINCIAL NEWS

NOVA SCOTIA.

THE METHODIST CHURCHES .- Some of the Methodist churches in this city will part with their pastors this week, as the Nova Scotia Conference opens on Wednesday, and some of the city clergy-men will be sent elsewhere. There was a large gathering at the Grafton St. Church on, Sabbath night, when Rev. Mr. Heartz preached his farewell sermon. The Rev. gentlemas has been laboring in this city for several years, and has won many friend both in and out of his church, who will regret to hear of his approaching departure.

At the Police Court on Saturday, a butcher was summoned, at the instigation of Mr. Naylor, Secretary of the S. P. C. A., for having lambs, sheep and a calf in his possession with their feet tied. This being the first case, the small fine of \$2 and costs was imposed, but the Stipendiary intimated that in all future cases he would impose a heavy fine. The law sets out a penalty of \$10 for each and every animal found with its feet bound. The society wishes to prevent cruelty, not to punish after the act has been committed, and would therefore wish to caution all persons against committing the offence, as they are determined to prosecute every case.

Capt. Logan of the schr Katie E. Stuart which arrived on Saturday, reports that when off Whitehead, he saw a whale about 50 feet long coming toward the vessel. He threw a billet of wood at the monster which seemed to enrage it, and it dove under the schooner and came up alongside, blowing water on to the deck. It was struck by several missiles, but did not seem to be afraid. The bilge water was pumped overboard. This drove the whale off for a few minutes, but it came back and was evidently about to strike the vessel, when it was struck close to the blow hole by a large lump of coal. This seemed to take the courage out of the beast, and it swam off in the direction from which it had first come.

Dr. Alison, Superintendent of Educa-tion, has left Halifax for an extended of-ficial tour through the Western Counties The Iron Foundry, at Pugwash, has been purchased by parties who intend converting it into a steam woollen manu. factory. A grist and carding mill are to

ton, during the visit of Barnam's exhibition, and the great showman endeavored to procure the child from her to exhibit, but she would not part with it. The child, of course, is unable to talk, but makes a noise similar to a bear's cub.-Telegraph.

The foreign relations committee of the United States House of Representatives has decided to send three of its members to Maine during the season to inquire into the subject of bridging the St. John river at the Madawaska settlement and the St. Francis river.

At a meeting of the congregation of Centenary Methodist Church held this week a scheme for rebuilding the main part of the church was submitted. The cost will be about thirty five thousand dollars. It is proposed to raise ten thousand dollars by subscription.

A largely attended meeting of the Exmouth street Literary and Temperance Alliance was held in Exmouth street church on Tuesday evening. Mr. W. Magee, the president, occupied the chair. The programme consisted of singing by hoir of the Alliance, solos, readings and recitations by different members of the Alhance, and a very effective and weighty utterance by his worship the Mayor, whose remarks were listened to with the deepest attention, and were warmly applauded at the close. The Rev. Joseph Hart was also introuced to the assembly and made a brief address, in which he eulogized the work that was being done by the Alliance, and counselled earnest, persistent continuance in well-doing. After the singing of a chorus by the choir, the gathering dispersed.

Last Sabbath morning Rev. James Crisp. Methodist Minister, informed his congregation that it would be the last sabbath that he would preach to them whilst laboring in the circuit, as he would be summoned to another shortly after the Conference, which meets this month. The reverend gentleman delivered his farewell sermon on Thursday evening to a very large congregation. He selected for his text the 14th verse of chap. 13, 2nd Corinthians. It is needless to say that his discourse was an excellent one, and was attentively listened to by his hearers. Mr. Crisp has labored with us for the last three years, during which time he has made many friends and endeared himself not only to the members of his own thurch, but to those of other denominations. As a man he is universally esteemed, and as a clergyman he will always be remembered for his pulpit eloquence, and for the good he has done in this circuit.

GENERAL ITEMS.

A BRUTAL murder was committed in Montreal on Saturday last, when some ruffians, broke into the ceach house of one of the livery stables of that city, attacked and fatally beat the watchman and then set fire to the place, causing a loss of some \$15,000, leaving the supposed dead man to be consumed in the flames. The victim's cries attracted attention, and he was fortunately saved from the torture of fire, to

practice proof will then be given of our union, that will silence all gainsaying for-ever. Yours affectionately; By an extract from the proceedings of the London Conference, elsewhere inserted, it will be seen that, so far as Conferential recognition and promise is concerned, the scheme enters upon a bright career. Our Eastern Conferences will not fail to take up this noble challenge to a liberal enterprize. A

shrewd American showman has prov-

We cheerfully insert this letter from the President of General Conference : MONTREAL, June 0th, 1879. My Dear Bro. Nicolson.-

The readers of the WESLEYAN will be glad to learn that intelligence comes from every quarter favorable to the scheme for relief of our mission, educational and superanuated Funds. There can be no little doubt that the Western Conference will adopt measures to carry out the scheme. If the Eastern Conference will only co-operate, the result will be glorified, the.

MONDAY 30th

GEORGE DOUGLAS.

24Middle Musquodoboit—W G Lane26Musquodoboit Har—Jos M Fisher

Barrington- James R Hart Port la Tour-R McArthur N. E. Harbor-James Scott Shelburne-J R Borden Lockport-William Brown

N. B. and P. E. I. CONFERENCE.

The following arrangements have been made for the Charlottetown Conference :- V

ORDER OF PUBLIC SERVICES

WEDNESDAY, 25th July.

Prince Street at 7.30 p.m. Rev. H. Daniel. Upper Prince St. """ "Robt Wilson " Robt Wilson THURSDAY, 26th

6.30 a.m.—Candidate Conference Prayer Meeting 7.30 p.m.-Missionary Meeting

FRIDAY, 27th. 6.30 a.m.—Candidate 7.30 p.m.—Sunday School Service. Addresses by Revs. S. R. Ackman, R. W. Weddall and W. W. Lodge.

SATURDAY, 28th

•.00 a.m.—Candidate 7.30 p.m.—Service conducted by Rev. Dr. Pope—Subject—"Christian Life and Work." 6.30 a.m.-Candidate

SUNDAY 29th.

Prince Street-9.00 a.m. Conference Lovefeast conducted by Dr. Stewart. 10.30 a.m. President of Conference. 2.30 p.m. Sabbath School, Addresses by Rev. Howard Sprague & E. Evans 6.30 p.m. Rev. D. D. Currie. 8.00 p.m. Sacramental Service Upper Prince Street

10.30 a.m. Rev. Robert Duncan 2.30 p.m. Sabbath School, Addresses by Revs. Benj. Chappell and Thomas Marshall 6.80 Rev. Douglas Chapman.

