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VOL. XXXI.

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 29, 1879.

No. 35

Letter from Rev. J. Lathern.

(Concluded from our last.)

There is one other ex-President to whom I must refer-the Rev. Wm. Arthur. It is interesting to mark with what watchful eyeand constant solicitude, Mr. Arthur overlooks the proceedings of Conference; and with what skill, at some critical moment, he interposes with a seasonable suggestion affording a solution of the difficulty. He never attempts to crush an opponent, and never for the sake of victory takes any advantage of a previous speaker. Though apparently in good health, his voice is not strong; and when at some point of complication, he steps towards the front with his hand upon the President's chair, there is a general "hush." and a wonderful transition, instantaneously from confusion of noise to listening silence-the words are golden words of wisdom and gentleness-not one must be lost. Of Dr. Punshon, the most popular of all the members of the British Conference, and quite as influential in administration as the great leaders to whom I have referred, I need not speak at length. As in the case of Rev. Messrs. Albrighton, Butcher and others he was personally exceedingly courteous Villa Chapel. The spacious building, one of the most beautiful I have seen in England, was crowded to overflowing, and the service altogther was one of memorable interest. I was not surprised as we passed out with the crowd to hear the remark: "After all there's Osborn,—Secretary of Conference in spared us until the present. the same church—to find that he was dian," Capt. Branner, arrived here from unable to leave Birmingham for Oxford Port-au-Prince, bound to Havre, with yel-

ed much license for digression. Woe to the unfortunate brother who threatens to leave the Conference. The Presi- criticize his severity in this particular. dent, Mr. Gregory, exhibits admirable unreasonable impatience; and not unfrequently comparatively young men we remember the deplorable results of are indebted to the courtery of the past, we feel that His Excellency is to be President for the opportunity of getting off a speech. In the main there seems to be less of order, somewhat more of confusion and almost at times of clamour, than at our own General Confer- ally more healthy or more exempt from ence. With a few rare and rich excep- epidemic disease than the climate of Ber- ence, so it must be in the recompense." tions the interest and power of the muda; and the only reason Bermuda is and also "that the kinship of the body recent Montreal Conference.

public religious services of the Confer- ported into the Colony, when there were ence has been growing upon me, and present Europeans unacclimated to be here the advantage is largely on the side of our British brethren. Their hymn-book especially they turn to good account. Instead of invocation by the be much higher than it unfortunately is. choir alone as with us the whole congregation unites in the Te Deum, or some chant; and between the two lessons, a hymn is sung through without being lined. On two successive Sunday | circuit, viz., Miss E. Outerbridge, the sisevenings the hymn thus announced by ter of W. A. Outerbridge, our theological the minister and sung throughout was student at Sackville. The other is the "Nearer my God to thee."

Sabbath evening service. It was one cellent young ladies, who will be followed of the most refreshing and instructive with the best wishes and earnest prayers of the series. The preacher on that oc. of many loving friends for their health casion was Dr. Wm. B. Pope, and his and success at Saskville. Bermuda is theme the "unction of the Holy One." It was wonderful to see how, without five or six there. any advantage or attribute of popular oratory—as the result of scholarly ex- has removed quite a number of our church egesis, subtle and searching analysis. has removed quite a number of our church spirits faom Hades, preparatory to their deft and delicate manipulation of speech—he held in rapt breathless interest the great congregation.

On the evening of Saturday last a most impressive and influential temperthe Conference, was held in Dr. Dale's ter of John Loane, surgeon in H. M. formerly that of John Angell James. Among the speakers were Benjamin Parliament, F. W. McDonald one of the of the Methodist Church, known and recoming men of the Weslevan ministry, spected by a very large circle of friends.

the General Conference of the M. E. cellencies of mind and heart, and much trified the audience by the best plat form speech I have yet heard in England.

to the colleges, grounds, libraries, &c., of Oxford University. In the Bodlein ford the time and cost of an Atlantic voyage were abundantly repaid. In London we staid at the house, near the Strand, formerly occupied by Dr. Saml. Johnson. There after a week of most delightful intercourse I took leave of mother were starting for the continent. J. LATHERN.

BERMUDA,

MR. EDITOR, - My colleague, J. L. Dawson, A. B., arrived in the New York boat on the 22nd ult. He received a cordial welcome, as does every Methodist minister who comes to Bermuda, and entered upon his work under very auspicious circumstances. He has made a finc

ness is encouraging.

We are now passing through the hottest and most trying month of Bermuda weather, when every one fee's like keepand considerate. One of the special ing as much in the shade and as quiet as treats of the Birmingham Conference possible. The general health of the pecwas Dr. Punshon's sermon at Aston ple up to the present, has been tolerably good.

