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No. 37

NOTES BY THE WAY.

REV. J. LATHERN.

Conference matters and to some dignitaries of Conference. It may be interesting to some of your readers to know something of another class of men-men to whom the Methodism of the British Isles is greatly indebted. At Gilsland, a somewhat famous watering place, renowned in the days of Moss troopers, and familiar to the readers of Sir Walter Scott, I listened morning and evening to a most fervent and powerful local preacher. He is comparatively a young man, one of the wealthy landed proprietors of the northwas formerly an ardent sportsman. Upon his conversion to God a complete change was effected. Piles of trashy novels, in which he had taken great delight, were committed to the flames; wines and spirits. with which his cellars were stocked, were emptied into the fish-pond; hunters and hounds sent away, convivial parties given up, and his wealth consecrated to God. To the great mortification of some members of his family, he not only united in the membership of the Methodist Church, but gathers his servants and dependents to service in his hall: and devotes his Sabbaths to preaching Christ, with earnestness and power-in his own and the adjoining circuits. In my early life the famous and fervent Squire Brooks, whose conversion and life-work were very much the same, was the popular evangelist of these northern counties. May the noble succession be long and worthily perpetu-

Recently I had the privilege of listening to a most excellent sermon, on the preaching of "Christ crucified," from one of the younger local preachers of English Methodism. He comes of a good stock. His father was a power in the local ranks, his I found him exceedingly genial, as one might expect, and he made sure that I grandfather as the superintendent minister of the circuit put my name on the "preacher's plan;" and two of his uncles, if not more, are estimable ministers of our own church in the Province of Ontario. This young man has recently been subjected to a sore and trying ordeal. Believing himself called to the work of the Christian ministry, he was unanimously recommended by the Quarterly meeting-was approved by the Newcastle District meeting, and passed the July examination with acceptance. In consequence of the pressure of the journals of Mr. Wesley are several hard times on circuit funds, and also of references to this metropolis of the North the surplus of candidates, the condition of admission by Conference became exceedingly stringent. Quite a number recommended by the Committee were refused by the Conference. Amongst them were several evidently promising young men. In culture, physique and preaching power, as far as I could judge, the young man who preached to us on Sunday last possesses all the remirements for becoming a most acceptable minister. How I have wished that we had a tew more open doors for the admission of such men to our Canadian work! It was remarked by one of the veterans of the British Conference that at a former period, when a similar pressure had been experienced, many good and gifted men, refused by the committee and Conterence, had been lost to the Meth-

odist Church. Surely there is yet room

for all who Christ calls to his work. Last week being at Newcastle, I took advantage of an opportunity, then offered, of getting a glance at church work from another standpoint. A garden party for bazaar purposes was announced to be held in the spacious and beautiful grounds at Elzwick House-the residence of Mr. Stephenson, ex-Mayor of Newcastle. The affair was regarded as a financial success. It did not strike me as at all equal in attractiveness of arrangement to the several exhibtions of a similar kind, held in the beautiful grounds of the late Judge Wilmot at Fredericton. There was one feature however, of unique interest. The names of two gentlemen of great distinction were announced to take part in the proceedings. Both these men are what is called self-made. Both of them began life as pitmen in the colleries of the north. Both have given evidence of almost unrivalled abilities of a special kind. Sir Geo. Elliott, one of these, is now a member of Parliament, Baronet of the realm, proprietor of several colleries and other extensive public works, and probably one of the richest men in England. The prestige of the popular Baronet's name, though quite an acquisition, was scarcely equal however to that of his associate Rev. Peter McKenzie-the Methodist preacher. Sir George, who very likely regretted inability to make the most of a favorable opportunity for meeting his constituents, did not make his appearance. But Peter announced for a lecture on "Job the Patriarch of Uz," was at his post. To give any adequate idea of the lecture as I listened to him, from a cart, placed on a retired part of the lawn, or of the effect produced, would be out of question. I should suppose that if it were possible to take two men of the stamp and calibre of Peter | brought over to English markets, can pos-Cartwright and Dewitt Talmage, with sibly hold out. Would it not soon be exsome of the power and peculiarities of housted? Very eager have been the in-Dr. Parker of the London Temple Pulpit, quiries as to the estimate formed in Canainto one, the result might possible by some wife, the accomplished Princess Louise. effort. To early education the Rev. Peter of one of the country families, where I what in the direction of that extraordinary McKenzie owes nothing. He was mar- had occasion to call yesterday, this was a ried, and had achieved notoriety of principal inquiry. another kind before his converson to

God. Under such circumstances only the possession of rare and singular gifts would have justified his acceptance by the Conference. It has been said Wm. In my last communication, I referred to Arthur, who had incidently listened to him as a local preacher, impressed by the evidence of a marvellous genius sanctified by grace, won for him the recognition of Conterence-abundantly justified by subsequent service. He was sent to the Institution for a course of training in literature and theology. But the pitman-preacher was out of his element in the class-room. The drill and discipline of stuly was too irksome to be borne. When grammatical difficulties, and the other perversities to be encountered by the student in the laborious path of intellectual inquiry, had gathered up around Peter, he was accustomed to propose a prayer-meeting as the solution. It was no use to aim at polish. The ordinary road to knowledge he could not travel. The diamond was in the rough, but there was no doubt in regard to the quality, and the process by which it was to be beautified might possibly prove injurious Wisely it was decided to open his way at once to chosen work. Though setting at defiance all rhetorical rules, being altogether a law unto himself; vet Mr. McKenzie shows an intimate acquaintance with the best authorities upon the subject. Evidently he has been a hard student in his own way, and for him, unquestionably, that way is best The lecture, on the occasion to which I refer, full of originality of idea, replete with wit, sarcasm, rising at times to strains of beautiful and genuine eloquence, produced a great excitement upon that Canny "Newcastle audience I have heard several platform men of considerable distinction, on both sides of the Atlantic; but if the choice were given to listen to one of them once for all, then commend me, with my North of England as-

> prominent men on the ground. In this town of Newcastle, where sever-al of my friends reside, and on the river Tyne, to which it largely owes its celebrity, are several points and places of interest to which I intended to refer. My space, however, is nearly exhausted; and -then less shadowed by the smoke of chemical and other works. Under date June 4th, 1759, John Wesley writes: "I rode on to Newcastle. Certainly if

sociations, to the Rev. Peter McKenzie

I did not believe that there is another world. I would spend all my summers here, as I know no place in Great Britain comparable to it for pleasantness. But I seek another country, and am content to be a wanderer upon earth." The doric speech of the Newcastle peo-

ple was not long ago a distinctive peculiarity but education and travel by rail are removing landmarks of vocabulary and pronunciation. Lord Eldon, of whose name and fame the Newcastle people were so proud, had the "burr" and shewed it to perfection when, as Lord Chancellor, and representative of Majesty, he was called upon to proroque Parliament I have heard Dr. Punshon say that he could detect this doric in the most educated men of Newcastle.

Tyne, and in the world, of the kind, is that of Messrs. Palmer & Co., at Jarrow, on the right bank of the Tyne, below Newcastle. The whole process of shipbuilding can there be seen; and as a brother-in-law of my own holds the principal position under the firm, there was easy access; and every facility for seeing the several departments - furnaces, rolling mills, engine shops, and shipyards-to advantage. The iron in the ore is brought, first of all, from the Company's Cleveland mines. In the stupendous furnaces at Jarrow the ore is smelted, and run into bars. Then from other furnaces the molten malleable masses of iron are passed through rollers and shaped into sheets. plates, and bars, of required size. In adoining factories the engines are made. On the stocks, at the time of my visit, in various stages of construction, and amongst them some of immense tonnage, were some ten or twelve iron ships. was impossible not to feel, in passing through the midst of thousands of workmen, and of machinery upon so stupendous a scale, that here was touched one of the springs of national greatness. Scarcely in this department can the operations of any other country hope to rival those of

the Type and the Clyde. In less than a week I hope to be fairly

embarked for Canada and home. I have been amused with the interest which America, and Canada, especially, as a domain of the British Empire, has for various classes of English people. They wonder if the supplies of cattle and grain, da of the Marquis of Lorne, and his Royal At Featherstone Haugh Castle, the seat August 23, '79.

SORROW.

Do you say, what are we to do with sorrow when it comes? We know we must onquer circumstances, and that they do not touch our life, only the externals of it. Still, weeping is bitter, pain is humbling, reproach is sharp; disappointment stings, and the death of friends no medicine can heal. Sooner or later the days of dark-ness will come. Where is joy then? I reply, you must remember that word of Christ, "Your sorrow shall be turned into It was the Resurrection that did that for them. It is the resurrection that shall do that for us. To accept sorrow as part of our predestined obedience, to endure sorrow as the testimony of our faith made perfect, to interpret sorrow as a blessed share in the incompleted Passion, to welcome sorrow as a claim for the power of the Resurrection-here is the secret which, if it does not bring back friends, feeds in us the hope of meeting them; if it does not assuage pain, dignifies us with the fellowship of Christ. In manhood and age, reasonable and exemplary; in youth, so strange to sorrow, and so new to it, it irresistable. My young brethren, you especially who firmly believe in Christ, and who secretly desire to imitate and glorify Him, the joy of action is noble, but the joy of suffering is divine. Welcome the life He gives you, drink the gladness He cap of His sorrow, and to be baptized death, do not think Him hard with you, rather that He puts honor on you. Even in its undimmed brightness and vigor, Christian youth is ever a great force in the world, which cannot dispute its sincerity or evade its appeal. But when strength is made perfect in weakness, and by the sick-bed or death-bed of a young Christian man, the passing world with all its fresh delights and opening prospects is calmly and steadily postponed—to the life to come—the victory that overcomes the world is then seen the bath, the silent judgment that passes the heart is this—"Jesus Christ is here?"—Good Wood should have an introduction to the most Words.

HOLDING FORTH THE WORD

"Ye are my witnesses," saith the Lord, We are not God's logicians, sent to argue men into the kingdom of heaven. are not God's debaters, sent to discuss theology with men, and to convince them of the truth of Christianity. If this were so, we might well fear of getting worsted for the world is full of good logicians and skilled debaters-men that are more than a match for us on their ground. We. on the contrary, as Christ's servants, are simply to bear witness year in and year out; using the Word of God, and not our own. And our success will not depend upon our acuteness, or our eloquence, or our skill, but upon God's Spirit, that accompanies and energizes that Work. It takes a strong muscle to throw a bandball so that it shall strike a hard blow : but a child can fire a rifle-ball effectively since the propelling force is in the powder One of the largest establishments on the and not in the muscle. So it takes a strong man to use an argument effective ly: but a babe in Christ can use a text of Scripture with prevailing force, since it is, not by might nor by power, but by God's Spirit that that text is to be impell ed. "The power of a word," says Emerson, "depends upon the power of the man that stands behind it." But the power of God's word depends upon the power of the Spirit that stands behind it, its inspirer and its abiding energizer. We remember of looking at a bronze

figure that stood in a public place, in whose lifted hand one of the city lamps was raised aloft to give light to the passers by. There it stood, in storm and in calm, under beating rain and driving wind, in mute fidelity to its trust, holding forth the light for all men. "That," I said, "is a picture of what a Christian should be-a patient, undaunted, undiscouraged torch-bearer for Christ." storm of ridicule or opposition should chance to break upon him, he is to stand in statue like indifference to it all, holding forth the word of life. If blasts of ridicule dash him in the face, he is to take it as silently and as imperturably as the bronze figure takes the tempests. It is the men that stand who move the world. Hence the Scriptures are full of exhortations on this point. "Stand, therefore. with your loins girded about," etc course there are other tests which enjoin activity and aggressive effort. But if a Christian's activities must go abroad, his example must stay at home. As a living witness for Christ, men must know where to find him every hour of the day. And while his feet are swift to rush in the way of God's commandments, his example must be as fixed and immovable as a light-house. "That ye may be blameless and harmless, the sons of God. without rebuke, in the midst of a crooked and perverse nation, among whom ye shine as lights in the world; holding forth the word of life."

LEARNING TO SAVE

The first thing to be learned by a boy or young man, or anybody else having the least ambition to become a useful member of society, is the babit of saving. No matter if a boy or girl has wealthy parents, each should learn to save. if for no that time the Oxford Fellow had not comother reason than that riches are well known to "take to themselves wings and fly away." Few are so well to do as to be secure against poverty and want. The convictions were evident even then by his children of the wealthy classes are often conscience being troubled, after he had miserably poor; while men of large means left, that he had not spoken godly words have commenced life without other advantages than habits of industry coupled with the disposition to save. It is especially important that children of people in ple of Whitfield, he preached for the first moderate circumstances and of the poor time in the open fields; but four years should learn to take care of the money they get. A boy who is earning two shill lings, three shillings, or more a day should manage to save a portion of it if possible. come notorious, and Methodist societies If he con lay by only one shilling a week. had been established in London, Bristol. let him save that. It doesn't amount to much, it is true, but it is worth saving : it is better saved than wasted-better saved than thrown away for tobacco or and Stratford-on-Avon. His airst sormon has a pathos and beauty of its own quite beer, or any other worthless or useless article or object. But the best thing about it is that the boy who saves two shillings a week on a very meagre salary acquires a habit of taking care of his money which will be of the utmost value to him. . The reason why working men as a class do not offers you. He is wiser than us all, and get ahead faster, are not more independwill choose the best for us. Still, if He ent, is that they have never learned to ed from the text, "The Kingdom of God should call you to drink of His cup—the save their earnings. It does not matter whether a man receives a salary of five with His baptism, the baptism of His skillings a day or a pound, if he gets rid of it all during the week, so that there is nothing left on Saturday night, he will not get rich very rapidly. He will never have much ahead. But the individual who receives five shillings per day, and is able to save a shilling, or the one getting a pound, who is careful to lay by five shillings, is laying up something for a rainy day. Young people who expect to labor with their hands for what they may have of this world's goods, who have no ambi-tion or wish to become professional men, office-holders, or speculators, should by all means acquire habits of economy, learn to save. So surely as they do this, so surely will they be in a position to ask no special favors. Every man wants to learn to look out for himself, to rely upon himself. Every man needs to feel that he is the peer of every other man, and he cannot do it if he is penniless. Money is power, and those who have it exert a wider influence than the destitute. They are more independent. Hence it should be the ambition of every young man to acquire, and to do this he must learn to save. This is the first lesson to be learned, and the inquired, "What do any of you want youth who cannot master it will never have anything. He will be a dependent.

:When I think of God, even little as we know of His works in thus creat ing. I am lost in amazement and astonishment. Eternity! None can explain it. Back! unroll von cycles when the earth was born; further, inquiries were made as to the charge. when the first orb sprang into being, and think of the ages! Were there but one orb created in a million of years, in the morning, what would your Worship there had been time from the beginning advise us to do?" "To go home," said

of all those worlds that dock our Mr. Lane, "and be quiet." From Bentley of all these worlds that deck our heavens. And when I think of unlimited space, and know no reason why God should fill one part more than another; when I think of space without boundary, on, and on, and on, further than thought can travel, and think of God as filling that universe with worlds of majesty, all of which move as to a hair's breadth in space and to an instant of time, according to His eternal purposes, keeping step to His word and singing His praise, my soul is lost and overwhelmed, and I would brains out!" In this emergency help join with the seraphim in crying out came from "Honest Munchin," an Amais lost and overwhelmed, and I would Holy, holy, holy, is the Lord God of zonian woman of Darlaston, who, swear-Hosts."—Simpson.

Hear is a good rule for conversation with others. Never tell a person any thing concerning himself, nor report to him anything which others have said of him, or of his doings or possessions. which you think will not give him pleasure. There is, of course, an exception to this rule when you feel it an imperative duty to state an unpleasant truth to another for his substantial good; but in that case you ought to approach the subject so cautiously, and speak of it so ten lerly, as to show him, beyond a question, that it is a positive pain to you to be a cause of his discomfort. Never call it frankness, never look upon it as a playful way of speaking, for you to blurt out to him your own or other people's opinions which are likely to lessen his enjoyment in the thought of what he is, or what he has, or of what he has done. There is a great deal of cruel unkindness in this line, on the part, of doings. those who would never dream that Given, under our hand and seals, this - day they could properly be called cruelly

METHODISM MN BYGONE DAYS

ORIGIN OF METHODISM IN STAFFORD-

John Wesley's first recorded visit was

menced his career as an Evangelist, but the depth and sincerity of his religious to those who had waited upon him at the inn. Early in 1739, following the examelapsed before he again visited the neigh. bourhood. His name by this time han beand several other places, In January, 1743. he visited Wednesbury, Evesham, in Staffordshire was preached in Wednesbury Town Hall, from the words, " This is the covenant which I will make," &c. after which he adjourned to a hollow "not half a mile from the town, 'capable of holding four or five thousand persons, and preach. is not meat and drink." The immediate result of this visit was the creation of a small society of about thirty members. Persecution, the result of religious riots. speedily followed, and in July he rode from London to "Francis Ward at Wednesbury," and from thence to " Councillor Littleton, at Tamworth," to see if legal redress could not be obtained for his persecuted people from "rebels against God and the King." Three months later he rode from Bristol to Wednesbury preaching on the way at Evesham; in Quinton Caurch, to a "thin dull congregation." Arrived at Wednesbury he preached at noon "in a ground near the middle of the town," to a far larger congregation than was expected, from "Jesus Christ, the same yesterday, to-day and ferever." the afternoon while writing at Francis ward's an angry multitude Darlaston surrounded the house, shouting, " Bring out the minister; we will have the minister!" The fearless Evangelist at once stepping out among them, and mounting a chair quietly with me?" "We want you to go with us to the justice," was the reply. "That I will," said Wesley, "with all my heart, Shall we go to-night or in the morning?" "To-night, to-night," cried the crowd. and immediately Wesley led the way. followed by two or three hundred of the people, the rest returning whence they came. Bentley Hall, the residence of Mr. Lane, J. P., being reached, "Wby, an't please you, they sing psalms all day: nay, and make folks rise at five Hail, the growd led Wesley to the house of Mr. Justice Persehouse, at Walsall. The justice refused to see them. Thus baffled, they resolved to take Mr. Lane's advice and go home, and were about to do so, when a Walsall mob met them, and a free fight ensued, the Walsali roughs striving to get hold of Wesley and the Darlaston roughs endeavouring to defend him. The Watsall men won the day, and Wesley was left in their hands. Seizing him they dragged him along with rude violence, shouting on every side, "Away with him! Kill him at once! Knock his ing that none should touch him, knocked down, at the peril of her own life, three or four of his assailants; also from the ringleader of the mob, who, suddenly turning, said in respectful tones, "Sir, I will spend my life for you; follow me, and not one soul here shall hurt a hair of your head." Thus championed from unexpected quarters, Wesley providentially escaped safely to Wednesbury, having lost, he says, "only one of my hands."