St. James' Church. 11 a.m. Rev. Dr. Kennedy. 6.30 p.m. Rev. C. W. Paisley, A.M. Zion Church

11 a.m. Rev. W. W. Percival 6.30 p.m. Rev. S. R. Ackman Third Presbyterian Church 11 a.m. Rev. T. J. Deinstadt

6.30 p.m. Rev. G. W. Fisher Bible Christian Church 10.30 a.m. Rev. S. T. T eed. 6.30 p.m. Rev. Charles Comben

11 a.m. Rev. H. McKeown. Cornwall

- 6.30 p.m. Prof. Burwash
- Il a.m. Rev. H. Daniel 6.30 p.m. Fred. W. Harrison

Kingston 11 a.m. Rev. J. S. Phinney

North Wiltshire 11 a.m. Rev. Aquila Lucas 6.30 p.m. Rev. R. S. Crisp

Prince Town Road S p.m. Rev. Isaac N. Parker

than may be achieved by the audacious boasts of travelling mountebanks and exhibitors of wild beasts. We feel sure there is a blessing in store for Methodism this year

in connection with this movement. Our connexional heart may be stirred by attempting great things for God-yea, for God! Our District Meetings have been indicating that the Missionary debt has a paralyzing effect upon the Church. Candidates for this Ministry are scarcely encouraged to come forward. And this is but one way in which we are warned of our danger, should the debt continue.

CORRESPONDENCE.

JOHN BROWN RESUSCITATED. - Few have not heard that "John Brown s body have not heard that "John Brown's body lies mouldering in the grave." Those in-terested will be glad to learn that he has been resuscitated, and is now alive and in good health, and was registered at the International Hotel last night, direct from Harper's Ferry.

The above is from the Halifax "Herald" of last Tuesday. Your contemporary is surely not disposed to falsify history. That John Brown's body was buried, every one has believed, and it is cruel to doubt. It will be found, I imagine, that John Brown now comes from Paradise, where he has been for some time, at least he was there when last heard from. He was seen not long ago in the act of resuscitating his Lexicons from a watery grave, into which they had been immersed while crossing an angry stream. I imagine that in this way your neighbor has got matters a little mixed between the Lexicons and John Brown. A. B.

NOTE BY THE EDITOR .--- We see it announced that Rev. John Brown, of Paradise, is returning to England on assure Mr. Brown of our sincere sympathy and good-will in his enforced retirement from the Pastorals. We have been in the warmth of contest doubt he has enjoyed it as well as ourselves.

I remain, yours truly, W. WESLEY COLPITTS

CUMBERLAND DISTRICT.

A very pleasing and profitable session of the Cumberland district was held on the 12th and 13th of June, at the stirring ing. village of Spring Hill. Tuesday after-noon's train brought most of the brethren together, and the evening of that day was improved by a service in the Methodist. Church.

At 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning, the regular business of the District was entered upon, and the whole session seemed to be characterized by one desire on the part of the brethren, viz., the advancement of Christ's cause on the various account of ill health. We wish to circuits. The spiritual reports for the year showed that a good work had been done throughout the District, but at the same time that many of the brethren had laboured under heavy burdens; most of the circuits reported large deficiencies, some of them exceedingly grievous, while with him betimes, but we have no in some cases sickness rendered the year's work very trying. The aggregate defi-ciency of the mission circuits throughout the District is upward of \$2,000.

be established in the same building, autumn, carried on by the same power; it is believed these mills will be a success.

A fine lad named John J. Barry, son of Mr. John Barry. of Six Mile Brook, suddenly at that place on Saturday, 7th He had taken tea along with the family and others as usual, and with three other persons went to fish in the brook close by. They had caught a few trout, and he was in the act of bending to pick up one that had just been landed, when he suddenly clasped his hands across his stomach and fell on the sand, never to rise again.

Ballasting ion the Eastern Extension line commenced on 17th. The track was now reached the ballast pit at Barney's Kiver, twenty-two miles out.

Mr. Wm, Mosher, South, had occasion last week to take up the threshing floor of his barn. He found scattered on the ground underneath it eighty old silver dollars much corroded, having evidently been there for a length of time.

Judge Desbrisy and Mrs Capt. Wilson met with what might have been a very serious accident last week. While driving round a curve in a narrow roal they met a pair of steers attached to a loaded waggon. without a driver, moving rapidly. The Judge reigned his horse quickly to one side, but there was not room to get out of the way. The loaded waggon strik-ing it overturned i*, and he and the lady were thrown out and severely bruised.

The river at Bridgwater looks lively, being thronged with logs on the way to the Summerside and Hebb's Mills. A young man named Holmes, a saddler attempted the study of practical navigation on one of them on Saturday evening. When in deep water, the log commenced rolling, and he went down to examine the saw-dust deposited at the bottom of the river. Had it not been for the timely assistance of Mr. Forrest Waterman, who bravely risked his life in rescuing him, his study would have had a serious end

N. B. AND. P. E. ISLAND.

The Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise are expected at St. John, N. B., in July.

EDUCATIONAL SERMON .- On Sabbath morning the Rev. Joseph Hart preached the educational sermon in the hall of the Germain Street Methodist Church. He took his text from Proverbs 29, 18 :-Where there is no vision the people per-The discourse, which was one of his ablest efforts, clearly showed that the preacher had the cause of Christian education deeply at heart.

Some time ago a woman in an up river village-a short distance from Fredericton -gave birth to a child which had a bear's head, although the other portions of the system are the same as those of an crdi-

die a more peaceful though still an agoniz-'ed death.

Queen Victoria is said to object seriously to the feminine fashion of wearing the hair in a fringe across the forehead. It is stated further that she instructed the bridesmaids who appeared at the recent wedding of her son that they would not be permitted to wear their locks in that fashion, nor to don high heeled boots, nor to wear tied-back gowns. Last year, it is reported, one young lady who came to a drawing room with her hair over her eyes. was informed by the Lord Chamberlain that until her hair had grown she need not attend any more at the palace.

Rather a remarkable breach of promise case has been tried in London. Mr. Jackson contracted to marry Miss Paris. Subsequently he became insane, whereupon Miss Paris sued him for not marrying her, and has actually recovered \$250. The and has actually recovered \$250. Lord Chief Baron ruled that the action could be maintained, and that the defendant's lunacy did not make a bit of difference. It was argued that so far from being incapacitated for marriage by his lanacy, he all the more needed a wife to take care of him! The thing was settled upon purely abstract principles. It was noth-ing that poor Mr. Jackson couldn't be married; that no clergyman would marry a maniac. It was shown that Mr, Jackson was rapidly recovering, and when restored to his senses might marry Miss Paris; but that didn't change the verdict. Miss Paris got her \$250.

A most shecking death recently befell a burglarat Sheffield, England. He attempted to enter a house in early morning, and after several unsuccessful attempts to break in he decided to descend the chim-ney. He decended about 20 feet, when he came to a point where the chimney was divided into two narrow sections, one going into the kitchen of the house and the other into a bake-house adjoining .--This was about 3 o'clock in the norning, and in this position be remained for about seven hours. At half-past six a fire was lighted in the kitchen about 6 feet beneath him, and shortiy afterward the bake-house fire was in full operation. The smoke almost suff cated him, while the heat from the two fires almost roasted his lower extremisies. He was unable to his lower extremisies. He was unable to cry for help, and was only discovered about 10 o'clock by his groans being accidentally heard in a room adjoining the chimney. A portion of the chimney wall was pulled down, and he was with difficulty extricated, but just as he was got out he died. His mouth was full of soot, and his body, which was identified soot, and his body, which was identified shortly afterward, terribly swollen.