YELLOW FEVER

having made its appearance early in the season, in Memphis and other Southern here, but has been always, when here, ther! but one Dr. Punshon!" It was a relief brought from abroad. Within the last St. George's, Bermuda, to myself, having consented contrary to | year, it has been at our door several orders, to take the appointment of Mr. | times, but a gracious Providence has

On the 25th ult., the S. S. "West In-Excellency Major General Sir Robert It will be impossible, without trespassing too far upon your space, to atunnecessarily strict, and ventured to But when we remember his responsibility, at the head of more than two thousand vellow fever find an entrance, and when commended for the sleepless vigilance and unremitting exertion by which he has sought to save us from a decimating pes-

tilence. . dangerous and unhealthy climate is because loose and inefficient quarantine regu-On the contrary the interest of the lations allowed the yellow fever to be imbeen guarded by the quarantine vigilance of Fir Robert Michael Laffan, its reputation as a place of health and safety would

This Halifax steamer will carry away TWO OF OUR YOUNG LADIRS,

who go to attend the Ladies' Seminary at Sackville, N. B. One of them is from this daughter and only child of our esteemed | ritu | body (the soul?) out of the ma-Recording Steward of Hamilton Circuit. I have alluded to the last Conference A. M. Oudney, Esq. . They are both exville, but this year we hope it will have

DEATH

cord the names of three who died in the this view of the subject will avoid the Lord. In May last, Mrs. Sarah Edwards, wife of Mr. John Edwards, of this town, went home to the mansion above, aged ance meeting, under the auspices of 79 years. Mrs. Edwards was the daughmagnificent chapel at Carr's Lane 47th Regiment, an Irish gentleman; and she possessed in an eminent degree 'the best characteristics of the Erin nation. She was converted to God about forty-Hellier, Theological Professor, Shep-herd Allen, a Methodist member of land death she was an exemplary member appointed to accompany Mr. Arthur to She will long be remembered for her ex. shall not inherit the kingdom of God;" the other to him."

loved her so well. In her girlhood days she was very fond of dancing, and said she could never be a methodist, because I cannot now say much of my visit when saving grace came, love for the othe colleges, grounds, libraries, &c., after her conversion, she said to the wri-Library, with its valuable treasures, the ter, "When God converted my soul, He dream of years was realized. At Ox- took all the dance, and all the love for ford the time and cost of an Atlantic dancing, out of me." Does He not take it out of every soul whom He converts?

Then on the 9th of July, Frances A., relict of William Fox Hayward, of Saint David's Island, was called to her neward at the age of seventy-nine. Sister Hayward joined the Methodist Church in Bro. Heartz, who with his wife and 1854. Her daughter gave her heart to the Saviour and united with the Method. ist Church eight years before, and through whose influence, no doubt, the mother was led to take the step she did. Sister H. was a very humble minded, consistent Christian; and when the Master sent for her she was ready to enter into the joy of

her Lord. A more sad demise, on account of her youth and circumstances as wife and mother, was that of sister Margaret Fox, who departed this life on the 29th ult., in cious circumstances. He has made a finc impression, and his prospect for useful- the eldest daughter of Mr. P. R. Carris, of St. David's Island. She was for some years a member of our church. For the last six months of her life she was a great sufferer; disease insidiously tightening its grasp upon her naturally strong constitution until death came to her release. During this time the Comforter was with her sanctifying her affliction and prepar-ing her for her change. When the end came, she was perfectly resigned and willing to depart and be with Christ. She cities, there have been some fears that it left her bereaved husband with a dear litmight be imported into Bermuda, It is the boy, only six months old. May Christ believed that the scourge never originated | be more and better to him than a mo-W. RYAN.

August 16, '79.