A few days later the following magisterial proclamation was published by, it will be seen, the very justices who had refused to deal with Wesley when carried before them by the crowd:

To all High Constables, Petty Constable , &c. Whereas we, his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county of Stafford, have received information that several disorderly persons, styling themselves Methodist preachers, go about railing routs and riots, to the great damage of his Mai ty's liege people and against the peace of our Sovereign Lord the King:

These are, in his Majesty's name, to command you and every one of you within your respective districts to make diligent search after the said Methodist prea hers, and to bring him or them before some of us, his said Majesty's Justices of the Peace, to be examined concerning their unlawful.

> J. LANE, W. Charleffouse

BIRMINGHAM CONFERENCE.

CONVERSATION ON THE WORK OF GOD.

The President gave out the 82nd hymn, beginning-Shepherd of souls with pitying eye, The thousands of our Israel see, To Thee in their behalf we cry
Ourselves but newly found in Thee—

after which the Rev. W. Arthur, M. A., and W. Shepherd Allen, M. P., engaged in pray-

The President: I need not remind you that this is the most solemn, the most important, and, I am sure, the most interesting and the most anticipated part of our whole proceedings. Our recollection of the corresponding conversation last year is to us all very fresh and very precious, and I cannot wish for very much more than that we may have as refreshing and effective a visitation from on high as we had last year. I have already addressed the Conference so often that I shall say no I am very anxious that as many as possible will engage in this conversation.

The ex-President (Dr. Rigg) asked for the minute entered in the Journal in reference to the conversation on the work of God last week, from which it appears there was a decrease of more than 3,000 members, while at the same time there were more that 10,000

returned as meeting in Junior Society classes. The ex-President then said: On these occasions, when the work of God is before us in this manner, I have not been forward to address the Conference, and the less so of late years, because I was not in the regular work of the ministry. But this I have felt it to be my duty, because of my position during the last year, and because of the opportunities I have had of taking some notice of the state of affairs and because of the way in which my own mind has been exercised with regard to our general position. I should be very sorry to say anything discouraging. I feel there is very great reason for encouragement. (Hear, hear.) And yet I feel that our present situation is one of very great solemnity, and that it would be a great mistake if we were merely to prophesy smooth things to ourselves. We may very easily persuade ourselves that there is no reason for anxiety from searching of heart, from much or serious discontent. We may point to the wonderful instances of blessing which have occurred in different parts of the Kingdom, to the Thanksgiving Fund meetings, to the manifest and most extraordinary influnce of the Divine Spirit that rested upon these meetings. We point to the number of young people enrolled in our junior Society classes, and unquestionably that is a very hopeful fact. Nevertheless, the fact remains that this year we have too considerable a decrease, and the year before a slight decrease, so that at present the tendency is to decrease, rather than increase, on the whole in our societies. We may assume that the tide has already turned. We can't be sure of it. What I feel is, there ought to be no decrease amongst us. (Hear, hear.) I may be told that there would be a still less decrease if it had not so happened that a great number had been transferred from Society classes to junior Society classes. I apprehend that the sum-total of such transfers would not change the decrease into an increase: and therefore I still come to the same conclusion, we ought not to have a decrease. We may account for decreases, we may prove that they don't mean anything wrong, and yet there are decreases year after year; and if they go on, we shall by degrees decline from the face of the earth. But that is, I am sure, not to go on. But why have we a decrease? We have in active work amongst us. some 1,500 ministers, step of a public-house, and begged him not to "Whosoever is fearful and afraid," cried he, step of a public-house, and begged him not to "let him return!" and immediately 22,000 Conference and yield our hearts to this imsecond to the freacher, the foundation of the society would forgive my sins, and the first tion of the society would forgive my sins, and step of a public-house, and begged him not to "let him return!" and immediately 22,000 Conference and yield our hearts to this imsecond to the freacher, the foundation of the society would forgive my sins, and the first tion of the society more than ever before. We were reminded enter. He said, "Oh, but I always go in a powerful speech the other day that there here." She said, "Oh don't, I beseech you, so-called members were to leave us; I should Sunday last, and some of us, all of us to day, and fill me with the Holy Ghost. I know. in a powerful speech the other day that there had been 60,000 members joined to our Society in the course of the year, and that there had been 40,000 new members actually enrolled upon our registers during the year; It may be so, but if it were 80,000 instead of 60,000, and the result was a decrease, all the same we should be going down year after year. The question is, have we enough members, and do we take care of them, for us to increase year after year? For us to increase, 60,000 is not enough to be joined to our Societies, even on trial, for that was the number that was joined on trial. . Many of them slip away in a few weeks, and many more in the course of twelvermonths. When we take into account the number of ministers, local preachers, chapels, class-leaders, the whole array we have, continually at work, 60,000 is not enough. I cannot prove it, from want of time, but it could easily be proved, that that number is a smaller number than used to be joined to our Societies in the course of the year, in proportion to the number of ministers and the agencies employed; and I venture to say if we take the number of ministers and agencies employed, the aggregate of result is not sufficient for a Connexion like our own. I cannot help feeling, Sir, that our duty is to inquire whether more can be done, and whether more can be saved, without imputing to each other or to ourselves any deficiency in comparison of former years. If we do more, so that there shall not be this decrease, we ought to do so. We ought to ask ourselves if we can do more to save these members when they are brought in. I am bound to say that I don't think that our agency for gathering in members is worked as energetically, or as successfully, as it used to be. I have nothing to say with regard to the preaching. I believe it to be simple, earnest, and telling. I listen with great pleasure to brethren, and especially the young brethren. Somehow or other our Sunday agencies do not seem to be working as successfully and as fruitfully as in former times. I cannot but think that this feeling which goes in and out and up and down amongst us in disparagement of the classmeeting is against us, and operate against the gathering in of new converts throughout the whole of our body. If that were to cease the number of new members gathered in would be much larger than it is. It may be a fancy of my own, but I appeal to the senior brethren of the Connexion. I have this feeling also, that our love-feasts are not used as they ought to be. I appeal to our elders here, have they not got grand opportunities for getting speech with those who were concerned about their souls, and for getting them into classes? Did they not gather into the vestries for notes of admission, and did not the secure an increase. I will give an example. ministers speak to them, and in that way If we had mission-rooms surrounding our gather them in year by year? That practice large chapels, and friends went into those has gone out in many places. The showing rooms and worked, they might bring souls to of the class-ticket is no longer insisted upon, the Saviour. We must go into the highways and hedges and compel them to come in. and that habit grows and spreads with direful have been sometimes to a Methodist service, rapidity. Where we have ceased to get the there has been no one there to work upon. opportunity of speaking to those whose Every one present is perhsps a member of hearts are just the fittest to be spoken to, we have lost thousands year by year. Who are the Church; but our friends from the Church they who go to love-feasts but those who are of England go out, and they get the worldly,

seeking religion? And an effect of not show-

they used to have; the people are not as free to speak as they used to be in former times. I traced this when I was in circuit work, and I have had opportunities of testing it during the past year. I am grieved to say that the old rule and practice is rapidly declining amongst us. I can mention country places, and town places, too, where there is no sort of guard or fence, even in regard to the covenant service. What is the consequence? The consequence is, that your class-meeting is discontinued-your class-ticket is of no value-your opportunities of speaking to young people, before such meetings, is lost. There is a want of that steady, assiduous, successful working of our ancient discipline which I believe, before all else, would settle in Methodism, and it is the want of availing ourselves of these opportunities in Methodism, which I am quite convinced diminishes our increases and produces our decreases. I should not like it to be thought that I am at all disposed to look with discouragement upon the state of the work of God amongst us, but what I want us to do is to take all right means for the increase which we can command by God's blessing upon us, and which, certainly, will be given to us, if we use those means. It is impossible to doubt that there is a wonderful amount of light and love and blessing amongst us, and that our ministry is evangelical and earnest, but somehow or other our discipline is not studied, is not understood, is not cultivated, nor practiced, nor loved by us as it was thirty or forty years ago. I trust that the brethren will not be grieved because I have said, what I felt it to be a duty to say, in regard to this matter to-day.

dent, two feelings are very prominent in my mind just now. One is sense of my own unworthiness, and another is a sense of the responsibility which rests upon any speaker at this meeting. May the Lord, in His infinite mercy, grant that nothing which may be said here may grieve or cause pain! May it redound to His glory and be accepted in His sight, and may every speaker be baptised with His Spirit for His name's sake? Sir, my feeling on coming to the Conference was one of praise. I felt that God was blessing us; I felt that He was giving us rising influence and power; that Methodism had inaugurated a magnificent movement; that God had accepted, that God had blessed it, that God had crowned it, and that before religious people and before the world we take such a position, and we stand in such a stood before, and yet we have a decrease. our influence, not a decrease of the members composing our congregations, but a decrease of our members in Society. How has this come about? Sir, I would like to suggest just three plain reasons which seem to me in accordance with common sense. The first great reason has already been hinted at by the Ex-President, and I think it is expressed in one word, "leakage." It is not that souls are not saved, not that young people are not we lose those whom we have. We do not retain them. . A short time ago I was workers in a large town on a Saturday afternoon to look after these who were likely to go astray with their wages in their pockets. Having wandered through the streets and spoken to a large number of people, this thought was fastened on my mind, that the streets are full of backstelers, full of relapsed Methodists. For instance, one of the ladies Church of England layman and a Church of go in there this afternoon." She walked down the street with him, and went with him home. He told her that he was a backsliden means of the conversion of numbers of souls. Where we least expect them they are to be found-in the streets close by some of our chapels, hidden away for various reasons. There are those Methodists who have lost their religion; there are those who have the Master, go and seek to save those who: have wandered away, and are lost. The second point is this: I am afraid that in some places there is small encouragement given to evangelistic work. I do not desire to be misunderstood; I hope I shall not. There are men here, I believe, full of holy zeal, who are working to the utmost of their power; but I assure you in some places there seems to be but slight encouragement given to home mission evangelistic work, and then at some of the services we do not seem to expect results. There is no preparation and no suit of beams of light and of encouragement expectation, and I am one of those who believe that unless we prepare and expect to they are far to seek. We must speak out of see souls converted, and to be able to gather | the fulness of our heart, and our most recent | our readings, all the engagements of life-if them into the church, we never shall see them at all. For instance, at divine service sacred and happy memory of last evening's ever present, and the influence of our consesometimes if we want a good congregation we prepare for them; if we want a good collection we prepare for that; but how seldom do we prepare for a grand time in saving souls? I am not speaking now so much of preparation as regards the pulpit, but rather as regards the pew-as regards ourselves. Other Christians do prepare, the members of other churches do expect. They have a meeting think, of the heart of our Methodist commubefore the service; they have a meeting afterwards, and if we are to have after-meetings, I think we must have preparatory meetings. For instance, a number of friends gather together and they kneel down for half an hour, and they lift up their hearts to God; they ask Him to save souls at the service, then they go into the chapel, expecting to see souls saved; they look out for them with every preparation made to receive them into the vestry, and if they do not see souls saved sometimes they call a special meeting and they kneel down together, and tell the Lord, Lord, Thou art able to save, Thou art willing to save; and if souls are not saved the fault is with us." They ask the Lord to show them where the fault is, and intercede with Him until He gives them an assurance and helps them forward, and so souls are saved in numbers. Well, I think, by God's help, souls may be saved amongst us. It seems to me, as it were, an easy thing for the Lord and for us, with all our machinery, to

they get the profane, they speak to the most

ing their tickets is that the love-feast gets to unlikely people. I think it would do us good

same family and confidential character as fortable places and get those people in.

be, as it were, profuned they have not the if we were to leave our grand seats and com-

Thus we shall have a chance of getting souls converted to the Lord. I believe that in one case a home missionary now in a large town started a new class in a low population like that, and he had thirty, forty, and fifty members within a short time, and in another case a gentleman--who, I dare say, is now present -said that if he had only £150 to put down an iron room, he would find forty members at once. There is one other point I would mention-that is, in regard to the children. We are getting to learn the value of the children's soul and work. The Church of England knows the value of children; the Ritualists are after the children; and we shall prosper when we know the value of chil-

dren's souls. Mr. George Lidgett, B.A., was understood to say (his words being indistinctly heard): -There is no institution so essential to the existence of Methodism as the class-meeting, and every man amongst us who by his conduct discredits that institution reduces to that extent the number of our Church meurbers. If a local preacher stands up in our pulpits and endeavours to induce those who are before him to join the hosts of the Lord, whilst at the same time it is known that he is a man who never meets in class, that man discredits the institution. The same thing may be said of society stewards, of circuit stewards, and other officers. We have such men amongst us-some of them holding the highest official positions-who pay in their class-money on the day of the quarterly meeting, and who in that and other ways discredit the institution. If you talk about leakagethere is more leakage caused in this way than in any other. I know it will be said by those who have assumed the responsibility of ap-Mr. James Wood, LL.B., said: Mr. Presi- pointing men to these offices who do not meet in class, that there are other advantage to which you must not shut your eyes. These are men who by their liberality and ability to help us are of very great importance to us. Well I would listen to any one who spoke after this manner, and I would admit to the full all that he had to say. But then I would look at the other side, and I would venture to say that the disadvantages that flow from such appointments far outweigh any advantage that you can possibly derive from them. For instance, here is a circuit steward; he occupies the highest position that a layman can hold in the circuit, and yet it is known that he does not meet in class. The knowledge of that fact does more to discredit the class-meeting than all you can say in favor of it will do to uplift it. Further, see the effect upon that man's children. He does not meet light, thank God, as I believe we have never in class; his children therefore do not meet in class: and the consequence is that you Not a decrease of our funds, not a decrease of lose fruit that ought to be easily gathered. This is not all. It frequently happens that in a quarterly meeting some question is raised respecting a fresh evangelistic movement. There are leaders and others who feel very much concerned about the work of God. Now you generally find that this man, although he is very friendly to us in general, has not much sympathy with these movements. He says "Well this will be a good thing, perhaps for So-and-So; the men who brought into connexion with the Church, but are urging this are very nice good men in their way; but we must not be led by them." &c. Now that kind of thing I venture to asked to accompany a band of Christian submit, does us great mischief. I know it will be said, We must not be too stringent in enforcing our rules. My reply is, if you keep our rules, our rules will keep you. "But if you do this the result will be that large numbers of these men will be lost to us!" Well, what I say is that he is a bad soldier who will not bear discipline, bad soldier who will not keep rule; and whatever the consequence accompanying that band, which wast d by a may be, our wisdom is to stick to the rules. I cannot but call to mind the case of Gideon; rejoice to think that those who were left to and take nothing back and make no reservaus were good men whom we could rely upon tion, then we shall not have assembled ourfor evangelistic work-men who were not selves in Conference in vain; and this hour Methodist class-leader, who had been the fearful, who would go to the means of grace which are so distinctive of Methodism. If you relax this rule and take away this institution, I, for one do not see very much advantage in being a Methodist. The reason why I am a Methodist is that you have the class-meeting. I pray you to use all the formerly left us. There they are. Oh! let means you can to get the returns of those who us stop this leak if possible, and let us, like meet in class. Our fathers were very particular about this matter, and man for man they won more souls for Christ than we do. and our children will say the same; but it is If it be said that you cannot get leaders, I do not believe the statement. Why not get a fact that we are all in the midst of disaffechold of those who are in the warmth of their tion and distraction, and it behoves each one of us, in his own place and sphere and avocafirst love to Christ to take charge of young beginners? If you do that you will have no tion, to have one object before him, and to