WESLEYAN. **r** H E

WESLEYAN' ALMANAC

JUNE, 1879.

Full Moon, 4 day, 9h, 22m, Morning. Last Quarter, 11 day, 0h, 42m, Afternoon New Moon, 19 day, 4h, 5m, Afternoon. First Quarter 37 day, 1h, 42m, Morning

	Der of	I SUN		MUUN.			2
Date	Day of Week.	Rise	s Seta	Risca	Sout	hs Seta	
1	SUNDAY	14 22	17 83	4 48	9 27	1 40	1 3 4
- 2	Monday	4 21	7 84	6 4	10 27	1 2 22	55
8	Tuesday	4 21	7 85	7 20	11 30	3 40	64
4	Wednesday	4 21	7 85	8 29	m'rn 0 35	4 41	74
. 5	Thursday	4 20	7 36	9 25		5 51	
. 6		4 20	7 37	10 11		7 5	9 2
7		4 19	7 88	10 42		\$ 18	10 1
	SUNDAY	4 19	7 38	11 10	3 30 4 19	9 28	10 5
	Monday	4 19	7 39	11 33	5 5	0 37	11 4
	Tuesday	4 19	7 40	11 42 mo'h	5 47	11 42	AS
	Wednesday	4 19	7 40	0 11	6 27	A. 43	1 8
12	Thursday	4 18	7 41	0 31	7 8	1 5	2 19
13	Friday	4 18	7 41	0 51	7 51	2 48	3 17
14	Saturday	4 18	7 42	1 18	8 34	8 50	4 21
19	SUNDAY	4 18	7 43	1 47	9 20	4 53	5 20
	Monday	4 18	7 43	2 22	10 8	5 54	6 12
17 18	Tuesday Wednesday	4 18	7 44	3 6	10 59	6 52	6 56
	Thursday	4 19	7 44	3 59	11 52	7 45	7 40
20	Friday	4 19	7 44	4 57	A. 44	8 31	8 17
	Saturday	4 19	7 44	5 57	1 85	9 13	8 54
	SUNDAY	4 19	7 14	7 11	2 26	9 41	9 81
	Monday	4 19	7 44	8 20	8 14	10 8	10 10
54	Tuesday	4 20	7 44	9 30	4 1	10 32	10 49
	Wednesday	4 20		10 42	4 48	10 5'	11 80
	Thursday	4 20		11 58	5 35	11 17	mo'n
	Friday	4 21	7 45	A1 7	6 25	11 48	0 18
	aturday	4 21	7 45	2 23	7 16	mo'n	1 9
	UNDAY	4 22	7 45	8 41	8 18	0 9	2 5
	tonday		7 45	4 59	9 12	0 43	8 6

THE TIDES.—'I'me column of the Mool's Southing free the time of high water at Parrsboro, Corn-rallis, Horton, Hantsport, Windsor, Newport and

walls, Horton, Hansport, Whatsport, Whatsport, Truro. Truro. High water at Pictou and Jape Tormeutine, 2 nrs And 11 minutes LATEE than at Halifax. At Annap-edis, St. John, N.B., and Portland, Maine, 3 hours and 25 minutes LATEE, and at St. John's, Newfound-fand 30 minutes LATEE, and at St. John's, Newfound-fand 30 minutes LATEE, and at St. John's, Newfound-fand 30 minutes LATEE. At Westport, 6 hours 54 minutes LATEE. At Westport, 10 minutes LATEE. 20 minutes LATEE.

FOR THE LENGTH OF THE DAY.-Add 12 hours to be time of the sun's setting, and from the sum sub-stract the time of rising,

FOR THE LENGTH OF THE NIGHT.-Substract th me of the sun's setting from 12 hours, and to te emainder add the time of rising next morning.

OCEAN PIONEERS.

"THESE THINGS DID THESE MIGHTY MEN."

BY REV. CHARLES J. JONES.

"Sailors visit every shore, mingle with people of every clime and race and color. They might well act as pioneers of the Gospel everywhere. * * What a testimony for Christ our ships might bear over the world, if officers and crews were men of God !"

"The sweet remembrance of the just Shall flourish when he sleeps in dust."

Poetry has ever sung, and history recorded the exploits and the virtues of heroic men. Even the Word of God is full of biographies, the Holy Spirit preferring to present truth and purity, zeal and obedience, by living examples rather than cy abstract rules of duty. Faith is illustrated in the life of Abraham, meekness in that of Moses, patience in Job." and purity and self denial in the history of Joseph. Daniel and his companions are patterns of devotion to principle under adverse circumstances. Paul is a model of indomitable energy and unflagging zeal in the spread of the Gospel, and John the Evangelist, of Christian love. The great Teacher himself conveyed in-

his atonement. In 1750 he married, rose to the position of master, and sailed to the African coast for slaves. Having made three voyages in that capacity, he was stricken down with sickness, which resulted in his leaving the sea for ever, and entering upon a course of study for the ministry. In 1764 he was ordained, and became curate of Olney, whence, after near sixteen years of a faithful ministry, he removed to London, and became rector of the Church of Saint Mary, Woolnooth, which he retained until his death, in 1806, a period of twenty-eight vears.

Among the many trophies of grace which God gave to him-4s seals to his ministry, may be mentioned, the poet Cowper, Thomas Scott, the author of the Commentary on the Bible, which bears his name, and Claudius Buchanan, the devoted missionary to the East. Mr. Buchanan labored many years, and against great opposition, to give the Word of God to the people in many of the dialects of India. On his return from the foreign field, he wrote a sermon entitled, " Th Star in the East," the effect of which, when delivered from the pulpit, and when issued from the press, was great and salu-tary. That sermon found its way to this side of the Atlantic. A young man in the Theological Seminary at Andover read it, and was fired with zeal for the salvation of the heathen. That young man was Adoniram Judson. He induced

others to read it, and to feel with him for the spiritual wants of the destitute. As the result, he and his companions, Samuel Nott, Samuel J. Mills, Samuel Newell, James Richards and Luther Rice, gave themselves to go to the benighted of heathen lands. Their self sacrifice was own ed of God, and thousands of Christians in Burmah to day, rejoice in the hope of the glory of God ; while from every hill-top and valley in their land, the Karen villages are shouting aloud the praise of re-demption, and lifting up ther hands in thanksgiving to God. Nay, more, "it has been frequently said that the world is

indebted to these young men at Andover for the formation of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. Thus may the influence of Adoniram Judson, and of each of his self-denying

companions and their wives in that far of land of spiritual darkness, the faithfulness and missionary zeal of Buchanan, the sweet influences of the poems and hymns of Cowper and the lucid instructive, and practical Commentary on the sacred Scriptures by Scott, all be traced to the santified energy and Christian faithfulness of a converted sailor, a pious devoted man of the sea.