THE RESURRECTION. The arguments drawn from the Rible usually relied on to sustain what is Place in Leeds—where he had arranged low fever on board. The surgeon and an- here called—with an over-liberal conto be for the Sabbath, and could fill his other man died of the disease. She was cussion-"the general opinion" (we own place. It was a pleasant alternational carefully quarantimed, supplied with what would rather say the popular or vulgar at liberty to doubt that these sublime tive to give the rotes of my sermon to she needed, and sent on her voyage. His opinion), are disposed of rather sumprophetic images point to infinitely marily. It is expressly denied that the terms used to designate the "resurrec- in their appointed time and order, we biography is given at the end, arranged tion" imply the emergence from the tempt any description of the prominent Every vessel from a Southern port is grave of the same body that was laid members of the floor. It is surprising quarantined, and any person landing from there-but rather do they teach quite how large a proportion of the speaking such vessel must go to Nonsuch—the the opposite. The argument drawn prophecies, and to inquire for their abundant and his task more difficult. is done by a few men. No one is allow- quarantine island-for a fortnight. In- from Christ's bodily resurrection is prodeed, some have thought His Excellency rounced wholly irrelevant, since that restoring to life of a dead body was in no sense a pattern or pledge of the promised resurrection of all men; nor tact in putting check upon any signs of Enropeans, who would be the victims did was that body in which the Lord was seen for forty days the same with which he has gone into heaven-which who presume upon their right to speak careless quarantine regulations in the latter, and not the other, is to be the anic prophecies had become so there pattern of the glorified bodies of the saints "in the resurrection." The pleasometimes heard-itself quite too puerile to require any elaborate refutation—that because "the body was the com-There are few, if any, climates natur- -that because "the body was the companion of the soul in its sin and obedidebates was not up to the level of our now regarded by some in England as a and soul of this life will require their reunion in the future life," is dismissed with the denial that there ever was any proper companionship or kinship passages: between the two-which denial is cleardevoured by it. Had Bermuda always by in accordance with the previously given statements as to man's exclusivespiritual being. Of the three theorres of the resurrection most commonly favoured—to wit: (1) That at some future time the precise body laid in the grave shall rise to a new and immortal life, (2) that a new body shall be constructed for every man around some indestructible germ, and (3) that the re surrections is the emergence of the spi-

> ments of the case. Respecting the resurrection bodywhatever that term may signify-beyond the fact that such shall be provided (and it seems to be impossible to earthly materials-for "flesh and blood

terial, at the time of death,-he re-

marks, "I do not believe that any

one of them] has the data for an un

doubted termination," and yet he seems

to half concede that the truth must

hide itself somewhere within that tri-

angle. But there is still another theory

not altogether unworthy of considera-

tion-something in this form: The re-

surrection is the emergence of disembodied

difficulties that beset every other, and

at the same time meet ail the require-

it will not be "corruptible." as all ma-Church, and Charles Garrett, who elec. missed by the many who knew her and terial organisms must be. We are, in deed, assured that "in the resurrection" they are made "equal to the angels in heaven;" but even this declaration, though positive in form, is negative in its import; and even the Revelator, in describing the state of the glorified, deals chiefly in negatives. They shall hunger no more, neither thirst any more; neither shall the sun light on them, nor any heat." There are, indeed, assurances of a positive character respecting the state of the blessed, but while they are emphatic and comprehensive, they are also very general, and without specific details. "It doth not vet appear what we shall be: but when he shall appear we shall be like him; for we shall see him as he is." This is enough.

The New Testament prophecies, lit-

erally construed, do most certainly as-

sure us of the coming of a spectacular

Day of Judgment, with its accompaniments of a general resurrection, and an innumerable assembly of angels and men—and the pageantry of a judgment seat-an assize of the universe; and the whole to terminate in the eternal doom of the devil and his angels-and in the perdition of ungodly men; after which the righteous of the earth shall be received into the kingdom of Christ's glory—to be forever with him. This glorious piece of imagery has been before the imagination of the church all through the centuries. It has been made the subject of artistic representations in sculpture and architecture, and painting and poetry. It has been formulated into prayers and liturgies, and sung in its hymnology, with the accompaniment of solemn chants and rapturour songs. And the imagery of that sublime drama has been largely and very effectively used to awaken men's consciences to a lively and wholesome sense of the necessity that is upon the coming of that day. Nor are we expect its fulfillment in conformity to don, 1869.) its imagery, shaped by men's fancies and according to their own pleasure. Out the world is also given, with name of This was the fault of the Jews of our the world is also given, what had the editor, place of publication Ac-Lord's time, among whom their Messi- Canada is well represent at a contract

Transmit and the second and the seco There is a great deal of his accuscomed solid sense in Dr. J. M. Buck- various Canadian Conference.