> seeking after God as I am to-day. Dr. Pope said: Mr. President,-Dr. Rigg and yourself have set us all on the happy puron our present horizon. I do not think that experience, and I speak to-day fresh from the service, over which it was my happiness and great honour, though most undeserving, to | should be; how would the work of God prospreside—a meeting which bears the designation of a Convention for the Promotion of Holiness. In that I find encouragement, because the meeting to which I refer, is not an and how happy, and what an influence should isolated meeting in connection with this Conference, but is the very expression, as I nity. It is, if I may so say, a strong pulsation towards God, and towards his holy altar. Nothing has refreshed my soul so much during the past year, and one or two recent years, as witnessing, as I have witnessed so strong a tendency on the part of our people everywhere-north, south, east, and westto the altar of a perfect consecration. I do not think, Sir, that there is any one principle in Methodism stronger than this, and so long as that is the case we shall not despair; we shall not be disappointed, and we shall not give an undue weight to any considerations thot may be urged from the statistical report with regard to our declensions and infirmity. It may be said, indeed, that this strong desire for entire consecration to God is imported from over the waters. That is not true. It is a sentiment that is a lineal descendant began, or since he departed; which did not exhibit the same spectacle of a people hungering and thirsting after perfect holiness? It may be said, also, that there are theological errors connected with the doctrine taught in these meetings. Well, I exceedingly pity anyone who could pause to think of any theo-

logical errors in them. It may be said that

the phraseology is not the same as our own-

the Second Blessing, the Highest Life, the

Baptism of the Holy Spirit, Christian Perfec-

tion. Well, it may be granted that in some

respects some of the expressions are not feli-

citously chosen, but away with considerations

of that kind; the fact remains. Everywhere

our people are pressing into that which they

difficulty, I was as competent three months

after my conversion to teach those who were

desire above all things—a closer communion with God, a more entire severance from flesh, a more absolute responsibility to the will of Christ and reflection of his blessed example; and I stand here as a penitent in the matter. I have sometimes very delicately scrupled at this, that, and the other expression, and I have wondered whether it is right to speak of a "second blessing," and I have taken a text in which our Saviour takes a blind man and partially restores him his sight, and then, holding the man up before us for a little while, that we may study his state, which is a great advance upon what it was, that we may watch him in this state of the struggle between sin and the flesh. He touches him again, and he sees every man clearly. In the face of that text, and in the face of the experience of multitudes of our fathers, in the face of the testimonies of multitudes now living, and in the face of the deep instinct, the hope and desire of my own unworthy heart, I will never again write against the phraseology referred to. But that is a digression. Oh, Mr. President, oh, my dear brethren, that we may join in this blessed procession! Oh, that, to change the figure. we could throw our individual selves into the common stream! Oh, that we also could draw nigh to the altar of that fire of holy consecration, where the fragrance of the one eternal sacrifice still lingers-that altar on which our Saviour offered his whole self, and then when he went into the heavens and presented himself to the Father, left that altar vacant, that we may regard to our decrease, much as it may be place our whole selves upon it; and if we do so as a people and as individuals, then would the heavens rejoice over us; then would the countenance of Methodism brighten; then would all our evils pass away, and the tide of prosperity roll in upon us, causing our hearts a service to the conversation from his partiother strong impressions made upon my heart, ment to ask myself, Sir, whether, if I had and that were produced by your own words last Sunday morning, I sat and rejoiced exceedingly in what I heard—the testimony that it becomes us to examine ourselves, to test ourselves, whether as a people or as indiatthe throne of grace, whether there would viduals; and I never. for a long time, have received into my soul a few strong words that excited a more vehement response than the words that our President used concerning christianity honouring our individuality. It is true, as he intimated to us, that we become christians by losing ourselves; but when we are lost in Christ, and for Christ, he gives our individuality back to us to be sanctified. If we would as a people be consecrated to God; if we would as a people prosper; if said that there is no system so perfect in its we would, in all our borders and throughout the whole of our religious commonwealth in and yet we come to find fault with it: this and other lands to the end of the earth. fulfil our vocation, and accomplish the will of God committed to us, then every one of us must lay it to his own heart that he himself is responsible for this great result, and must deal with himself as one whose business it is to give his whole heart and life entirely to There is a sense in which this individuality may be carried further. I have sin-seeker [and I include myself, and I wish been thinking of our own beloved community as an individual. We all do sometimes; we represent our Methodism as a person, and I have thought if it were what I desire it to be, if it were all we could wish it to be, stripped of all those evils which disfigure it, and enriched with all those graces that we would impart to it, what a beautiful object it would be-the angel of Methodism reflecting the glory of the Saviours person, full of zeal, full of knowledge, full of devotion. But all that is, of course, an ideal abstraction. The point is, What am I? The thing is that each one of us should give I cannot find the adjective to express the absoluteness, the entireness, the totality of that consecration which the silent smiling Saviour expects | sake, the theme of the preacher, the foundaof our conversation on the work of God will have answered its full end in our souls. If one may speak as in a band-meeting, what a beautiful thing it is, Mr. President, to live under the constraining influences of one principle, the saying that stands in the heart of the Gospel for ever to be our guide, incentive, and impulse-"one thing is needful." The age is full of distractions; we are in the habit of saying there never was an age like this; I suppose our fathers said the same,

restraining, prompting me to everything that is good, and for ever conforming me to the faultless pattern of the Lord my Saviour. Mr. W. Shepherd Allen, M.P., said: I heard with very great pleasure the speech of Mr. Lidgett, by which we must all profit. That speech had the true Methodist ring about it. I have never had any great love for what are called general members. Every man who professes to be a Methodist should meet in class. We meet together to-day in the face of the melancholy fact that for two successive years we have had a decrease, and I approve the remarks of Dr. Rigg that it becomes us to examine ourselves as individuals and as a Church, and to see what is the cause of this decrease. Mr. Wood and Mr. Lidgett alluded to the question of leakof that which our founder instilled, under age. And hear I shall not grieve the feel-God, into our hearts; for has there been a ings of anyone, and especially of our generation of Wesleyan Methodists since he ministers, of whom I would speak with the utmost veneration. I refer to the lack of pastoral visitation. I hear a complaint in many places that members are very rarely visited by their ministers. Now I know full well how hard our ministers are worked, especially the superintendent, and how fully their time is occupied, but I would say thisneglect, if you like, everything except prayer and pastorial visitation. I believe nothing pays better than pastorial visitation. I have listened with great pleasure to Dr. Pope on the subject of holiness. We have ten thousand laymen who have peace with God. Have we goi power with God, like Carvosso and Richardson and others, and the hand of God was with them wherever they went, and

attend to that one thing. As the Apostle Paul says, echoing the word of his Lord.

though he himself did not hear it, as if he re-

membered the very expression: "This one

thing I do." Now, if we would only give

ourselves to this one thing in the midst of

our commerce, our multifarious engage-

ments, our political aspirations, our speeches,

in the midst of all, the form of the Master is

cration supreme, what a blessed company we

per in our hands; how would our gifts flow

into the treasury; how should we preach;

how should we write, how holy we should be,

we everywhere diffuse! O God, let every

one of us say, I incline my heart to fear Thy

name, to carry everywhere a sense of Thy

presence, qualifying my words, hallowing,

they led hundreds to Jesu. And why was It was because they were filled with God's Spirit, and clothed with spiritual power. If we intend to be useful in the same degree we must pay the same price, we must obtain this blessing of spiritual power by agonising prayer. To my dear brother laymen I would say I believe in every man working for God in personal service, not merely in drawing cheques and laying guineas on the plate, but in working for God in our places of business. our shops, and in railway carriages; in work. ing for God wheresoever we are brought in contact with our fellow-men. One of the speakers has alluded to the fact that we don't always expect the blessing of God after our services. I should like to say we ought not only to expect large congregations, but large ingatherings of souls. It we expect it and pray for it we shall see it. If L have said anything to give any offence—all I can say is I love Methodism, and all my desire is to see her prosper and her numbers increase. Wa have had a glorious past, and I believe we shall have a still more glorious future. If we only seek to be filled with the Spirit of God, if we only grasp in prevailing faith the arm of the minipotent Jehovah, I believe that we shall bring down such showers of blessings that we shall hear no more of decreases, and neither the world, the flesh, nor the devil shall stand against us.

The Rev. E. E. Jenkins said: I may not be

able to say what it is in my mind to say with

explained. Some suggestions have been offered to assist us to explain it. One of the advantages of this conversation is that each, as it were takes a different view of the position of the Connexion, and is likely to render everywhere to rejoice. But I must speak of cular standpoint. I am disposed at this mobeen more faithful during the past year, more deligent in my public duties, more saintly in my family, more rigid in my chamber discipline, more appealing in my intercessions have been such a decrease as there is. It seems to me that the fidelity of one of us atfects even the question of a large decrease. It seems to be so. Brethren, it is good for us to be here at this moment, because we represent the entire Connexion. We, under God, are the power that first brings souls to Christ, and consequently keeps them for Christ. We are the masters of the several organizations of our circuits. It has been organization and appliances as Methodism, and yet by finding fault with it we are advancing to a wonderful symmetry. But this is not the power which prevents decrease or the power which commands increase, Let every man look into his own heart at this moment. In the presence of Christ, who has been set before us with such tenderness and clearness by Dr. Pope, under the eye of the that we should feel that we are all together at this moment drawing nigh to the throne of grace], let each one of us confess secretly in the chamber of the heart and the ear of the Saviour the sins of the past year. I have not a word of fault to find with anybody but myself, or with anything except the thing which I have been touching this year; and in this spirit I desire to be present during this conversation. I am sure of one thing, that the increase of the next year is in our power. There is not a part of the Connexion which we don't touch either at home or about which filled with the spirit of holy penitence, the repentance of believers, and of God for Jesu's sir, what I should be and what I should do from the moment this conversation ends. And if God spare me through the months of another year my own department of work, so far as I am concerned, would be more powerfully rendered and my life more hallowed, and I should not let souls slip if I had the power of picking them up. Does any one tell me that if he was filled at this time with the Holy Ghost, whether he be a leader, steward or counsellor in a circuit, or possessed of pulpit power in the circuit, and should go back and work during the year under that influence uninterruptedly, that next year we A should report a decrease? Impossible. Because not only would every man live near to God, but his own conscientiousness tenderly touched would carry him into every organization and would follow him everywhere. I say that a man in that state of mind would sigh for fellowship-sigh for fellowship, thirst for it, and our class-meetings would be strong; they would become class-meetings and not very reluctant church forms. I earnestly and devoutedly ask for myself that God at this moment may baptize me as a servant of the Church and send me forth to my work for the year, and beginning at this moment filled with the spirit of holiness and power and a sound mind.

Mr. Harrison, who spoke with deep feeling which moved the whole Conference, said: I shall go back to my circuit to give myself to the work of seeking and saving souls. If we, as representatives of our Connexion, each one of us, give ourselves away to be the Lord's, and live under this spirit, and go back to our different societies resolved that, by the help of God, we will leave no effort untried, we will not shrink from any known duty. we will watch as those who must give an account to God in our own families, in our places of business, amongst the young people in our schools, and that portion of our congregations who wor-ship regularly with us and are yet undecided, if snip regularly with us and are yet undecided, if we seek for opportunities kindly and affectionately to speak to our fellow worshippers as to the necessity of personal surrender to Christ, if we do this, I don't think we shall have to mourn over a decrease. The question has been asked, Has Methodism lost its power over the masses? I say no. If we Methodist people will follow the old lines, and go with the old story of the Cross, there is a response in the worst of beauts. We have is a response in the worst of hearts. seen it in our street-preaching. The most abandoned characters, when we have brought the truth kindly and lovingly before them, have been made to weep as little children. It has not been an unusual thing to see men in the open air ask what shall we do to be saved? I know of one place where the free seats are becoming too strait, and we must have more free seats, are thronging to hear the word of God. If we feel our individual responsibility of working in all the means of grace, assisting our ministers when they announce a prayer meeting, and not leaving it to a few at the close of the Sabbath, and if in our week night meetings, and other means of grace, we are willing individually to seek to save couls, I am confident we shall not be without fruit. God has promised his blessing, and he is faithful who has promised. My heart has been oppressed while I have thought of our Zion languishing, and the faith of many becoming feeble. But these things shall not be. God is with us-His Spirit is with us. And if we, the laymen, go back consecrated to God, and seeking for greater nearness to God, our families will feel it. Souls are perishing on every hand. The old Methodist spirit was, The love of Christ constraineth me, and under the influence of that love I go back to spend and to be spent for God, The Rev. G. Bowden said there was one matter which was a burden upon his heart. He wished

bearers might he matter. There vailing in M parts of the k their duty to pro went to the thea habit of card-p Now while Meth of spirituality and were thus acting, Then in the your associations, some and even in their they not follies ov Had they not new was reported very And thus the ener expended in provi energy put into sp of classes and the crease their numb deal to say this, but else he thought he The Rev. W. Art tention of saying a ful to be able to be what I have heard ed us from merely

dent put us upon t suring ourselves not to be minded minded, and very thing to be disce courage is always thing to be concern ward. I have been fact that the first the versity men, and one and one Dublin, and think any of them has say there are encoura go away in the enjo Pope spoke about, w A The President said this conversation, and port of it cannot go o doing great good. ourselves without fee and high aspiration. I must refer—the qu shall justify my nami when I was on a misat the house of a high when family worship that they had no fami

The blighting e are sad to behold day. This ought Parsons' Purgative blood; taken one a will change the bloo

As Alcohol, To Hemp, Chloroform, l prevent the good of phosphite, so Fello an antidote against ge latives, and willas have been injured

THE ANCIENT E art of preserving t generations, but all been able to discove tative that will stop off. Bearine is with dressing, and is also preparation to use, e

A gentleman in a n had suffered two year bea and was so reduce health by Johnson's This Liniment is wor

THE PAIN KILLEY cure for CHOLERA doubt, been more su medy, or even the m ful physicians. I China, where this d more or less prevale is considered by the the European reside A SURE REMEDY.

Augusta, Gren 1878 — "My son" came effected with limbs, which first h about four years worse until he bec a complete loss threatened despite ment. In this con since we tried Gra using three bott months he was health and strengt

The invention

Complete Sewing

Sewing Machine) important eras in ery, and when we fulness and extre it is very difficul vention for dome equal important great capacity for and quiet movem tains and deligh that commends working parts durable, and will bins hold 100 ya is the firmest neat and regular a moment to sew length on coars finest, so infinite cernible with th rapidity renderi them; it bas any other, and i kinds of heavy, needle-work wi than required no commendati ing demand, from the press. ilies who use th undonbted wor liable househol popularity cac chine can be expaper. AGE FAMILY EN BROADWAY

they led hundreds to Jesus. And why with it? It was because they were filled visible God's Spirit, and clothed with spiritual power in the same price. closer communion verance from flesh, ility to the will of blessed example: If we intend to be useful in the same device we must pay the same price, we must on this blessing of spiritual power by agonic prayer. To my dear brother laymen I would say I believe in every man working for Go in personal service, not merely in drawing and laying guineas on the state of th ent in the matter. I cately scrupled at expression, and I is right to speak of have taken a text in personal service, not merely in drawicheques and laying guineas on the plate, being working for God in our places of business. a blind man and sight, and then, our shops, and in railway carriages; in wo e us for a little our shops, and in ranway carriages; in working for God wheresoever we are brought in contact with our fellow-men. One of the is state, which is it was, that we contact with our renow-men. One of the speakers has alluded to the fact that we don't speakers has alluded to the fact that we don't of the struggle speakers has alluded to the lact that we don't always expect the blessing of God after on services. I should like to say we ought not only to expect large congregations, but large He touches him an clearly. In the face of the expeathers, in the face ndes now living, astinct, the hope thy heart, I will phraseology re-

only to expect large congregations, but large ingatherings of souls. If we expect it and pray for it we shall see it. If I have said pray for it we snan see it. If have anything to give any offence—all I can sayi anything to give any onence—all I can saying I love Methodism, and all my desire is to see the prosper and her numbers increase. We have had a glorious past, and I believe we ssion. Oh, Mr. have had a giorious past, and I believe we shall have a still more glorious future. If we only seek to be filled with the Spirit of God. ethren, that we cession! Oh, only seek to be nined with the spirit of dod if we only grasp in prevailing faith the arm of the omnipotent Jehovah, I believe we could throw mmon stream! that we shall bring down such showers of blessings that we shall hear no more of decreases, and neither the world, the flesh, nor the devil shall stand against us. The Rev. E. E. Jenkins said: I may not be able to say what it is in my mind to say with

regard to our decrease, much as it may be explained. Some suggestions have been of fered to assist us to explain it. One of the advantages of this conversation is that each, as it were takes a different view of the position of the Connexion, and is likely to render a service to the conversation from his particular standpoint. I am disposed at this mo. ment to ask myself. Sir, whether, if I had been more faithful during the past year, more deligent in my public duties, more saintly in family, more rigid in my chamber discipline, more appealing in my intercessions at the throne of grace, whether there would time, have have been such a decrease as there is. It seems to me that the fidelity of one of us atsponse than feets even the question of a large decrease. concerning It seems to be so. Brethren, it is good for iduality. It us to be here at this moment, because we represent the entire Connexion. We, under but when we God, are the power that first brings souls to est, he gives Christ, and consequently keeps them for the sanctified. Christ. We are the masters of the several e sanctined. organizations of our circuits. It has been prosper; if said that there is no system so perfect in its throughout organization and appliances as Methodism, onwealth in and yet we come to find fault with it: the earth, and yet by finding fault with it we are h the will of advancing to a wonderful symmetry. But one of us this is not the power which prevents decrease or the power which commands increase. Let every man look into his own heart at this moment. In the presence of Christ, who has isiness it is been set before us with such tenderness and th this indiclearness by Dr. Pope, under the eye of the I have sin-seeker [and I include myself, and I wish that we should feel that we are all together at this moment drawing nigh to the throne of grace], let each one of us confess secretly in the chamber of the heart and the ear of the Saviour the sins of the past year. I have not a word of fault to find with anybody but my-self, or with anything except the thing which I have been touching this year; and in this spirit I desire to be present during this conversation. I am sure of one thing, that the increase of the next year is in our power. There is not a part of the Connexion which we don't touch either at home or about which

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filled with the spirit of holy penitence, the repentance of believers, and of God for Jesu's expects | sake, the theme of the preacher, the foundaup to this | tion of the society would forgive my sins, and this im- tell me so, and bear as he often has done, a and fill me with the Holy Ghost. I know, sir, what I should be and what I should do from the moment this conversation ends. And if God spare me through the months of another year my own department of work, so far as I am concerned, would be more powerfully rendered and my life more hallowed, and I should not let souls slip if I had the power of one of picking them up. Does any one tell me e heart that if he was filled at this time with the , incen- Holy Ghost, whether he be a leader, steward or counsellor in a circuit, or possessed of pulpit power in the circuit, and should go back and work during the year under that influence uninterruptedly, that next year we should report a decrease? Impossible. Because not only would every man live near to God, but his own conscientiousness tenderly touched would carry him into every organization and would follow him everywhere. I say that a man in that state of mind would sigh for fellowship-sigh for fellowship, thirst for it, and our class-meetings would be strong; they would become class-meetings and not very reluctant church forms. I earnestly and devoutedly ask for myself that God at this moment may baptize me as a servant of the Church and send me forth to my work for the year, and beginning at this moment filled with the spirit of holiness and power and a sound mind.