Near the close of the life of John New ton, that noble fisher of men. God raised up another son of Neptune whom he designed sending as a standard bearer of the cross, " far hence to the Gentiles' that they might have proclaimed to them the "unsearchable riches of Christ." JOHN WILSON

the son of a sailor, a captain in the New castle coal trade, went to sea at an early age, and rose in his profession, till he shipped as mate in an East-Indiaman. He left her in Bengal, and entered the " country service" as master. By his intrepidity, while in that capacity, he succeeded, by bringing seasonable supplies, the entire British army from in rescuing the entire British army from famine and saving the whole Carnatic to English rule. Being taken prisoner afterwards by the French, he experienced twenty-two months of refined cruelty in chains. After his release he remained in the country a season, for the purpose of trading, and, in a little while amass fortune, with which, having returned to England, he purchased a cottage at Horndean, Hants. Up to this time he had "no hope" and was "without God in the world." His character and practice was that of an unbeliever. God, however, needed a man for a particular purpose and, by divine grace, made Captain John Wilson " willing in the day of his power." Having brought him to a saving knowledge of Christ, the Lord called him to labor. And he, like Saul of Tarsus, oried

out, "Lord, what wouldst thou have me

It was seven bundred and twelve feet long and fifty-four feet wide. It had three pulpits and accommodated an audience of six thousand persons at its dedication. In 1825 Tyerman wrote "in twenty-one is-lands. not an idolater remains." Twelve thousand at that time, could read intelligibly, three thousand children were under instruction, twenty-eight houses of worship were in existence, and eleven organized churches, with two thousands communicants and eight thousand persons who had been baptized. The Sabbath

was scrupulously observed, and prayer meetings were common. Here then are results to which we can triumphantly point, when we hear the oft repeated expression-" He is only a sailor

It has been pertinently asked by the biographer of Captain Wilson :-- " Who would have looked for a commander of a Christian Mission, in an impiour and in fidel sa lor, chained in a prison at Seringapatam? Who would have expected to have found the man who returning from India, contradicting and blaspheming the faithful Missionary, within five years afterwards, on the quarter deck, in the midst of prayer, and praise carrying the everlasting Gospel to the isles of th. Pacific Ocean P"

BUILD "PLUMB."

BY D. J. DECMP.

"Thus he showed me: and behold the Lord stood upon a wall made by a plumb-line, with a plumb-line in his hand. And the Lord said unto me, Amos, what seest thou ? And I said a plumb-line. Then said the Lord, Behold, I will set a plumb-line in the midst of my people, Israel."

Did you ever take notice, while watching a building in course of erection, how often it becomes necessary to use the plumb-line? What care and pains does the builder take that the corners are carried up " plumb." If they are true, he knows the walls will be true also-for they are laid to the line.

"Judgment also will I lay to the line, and righteousness to the plummit."

Are the corners of your faith being carried up plumb? Are you building to the line? Nothing is so quickly seen by a practiced eye as a building out of plumb. Nothing is more diffi cult to remedy. In vain do they try to draw the leaning parts together with iroa rods, or attempt to hide the defect with artificial means. A wall once built out of plumb can never be made plumb without being taken down. The cause must first be removed before the effect can cease to exist. Sometimes the walls are laid up plumb, but the foun-dations, give way and cause them to

the looked for success. At the end of that period, king Pomare built the larg-est church edifice in the world, at Tahiti, and called it the Royal Mission Chapel. or not, and you may be deceiving your-ceived." If the dust of the world has got into your even and manual has vision, see to it that you "anoint thine eyes with eye-salve, that thou mayst see," There will be no difficulty of building plumb if you will keep a clear vision. Get the second touch, that you may see all things clearly. Make frequent use of the plumb-line, for it shall judge your work at the last day. 'The word that I have spoken," Jesus said, "the same shall judge him in the last day."

May it be said to all of us at last, Well done, thou good and faithful servant !"

THE SUBSTITUTE.

The retreating Indian tribes scattered to the west of the "Father of Waters." A certain tribe selected as a home the lower Arkansas River. A small village, noted and designated in your map as the "Arkansaw Post," was their head-quarters. In and about the town many very memorable deeds have transpired. On this elevation sleeps in common dust bandits and patriots. Here may be marked the graves of the most despicable and noble.

One grave has a history for you to study. The tribe referred to was coarse and uncivilized, as judged from our stand-point. The modern arts and appliances for the cultivation of a true manhood were unknown and unused among them; and yet, as this story will reveal, they attained a high standard of nobility. You would scarcely expect wild and untutored Indian tribe to furnish a rare instance of moral heroism and devotion to principle. It is my pleasure to put upon record to their credit, and commit to the keeping of the memory of the boys who read this story an incident in the history of this tribe illustrating the highest forms and expressions of fidelity. There can be no true and symmetrical character

where devotion to obligations and pledges is wanting. Mark that boys.

A young, brave and handsome man violated some regulation of his tribe. Their court convened. After careful deliberation they adjudged that his crime demanded punishment, and they assessed the extreme penalty-death. Their warlike spirit and habits would not allow any other than a military death. On a given day and specified hour he should die, as died their enemies-at the point of many arrows.

Among these children of the forest there was no need of arrest and impris-onment. No bond was required for lean. Reader, are you building on the "appearance." No security was sand? If so, stop at once. No differ. required. They relied alone on personal honor. You may debate ence how much care and pains you may on personal honor. You may debate take to carry up plumb the corners of at your next society-meeting this ques-

per of suspicion was breathed, and all

went as aforetime in the country of that

tribe. The days and weeks came and

went. They hunted, and fished and

fought, and danced. The doomed man

had made but one promise, and one

time for its fulfilment was named.

What use to be conjecturing and doubt-

preparation for the execution began:

The ground was selected and staked.

Certain young warriors were named as

But the sun is nearing the high line

yourself.

brave and noble young warrior m yield up his life an atonement for erime. There is not yet any visible uncasiness about his return. What faith in mortal promise! How simple and yet sublime the lesson. His substitute is serene, nor has he the slight. est suspicion that misplaced confidence will bring him to an untimely and ignobla grave. No! no! The return of the principal is anticipated. His word is out. But shall we expect such man, with such coarse sarroundings, and so few opportunities for refinement to have any sense of honor? What cares he for his word ? What is his value of tribal clemency? He may be dastardly enough to come even to the opposite side of the river, secrete hime self among the undergrowth, and in a little time see his friend and substitute perish in his stead-law avenged, and himself free. Can he afford it ? What a strong temptation ! What would you do ?