le talk about the Holy Spirit is all Toronto, appears. ant. A great many people will get In a work of this kind a few or are sant. A great many people will get perhaps unavoidable. On this 328, the scheme in their heads, and they will name of the able editor of the Chablian ride rough-shod over the pastor and all Guardian appears slightly tree form d-the people; and they say the Spirit told "E. D. Hattley," instead of E. H. Dethem this or that. A man called on wart; although elsewhere as me a man that professes the blessing pointed correctly. Much Ams of Wesof entire sanctification. I do not menter levan College is said to be an Nort Scotion this to disparage that doctrine, take p. 633. More space dood one worm Would to God that all God's people given to some of the able more soil. But possessed all that God is withing to be- William B. Pope are worthy of stow. That is my sentiment on that recognition than the comparation by measubject. But this man was a promitional appreciative—statements on nent professor of entire sanctification. pages 490 and 726 grant them. Some He called on me, and he told me he had might also have preferred to have seen bought an estate; and he had divided an ampler treatment and defense of our it into sections, and he was sure that it doctrines; but such it seems, ded not fall was going to pay tremendously, and within the scope of the Cyclop dat. he had made it a matter of prayer for four days as to who should have the last share. And he told me—I blushed movement it treats of—a back to be to say it—that the Holy Ghost had re- thankful for. Nor can any Machadist vealed to him that I was the man that minister, or any one elsewed with a to was to have the last share. I will tell know anything in particular or everything compense. It is submitted, how far you what I said to him. Said I: 'If in general about Methodism, sill not to be there were no other Holy Ghost than without it It has set the extension to the the Holy Ghost that taught you that, other denominations, and may I underby my honour as a man, I would stand stand, Dr. Catheart of Phi's lelph a, is at up by the side of Robert Ingersoll and preach infidelity until I died.' And every man that took a share in that Madison, New Jersey, speculation that he referred to came to . Cyclopedia of Methodism, embracing sketches grief, except that man; and somehow of its Rise and Progress and Present Condition, or other he got out of it with considerwith Biographical Notices and numerous illustrations. Edited by MATTHEW SIMPSOM. D. D., L.L.D., nearly all our information is on the negative side. That body will not be of our the Spirit has revealed this, that, and Evangelical Christianity and especially to the

CYCLOPEDIA OF METHODISM. *

The above is an alphabitical compendium of information upon Methodism, which for fullness and variety of knowledge surpasses anything heretofore published, and which, for beauty of binding. typography and illustrations, is one of the most attractive books it has ever been my privilege to handle. The following are some of the features of this Cyclopedia, which is unique in Methodist and denominational literature :-

(1.) Illustrations.—These number about 375, and consist principally of portraits of eminent ministers, laymen and womenliving and deceased, and views of churches and educational institutions. Excellent steel engravings of Wesley and Bishop Simpson introduce the volume.

(2.) Biography.—There are biographical sketches of most of the prominent Methodists living and dead.

(3.) Impartiality.—The Cyclopedia is gotten up in the interests of no particular church in the Methodist family, but of universal Methodism. Each church, each country, is fairly represented. The historical statements are just and discolored. As might be naturally expected from the church relation of the editor, more space is given to the Methodist Episcopal Church than to any other; but this is because as he states in its preface-" of its larger membership and its wide diffusion, and because the editor is more intimately acquainted with its history and condition.

(4.) Comprehensiveness .- Every branch, institution, usage and doctrine of Methodism is treated here, and each in its proper alphabetical order. Here are the titles of a few articles to illustrate the variety of the contents: Ministerial call: Japan, Methodist missions in; Field Preaching; Calvinism; American Colonies and Methodism; Belfast Methodist College: Chinese Language and Literature; Temperance; Commentaries; New Brunswick and P. E.; Island Conference; Christian Assurance, Class Tickets, &c.

(5.) Missions.—The various missionary enterprises and fields are described, with occasional illustrations, and in the apthem to live in constant preparation for pendix is given a list of the foreign missionaries sent out by the different Metho dist Churches, their field, date of their embarkation and return.

(6) Literature - A needeed il more sublime realities—to all of which, but very valuable outline of Methodist shall be introduced. But is it not also alphabetically by authors. Methodisc litincumbent on us to pass beyond the ature will room need a histories, to bevery merely outward and scenic in these day his materials are becoming more spiritual and real significance? There Thanks to Dr. George Osborn, the record is a strong tendency, in most minds, to of what many Methodist authors have is a strong tendency, in most minds, to withten has been preserved. (See his rest in the letter of prophecy, and to "Outline of Wesleyan Bog acty," Lon-

oughly securarized that the best learn range rendered by our historian Dr. Cared among them failed to recognize roll. Instice biographics serches of their object when He appeared among Drs. Ediott. Rose, Green, to . m. Dotz-D. Currie, and portraits, f O . Lillott, Ryerson and Pickard. Armes on the lev's lecture on " Cant:" and the follow-, al institutions, book rooms were ining from The Chantaugua Assembly's seried; also on the larger etc. as K in-Herald's report is not one of the worst store. Toronto, Hamilton, and been a Methodist point of view, of course, and " The trifling way in which some peo- an engraving of the Metropola or the neb,

work at a Baptist Cyclopedia.