Mr. Harrison, who spoke with deep feeling, which moved the whole Conference, said: I shall go back to my circuit to give myself to the work of seeking and saving souls. If we, as representatives of our Connection could not only give our tatives of our Connexion, each one of us, give ourselves away to be the Lord's, and live under this spi-, and go back to our different societies resolved that, by the help of God, we will leave no effort untried, we will not shrink from any known duty. we will watch as those who must give an account to God in our own families, in our praces of busito God in our own lamines, in our praces of business, amongst the young people in our schools, and that portion of our congregations who worship regularly with us and are yet undecided, if we seek for opportunities kindly and affectionatey to speak to our fellow worshippers as to the necessity of personal surrender to Christ, if we do this, I don't think we shall have to mourn over a decrease. The question has been asked, Has Methodism lost its power over the masses? I say no. If we Methodist people will follow the old lines, and go with the old story of the Cross, there is a response in the worst of hearts. We have seen it in our street-preaching. The most abandoned characters, when we have brought the truth kindly and lovingly before them, have been made to weep as little children. It has not been an unusual thing to see men in the open air ask what-shall we do to be saved? I know of one place where the free seats are becoming too strait, and we must have more free seats, for the poor are thronging to hear the word of God. If we feel our individual responsibility of working in all he means of grace, assisting our ministers when the means of grace, assisting our ministers when they announce a prayer meeting, and not leaving it to a few at the close of the Sabbath, and if in our week night meetings, and other means of grace, we are willing individually to seek to save souls, I am confident we shall not be without fruit. God has promised his blessing, and he is faithful who has promised. My heart has been oppressed while I have thought of our Zion languishing, and the faith of many becoming feeble. But these things shall not be. God is with us. His Spirit is with us. And if we, the laymen, go back consecrated to God, and seeking for greater back consecrated to God, and seeking for greater nearness to God, our families will feel it. Souls are perishing on every hand. The old Methodist spirit was, The love of Christ constraineth me, and under the influence of that love I go back to spend and to be spent for God.

The Rev. G. Bowden said there was one matter which was a burden upon his heart. He wished

to say it very lovingly, and in order that office bearers might hold up each others hands in the matter. There were forms of worldliness prevailing in Methodist families in different parts of the kingdom against which it was their duty to protest. There were gentlemen who went to the theatre in Paris and in London. The went to the theatre in Paris and in London. The habit of card-playing was no strange frivolity in some houses. Dancing was a regular thing: Now while Methodists, who should be examples of spirituality and love to Jesus and love to souls. were thus acting, could they wonder at decrease Then in the young men's mutual improvement associations, sometimes in their bands of hope, and even in their Sunday-school festivities, had they not follies over which they ought to mourn? Had they not newspaper paragraphs in which it was reported very disgraceful songs were sung?

And thus the energy of our young men was being expended in providing diversions, when that same

energy put into spiritual work, to the gathering of classes and the winning of souls, would increase their numbers. It had cost him a great crease their numbers. It had cost him a great deal to say this, but as it was not said by anyone else he thought he ought not to fail in his duty.

The Rev. W. Arthur, M.A., said: I had no intention of saying a word. I have been very thankful to be able to be present, and very thankful for what I have heard. I believe that the ex-President was the right trees where he dent put us upon the right track when he prevented us from merely comforting ourselves by as-suring ourselves that the decrease was a thing not to be minded. I believe it is a thing to be minded, and very seriously minded; but not a thing to be discouraged about. The loss of courage is always a loss of force. But it is a thing to be concerned about, to make us look in-ward. I have been greatly encouraged by the fact that the first three lay speakers were all University men, and one of them represented Oxford. and one Dublin, and one London. Now I don't think any of them had lost the Methodist tone. I say there are encouragements in that. If we all go away in the enjoyment of the blessing Dr. Pope spoke about, we shall see a good year.

* The President said: I bless God I have heard this conversation, and I am certain that the report of it cannot go out to the Connexion without doing great good. We cannot have listened to it ourselves without feeling a sense of responsibility and high aspiration. There is one point to which I must refer—the question of family worship. I shall justify my naming it here from the fact that when I was on a missionary deputation I stayed at the house of a high official, and when I asked when family worship would take place, I was told that they had no family worship.

The blighting effects of impure blood

are sad to behold in those we meet day by day. This ought not and need not be so

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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1879.

THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION.

About a balf century bas passed away since the Temperance movement began in these Provinces. The earliest organizations for the suppression of intemperance were known as Temperance Societies. The pledge adopted, by to abstain from the use of rum, gin, whiskey, and brandy. Members were allowed the free use of all other kinds of intoxicants. After an experience of Before it all obstructions will, sooner a few years it was obvious, to those or later, be swept away. Whatever is early workers in this great reform, that really good and great is slow in coming something inore was needed.

The old-fashioned temp rance pledge was found insufficient for reclaiming many incbriates, and powerless for saving the young from becoming drunkard . Then come a cry for total abstinence. Organizations sprang up in many places, all over the land, with a pledge of total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks, as a beverage. Those organizations increased in numbers, work of destruction went on.

In the year 1842 a Society was organized in New York to which was given the name of the Sons of Temperance. In 1847, this organization was introduced into New Brunswick, in St. Stephen, then in Fredericton, afterwards in St. John, and about the same time in Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island. This order spread rapidly, became popular, and gave promise of becoming a pride and glory of the land. Within a few years a vast amount of good was accomplished. The people learned to comprehend, in a greater degree than hitherto, the enormity of the evils of intemperance. The mischief-making power of the traffic in strong drink was becoming for a prohibitory law.

Petitions were sent into the Legislature of New Brunswick in 1851, and in following years, asking for a probit itory law. For several years t'e question was discussed on the floors of the legislature. Prominent among the ad-Brunswick House of Assembly of that ed Gaius-would be abundantly auswerday were Sir Leonard Tilley, Judg Steadman, Hon. James Brown, and others. The speeches then delivered on the floor of the House were published by the press. Many pulpits gave utterance to timely words in behalf of the reform. The platform wielded a potent influence. Popular feeling became aroused.

A Prohibitory Law was passed in New Brunswick in 1853. The Act provided that the law should go into operation on the first day of January, 1854. About the last of January of that year an immense mass meeting was held, in front of the Court Hous in St. John, to submit resolutions to the people, calling for a repeal of the law. But the people voted, about two to one, against a repeal of the law. A week or two later a similar meeting was heldin front of the Court House at Kingston, Kings County. The people. at the King's County meeting, also, voted, about two to one, in favor of prohibition. Everything seemed favorable for the carrying out of the law. When. --- lo! a powerful combination was formed against the measure. Men. high in ecclesiastical and governmental positions, blocked up the way. The prohibition party was for the time being defeated. The political heavens were black with clouds and storm. The law was repealed. Many thought that everything was lost.

But, everything was not lost. Faithful temperance workers bided their time, until the storm should be overpast. Slowly better things came. The agitation went on. Temperance principles, meanwhile, were permeating the masses. The public conscience of the country was being educated. Legisla. tion was being secured in behalf of Temperance in different provinces. At length the Parliament of Canada, in 1878, passed a prohibitory law, which is known as The Canada Temperance Act. County after county in New Brunswick, through the ballot box, indicated, most unmistakeably, by overhelming majorities, that it is the will

drink should be prohibited, as theft, and other crimes, are prohibited, and should be outlawed, as every crime ought to be. And, now, just when the struggles of long years of temperance discussion and agitation seemed about to be crowned with success, -- lo! the Judges of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick block up the way. Good men and true, in high positions, sometimes make mistakes, and counterthose societies required their members act the purposes of providence, and frustrate the will of the people. The will of a free and intelligent people is sure in the long run, to carry the day.

THE BERWICK CAMP MEETING.

This summer-for the first time-we attended the Feast of Tabernacles at Berwick. The weather, we were told, was less favorable than usual, but, chilly and and grawing membership, and yet the class and Sabbath-school teachers, with the benefit of the Church, spiritually and weak mortals "meet for the Master's received. use." Expressions of regret, respecting the absence of Sabbath services, were heard from some who had enjoyed those services in other years, but the great majority, it appeared to us, were prepared to endorse the action of the Committee, in commencing the meetings on Monday and closing them on Saturday. From personal observation of camp-meetings elsewhere, we could not hesitate to view the action of the Committee as worthy of hearty approval. Some persons, in the past, have found an argument against the camp-meeting itself, in the bustle and excitement of its Sabbath surroundings; may it not be hoped that these, in view of better understood. Then came a cry the action of the Association, involving increased financial loss, will henceforth aid that body by their presence, and from their purses. Christian men and women, with a few days to spend in rest or change of scene, would accomplish their purpose much better than by rushing over hundreds of miles, and making a toil of pleasure. And in their experience the prayer Vocates of prohibition in the New of St. John for his friend—the well-beloved. "Beloved, I wish above all things Fund." even as thy soul prospereth."

Our object in this hurriedly-written article is not to describe the services of a week devoted by so many to holy duties. Certain cares at times interrupted our attendance, and thus rendered us unable to present a complete report. The object in view will be attained if any words traced by our pen shall lead to a more widespread sympathy with our friends in Berwick, and a more hearty effort to aid them in the accomplishment of their praiseworthy purposes.

Will our hard-worked brethren chide us if we say that this sympathy should begin in the Conference? The mere appointment of a Committee who shall have charge of the religious services is not enough. Such Committees have been, if we mistake not, annually named, but we doubt if at any Conference a report respecting the camp-meeting of the previous year has been placed on the President's table. From frequent remarks, as well as from the apparent misplacing of men, and injudicious use of ammunition, one inferred, during the late meeting, the absence of a board of management entrusted with efficient powers. It is needless to say that the President of the Association, the Rev. F. H. W. Pickles, did all that could possibly be done by an energetic, deeplyinterested man, but, as we watched his efforts to provide for the proper maintenance of the frequent services, we felt confident that he might have said, "Carest thou not that my brethren have left me to serve alone? Bid them, therefore, that they help me." Such expostulation would not have been the utterance of one unwisely "careful and troubled about many things." Upon Methodism, ave more, upon the general religious lite of that part of Nova Scotia, the annual gathering at Berwick is calculated to exercise a most important influence. Let the members of the Camp meeting Association then receive from the Conference all the practical assistance that can possibly be given them

To render the Berwick camp-meeting a success, financial aid is also necessary. The members of the Association-nearly all of them residents at or near Berwickhave already had to bear a burden by no means light. Some of them, from no weariness in well-doing, but through the

of the people that the traffic in strong under the burden. And yet those beautiful grounds, from which, in successive years, prayer and praise have ascended heavenward, and with which some of the holiest memories of earth will be associated throughout eternity, can only be rendered thoroughly fit for their hallowed use by a considerable expenditure of money. A part at least of the expense to which the Association is subject ought to be borne by the neighboring circuits. These share largely in the spiritual benefits of the holy convocation, while they know little of the care and inconvenience suffered by those Methodists whose dwellings are in the immediate vicinity. Returning to their homes and churches refreshed in body and strengthened in spirit they are prepared to exert a happy influence on those with whom they meet and not too much to ask that those that reap these spiritual blessings should sustain the agency through which they are received by contributing of these temporal things. The responsibility, however, belongs to a wider sphere. A higher spiritual life in one part of our Conference must in time be felt by the membership everywhere. For this reason, and because cheerless, as during a part of the week it of the fact that the members of the Bercertainly was, it did not prevent large wick Camp-meeting Association in their numbers from attendance at nearly all efforts to maintain the annual gatherings the services. Ministers and leaders, Bible- here had no selfish purpose in view, but many of the rank and file of the churches, financially, we commend them without any were there, seeking, in the absence of solicitation on their part, to a more generworldly cares and business interruptions, our regard on the part of the Methodists that preparation from above which makes of this province than they have hitherto

On Monday evening, the Rev. Jacob Freshman will deliver his lecture on the "Manners and Customs of the Jews, in Freemason's Hall, in this city Freshman is a member of the Montreal Conterence who has been granted a year's rest from m:nisterial work on account of ill health. He is the son of a converted Jewish Rabbi, and will appear in the garb of a Rabbi and exhibit all the different articles used during divine worship. The Rev. gentleman has lectured in several places in New Brunswick, and the press of that province speak of his lecture as being one of particular interest and in-

The scholars of Charles Street Sabbath School, accompanied by their officers and teachers, held their annual Pic-nic on Wednesday, 3rd inst., on the beautiful rounds of Mr. Hosterman, at the North West Arm. The weather was all that could be desired, and the children as well as a large number of visitors thoroughly enjoyed themselves.

We call special attention to the announments on the eighth page, of meetings to be held by the several Districts in connection with the "Relief and Extension

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS RECEIVED.

Outlines of English Grammar for the use Junior Classes by C. F Mason, B.A., F.C.P., Fellow of University College, London, has been received. This Book is one of the Educational Series published by Adam Millar & Co., Toronto. It is the first Canadian Edition from the Sixth English Edition. It is a volume of 168 pages. The exercises in this edition have been greatly amplified, and entirely remodelled upon the plan adopted in the recently published "Snorter English Grammar" by the same author. The work is admirably bound.

"Plant Sweet Flowers on my Grave," is a piece of music for the Piano, published by F. W. Helmick, 136 West Fourth Street,

A Report upon the Preventive Measures to be used in limiting the extension of diphtheria within the Province, has been laid upon our table. This pamphlet is published by the Medical Society of Nova Scotia, and is worthy of being carefully read and preserved.

Landry's Musical Journal, for September is received from the Wholesale and Retail establishment of Landry & Co., 58 King St., St. John, N. B. This number contains several pieces of music for the Piano, with a considerable amount of the latest musical and other items.

PUSTAL CARDS.

ST. MARTING Sept. 8, 1379. MR. EDITOR,-You will be pleased to hear that we have succeeded in getting our Sunday school organized with encouraging prospects. There has never before been a Methodist Sunday school in the town. Our deservingly popular minister, Rev. W. J. KIRBY will, we trust, be able to meet with us, at least once a month to stimulate and encourage all interested in the Christian education of the

In compliance with an invitation from the First Quarterly Official meeting of the St. Martin's Circuit, the St. John District will hold its annual District meeting in May in the Chester Street Methodist church, St. Martins. The Superintendent intends (D. V.) holding some open air meetings on this circuit on Sunday, 28th inst., weather permitting. Ministers from adjoining circuits will be present and assist on that occasion.

A melancholy accident occurred in this place on Thursday, 4th inst. Messrs. James L. Flewelling and Wm. Powers were in the wood just back of the town hunting some cattle. They had a fowling piece with them, and as a bird of some kind was passing, Mr. Flewelling levelled the gun "a breech load-er," to shoot it; but unfortuntealy the barrel burst and the cartridge case struck him on temple, over the right eye, causing almost nstant death. Deceased was about 37 years old, and much respected by all who knew him. He leaves a sorrowing wife, one child, and a large number of other relatives to mourn their loss. Yesterday afternoon a pressure in financial circles, must stoop tist church to pay him their last tribute of respect. An impressive sermon was preached by the Rev. J. R. CAMPBELL, (Episcopal,) from James iv. 13-14. IOTA.

The Liverpool Financial District meeting was held on Tuesday, Sept. 7th, at Petite Riviere. There was a good attendance of ministers and laymen. All the business was duly discharged. Special attention was given to the Relief and Extension Fund, the chairman and brethren taking the matter up heartily. In connection with the District gathering four meetings were held on behalf of this fund with encouraging success at Petite Riviere, LaHave Ferry, Ritcey's Cove and Mill Village. It was arranged to hold other meetings throughout the District, and we hope our people will respond liberally.