The ease with which he procured a substitute gives promise for any one of that tribe. The uniform reliance upon personal honour inclines me to think that if he is alive he will yet reach the scene before the time expires. Should he "turn up" all right, what a rebuke it will be to our habit of fortifying human promises with securities. Are we in the habit of taking one's word as our only security ? Why not ? It was so with these Indians. I wish our promise to do a certain thing, or pay a certain amount of money on a given day, were as reliable as the word of an In. dian.

Only a few more minutes remain for this criminal to redeem his pledge. If he does not appear right away, the life of another and innocent one pays the forfeit. The final adjustments begin. Ground is surveyed and weapons examined. It is a critical moment. Were you the substitute would your face pale?

From the opposite bank a clear and manly voice rang out upon that midday air. The distance from Kentucky to Arkansas had been accurately measured. Time had been computed. He had never thought of betraying confidence, and hence could not imagine any uneasiness in the mind of his substitute. Among those Indians it was not necessary for him to return days, nor even hours, beforehand to relieve any possible embarrassment from suspicion and want of confidence. What a bless. ed state!

A cance is dispatched to the opposite shore for him, and at the time named in his sentence his manly form stands erect in the arena of death, and bis, bared bosom receives the well-barbed and amed arrows. He died honorably and honored.-Advocate.

A WORD TO THE YOUNG. tion, "Resolved, That taking securities of each other is promotive of social in-If you perceive that anything in your ways makes your parents unhappy, you He was notified of his fate, and left ought to have no peace until you have corrected it : and if you find yourself to spend the time as he might choose. One request was made by him : He deindifferent or insensible to their will sired to traverse once again and finally and wishes, depend upon it yours is a carnal, disobedient, ungrateful heart. the old hunting grounds, and may be If you love them, keep their command. look for the last time upon the graves of his fallen ones. These sacred scenes ments, otherwise love is a mere word were in the State of Kentucky, and in the mouth, or a notion in the fancy but not a ruling principle in the heart. hence thousands of miles away. You might think that a capital evasion of a They know much of the world, you well-merited doom. Could they afford very little; trust them, therefore, when to trust him? Certainly. But he, to they differ from you and refuse compliance with your desire. They watch make his tribe secure, and maintain the over you for your good, and are entitle majesty of law, without difficulty secured a substitute, who, in the event of ed to great deference and cheerful obeaccidental delay, might take his place dience. You may easily shorten the in the dreadful programme. With this lives of affectionate and conscientious satisfactory arrangement perfected, he parents by misconduct, bad tempers, and alienation from their injunctions. hied to his native hills. No burdens were laid upon his substitute. He had Let not this sin be laid to your charge. the liberty of the domain. Not a whis--Legh Richmond.

TEM

In Dundee,

BY

Right Hon. Lo anxious I shot ence of outcasts ing to speak to can get them." town missiona ence, if you " Very well; S the Saturday ence of eight in a sad state Why. it seen ing trace of l dashed out by --- as if the wiped away, stamped in its ness, nakednes

very stench of steaming up, w awful sight. company with a preaching in L the Provost, sa Gough, you house to-nigh mean ?"

" Do vou see by the platfor nick-name is ' by no other nat residence. - A street the boys She is the mos the most aband Fifty three tim ed and sentence ment varying months ; and n force will take have known th hard to drag he streaming dow power of her men who can way of common ' Fire ' begins said he. " if s see such a row seen in your lif I rose to spea expected a row. so I spoke to th and soothingly them as things, outcasts, but as

told them what

them to be. lieved they were believed they m arm and clene heard some one " Ob, my God ! The woman ros ing her arm rou true: every wor When I got t came on the she was going t like the looks o strong, muscula of strong-minde to come in cont with her hand at me, and then am a bit of a be do you like the not like her lool wards me, I ste she came forw and I felt her h she said, " Wou me the pledge i " Yes ma'am A gentleman not give her the you. She will goes to bed to-" How d it." her alone; she you.', 'Ma'a says that if you cannot keep it.' " I cannot k man." " Well," 1 quarrel about it " If I say 'I "Then you a "I will." "Give me yo burning hand i " Put your n it ; and the wr had been put i run across the your hand again pledge ?" " I will." " I will come go to America." And she sai be glad to see v Some four 1 was giving a far woman sat on not take her ey I rose until I s troduced to m fire," but by he her house, and me I shall neve give it to you a observed, " I al and what little knocked out of

policemen; the the head till t knocked all the

times I have a

am fighting ; an

struction by similar means. He taught Christian charity by the example of the Good Samaritan, and importunity in prayer, by the story of the oppr-ssed widow and the unjust judge. Wise men have followed in this beaten track, and derived instruction from useful, and warning from wasted lives.

Let it be ours to imitate the wise and good in this direction, and illustrate the power of Divine truth and the fulfilment of prophecy, by the examples of men, whose influence upon their own and upon subsequent times, may be accepted as the first fruits of that abundant harvest which is yet to be gathered for Christ, by the men of the sea.

In order to measure fully the influence of but one man, it is necessary to take in at a glance, all his relations and dependencies both for time and eternity. If this immense grasp of intellect, this limitless extent of conception be necessary for the full estimate of the influence of one man, who shall estimate the practical effect of an entire class, whose destiny it is to compass the globe, and whose energies are world-wide in their application ? But, if we cannot fathom the depth of this vast ocean, let us not refuse to launch forth mon its surface. Sailors have long been enveloped in the darkness of a moral night, during which the Sun of Righteousness has obscured his beams. Yet have we many bright stars by which to direct our course,-morning stars, which have heralded the coming day. Among these

JOHN NEWTON.

the sailor preacher, shines with no ordinary brightness. He was the son of a sailor. At the early age of seven years he was called upon to mourn the loss of a pious mother, whose heart was daily poured forth in prayer for her darling boy. At eleven he went to sea, and entered upon a career of sin and folly, which, more than, once, came near proving fatal both to body and soul. At nireteen, he sailed for the coast of Guinea ; there he left his vessel, and for two years suffered from sickness, hunger, neglect and cruelty, being, for a time, a servant of slaves. But affliction did not soften his heart. On his return voyage to England he was a bold blasphemer, and an avowed infidel. So wicked was he, that at one time the crew, wicked as they were themselves, considered him a Jonab, and determined to throw him overboard to appease the storm. He survived, however, reached home in safety, and while on a subsequent voyage, was awakened to a sense of his lost condition as a sinner. A series of self-righteous and vain efforts to find peace, was followed by his fleeing for a re-

to do ?" About the time of his conversion, a band of faithful men and women, in London, became deeply interested in the evangelization of the inhabitants of those beautiful isles of the Southern Ocean, and while Captain Wilson was waiting a response to his important question, these philanthropists were making the no less important enquiry, "Whom shall we send? and who will go for us ?" Captain Wilson solved this difficulty, at once, by say-ing "Here am I, send me." "With great modesty and diffidence," says his biographer, "but with a decided purpose he intimated, that, if the Society could not find a better conductor-which he wished and hoped they might-the service should not be impeded for the lack nautical skill, and that he was ready, without other reward than the service, to devote himself to the work, with what ever inconvenience to himself to himself