If the entire Connexion supported this important fund, by bringing "all the titles into he storehouse, that there may be meat in God's house, and prove him herewith," - He will give us abundant temporal and spiritual

The meetings for the purpose of raising money for the Relief and Extension Fund for the Methodist Church of Canada, were held at Mount Stewart circuit on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd inst, with remarkable success. On a circuit (where before this year only 7 or 8 dollars could be raised for missionary purposes,) the handsome sum of over \$50.00 was realized. This is owing chiefly to the fact that the minister of the circuit Rev. Mr. Lawson took an active interest in advocating the claims of the society. One could not but admire his Christian, unselfish and self-denying spirit, when after suffering a large deficiency in his salary last year, he would say when asked a question like this was asked him (had I not better give the subscription on your salary?) no the debt must be paid. If all the ministers take the interest in raising the sum that Bro. Lawson has, more than double will be

MR. EDITOR; -We are having a time of | couraging, and the people are very kind refreshing in this locality. The Lord is and ready to cooperate in every good smiling upon us. The church is being revived, and some thirty persons have sought for salvation, been accepted of God and are now "rejoicing in the Lord." The work, we believe, is just commencingthe congregations are daily increasing and greater interest is being manifested. We are praying, working for, and expecting a grand harvest," a garnering in of "immortal sheaves."

The new church in course of erection at Point Wolfe will, in a few weeks time, be ready for dedication. Our people deserve praise for the energy and tact dis-played by them in this noble enterprise. The building, when completed, will be an ornament to the locality in which it is placed, and the people are looking forward to the hour when they shall enter into "His gates with praise," and worship the God of their fathers in the earthly courts of Zion.

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS OF THE JEWS.

Rev. E. Evans, of Fredericton, writes as respecting Rev. Jacob Freshman's lecture on the Jews, twice delivered in that the enterprise, though in the 79th year of city. He says:

"I am glad that I had the opportunity of bearing it, for it is brimful of informa. tion on a subject not often brought before our people. By the exhibition of the garments, fringes, phylacteries, and mezuzoth for the doorposts, with the lucid explanations given, the interest of the audience is awakened and valuable knowledge communicated especially adapted for biblical students. The education of a Jewish boy is described till he becomes thirteen and a son of the commandment (Bar Mitsvah) and therefore obliged to observe the precepts of the rabbies. In a glowing manner the prayers of the Jews are described. their number, brevity and application to every benefit received, every event that occurs and every action performed. This description is one of the most beautiful

and eloquent parts of the lecture. The synagogue worship is fully described and a beautiful small parchment roll containing the book of Esther in the Hebrew is shown, with an account of its use in the Feast of Purin when the deliverance of the nation from the hatred of Haman is commemorated.

In a brief but comprehensive method he describes the Tulmud and its component parts the Mistura and Gemara pronouncing a most appreciative and fervent eulogium thereon which could only come the lips of one who gloried in it as a vast repertory of the wisdom of his own ancestors. The vitality, persecutions, attainments, and triumphs of the Hebrew race were vividly portrayed. I hope you will secure him a good audience in Halifax, for whether we consider the interest surrounding the subject, the method of its treatment, or fervid eloquence of the lecturer. it is one of the best and most useful lectures I have listened to.

MOUNT STEWART, P. E. I.,

August 24th, 1879. MR. EDITOR :-

Mount Stewart has the honor I believe in leading the campaign on the "Relief and Extension Fund" in the Lower Provinces, and may entertain feelings of pardonable pride in the first-fruits of success in this laudable enterprise. We held a meeting in all our Churches. Mount Stewart, Dunstafferage and Black River. At each place there was but a small congregation, not more than eighty in all. preachers, and the wife of one counted. Still those were of the right stamp and gave freely of their substance to the Lord, the largest church had the smallest congregation yet a collection of \$1.06 was taken and \$20.00 promised in subscription. At Dunstafferage the collection was \$1.56 and subscriptions promised \$12.50. At Black River (a small and new place) the collection was \$1,30 and subscriptions \$15.25, making a total of \$51.67. Our success under God was due to the earnest, eloquent and very practical addresses of Brother Hagarty the Deputation, who

out of a full heart, pressed hone upon the people the all important and absolute necessity of decided action in the matter in hand. Our meeting and fellowship with Bro. H. was most pleasant, refreshing and profitable, indeed the meeting were more like revivals than anything I have known on this circuit, and feel sure they are the augury of grand times. So be it! Comparatively speaking our circuit has done admirably and can really say to the poorest "Go and do likewise." You will see this is specially commende.

ble when I say we have made extra exertions since Conference in aid of our parsonage fund and have paid over \$90.00 for furniture. Till but recently it would not have been difficult to raise several hundreds of dollars for the end contemplated by our Missionary Society or any philanthropie object. Things have changed however very materially, and this once very basy shipping centre, which gave employment and good wages to hundreds of that profitable craft has bung up its hammers and all is dead. The glory has departed in The place is finding its level and will be all the better for it and will best a healthier busine-s pulse if it oves not too large ly enter upon ship-building again, since many ruined themselves by selling their farms to work in the ship-yards. They have taught others, none now would be tenpted into their folly, sothere will be employment for the few who must remain on the several ships which are to be built this season. We are hoping for a memorable year in the saving, reclaiming and sanctifying of men. May the Lord grant it, American

NOTES FROM GIBSON.

The hand of Providence has directed me to one of the pleasantest and in many respects most desirable circuits in the Conference. The congregations are enwork. We have three classes that are centres of power. I have an interesting class of children meeting in my study on Friday afternoons. The Gibson union Sunday school under the superintend nea of Bro. Wm. Davenport is growing in attendance and efficiency and is a great blessing to the village.

We expect to suild a church in Gibson next spring. I have obtained subscriptions to the enterprise amounting to \$750. Robert and Joseph Macklin have given the land. Alex. Gibson, Esq., whose liberality never fails, heads the list with \$300.00. P. W. Logan, our warm hearted Steward, E. R. Burpee, and James Pickard subscribed \$100 each. The list has just been opened and we hope to bring up this aggregate of subscriptions to \$1200 or \$1300.

I had the pleasure of officiating at an interesting ceremony at Bro. Logan's house last Thursday morning, when his eldest daughter was married to Mr. Risteen, one of the railway officials.

The ladies of Robinson, Marysville, and Gibson, hold a bazaar at Marysville this week in aid of the church at Robinson, of Marysville, is the leading spirit in her age. She is "never weary in well do-MATTHEW R. KNIGHT.

NEW BRUNSWICK & P. E. ISLAND CONFERENCE.

MR. EDITOR .- As the Treasurers of the General Conference Fund require the amounts collected in the several Conferences as soon as possible, may I request that Superintendents of Circuits will remit to me at their earliest convenience the collections taken for this Fund on the Second Sabbath of August last.

JOSEPH HART, Treasurer

METHODIST CHURCH OF CANADA.

STATISTICS FOR 1879.

DEAR BRO. CURRIE,-Presuming that all the readers of your excellent WESLEY-AN would be interested in having placed before them a brief summary of our numerical status. I forward you the following tables :-

1. MINISTERS, Toronto Conference, London Conference, 331 225 109 Montreal Conferen Nova Scotia Conferen New Brunswick Conference, Newfoundland Conference, Total 1,172

This shows a net increase of 7 for the year. The number who died was 21. The number of superannuated and supernumerary ministers is 172. There are 172 young men on probation, 50 of whom are allowed to attend college, 39 were received on trial at the last Conferences.

2. CIRUITS AND MISSIONS. Toronto Conference, 255 224 165 81 76 41 London Conference. Montreal Conference Nova Scotia Conference, New Brunswick Conference, Newfoundland Conference, Total 842

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3. MEMBERS. Toronto Conference, 36,031 dec. 41 London Conference, 38,767 inc. 767 Montreal Conference 22,373 dec. 447 Nova Scotia Confere 9,540 dec. 372 New Brunswick Conference Newfoundland Conference. 8,165 inc. 145

Total 122,013 A net increase of 408. The number is on trial included in the above is 8,317.

4. sv:	NDAY SCH	OOLS.	
Teronto Conference, London Conference, Montreal Conf. Nova Scotia Conf. N. Brunswick Conf. Newfoundland Conf.	Schools	Teachers 4,824 5,730 2,369 1,291 1,119 823	Scholar 36,472 44,462 17,657 9,355 8,996 6,667
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Me address

of the social and n carries with him cerely pray that t ever attend him (whose devotion t and her honored respect and esteem ings in this life:

Brigus, August : P.S-We very m James . Tait, Esq

engaged for the tuition of our ch graduate of Mount ville, N.B., and school with such eff another from the trust we may obtain abilities.

TOME CAMI In our last issue

of the first two days day. The weather er days, consequently large, probably from Rev. B. Hills prea Rev. J. S. Addy at 3 we anticipated, was t as attendance was co er was as fine as it po it is estimated that present as on the Sab ably seven or eight th Ainley preached at 1 Taylor at 3 p. m. Ran at about 10 o'clock in continued all night. overcast and cold. were very good, consi the weather. Rev. ed at 11 a. m., and Re 3 p.m. Saturday wa The usual Love-feast At 10 o'clock, Rev. F. sident of the Associa closing discourse, after few remarks. He than tended for the good manifested, and truste sults would be long fel sidy, Supt. of the Berwed the closing prayer.

Although the weath greeable the most of ge attendance was fu casions. The diffe rell sustained. A lar sters were present, a Revs. Messrs. McMurra mith, Nicolson, Park . F. Huestis, Presiden Conference; Lockan W. Weddall, from rick Conference, who

At the annual meeting Leeting Association, be o'clock p.m., the follow cted for the ensuing President.-Rev. F. H. W. Vice-Pres.—1st, E. C. Fost Lockhart; 3rd, Rev. R. A Cassidy; 5th, Rev. Thos. B Secretary.-H. E. Jefferson Treasurer .- Edwin Nichols nmittee.—A. N. Bent, R.; Rev. R. McMurray, Me. Huestis, J. E. Hennigs, Richard Saunders, J. S.

Rev. Mr. Pickles at fir ection. As he had be veral years, he though uld bring new interest sary that the President mong the shareholders nected with the Asso nted to act another year sary for us to say ickles has proved himse position.—Berwick Sta

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MR. EDITOR.—On Monday last we were HOME AND FOREIGN ITEMS.

highly favored with a visit from the President of the General Conference; who - THE Portaguese Government have granted a concession for laying a telehas since 'his arrival in this colony, last graph cable between Lisbon, the Azores, reek, been greatly delighting and edifying and the United States. The maximum is hearers by his eloquent sermons and charge for messages will be two shillings ble addresses. Following the example of per word. The larger part of the capital has been secured. ur noble hearted friends in St. John's, Carbonear and Harbor Grace we held a

- The ex-Empress Eugenie has just purchased of Baron Sessler-Herzinger the Castle of Wasserburg, Upper Styria The Fund." The President was accompanied front contains 422 windows, and the buildto this place by his excellent and talented ing is over 400 years old. She will have travelling companion the Rev. Mr. Allen the ex-Khedive of Egypt as a neighbour, from Montreal, and Brethren Peach, if he succeeds in buying of Moritz Von Goodison, and Boyd; also the Hon. C. R. Bartmaun his Castle of Prank.

neeting for the purpose of getting assis-

tance for the "Relief and Extension

John's, all of whom took part in the pro-

Shenstone occupied the chair, and presid-

Many no doubt were drawn there by the

We do not attempt to describe his address;

per estimate of his piety, zeal, eloquence

one of the principle elements constituting

his greatness as by intuition evokes our

praise, and spontaneous admiration of the

man whom we shall always delight to

honor. We do not wonder at the extent

of the social and moral influence which he

carries with him everywhere. We sin-

cerely pray that the divine presence may

ever attend him and his amiable wife,

(whose devotion to the church of Christ

and her honored husband commands our

respect and esteem) in all their journey-

P.S-We very much regret the loss of

James S. Tait, Esq., B. Sc., who has been

engaged for the past two years in the

graduate of Mount Allison College, Sack-

ville, N.B., and he has managed the

THE CAMP MEETING.

present as on the Sabbath last year, prob-

ably seven or eight thousand. Rev. W. Ainley preached at 11 a. m., and Rev. J.

Taylor at 3 p. m. Rain commenced to fall

at about 10 o'clock in the evening, and

continued all night. Friday morning was

overcast and cold. The congregations were very good, considering the state of

the weather. Rev. J. Strothard preach-

ed at 11 a. m., and Rev. I. M. Mellish at

3 p.m. Saturday was also dull and cold.

The usual Love-feast was held at 9 a. m.

At 10 o'clock, Rev. F. H. W. Pickles, Pre-

few remarks. He thanked all who had at-

manifested, and trusted that the good re-

sults would be long felt. Rev. Mr. Cas-sidy, Supt. of the Berwick Circuit, offer-ed the closing prayer.

Although the weather was quite disa-

reeable the most of the time, the aver-

ge attendance was fully equal to former

sell sustained. A large number of min-

sters were present, among whom were Revs. Messrs. McMurray, R. Smith, T. W.

mith, Nicolson, Parker, G. O. Huestis,

F. Huestis, President of the Nova Sco-

Conference: Lockart, Gaetz, Morton,

W. Weddall, from the New Bruns-

ick Conference, who took part in the

At the annual meeting of the Camp ceting Association, held on Saturday at

p'clock p.m., the following officers were

Vice-Pres.—1st, E. C. Foster, Esq.; 2nd, Rev. Lockhart; 3rd, Rev. R. A. Temple; 4th, Rev. Cassidy; 5th, Rev. Thos. Rogers.

ev. Mr. Pickles at first declined re-

tion. As he had been President for

ral years, he thought that a change d bring new interest; but as it is ne-

ry that the President be chosen from

ected with the Association, he cond to act another year. It is scarcely

sary for us to say that Rev. Mr.

es has proved himself well fitted for

sition.—Berwick Star.

years, he thought that a change

the shareholders of the grounds,

he was the only clergyman thus

cted for the ensuing year :-

President.-Rev. F. H. W. Pickles.

scretary.-H. E. Jefferson, Esq.

reasurer. Edwin Nichols, Esq.

casions. The different services were

Brigus, August 29th., 1879.

ings in this life.

abilities.

- A DESPATCH from Basle, Switzerland, states that the sessions of the Geneceedings of the evening. Considering the absence of many of our people, who closed on Saturday and a farousell convice. are during the summer months employed in the fishery on the Labrador, the continuous and the fishery on the Labrador and the fishery of the Alliance was the appointgregation was very good. Our new and ment of a delegation, consisting of a prespacious Courch was nicely filled with a sident and vice-presidents, for the purpose respectable and attentive audience. Our esteem it and honored friend Father afford which the Austrian Government to afford pell of to the Protestants of Bohemia who are at present suffering under severé ed over the meeting with dignity and disabilities.

- The London "Times" has had 21 well known character of the Doctor, as a actions for libel brought against it since public speaker and orator, who well sus- 1872. In 14 cases the plaintiffs abandontained his reputation on this occasion | ed the action before the trial, and in four recovered no damages. Small verdicts were obtained in three cases.

only these who hear him-can form a pre-- The revival of the iron trade in Engand general ability as a christian minister land, which seems now to be certain, is a and public speaker. Much might be said hopeful sign. A London despatch states by way of eulogy in reference to Doctor that the Wigan Coal and Iron Company Douglas' great abilities, but feeling as- has made arrangements for starting ansured that such praise-though just and other blast furnace which has not been in deserving-would be distasteful to our use for three years. The company has highly honored President, we abstain received sufficient orders for pig iron to from any further comment on his distinguished talents, which so emmently quali- of the year, and decline to take further orfy him for the highest position the church | ders for delivering in 1879. Should this could give him. We would however like activity in the iron trade continue, other to say that his loving and gentle manner, trades may soon be expected to feel the so beautifully characteristic of the meek benefit of the improvement in business. and quiet spirit which adorns his life, as

- The London "Financier" says that owing to the expectation of a heavy drain of bullion, the expediency of advancing the selling price of gold coin is said to have been discussed at a meeting of the Bank Court. Such a step probably impends, but as the advance would not likely to exceed half-a-penny per ounce it would involve no real check on the ex-

- The Moscow journals relate an extraordinary escape of a young Nihilist girl named Gobleslawake, from the hands of the police. The latter had discovered the house in which she was concealed, and were about to make the arrest, when to their surprise they saw a balloon rising from the garden, containing the object of their search, and two men. They rapidtuition of our children. Mr. Tait is a ly disappeared for some unknown destination, leaving the gendarmes to gaze disconsolately after them.

school with such efficiency that we desire — A PARK of 20 acres, the gift of the Queen, has just been opened at Heywood, another from the same institution, and trust we may obtain a gentleman of like near Manchester, England. In 1873, Mr. Charles Newhouse, a wealthy inhabitant of that town, was killed through a railway. Queen, as Duchess of Lancaster, came in-In our last issue we noticed the services to possession of his estate. Her Majesty more favorable than it was the two form- form of a public park. was resolved that the gift should take the

er days, consequently the gatherings were - The advent of the Colorado beetle large, probably from one to two thousand. has created dismay among English farm-Rev. B. Hills preached at 11 a. m., and ers. An exchange says they are appear-Rev. J. S. Addy at 3 p. m. Thursday, as ing in country districts in battalions. It Rev. J. S. Addy at 3 p. m. Thursday, as is suggested that the insects or their ova we anticipated, was the great day, as far are carried across the Atlantic in the fodas attendance was concerned. The weath- der supplied to American ca tle. It is er was as fine as it possibly could be, and unfortunate that this visitation should have it is estimated that there was as many occurred at a time when the large export trade in hay has commenced between the Province of Quebec and England The danger is perhaps exaggerated by old country farmers, who fear the profits from their hay crops will suffer from lower prices.

- THE "Financier" announces that the steamer Faraday, which eight or ten days ago lost the new French cable in 2.400 fathoms of water, has just held direct communication with the cable constructors. The communication was that the steamer Germanic, from Queenstown, Ausident of the Association, preached the closing discourse, after which he made a all well aboard. As the communication from the Faraday makes no direct refertended for the good order and interest ence to her own situation, the inference is she retraced her course and picked up the cable at the shallower end.

- A DESPATCH from Durban says that cavalry reconnoissance has blown us Cetewayo's powder magazine, ten miles from his new kraal. Messengers from Cete-wayo met Wolseley on the 12th of August, saying the King was willing to submit and pay taxes, but the country must be cleared of British soldiers. Messengers were informed that Cetewayo was no longer King, and he must surrender un-conditionally.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The schooner E. Goodwin, Isaac Goodwin, master, from Yarmouth for Sydney, C. B., in ballast, ran ashore at Jeddore Ledges on the 1st September, and became a total loss. Crew saved. The E. G. was launched in 1873, was 68 tons register, and was owned by the master. Insured for \$2,000 in the Oriental Office, Yarmouth.

mittee .- A. N. Bent, R. Collins, S. Bishor s.; Rev. R. McMurray, Messrs. J. A. Halliday The steamer Carroll, which left this Huestis, J. E. Hennigar, L. Best, C. L. Richard Saunders, J. S. McNeil, Hennigar port for Boston on Saturday, had 270

During a heavy thunder storm at Economy, the house occupied by Wm. Austin was struck by lightning and badly damaged. Mr. Austin had one of his legs hurt, and Mrs. Austin was severely injured.-While the schr. Arcola was entering Port Hawkesbury on Wednesday morning, Capt. McPherson, was struck by lightning and knocked from the wheel. At the same time one of the sailors was thrown upon the deck, but neither were seriously injured.

house of Mr. John Blanchard and Mr. John Davis, Truro, and threw a quantity of offensive substance into the front rooms of each place. The cause of such an outrage is not positively known; but

we understand that Mrs. Blanchard and Mrs. Davis were mainly instrumental in procuring the conviction of two rumsellers on the previous Tuesday, and many people not unnaturally connect the two circumstances. If these are the weapons which are to be used in defence of the liquor-traffic, we venture to say that there who employ them will come to grief pretty soon, if there is any pluck in the Christian and temperance people of this town. We are glad to note that the Mayor has promptly offered a reward of \$100 for

such information as will lead to the dis-

covery and conviction of the offenders .-

Truro Guardian. Not within the recollection of the oldest resident have there been more favourable prospects of a beautiful barvest in Antigonish County than this season. The grain crops, particularly wheat, throughout the county; are certainly unsurpassable, and the crop of hay, although not up to years immediately preceding, is an

The workmen of the General Mining taw the required. Association, at the Sydney Mines, presented an address to Dr. McLartney, on the occasion of his removal from his position as resident physician, which he has filled for the past 17 years.

Two American built cars have arrived it St. John, for the Western Counties 11 s.m. Brunswick St. Railway. They will be taken to Digby by water. They cost \$3275 each, and the duty on each is something over \$800.

Last week Mr. James E. Bares, of Liv. erpool, visited the scene of the recently discoved gold lead, about 14 miles from Milton, on the Annapolis Road, and in one hour collected specimens of quartz estimated to contain \$10 worth of gold. Operations will be commenced immedi-

On Friday evening last the house of Dr. McFatridge, on Gottingen St., Halifax, was placed in great danger of being destroyed by fire. A lamp burst, it appears, and the lighted wick caught the swimming oil, this then extended to the carpet, when fortunately it was discovered, and by the aid of another piece of carpet the flames were smothered.

Lunenburg is not usually classed among our fruit growing counties; nevertheiess some very creditable efforts in this line are being made. We have received by mail from an esteemed correspondent at Bridgewater, what was, when it started on its journey, a splendid peach, a specimen of a quantity grown in the open air by Mr. Simeon Hebb. As the peach had suffered in the mail bags we had not the pleasure of seeing it in all its beauty, but enough remained to testify to Mr. Hebb's success. The fact that fine peaches have been grown in Lunenburg, in the open air, with very little care, should encourof the first two days, Monday and Tues- intimated her wish to present the estate to age the farmers of that section to greater day. The weather on Wednesday was the town, and after some deliberation it efforts at fruit growing. We are assured that grapes are being grown by a number Church, by the Rev. George M. Armstrong, Rector, of Lunenburg farmers, with abundant success .- Chron.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Mr. James Flewelling, aged 28, married, belonging to St. Martin's, N. B., was killed in the woods on Thursday, through the bursting of a gun. He accompanied a man named Powers to the woods to look for a cow, the latter having a breech loading gun with him. Mr. Flewelling fired at a wood-pecker, when the gun exploded and a large piece of the barrel striking Mr. F., smashed in his skull, and he died in two hours.

Mrs Polly Dunfield, aged 103, died at Penobsquis, N. B., on Saturday.

The general sales of the Crown Lands, which were last year under licenses that had not been renewed, took place at Fredericton Sept. 4th. There was quite a large attendance of lumbermen, among whom we noticed Messrs. Alex. Gibson, John Fairley and William Richards. One hundred and sixty-seven miles of land at \$8 per mile were disposed of.

Capt. Grant has received a letter from Baltimore informing him that the body of his son, Capt. Wm. H. Grant was washed ashore last week near the place where he was drowned. An inquest was held and the remains appropriately interred.

The following is the statement of the St John branch of the Dominion Savings Bank for August last :-Deposits...... \$79.978 00

Stock 8,000 00 Withdrawa's 70.426 36 Withdrawa's.....

THE N. B, &C. RAILBOAD has ordered 2,000 tons more steel rails, which, with those already on hand, will suffice to lay the read all the way from Debec to Mc-Adam. The rails, in fair condition, which are now on this section will be used on other parts of the road and thus the whole line will be placed in very good running order.

There has been talk during the past week or two of several local shipbuilding enterprises, to be carried on during the coming winter at Moncton. The Railway men in the town were talking of building a vessel, it is said, of 400 or 500 tons, to be owned altogether by employes. Driver Tait and conductor McQuarry were interested in this proposed enterprise. Mr. Robt. Murphy, a ship carpenter, proposed to build at Lewisville, but it is said has given up the idea, partially at least; and Mr John Murray, another ship carpenter, is. we believe, about to issue the prospectus for a schooner of about 200 tons, to be built at the old Cochran vard. Lewis ville The efforts of these parties are most commendable, and it would be very desirable in the interests of the town that one or more vessels should be built every winter,

In St. John, Judge Palmer, has refused another nisi for a certiorari in the case of Samuel Whitebone, who appealed from the decision of the city police magistrate. who fined him for selling lager been, which the chief of police claimed was spirituous liquor: without license. Whitebone paid his fine and will take out a license, and the other dealers will do likewise. This decision will compel them to close and open their stores at the same hours as the other liquor dealers.

The Miramichi papers pay warm tribute to the memory of the late Ward- Commentaries, Bible Dictionaries en. The Advance says :- "It is seldom that any man's death causes such general regret in the community in which he liveldesigned to aid Ministers and Salokath S hool ed as that of Charles F. Bourne. If public manifestations of sorrow and regret now in stock and about to arrive suitable for conare fitted to console those on whom such bereavements fall most heavily, the family Sabbath School Libraries. and immediate friends of the deceased Our supply of entleman are assured that so man has died in Nathumberland for many years who has been so deeply and generally

drews, N. B. from St. Stophen, was boarded by a Custom official, who seized six average yield.

Reports from Cape Breton say the codfishery of late has been excellent. The
mackeral catch is powerall round the mackeral catch is poor all round the mate thought if he entered them before

PREACHERS' PLAN HALIFAX AND DARTMOUTH.

SUNDAY, Sept. 14, 1879.

Rev. I, M. Mellish Rev. S. F. Huestis Rev. I. M. Mehish
Hayan, Grafton St., 7p. m
Rev. S. B. Dunn Rev. W. H. Eyans Il p. m. Kaye St. 7 p.m. Rev. E. R. Brunyate lla.m. Charles St.

Rev. S. B. Dunn. Rev. S. F. Huestis. Dr. Woodbury BEECH STREET 3.30 p.m. Rev. W. H. Evans.

11 a m Dartmouth 7 p m specification of the works to be done, can be seen at the Resident Engineer's office, at St. Anne, on and after SATURDAY THE 27th DAY QF SEP-Dartmouth

Rev. I. M. Mellish Preachers' Meeting every Monday Morning at Brunswick St. Church, at 10 o'clock.

MARRIED

At the Mission House, Welsford, on the 22nd ult., by the Rev. A. E. LePage, James W. Rusel, to Margaret J. Kerr, both of the Parish of

On the 2nd inst., at the Methodist Chuch, Canning, by the Rev. James Strothard, William H. Fellows, Esq., of Canning, to Mrs. Jane O. Nichols, of Sheffields Mills, Kings Co,

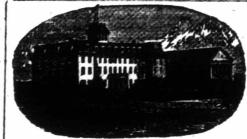
At Somerset, Kings Co., on 2nd inst., by Rev. J. Cassidy, assisted by the Rev. J. S. Addy, Silas Bishop, Esq., to Mrs. Jane A. Lucas, of Weston. At the Methodist Parsonage, Advocate Harbor, August 23rd, by the Rev. C. W. Swallow, A.B., Charles Atkinson, of Apple River, to Annie Robinson, of Frazerville. At Brunswick Street Church, on the oth inst.,

by the Rev. S. F. Huestis, Capt. Jas. H. Smeltzer, to Miss Emma S. Mader, of Mahone Bay, N.S. On Thursday, 4th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, Gibson, N.B., by the Rev. M. R. Knight, A.B., Maude M., eldest daughter of P. A. Logan, Esq., to Frank N. Risteen, all of Gibson. assisted by the Rev. Joseph Smith, Rector of Petersville, Rev. George B. Johnson, Wesleyan Minister, Port Hood, C.B., to Alice E. B., daughter of William Seely, Esq., Dominion Auditor for New Brunswick.

DIED

On May 31st at her father's residence Saxon St., Cornwallis, of consumption, Mary Eliza, third daughter of Adam Burgoyne, in the 16th year of her age.

At Granville, Annapolis Co., N. S., Sept. 5th, of water on the brain, Frederick Botterell, aged 13 months, son of John F. and Emma Bent — Newfoundland papers please copy.



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DROVINCIAL SEPT. 1879.

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reaching the part of destand a it was all METHODIST BOOK ROOM.



Saint Anne, Ottawa River.

Notice to Contractors.

EALED TENDERS addressed to the Secretary of Public Works, and endorsed "Tender for Canal and Lock at St. Anne," will be received at this office until the arrival of the Eastern and Western mails on FRIDAY the light DAY OF Rev. W. H. Evans and the formation of approaches to it on the land-bourg St. 7 p.m. ward side of the present Lock at St. Anne. A map of the locality, together with plans and specification of the works to be done, can be seen

> TEMBER next, at either of which places printed forms of Tender can be obtained. Contractors are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and—in the case of firms, except there are attached the actual signatures, the nature of the occupation and residence of each member of the same; and further an accepted Bank cheque for the sum of \$2,000 must accompany the Tender, which sum shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into

> contract for the works at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted.
>
> The cheque thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted. For the due fulfilment of the contract, satisfactory security will be required by the deposit of money to the amount of five per cent, on the bulk sum of the contract; of which the sum sent in with

the Tender will be considered a part. Ninety per cent only of the progress estimates will be paid until the completion of the work.

To each Tender must be attached the actual signatures of two responsible and solvent persons, residents of the Dominion, willing to become sureties for the carrying out of these conditions, as well as the due performance of the works embraced in the

This department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Department of Railway and Canals,)

Ottawa, 29th August, 1879.

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REGULAR WINTER SESSION

Commences October 23rd, 1879.

For copies of "Annual Announcement," or any information, address

J. F. BLACK, M.D.; Register of Faculty, Halifax Medical College, 47 Granville St., Halifax, Nova Scotin. **SEPTEMBER 28, 1879.**

REVIEW.

The teacher will have observed that the Lessons for the past three months have been selected from the Epistles in the order in which they are found in our New Testament, Varied as these Lessons have been, they have an inner unity which we seek to bring out in this Review. The word "CERISTIAN" is endorsed upon the whole scries, and we propose to unfold this unity and utilize the studies of the past by considering the Christian in relation to God, to himself, to others, and to the future. The Lessons which pertain to the subject of each paragraph are stated at its head, and the Lesson-notes of previous months, as well as the passages, should be carefully re-read by the teacher. The most striking portion is selected for our present treatment; a few sentences are given to recall previous teaching, and many questions are interspersed to be answered by the scholars, in order that they also may refresh their memories as to the subjects which have been brought before them. As each Lesson is under chapter in question, and the scholars, with Testaments open, should be encouraged to read the verses in which the answers to the questions will be found.

LESSON.

I. The Christian in relation to God .-Lesson for July 6, Rom. 5: for July 13, Rom. 8: 24-39. The Christian religion, in the heart as in the world, begins with God. Its origin is in the love of God. How does the apostle contrast the love of God with any love known amongst men? man sick in sin, for sin, and without any power to deliver himself from sin. By whom was the love of God made manifest ? v. 8. The sinner in his deep poverty receives Jesus, and Jesus receives him. Then wealth is poured into the lap of poverty. Can you mention some of the gifts which God bestows upon the sinner? Rom. 5: 1-5. What parable spoken by Jesus illustrates this passage from pover-ty to wealth? Thus the sinner becomes the christian. The present and the future are changed to him. In the midst of the confusion and conflict of the world, he trusts in the providence of God, Rom 8: 28. What similitude illustrates this working together for good? (The machinery of a factory.) The christian has many struggles, but he finds a great Helper. Who? Rom. 8: 26. How do you illustrate the "brase, " helpeth our infirmi-When does the Holy Spirit help the Christian most? For the present there is help, for the future there is hope, When will that hope be re-Having and hoping, the christian exults

11. The Liristian in relation to himself. -Lesson for August 3, 2 Cor. 5: 10 21; for August 10, Gal. 5: 22 to 6: 10: for August 24, Phil. 2: 1-16. A christian's duty to himself is to receive the grace of God and obey the Word of God, that a will pass over the bodies of the dead in God and obey the Word of God, that a godly character may be formed in him and be manifest to others. What is the meaning of "manifest?" The true character must bear the exposure to a threefold light: what? 2 Cor. 5: 10, 11. Happy is that man who can humbly rejoice that his character will bear the loving light of God's knowledge, will claim the approval of the consciences of men, and will be accepted by the clemency of the final Judge. The characteristics of a man's inward experience are like the roots of a tree, out of sight; but they will be known by his actions, as a tree is known by its fruits. Where is the lesson found by which this truth is illustrated? Gal. 5: 22. What in the heart of man corresponds to the sap within the tree? Mention some of the fruits of the Spirit. But the christian man in thinking about what he ought to be, both in heart and life, sets before himself a great example. Who? Can you remember any passage which we have read in which this is stated? Phil. 2:5. What was the emotion chiefly manifestsd by Jesus in his redeeming work? What are the dispositions most like Jesus? The christian seeks to have a character that will bear manifestation, to be filled with the fruits of the Spirit, and to have the mind which was in

III. The Christian in his relation to others.-Lesson for August 31, Col. 3: 12-25; for July 20, 1 Cor. 13: for September 14, 1 Tim. 6: 6-20; for August 17, Ephes. 6: 10-20; for September 21, Titus 2: 11 to 3: 9. The christian, bcfore he goes out into the world, must make up his mind to wear the garments which the good Lord provides for him. Read the catalogue of them, Col. 3: 12, 13. Christians must wear them every day, because they are the Lord's children, separate unto him, and beloved by him. Every one should wear them, parents and shildren, masters and servants. How will children behave who put on these garments? Col. 3: 20. What garment is spoken of as that which must cover all, bind all, and make all perfect? Col. 3: 14. This "over-all" is of so much importance, that we find a whole chapter devoted to a description of it? Which? 1 Cor. 13. What gifts or talents are mentioned in that chapter? Christians need this garment to make them perfect. Then the apostle mentions several features of a worthy character. What are they? I Cor. 13: 2, 3. Faith, fortitude, and beneficence are not perfect without love. Into this garment, every thread of what men deem lovely is woven. What does St. Paul say about the permanence of love? 1 Opr. 13: 8. We shall wear this ger, because danger comes in many garment in the skies, and may well be various ways. If it be at night, the do rs content to wear it among men. Now we are locked and bolted, lest "thieves should must see the christian in s more active re- enter in and steal." Danger from fire presentation of his character, 1 Tim. 6: should keep all alert and careful to pre-6-20. Worldly men are restless, dissatistic vent it from breaking out. In some places fied, ambitions. What of the true chris- and time, men have ever to be watchful tian? Worldly men are keen in the pur- because of danger from floods of water suit of wealth, love it, trust it, and are which would sweep away and destroy life proud of it. Can you remember some il. and goods alike. Then, too, there are

christian stand out in contrast with other men. Then he is always and everywhere against sin and Satan, and a faithful witness for Jesus, 1 Tim. 6: 12. Another Lesson teaches us how the good soldier of Jesus will prepare for the conflict, by putting on the whole armour of God. From what chapter was that Lesson taken? Ephs. 6: 10 20. What is the girdle? the breastplate? the sandals? the shield? the sword? the helmet? Then the christian in the world, contented, covetous only of goodness, faithful in his witness for Christ, a good soldier of Jesus, equipped with the whole armour of God, has need to have the true spirit of a soidier. He must be content to borrow his power. From whom? In what way? Ephes.