it might be attended." There, indeed, spoke out the true sailor, the true Christian sailor. And they did send him. He took command of the good ship Duff, gave himself, and more than two thousand five hundred dollars, to the Mission, and "embarked once more on the deep, not to increase his substance, but to seek souls redeemed by the blood of the Lamb" On the 10th day of May 1796 before a single Seamen's Friend Society had been organized, before any special effort had been made toward the evangelizing of the men of the sea-the Duff, having on board thirty-six missionaries for the South sees manned by twenty-two officers and men most of whom made profession of living under the influence of Christian principles hoisting the missionary flag, [bearing three white doves on a blue ground.] to the breeze, run her topsails to the masthead, and stood out to sea on her mission of love. The missionaries were left at the different islands to which they had been assigned, and were blessed in their. work. Twenty-two years of privation, and

your faith your labour will come to naught. The higher you build the fidelity." greater will be your fall. Are you building on your morality, self-right-

cousness, or good works, and expecting these to sustain the corners of your faith and the walls of your hope? Fatal delusion ! When tested with the plumbline of Christ's righteousness, the command will go forth, "Rase it, rase it. even to the foundation thereof." wise Master builder has furnished us a foundation which can never be removed. "Behold I lay in Zion for a foundation a stone, a tried stone, a precious corner-stone, a sure foundation."

This is the foundation on which we are to build if our work is to stand. What progress are you making? Are you a story high ? Have you ceased building and sought out a shady-place? Or. Nehemiah-like, are you saying to your enemies, "I am doing a great work so that I cannot come down. Why should the work cease while I leave it. and come down to you." Are you discouraged at the slow progress you are making? Remember that "he that believeth shall not make haste." Brick at a time is required of the most skillful workman. " Precept upon precept ; line upon line; here a little and there a little." Buildings that are put up ing? Nothing so harrasses a noble with a rush always settle and crack. It and sensitive spirit as to be watched is wisdom to build slow and sure. and suspected after a favor has been granted. Have no alarms, and if they

With a " precious corner stone" furnished and set, there should be no difficulty in our getting up the corners plumb." If the walls lean, it will not be the fault of the foundation. Neither can we lay the blame on the "plumbline." The "Word of God" is the 'plumb-line" whereby we are to test the walls of our faith and hope, and we executioners. Bows and arrows were very soon find out whether we are raising them up plumb. How often do you use it. When you do is there much variation? If so, how do you remedy the matter? Do you try to "patch any one suggest rashness? Nav. Was up" and cover by artificial means the he chided for a reckless bestowal of 'bulges" in the walls, and , brace up" confidence? No. Not an eye or voice the leaning parts with worldly props ?" betokened any distrust. The substi-· O foolish Galatians, who hath be- tute roamed at large, and seemed in witched you ?" Know you not that every movement to have but a common the eye of the Great Architect of the interest in the approaching scene. universe is upon you saying: "There Time enough yet for his friend to reis nothing covered that shall not be re- deem him from death. If he fail, it vealed, and hid that shall not be will be time enough to conjecture the known?" Better tear down the foun- cause when the sun has gone behind dation and begin over again, than to at- the tall cyprus in their rear. tempt to cover up the defects. Perhaps

fuge to Christ, and resting, by faith, in hardship, and pitient waiting, brought able to see whether the walls are plumb named in the sentence, when a hitherto

SPEAK KINDLY.

A young lady had gone out to take a walk; she forgot to take a purse with her, and had no money in her pocket. Presently she met a little girl with a basket on her arm.

"Please, miss, will you buy something from my basket ?" said the little girl, showing a variety of book-marks, watch-cases, needle-books, etc.

come. be kind enough to keep them to "I am sorry I can't buy anything to-day," said the young lady. "I have n't any money with me. Your things The fatal day arrived, and no tidings from the young man. The work of look very pretty." She stopped a moment and spoke a few kind words to the girl; and then as she passed she said again, "I am very sorry I can't buy any thing from you to day."

tested, and barbs examined. Time roll-"O, miss," said the little girl, you've ed on. The sun climbed high that done me just as much good as if you had. Most persons that I meet say, morning sky. Naturally all interest would center in the substitute. Did 'Get away with you !' but you have spoken kindly to me, and I feel a heap better." That was " considering the poor." How little it cost to do that! Let us learn to speak kindly and gently to the poor and suffering. If we have nothing else to give, let us at least give them our sympathy.

Speak gently, kindly, to the poor; Let no barsh tone be heard; They have enough they must endure, Without an unkind word.

Speak gently, for 'tis like the Lord, Whose accents meek and mild Bespoke him as the Son of God, The gracious, holy Child.

brave and noble young warrior a g youryield up his life an atonement for crime. There is not yet any visible uncasiness about his return. What rld has your faith in mortal promise! How simple and yet sublime the lesson. His sub-stitute is serene, nor has he the slight. thine mayst lty of est suspicion that misplaced confidence will bring him to an untimely and igclear noble grave. No! no! The return of the principal is anticipated. His word at you te frefor it is out. But shall we expect such is out. But shall we expect such a man, with such coarse surroundings, and so few opportunities for refinement to have any sense of honor? What cares he for his word? What is his t day. Jesus in the

t last. value of tribal clemency? He may be ithful dastardly enough to come even to the opposite side of the river, secrete hime self among the undergrowth, and in a little time see his friend and substitute perish in his stead-law avenged, and himself free. Can he afford it ? What atter

a strong temptation ! What would you Wa. as a r. "A

The ease with which he procured a substitute gives promise for any one of ed in that tribe. The uniform reliance upon personal honour inclines me to think WAS t the that if he is alive he will yet reach the have scene before the time expires. Should leeps he "turn up" all right, what a retiots. buke it will be to our habit of fortifying the

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A canoe is dispatched to the opposite shore for him, and at the time named in his sentence his manly form stands erect in the arena of death, and bis bared bosom receives the well-barbed and amed arrows. He died bonorably and honored.-Advocate.

A WORD TO THE YOUNG.

was

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les-

TEMPERANCE.

"HELL FIRE."

bed and go down on my knees, and

never go back until daylight comes,

Her daughter said, " I have seen my

mother after she took the temperance

pledge, on the bare floor in the bitter

winter night, and I have said to her,

Come to bed, mother ; you'll be cold."

No! no! I've had a dream, and I can-

That woman was to be seen wet or

dry, hot or cold, rain or snow, going to

the house of God to hear His word

preached. Her photograph-was subse-

quently sent to me, and a letter saying

years. Her spare time is occupied in

rescuing abandoned women. She has

gone down to the depths and brought

them up. She has taken girls out of

the streets and kept them in her poor

miserable little home for weeks, to save

Temperance, did not make that wo-

man a godly woman ; signing the total

abstinence pledge did not make her

a Christian; but the total abstinence

I'LL MASTER YOU. IF I DIE FOR IT.

In the course of a recent address at

Exeter Hall, Mr. John B. Gough said : "I

knew a man in America who undertook

to give up the habit of chewing tobacco.

He put his hand in his pocket, took out

his plug of tobacco and threw it away,

saying as he did so, 'That's the end of it.

But it was the beginning of it. O, how

he wanted it! He would lick his lips, he

would chew camomile, he would chew

tooth-picks, quills-any thing to keep his

jaws agoing. No use ; he suffered inten-

sely. After enduring the cravings for

thirty-six or forty eight hours, he made

up his mind. 'Now, it's no use suffering

for a bit of tobacco; I'll go and get some.'

So he went and purchased another plug,

and put it in his pocket. 'Now,' said he,

when I want it awfully, I'll take some.'

Well, he did want it awfully, and he said

he believed that it was God's good Spirit

that was striving with him as he held that tobacco in his haud. Looking at it, he

said 'I love you. But are you mit master

or am I yours? You are a weed, and I

am a man. I'll master you if I die for it,

Fire has kept her pledge for sixteen

not get druuk any more."

them from temptation."

forth.

and I keep saying, "God keep me?"

BY J. B. GOUGH.

In Dundee, many years ago, the Right Hon. Lord Kinnaird was very anxious I should speak to the audience of outcasts. I said, "I am willing to speak to such an audience if you can get them." "Oh," he said, "the town missionaries will get the audience, if you will give the night." " Very well : Saturday night." So on the Saturday night I faced an audience of eight handred men and women in a sad state of degradation.

Why, it seemed as if the last lingering trace of human beauty had been dashed out by the hoof of debauchery -as if the image of God had been wiped away, and the die of the devil stamped in its place. There were filthiness, nakedness, wretchedness. The very stench of the audience, as it came steaming up, was sickening. It was an awful sight. The Provost with me, in company with a gentleman who is now preaching in London, and Mr. Rough, the Provost, said as we came in, "Mr. Gough, you have got 'Fire' in the house to-night !" "What do you mean ?"

"Do you see that tall woman sitting by the platform?" "Yes." "Her nick-name is 'Hell Fire.' She is known by no other name in the vicinity of hre residence. As she comes into the street the boys set up the cry of 'Fire !' She is the most incorrigible drunkard, the most abandoned woman in Dundee. Fifty three times she has been convicted and sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from four days to six months; and not a policeman in the force will take her single-handed. I have known three or four men work hard to drag her before me, the blood streaming down her face. And the power of her tongue is so awful that men who can stand anything in the way of common swearing will run when 'Fire' begins to blaspheme. Now," said he. " if she is in humor, you will see such a row as you have never before seen in your life.'

I rose to speak to that audience. I expected a row, and I do not like rows: so I spoke to the people very tenderly and soothingly. I did not speak to them as things, or beasts, or brutes, or outcasts, but as men and women. I told them what I believed God meant them to be. I told them what I believed they were. I told them what I believed they might be. I saw a naked arm and clenched fist raised, and I heard some one cry out in that crowd, " Ob, my God! that is all true, man." The woman rose to her feet, and swinging her arm round, she said, "It is all true; every word of it is true."

THE WESLEYAN.

WEAK BACK. BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER This article is one which really possesses extra-ordinary merit. By consulting reliable physicians in your own locality, you will find that the above is true. It is far superior to the ordinary pursue part of the so-called electrical appliances, and the external remedies whatever. If contains article new elements which cause it to reliave pain at mea-strong them and cure where other plasters will not oven relieve. For Lameness and Weakness of the strengthen and cure where other plasters will not oven relieve. For Lameness and Weakness of the back, diseased Ridneys, Lung and Chest difficulties, Rhoumstasm, Neglected Colds, Female Affections, and all local aches and pains, it is simply the best remody over devised. Sold by all Druggists. Price 35 Cents.

Aver's Cathartic Pills. For all the purposes of a FamAy Physic, and for curing Costiveness, Jaundice, Indigestion, Foul Stomach, Breath, Headache, Erysipelas, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Bil-iousness, Dropsy, Tumors, Worms, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, for Purifying the Blood,

Are the most effective and congenial purgative ever discovered. They are mild, but ef fectual in their operation, moving the bowels surely and without pain Although gentle in their operation, they are still the most thorough and searching cathar-

AYER'S PILLS have been known for more than a quarter of a century, and have obtained a world-wide reputation for their virtues. They correct diseased action in

the several assimilative organs of the body, and are so composed that obstruc-tions within their range can rarely withstand or evade them. Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every-body, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that have baffled the best of human skill. While they produce powerful effects, they are, at the same time, the safest and best physic for children. By their aperient action they gripe much less than the common purgatives, and never give pain when the bowels are not inflamed. They reach the vital fountains of the blood. and strengthen the system by freeing it

from the elements of weakness. Adapted to all ages and conditions in climates, containing neither calomel nor any deleterious drug, these Pills may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar-coating preserves them ever fresh, and makes them pleasant to take; while being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity. PREPARED BY

alt

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE Brown & Webb, Agents, Halifax.

SAVE THE NATION



s composed of Ingredients identical with thos which constitute Health, Blood, Muscle and Nerve and Brain Substance, whilst Life itself is directly dependent upon some of them.

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 results :

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

By increasing Nervous and Muscular Vigor, it will cure Dyspepsia, feeble or interrupted action of the Heart and Palpitation, 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 adjunct 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 virtues are not possessed by any other combination, as the following will demonstrate.

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 ngredients as may be required.

IT RESTORES TONE to the nerves. IT GIVES POWER of endurance and of con-

entration 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 sustiin 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

FELLOWS' HYPOPHOSPHITES. INCEPTION.

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

follows the directi

TURERCHLAR CONSUMPTION. and in order to supply the deficiencies in Hypo-phosphites already in use; for, although their nature was correct as to *theory*, their proparations were, owing to their imperfect organization, found wanting in practice.

Which would induce an appetite;

Strengthen the nerves and muscles:

And sufficiently economical for all.

Enable the subject to successfully combat disease

All this has been indisputably attained. The anccess of the work is complete; and Fellows'

ABSTRACT EFFECTS.

increasing the activity of the absorbents, and rt-newing the blood, thus causing the healthy muscu-

lar 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

extrordinary exaction, its use is invaluable, since it supplies the waste through the circulstion, and

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 : pled-

ding, persevering study requires a store of vigorous nervous force, or the child may sink under the mental toil.

Stern necessity may compel the student to strain his powers beyond the dictates of prudeuce, and

he early promise of excellence may be blighted

To such we recommend Fellows' Hypophosphites it will not only restore the sinking patient, but it will enable the tolling student to preserve his men-tal and nervous standard without detriment.