" Satan trembles when he sees The weakest saint upon his knees."

Hitherto we have seen the christian in contrast with men of the world, and in conflict with the evil that is in the world. Our last Lesson (September 21, Titus 2: 11 to 3: 9) exhibits him as one who, " as review, reference should be made to the far as lieth" in him, will "live peaceably with all men." He seeks to enrich society by the worth of his personal character. There are some things in respect to which he exerc ses constant self-denial. What are they? Titus 2: 12. There are other things which are the objects of his perse-vering efforts. What? How does the christian citizen show his regard for public law? Titus 3: 1, 2. But he shows himself a worthy member of society by obedience, not only to the laws of man, but in his loyalty to a law written in his heart,—the law of love. How does this Rom. 5: 7, 8. The love of God finds a affect his behaviour towards others? Titus 3: 2, 3. Whence does he derive his motives for such a conduct of his life? The grace of God about him, the example of Christ before him, the power of the Spirit within him, furnish him with high principles of action. Find the verses which refer to these subjects. (Titus 2: 13, 3:

IV. A Christian's relation to the future. -Lesson for July 27, 1 Cor. 15: 47-58; Lesson for September 7, 1 Thess. 4: 13-18, v. 1-10. When do men sleep? But sleep is used in Scripture to represent a sad event in human life: what? But as the christian looks forward to the future, he sees a light beyond the darkness, like the breaking of the dawn in the early morning. It springs from a tomb in a garden, from the mouth of which the stone has been rolled away. Who has slept there? When did he rise? What has his resurrection to do with ours? 1 Thess. 4: 14. Illustrate this connection by what we have read of the first fruits and the harvest; the head and the members. But the light from the Saviour's tomb broadens, stretches over many years, perhaps thousands, and finds its noon in a great event which will then come to pass. What is it? 1 Thess. 4: 16. Describe the chief features of that great event, How will the sound of the trampet Christ, as one had already passed upon their souls: what? Whose person will furnish the pattern of this great change? They shall bear the image of the heavenly; they shall dwell in bodies made like unto the glorious body of Jesus Christ. A chistian meets this light, loves it, lives in it. But the daylight brings its duties, 1 Thess. 5: 8; 1 Cor. 15: 58. The christian must be a sentinel. In what respects? What armour must be wear? He must be a labourer. What is his work? As we have read in another Lesson, he must eow to the Spirit, that of the Spirit he may reap life everlasting." In all these particulars, the christian man is a great contrast to one who has not received Christ. Darkness surrounds him. What similitude sets forth the terror of the Lord's coming to such a man? So we are warned, "Be ye therefore ready also."

LIGHT ON THE GOLDEN TEXT. Psalm 127: 1.—"Except the Lord build the house, they labour in vain that build it; except the Lord keep the city, the watchman waketh but in vain."

This Psalm is ascribed to Solomon, The greatest achievement of his reign was the building of the house of God, and he knew that he could not accomplish that object without the will and help of God. So his father, David, told him, when he commanded him to build the house, Now, my son, the Lord be with thee; and prosper thou, and build the house of the Lord thy God Only the Lord give thee wisdom and understanding." Chron. 22: 11, 12. The "city" of the text is Jerusalem, which was kept in peace during the whole time in which the temple was being erected, according to the promise made by the lips of dying David, 1 Chron. 22: 9.

The great lesson of the verse is this, that without the blessing, help, and providence of God, all human effort is vain. This is true of all human enterprises; so commit thy way unto the Lord, and he shall direct thy steps." It is most true of the building up of a Christian life, and of guardianship over it. "If God be for us, who can be against us?" All things work together for good to them that love

HOW TO BE SAFE.

Psalm 127: 1.-" Except the Lord keep the city, the watchman waketh but in vain."

I. About danger.—There are many ways in which men try to guard against dan-

ice? 1 Tim. 6: 9, 10. But the christian | are at war with each other and seek to do covets to be rich towards God; how? In all the hurt in their power. Watchmen christian experience; how? Towards keep a constant lookout that the city be others; how? 1 Tim. 6: 11. So will the not destroyed by the fire and sword of their foes. It is well to do all in our power to guard against danger of every sort. to be a brave soldier of Jesus, fighting Yet often the care, and skill, and means of every kind fail. The most watchful may be surprised, the greatest strength and care may not be enough. For sure defence, there is but-

II. One source of safety -This is God alone. He knows all things, and can tell where and whence to look for danger. He sees all things, for his eye never slumbers and never sleeps. His power can withstand and turn aside every foe and every danger. So if we would be ever, and quite. safe, it is to him we must look, and in him we must trust. Does this mean that we should not do all we can to keep ourselves safe? No. He will help us to use our strength and care aright, if with our own best work, our trust be in him. The king of Syria once sent a great army against Israel; they knew not of his coming, nor where the danger lay. But God sent his servant Elisha to warn the king of Israel, and he sent to "the place where the Syrians were coming," and "saved himself there not once nor twice." God guards his people from danger.

III. What makes man's care vain .- It is not having God's blessing on it. With that all is well. Without it, nothing is sure ; the strongest and wisest will miss their way. With his help and care, the feeblest is safe. The land, the city, the home, the heart, guarded by God, is safe from harm. He can bring the counsels of the wicked to maught. The subtlety and the malice of our greatest foe are nothing in his sight. Who is our greatest foe? Does any little one here fear what is before him? Is there a timid child without father or mother near to guard and comfort and save? Fear not, little one, your heaven. ly Father knoweth your need, and will keep in safety each one who trusts in him. SECTION VI.—QUESTION 18.

Q. Has not our Lord given us another important precept, founded upon our love to our neighbour?

A. Another important precept, founded upon our love to our neighbour, given us by our Lord, is,-Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them: for this is the law and the pro-

STORY FOR LITTLE FOLKS.

BY S. ANNIE FROST.

NO BABY.

"OH! how I do hate to stay in the house all this long, pleasant afternoon, taking care of the baby! I just wish we hadn't any baby!"

Meta Clayton, as she said this, jogged the cradle with an impatient touch, hoping the little blue-eyed mite in it would turn over again and go to sleep. But babies, as a rule, are not to be driven to sleep; the gentlest of all coaxing is needed to make them take a trip to the land of dreams, and little Charlie Clayton would not yield to the jerking motion of his cradle. He crowed and stretched out his ltttle arms to be taken up, and as he laughed he showed two little pearls of teeth that, only a you can for the doctor." few days before, Meta had thought the prettiest things in the world.

impatiently.

"Do. lie still," said Meta; "if you won't go to sleep, you naughty baby, lie still till I finish my doll's apron."

"Goo, goo, giggew, giggew," persistd Charlie.

"Lie still till I finish my apren." Charlie's lip quivered, and his great blue eyes filled with tears. Meta sewed

"You are just the pest of my life." she said, jerking the cradle to and fro. till Charlie's pretty head really seemed in danger of rolling off his fat, white to show the two tiny pearls again. shoulders. "All the girls have gone over to the three-acre lot for wildflowers, and mother had to wait until Saturday afternoon to go down to the village; so, after being in school all the smile that seemed to say Charlie saw week, I've got to stay at home and take the angles. care of you for holiday. Do be still! Stop crying!"

But Charlie would not stop. He and have his clothes smoothed nicely. He wanted Meta to put away her sewing and shake his rattle, and play bopeep, and let him pull her hair, and be the loving, gentle sister he loved so dearly.

Poor little Charlie. He didn't know that Meta wanted to pick wild-flowers on the three-acre lot. He didn't know that his weary widowed mother, after sewing steadily all the long, bright, week, had left him for a few hours to take home the work and get money to buy food and clothing for her fatherless

Charlie did not know these things; but Meta did. She knew well that her mother's work was doubled in order that she might go to school, and have some recreation in play-hours. She knew well that many nights, after she and Charlie were fast asleep, that loving mother sewed till midnight, that comforts might be provided for them.

She was not a very selfish or a very naughty little girl, but on this particular afternoon she had wanted very much to join her little school-mates in their search for the early wild-flowers.

lustrations of the dangers of such avar- sometimes sad days of danger, when men his sister's knee, and walked up and otherwise be enjoyed."

down the floor with hasty steps, and the more Meta tried to force him to be good, the louder he cried, till he really seem. ed the cross, horrid boy she called him.

Mrs. Clayton knew how much her little girl had wished to go out in the bright May sunshine, and it had grieved her to be obliged to detain her at home to care for Charlie. She was very glad to meet a neighbor in a comfortable buggy, who offered her a seat and ride to the village.

"I am only going to the post-office, so I can bring you home again," said her friend.

"How glad Meta will be!" thought. her mother. "She will have three hours' play in the three acre lot, after

Her mind was full of her little daughters' pleasure as she thanked ner neighbor, and opened the gate of her little garden. Through the window she could hear the cries of her baby, and then surprised and grieved, she heard Meta's voice saying in loud, angry

"Do be quiet, you little pest. Stop your noise! I wish we had no baby You are the plague of my life!"

"Meta! Give Charlie to me. You can go now, my daughter."

Meta's face grew crimson. mother had spoken no word of blame, but the grave voice, the sad face, were a worse reproach than the most violent scolding. She was glad to find her hat and hurry away, seeing Charlie sobbing yet, but comforted already in her mother's gentle care.

"I don't care, he was cross," she said, hastening through the shady lanes.

But she did care. She knew that her own ugly temper had made Charlie cross, and all the pleasure was gone from her that afternoon. She know that there would have been great enjoyment in her unexpected holiday if her mother had come home and found her trying to make Charlie happy; but now the recolection of her mother's grave face made her uneasy and miserable all the afternoon.

She was glad when bed-time came, she was glad when bed-time came, and she could go to her own little room us, it having proved very unsatisfactory both to and sleep. It was very early in the morning when her mother called her.

" Meta dress quickly, and run to the village for Dr. Lee. Charlie has been sick all night, and he is getting worse." Sick! Charlie sick! Meta could scarcely dress herselt for the fear her mother's words wakened in her. Her darling little blue-eyed brother very sick! If

he should die! Oh! how bitterly she repented of the wicked wishes-she had uttered as also looked as Charlie's pale face and dull eves.

cheek, "will he die?" "I cannot tell, Meta. I am afraid he

has scarlet fever. It has been so bad in the neighborhood, that I was fearful he would catch it. Go as quickly as

There was no need of words to hurry Meta's steps. It seemed as if the vill-"Agoo, agoo, giggey," said Charlie, age was never so far away. The doctor was at home, and taking Meta into his carriage, came at once to Charlie.

But God had called Charlie to heaven. For two days, the doctor, mother, and conscience-stricken sister tried to win him back to health again. Meta could not rest. She waited faithfully upon her mother, and by every loving word tried to make Charlie smile in her face. as he had smiled from his cradle, just once more. It seemed to her that her heart would break if the dull blue eves never looked lovingly into her face again; if the red lips never parted laughingly

But Charlie was too sick to laugh or play. He could only moan and sleep heavily, till the soft blue eyes closed in death, and the lips were set in the sweet

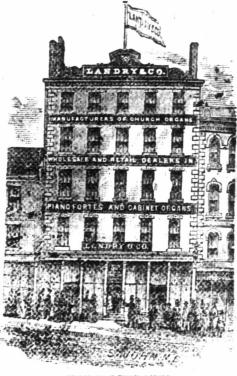
There is no baby now at Clayton's. Meta can play all the long Saturday afternoons, and no crowing voice from wanted to be taken out of his hot cradle the cradle interupts the sewing for her doll. But till she is an old woman, Meta can never cease to grieve for the wicked wish she made when Charlie was left for a few short hours in

NOT ALL EXCLUDED.

"When Samuel Johnson, the literarv autocrat of London in the last century, had been shown over a handsome mansion, he remarked, 'All this excludes only one evil-poverty.' Trou. ble, sorrow, affliction, death, are not kept off by wealth. But Mr. Johnson's remarks contained only half the truth. Wealth brings also troubles from which the poor are free. It has its own annovances and inconveniences which are not seen in the eager pursuit. The contemplation of these may nourish contentment in those who are not wealthy. Wealth means care. Riches have wings, and they need to be constantly watched. This care takes time and thought which might be better used on other objects. It grows as wealth increases. It is apt to encroach upon the Sabbath, and invade the sanctuary. So poor little Charlie was jerked out It interferes with the social and of his cradle and jogged impatiently on intellectual pleasures which might No Duty on Church Bell

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A convenient, palatable Unalterable by time; Harmloss, though used be discontinued at any ti Which would induce an Strengthen digestion; Promote assimilation;

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Strengthen the nerves at Enable the subject to suc And sufficiently economic All this has been indi success of the work is c edies for chronic organic of perties to which no oth

ABSTRACT

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By increasing Nervous and Muscular Vigor, 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.

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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 demon-

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

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Ingredients as may be required. IT RESTORES TONE to the nerves. IT GIVES POWER of endurance and of con-

centration 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 unless afflicted with some disease involving ABSOLUTE ORGANIC LOSS, it will sust on the system 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 follows the directions. FELLOWS' HYPOPHOSPHITES.

INCEPTION. The experiments which perfected this prepara tion occupied many months, and were instituted

with a view to curing that insidious disease, TUBERCULAR COMPONERSON. ad in order to supply the deficiencies in Hypothing ing into them you find the stems far ing will prevent rusting, and most leaks phosphites already in use; for, although nature was correct as to theory, their preparations were, owing to their imperfect organization, found

wanting in practice. While they caused the formation of fat and gererated heat, they did not improve the blood. The tonic effect upon the nerves and muscles was, citibed, and, owing to their diluted state, it volving large doses, they were also too expensive.

The desiderata sought by Mr. Fellows, were: A convenient, palatable remedy;

Unalterable by time; Harmloss, though used continuously, yet might discontinued at any time without any ill effect Which would induce an appetite;

Strengthen digestion; Promote assimilation;

Create healthy blood; Strengthen the nerves and muscles; Enable the subject to successfully combat disease;

And sufficiently economical for all. All this has been indisputably attained. The sucess of the work is complete; and Fellows' Typophosphites stands foremost amongst the remedies for chronic organic diseases, possessing properties to which no other medicines has ever

ABSTRACT EFFECTS.

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

Being then, a tonic of the nervous and circulatory system, it follows that, when there is a demand for extrrordinary exartion, its use is invaluable, since it supplies the waste through the circulation, and ustains the general system.

At no period of life is watchful care over the functions of the brain more requisite tdan during the acquisition of knowledge by the youth: plodling, persevering study requires a store of vigorous bervous force, or the child may sink under the nental toil.

Stern necessity may compel the student to strain is powers beyond the dictates of prudence, and he early promise of excellence may be blighted

To such we recommend Fellows' Hypophosphites will not only restore the sinking patient, but it ill enable the toiling student to preserve his men-l and nervous standard without detriment. Note-Be suspicious of persons who recomme

y other article as "just as good" though best ga similar name, and of those who offer Lo eaper priced article. Note.—It is only the Independent, well-posted unselfish Physicians who can afford to probe this remedy. Experience has proved this te highest class medical men in every large city, here it is known, recommend it.

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erry Davis & Son & Lawrence 377 St. Paul Street, Montreal, P.Q. have immediate attention.



THE PREACHER'S WIFE.

Oh think 'tis not without a tear. I from my hustand part, For although I bid him God's speed, It is with an aching heart. For very sad and lonely To me is the Sabbath day, And very desolate looks my home, When my husband is away.

But I know the sacred promise, That " they as stars shall shine." Who many turn from wickedness. To seek the life divine. And I know that God has given to each, A work for him to do, So I ask for grace to give them up, And make them workmen true.

Then he turns my tears to gladness, My mournfulness to joy, That He will in His service, My dearest ones employ. And although I cannot go forth, To labour for the Lord, It will displace or wash out tuberculous matter, I'll gladly lend my loved ones. To earn the bright reward.

CAROLINE ELING.

MRS. JANET SCOTT.

OBITTARY.

At Middle Musquodoboit, on Sunday, July 24th, Sister Scott, entered into rest. tian. For her death had no terrors. Jesus was at the dying bed and after much suffering she quietly fell asleep in confi-dence and faith. Such deaths we feel assured are under the special direction of the Lord. " Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints." He who lights the lamp-alone has the right to

extinguish it. Sometimes God removes his children in kindness to themselves. They are taken from the evil to come. The storm of suffering was gathering and prolonged life meant prolonged agonies too awful to gaze on, but God in his mercy removed his servant to the covert of an unseen and peaceful clime. She rests—the journey is finished -the storm weathered-the battle fought -the victory won. Looking forward to a happy resurrection we committed her body to the ground on Tuesday the 26th. Her WM. G. LANE. record is on high.