Nors-Be suspicious of persons who recomments any other article as "just as good" though been ing a similar name, and of those who offer the

NOTE.--It is only the Independent, well-posted and uncefield Physicians who can afford to Dif-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 fer

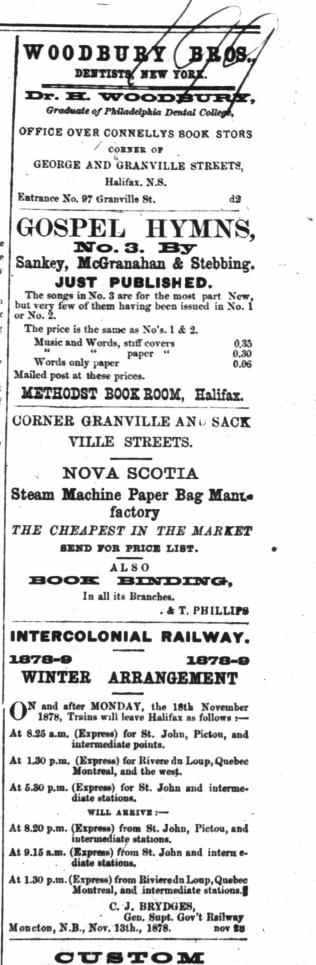
Six Bottles.

ustains the general system

Strengthen digestion :

Create healthy blood ;

When I got through that speech, she out and talk to it. It was six cr eight DREN are STARVED TO DEATH every year by while they caused the formation of fat and get. While they caused the formation of fat and get. By the platform, and I thought gency for New York Fashicns tonic effect upon the nerves and muscles was, cis cumscribed, and, owing to their diluted state, iz volving large doses, they were also too expensive. April 1876 The desiderata sought by Mr. Fellows, were : A convenient, palatable remedy; Unalterable by time ;



principle removed a hindrance to her hearing and understanding the truth. The Gospel must be heard to be believed; and it must be believed to affect the life. When Jesus went to the tomb of Lazarus there was a stone over the door of that tomb. He could have removed it if he had seen fit. but he used human agency,--" Take ye away the stone !" They rolled it away. Then Jesus spoke, and Lazarus came promote vigorous health.

tic medicine that can be employed : cleansing the stomach and bowels, and even the blood. In small doses of one pill a day, they stimulate the digestive organs and

If you perceive that anything in your ways makes your parents unhappy, you left ought to have no peace until you have corrected it; and if you find yourself indifferent or insensible to their will and wishes, depend upon it yours is a carnal, disobedient, ungrateful heart. If you love them, keep their commandments, otherwise love is a mere word nd in the mouth, or a notion in the fancy ou but not a raing principle in the heart. They know much of the world, you rd very little; trust them, therefore, when to they differ from you and refuse comhe pliance with your desire. They watch over you for your good, and are entitle of ed to great deference and cheerful obedience. You may easily shorten the is lives of affectionate and conscientious ae parents by misconduct, bad tempers, and alienation from their injunctions. d Let not this sin be laid to your charge. -Legh Richmond.

SPEAK KINDLY

A young lady had gone out to take a walk ; she forgot to take a purse with her, and had no money in her pocket. Presently she met a little girl with a basket on her arm.

"Please, miss, will you buy something from my basket ?" said the little girl, showing a variety of book-marks, watch-cases, needle-books, etc.

"I am sorry I can't buy anything to-day," said the young lady. "I have n't any money with me. Your things look very pretty." She stopped a moment and spoke a few kind words to the girl; and then as she passed she said again, "I am very sorry I can't buy any thing from you to day."

"O, miss," said the little girl, you've done me just as much good as if you had. Most persons that I meet say, 'Get away with you !' but you have spoken kindly to me, and I feel a heap better." That was "considering the poor." How little it cost to do that! Let us learn to speak kindly and gently to the poor and suffering. If we have nothing else to give, let us at least give them our sympathy.

Speak gently, kindly, to the poor; Let no barsh tone be heard; They have enough they must endure, Without an unkind word.

Speak gently, for 'tis like the Lord, Whose accents meek and mild Bespoke him as the Son of God, The gracious, boly Child.

came on the platform, and I thought she was going to tackle me. I did not like the looks of the woman. She was a strong, muscular woman, and such sort of strong-minded women I do not want to come in contact with. She stood with her hand on her hips, and looked at me, and then began to speak. am a bit of a beauty, am I not? How do you like the looks of me?" I did not like her looks; and she stepped towards me, I stepped back Presently she came forward with a quick step, and I felt her hot breath on my face as she said. "Would you give a body like me the pledge ?"

" Yes ma'am."

A gentleman came up and said, "Do not give her the pledge ; she is fooling She will be drunk before she you. goes to bed to-night. She cannot keep " How do you know ?" " Let her alone; she is fooling you, I tell "Ma'am, a gentleman here you.' says that if you sign the pledge you cannot keep it." "I cannot keep it ?-show me the

man." "Well," I said, "you need not

quarrel about it. Can you keep it?" " If I say 'I will.' I can."

" Then you say you will."

"I will." " Give me your hand." She put her

burning hand in mine. " Put your name down." She wrote it; and the writing looked as if a fly had been put into the ink and set to

run across the paper. I said, "Give me your hand again. You will keep the pledge ?" " I will."

"I will come and see you before I go to America."

And she said, "Very well." I'll be glad to see you whenever you come."

Some four years from that time I was giving a farewell in Dundee. A woman sat on the front seat, and did

not take her eves off me from the time I rose until I sat down. She was introduced to me no longer as "Hellfire," but by her real name. I went to in physical debility; the use of Fellows her house, and part of what she said to me I shall never forget. I wish I could give it to you as she spoke it. She observed, " I am a poor ignorant body, and whit little I have known has been knocked out of me with the staves of

policemen ; they have beaten me about the head till they have pretty nearly knocked all the sense out of ms. Some-times I have a dream, and I dream I am fighting ; and then I get out of my are interesting and instructive.

weeks before he could throw it away and feel easy; but he said the glory of the victory repaid for the struggle."

There is an advertisement in our columns to which we take much pleasure in referring our readers, because we believe in it and can conscientiously and heartily recommend it. We refer to Hall's Hair Renewer. We remember many cases in our midst of old and middle aged people who formerly wore grey hair, or whose locks where thin and faded, but who now have presentable head pieces, and with no little pride announce to their friends that they have'nt a grey haif in their heads. It is a pardonable pride, and the world would be better off, if there was more of it, for when the aged make themselves attractive to others they are more certain to win and retain the esteem and respect to which a burden of well spent years entitles them. Try Hall's Hair Renewer if age or disease has thinned or whitened your locks and you will thank us for our advice-Pan-Handle News, Wellsburg, W. Va.

Old Dr. Johnson was a benefactor. Seventy-five years ago he invented what is now called Johnson's Anodyne Liniment the wonderful success of which in the cure of diseases of the head, throat and lungs is truly astonishing. No family should be without it.

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The expenditure of brain power to early or too severely in children often result Hypophosphites exerts a singularly happy effect in such cases.

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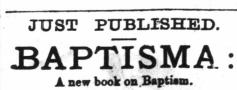
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and those suffering from Indigestion- will find that on trial



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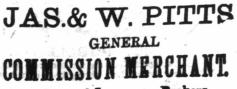
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