LONDON LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

London, August 29, 1879. The importance to the American farmer of all intelligence concerning the prospects of food supplies in the great English market will, I think, make interesting some observations recently made in an extended tour through the sun, or turned bottom upwards across agricultural districts of that country.

I observed that wheats carry themselves well to the eye; but upon walkbetween, and little burdened by broad flag, which, though a danger in tempestuous weather, is a source of nourishment for both straw and ear; the ears are short and light, with defec tive spikelets at the base. The profusion of annual and other weeds must detract greatly from the possible yield; and probably not a fourth of the fields can produce an average. But as some crops are only now in bloom, and the grain in the most forward still in the state of white milk, it is yet too early to prognosticate what the weather may accomplish toward filling the ear with plump berries. Against the prospect of a good yield in proportion to the insufficient plant are these three considations. The time for flowering is unseasonably late, making it likely that the five or six weeks usually occupied in furnishing the ear with grains and duly filling and hardening them may be curtailed; the probable effect of a hot time would be to hurry the ripening, seeing that the roots which might otherwise have sustained and prolonged the green and growing condition of the plant, were prevented by the wet spring and summer from going down sufficiently deep into the soil, and lastly, in case of cool and wet weather between this and harvest, the ripening would be still more unfavorable—a satisfactory filling of the ear principally depending on high temperature, when the plant is well rooted and able to supply the nutriment which the sun can cause to be assimilated and concentrated in the grain.

Artificial and other manures have been so washed out of the soil that their effect in corn producing will be little realizable in the present season. I learn, however, that on the farm near Saubridgeworth which Mr. John Prout has cropped for many years in succession with white corn, selling off the straw, as well as the corn, by auction, each year, the wheats and barleys are again heavy, the greatest crops being those of rivet or horned wheat. This successful result is due to deep tillage by the steam plough, in conjunction with a plentiful application of phosphatic and ammoniacal manure.

The same inclement season which has left all the orcnards melancholy with the absence of fruit has refused luxuriant growth to the crops, and at the same time developed every possible form of smothering and devouring weeds. Hoeing and hand-weeding have been of little practical use for months, and farmers declare that weeds cut up in the morning have 100ted again before the hoemen were out of the field.

It is a mystery how the occupiers of these corn farms, rented at what mixed | fruit will not settle. Bake in a slow oven.

husbandry farmers would think moderate figures, can go on under existing conditions. Indeed there are many indications that numbers of tenants will not be able to pay their rents. What shall they do? Will advisers recommend them to try milk cans for London—a trade which many dairy farmers already find overdone? Some of the schemes contrived for farmers beaten by seasons and foreign competition are more benevolent than businesslike, more theoretical than available in actual practice. Minor productions of the farm must always remain limited; and it would be as idle, for example, to recommend the Roothing farmers to give up corn and raise butter and eggs as to urge that they should turn their attention to cucumbers because a clever man at Broomfield, near Chelmsford, cuts and send to Covent-garden 3000 per week of the longest, straitest, and most tender fleshed of these cool, juicy relishes that are sold in London.

HOME TOPICS.

BARE FLOORS-BLESS THEM!

that is, when they are clean, and I don't have to do the scrubbing myself. I do like clean bare floors in summer, especially when I am a little girl with bare feet-well, they should be swept in the direction of the grain of the wood. Of course this takes all the dust out more thoroughly, as all of the little cracks in the wood, as well as the long cracks between the boards run that way. When the boards have shrunk apart it is often a tedious matter to keep the cracks clean, but this ought to be done-and "not leave the other undone," that is the child training and the reading, and the posies in the window, not to mention the cooking and washing, and ironing, and sewing, etc. Learn to sweep with a broom held straight, so so that it will not wear one-sided. Never set it down on the brush end, but either hang it by a string or stand it brush end up where it can not be knocked down.

The last time, the leak was right in the soldering on the outside of the boiler, where it had been mended along the

MENDING THE CLOTHES BOILER AGAIN.

outer lower edge next the stove. I suspect that this came from setting the boiler upon the too hot stove, right side up, to dry before putting it away. A boiler ought to be washed and wiped carefully, and then exposed to the hot one corner of the stove in which there is only a very moderate fire, for a few minutes until perfectly dry. This drycome from rust. Turn it across a corner so that the handles may not be melted off if you should forget to remove it from the stove at the proper time, or if the fire should be hotter than is proper. But if you do get a leak in the soldering, so that a fine stream spurts out from the full boiler, of course you can't stand there all day and hold your finger on the spot, especially after the water boils. Well, then, you can do as I did. I drove a very small tack-the very smallest kind-gently into the hole until it filled and stopped it entirely. One day when there was a leak along the same seam, though in a different place, I mended it with plaster of Paris. A very little, mixed with just enough water to thoroughly wet it, and quickly applied, sets firmly into the crack as it dries, and answers the desired purpose, at least for a time. It

boiler is empty and dry. WHITE CITRON CAKE.-Two cups of sugar, half cup of butter, whitet of four eggs, 1 cup of cold water, 3 cups sifted flour, 2 teaspoonfuls of baking powder, 14 teacupful of slice I citron. These are to be mixed as follows: work the butter and sugar to a cream, add the water : then two cups of the flour, and half the egg, which has been beaten toa froth. Stir this well some time, then add the rest of the flour, into whichas been mixed the baking powder, and lastly the remainder of the beaten egg. When all has been beaten well, add the citron and beat again.

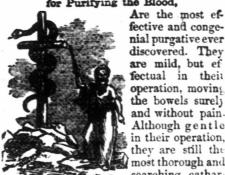
should, of course, be done, when the

SNOW PUDDING .- Soak half a box of (felatine in half a cup of cold water half an hour. Then pour on half a pint of boiling water; add two cups of sugar and the juice of one lemon; when the mixture so. is cold, add the whites of three eggs, and beat altogether one hour. Then make a custard of one pint of milk, the yolks of three eggs, 21 tablespoons of sugar; set on ice until cold; when wanted for the table, flavour the custard with lemon, and pour over the molded pudding.-I Beat one bour, or until it is done, which is shown by its piling up like foam. This pudding is a very beautiful dish, and one that I make when I wish something particularly nice.

WHITE SPONGE CAKE.-12 cup sugar (pulverized), 12 cup of flour, I tablespoonul baking powder, I do of corn starch. Sift the ingreaients together, and stir lightly into the thoroughly beaten whites of ten eggs. Flavor to taste. Bake in a deep tin, with a paper on the top.

COFFEE CAKE.—One cup of cold coffee, 3 cup of butter, 1 cup of sugar, 1 cup of molasses, 1 teaspoonful of soda dissorved in the coffee, I egg, I cup of raisins, one teaspoonful cinnamon, 1 do nutmeg. Flour enough to make a batter so stiff that the

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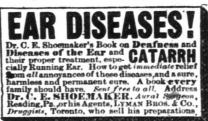


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"Relief and Extension Fund." FOR ANNAPOLIS DISTRICT

Amnapolis-Time to be arranged, Deputation Rev. W. H. Heartz Granville Ferry-Time to be arranged Deputation Rev. A W. Nicolson.

Bridgetown - October 19th Dep. Revs. A. W. Nicolson and W. H. Heartz Middleton-Sept. 28th-Dep. Rev. John Cassidy. Aylesford, Oct. 5-Chairman and Rev. J. Cassidy. Berwick-Sep. 21st-Dep. Chairman Aylesford-Oct. 5th-" Chairman Rev. J. Cassidy

Canning-Time to be arranged Dep. President of the Conference. Hillsburg-Sept. 28th-Dep. Rev. W. H. Hcartz. Dig by-Time to be arranged-Dep. A W Nicolson

Weymouth-Sept. 29th-Dep. Rev. W. H. Heartz. Digby Neck-Sept. 30-Dep. Rev. W. H. Heartz. By order of the District Meeting J. GAETZ, Fin. Sec'y

ECUMBERLAND DISTRICT.

Aylesford, Aug 27th, 1879.

Arrangements for Meetings in connection with the RELIEF AND EXTENSION FUND. Amherst-Local arrangements

Dep .- J. B. Giles, William Purvis. Warren-September 2nd, 3rd, 4th Dep.-J. A. Rogers, D. W. Johnson. Nappan-Local arrangement

Dep.-J. A. Rogers, J. M. Pike. Wallace-September 9th, 10th Dep.-I. E. Thurlow, J. Sharp.

Pugwash-September 22nd, 23rd Dep.-Joseph Hale, James Sharp River Phillip-Local arrangement

Oxford-September 9th, 10th, 11th Dep.-J. A. Rogers, J. B. Giles Wentworth-September 16th .

Dep.-D. W. Johnson, Joseph Hale. Parrsboro-September 24th, 25th Dep.-J. A. Rogers, C. W. Swallow.

Southampton—September 22, 23, 24 Dep.-J. B. Giles, J. Hemmeon. Athol-Local arrangement Dep-G. W. Tuttle.

Advocate Harbor-September 16th and 17th Dep-J. Hemmeon, J. Craig. J. B. GILES,

The following are the Arrangements made for holding meetings, in connection with "REL!EF

SACKVILLE DISTRICT

Sackville-Local arrangements. Tintramar-Second week in September Dep-Local arrangements.

AND EXTENSION FUND," in

Point de Bute-September 15th and 16th Dep-John Burwash, M.A., Thos Marshall. Baie Verte-Local arrangements Moncton-October

Dep.—Charles Stewart, D.D., C. H. Paisley, M.A. Coverdale | Local arrangements.

Dorchester-September 28th and 29th Dep-Chairman and John Burwash, M.A. Hopewell-October. Dep.-C. W. Hamilton. Hillsboro-October 12th and 19th Dep.-Robert Wilson, S. C. Wells.

Havelock-September 29th and 30th, October 1st. Dep.-J. J. Colter, C. H. Manaton, E. Whiteside Salisbury-October 12th and 19th Dep.-C. W. Hamilton, A. Lucas. -Chairman

THOMAS MARSHALL,

Dorchester, Sept. 5th, 1879.

The following are the arrangements made by the FINANCIAL DISTRICT for holding the MISSION. ARY MEETINGS in the

ST. JOHN DISTRICT.

St. John-Local arrangements Sussex—October 28th, 29th, 30th, and 31st
Dep—Brethren Tweedy, Kirby, Chappell Apohaqui-October 22nd and 23rd Dep-Brethren Prince, Comben, Betts. Upham-December 9th and 10th Dep-Brethren Kirby and Betts.

St. Martins-December 16th and 17th Dep-Brethren Weddall and Comben. Grand Lake-Local arrangements Dep.-Brother Weddall

Jerusalem-September. Dep.—Brethren McKeown and LePage. Welsford-October Dep-Brethren McKeown and Shrewsbury.

Kingston-October 27th and 28th Dep-Brethren McKeown and Moore The following is the plan arranged for holding

the Meetings for the "RELIEF AND EXTEN-SION FUND. St. John-Local arrangements

Sussex-September 24th Dep-Bro. Hart. Jerusalem-Local arrangements.

R. W. WEDDALL,

September 14th, 1879

RELIEF AND EXTENSION FUND MEETINGS Fredericton District. Fredericton, Marysville and Gibson -

Kings clear-September 29, and 30 Dep-Chairman and Rev. M. R. Knight. Nashwaak-September 23, 24, and 25

Dep-Chairman, Rev. M. R. Knight and W Munro Keswick-October 27, 28, 29 Dep-Chairman, Rev. W. W. Brewer Sheffield-Local arrangement Gagetown-October 27, and 28

Rev. W. Dobson, Rev M. R. Knight Woodstock-October 7th Dep-Rev. H. Daniel, Rev. E. E. Turner Northampton | October 27, 28, 29 Canterbury

Dep-Rev. W. W. Colpitts, Rev. W. Harrison Jacksonville—September 29, 30, October 1 Dep—Rev. W. Dobson, and Rev. James Crisp. Richmond-October 30, and 31 Dep.—Rev. W. W. Colpitts and Rev. R. S. Crisp.

Florenceville-September 17, 18, 19 Dep-Rev. W. Penna. Andover-September 24th
Dep-Rev. W. Penna and Rev. R. Opie Upper Kent-October 2, 3 Dep-Rev. E. Mills, Rev. Thomas Allen.

Arthurette-October 29, 30

Dep-Rev. Thomas Allen, Rev. W. Penna. W. W. COLPITTS, Financial Secretary. RELIEF AND EXTENSION FUND.

The following arrangements are made by the Financial Meeting of the P. E. Island District for holding Public Meetings in the behalf of the "Relief and Extension Fund."

Circuit.	Date.	Deputation.
Charlottetown Cornwall	Oct 29tl	Local arrangement.
ittle York	Oct 30th	Chairman, F. W. Moore
ownall	Oct 27sh	Chairman Dr Tol-
edeque	Sen 30th	Prosident E. Dawson.
nmmerside	Sen 20th	Ackman and Deinstadt. President, W. G. Strong
urray Harborio	Oct 30th	A. Hagarty and E. Bell
ount Stewart !S	en 1st	A. Hagarty. President, Chairman, and W. G. Strong.

THOS. J. DEINSTADT. Financial Secretary. Summerside, Aug. 27th, 1879.

CHURCH RELIEF AND EXTENSION

FUND. Halifax District.

The following arrangement for services has been made Windsor-Sept. 19th Dep.—The President, F. H. Piekles, T. Rogers.

Hantsport—Sept. 23 Dep.—The President, R. Brecken. Horton-Sept. 21, 22, Dept-The President, R. Brecken.

Kentville-Oct. 5 Dep.-J. McMurray. Newport-Sept. 30 Dep.-G. O. Huestis, R. Daniel. Avondale-Oct. 12 Dep.-G. O. Huestis.

Burlington-Qct 1, 2, Dep.-F. H. Pickles, R A. Daniel. Circuits not specified here are to be provided for by Local arrangement. A. D. MORTON,

Sept. 8, 1879. 65 Dollar Machine reduced to 25 dol



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'FAMILY,' Sewing Machine The Cheapest and best in the world. TO LONG IN USE TO DOUBT ITS SUPERIOR MERITA No money to pay until Machine is deliver-

נט אַסע. It makes the shuttle, double-thread, lock-std. It makes the shuttle, double-inread, 106E-50C, (the same on both sides or the work.) which received the HIGHEST AWARD at the Centennial Exhibition, Phildelphia, Pa., 1876. Complete with a larger assortment of Attachments for fine work that any other machine and reduced to only \$25.

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ing of Bobbins The Shuttle Tension is directly upon the three, and not upon the Bobbin, as in other Machine, and is invariable, whether the Boddin is full a

nearly empty. The very perfection of Stitch and Tension.

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sides of any thickness of work, from higher to leather.

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New Self-adjusting "Take-up." No tangling thread," or dropping stiches.

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out restriction.
Simplicity and Perfection of Merchanism. Interest and refrection of Merchanism.

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Positive, Motion guaranteeing Certainty of work More readilly comp3chended than any other Methins.

chine.

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Water Street.

Oct. 19, 78, 15

Rev. H. PIC Rev. BUNG

VOL. XXX

The softest an be goaded into burst. Christ k Enter into thy necessity for inte jar and fret of ac but manifold an us, are so many ! low his loving c wearied into irrita care, a few mon some absolutely back that fresh, which has no need we have been for ourselves to be pa into our closet an

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To shut the do

make us testy, s and jaded, is to or to positively neede be such a quiet no caim of it will Lying alone in un influence of the will grow faint a nerves will be soot! blood will be cooled will be rested. anxieties or petty p its balance. A st faces as we calmly was the cause of o covery of our amiab as natural as is the To retain our perfec cessary to the prese ness and goodness, a proper movement of have time in which t the body its time. body its time. We and exalted in thou hurry and confusion.

us, we must approach of silence. Commun which leaves us nobler in His sight, is the pra own answer. The che ful feeling which sucleone about us in happ unfailing response to gentleness will be an His tenderness and "Thy Father which reward thee openly.

To get consciously

LET THE

Bishop Simpson, in tures, urged that acti the church members, said :-

"Active work is al

to each congregation

An inefficient congre troublesome one. people discords and ter, The familiar line tan finds some misch to do') are illustrated are men in every coexceedingly troubles the people and the u an immense amoun which is seeking for persons need extra v it to be kept quiet. mer's ragged school was a boy who con and was a constant school. After bear was resolved to expe tendent of the scho power in the boy, I trial. It was before even of kerosene la room was lighted w These were placed such as were former ers, and which con stick, fastened into an opening in the to which a piece of lea held the candle. T quent snuffing, and appointed this unco candle snuffer. Fro of his work a chang entered into his wor became one of the h He only needed to h

was so restless in so sometimes flogged h God had put into hi that he could not k him to shake all Eu pride themselves boys that sit still in no noise. Such boy lives, and will accou their friends or the boy who cannot ke chairs and puts ever in the nursery; that ly keep his elbows associates, and I wi has in him the elen they can be properly ter how much steam motive if it is kept heavy enough load alone, with a full h will leap the track

terrible. So these

tions who have so

will do mischief un

down with work."