J. A. FAULKNER.

MISSION WORK ON THE LA-BRADOR.

(Continued.)

About thirty miles to the westward of Red Bay was visited three times before the fifth of October. Perhaps a few notes of travel on return from Forteau will suffice as a sample of our work in that direction in summer.

On Sunday, August 18, preached in the morning at Forteau. Afternoon crossed Forteau Bay in a boat to L'ance a Moor and then walked to L'ance au Loup where I preached that afternoon and evening. At night felt tired and

On Monday, the 19th, got to Capstan Island in a boat and had a brief service for the few inhabitants, and then walked to West St. Modeste, where I arrived late in the evening worn out and feeling for once too tired to preach.

On Tuesday, the 20th, the wind was very high so that I had to hold service twice in order to meet all the people, but it was a very comfortable day.

On Wednesday, the 21st, it was blowing a gale, but I felt determined to get to Red Bay, so, getting a young man to go with me, I walked there; but I was not worth much for a day or two after.

To the eastward of Red Bay time would not permit me to veature farther than Battle Harbor, where I arrived on Tuesday, Aug. 27. For a while I was puzzled to know where I could lodge and whether I could preach or not; but the way was opened, and for three succongregations attended our services.

At Cape Charles I was pleased to meet a good Brother who entertains the preacher, provides a large store for preaching in, and, lacking ministerial help, conducts the services himself. Here I spent a very agreeable Sabbath. preaching twice, meeting a large society. marrying a couple and leading a prayer meeting. After visiting all the families at Cape Charles I went to Henley Harbor. As Chateau is adjacent to this place I was able for a week to give them alternate services, visiting from house to house in the day and preaching at night. While at Henley Harbor I was greatly encouraged by some coming out in the services as penitents, and by meeting others among the families in deep concern about their soul's salvation.

On Saturday, September 14th, returned to Ked Bay, feeling grateful for the providential mercies of the journey, and for those tokens of the presence of God felt in my own soul and manifested by the people to whom ward, and spent a week on the Flower Cove Mission.

By the first of November nearly every quarters. Here we had no place of worship except the dwelling houses of the people, but in these "cottage ser- but nothing was effected until late in vices" the Lord blessed us. Soon I Observed an increasing seriousness in the congregation and more earnestness among the few who loved God. Each Sabbath the interest deepened. On November 20 I met the classes, with two in one and five in the other, but before the next meeting the spirit of God led some to decide for Christ, and from that time until the month of March scarcely a week passed without some coming out on the Lord's side. On one occasian six stood up for prayer. As the result of this the first revival in this place over forty souls were gathered into the church. This continued revival influence cheered my soul, relieved the monotony of winter and preserved me from feeling the de-

Red Bay, Aug. 6, 1879.

privation, &c., incident to mission life

on the Labrador.

FIRST SETTLEMENT OF CIN. CINNATI.

In the winter of 1786-7, Benjamin Stites, of Redstone, on the Monongahela, went to New York with a view to purand influence he solicited in the makaccordingly, crossed the Alleghanies positions and worldly ease, rather than Conference. As accepted ministers, and descended the river to its falls. On to the æsthetic enjoyments which liter- therefore, and as consecrated persons, returning, the contemplated purchase ature affords; but it is of interest on you came to this sanctuary this mornwas made in his time. The tract hence- account of its pictures of the hardships ing. Here, I repeat, you have not been forth known as "Symme's Purchase," was supposed to cover about one mil- days: "Give thy heart after letters," constituted ministers of our body by plainly pointed out to us. We deny lion acres, but upon actual survey was it says; "I have seen one free from the vote of the Conference taken yesfound to contain less than seven hun- labors. Consider there is not any terday, but here, and by the solemn or- of our countenance, our praise, or even dred thousand. Soon after Judge thing beyond letters. . . Should dinance now completed, you have publicular our silence, to measures or opinions Symmes sold to Matthias Denman the there be a scribe whose residence is in licly rehearsed your ministerial vows, which may be popular and fashionable, entire section 18 and fractional section Khonnu (Silsilis), he is not inactive in and solemnly renewed and declared but which we ourselves believe to be 17 in township 4, and to Benjamin it. He is giving satisfaction to another. before this congregation, and, indeed, sinful in themselves or tending to sin. Stites ten thousand acres at the mouth He does not come forth an inactive I may say, before the whole congrega- We deny our Lord whenever we forsake of the Little Miami. Denman made person. Love letters as thy mother; I make its beauty go in thy and abroad—for so wide this day is give countenance, encouragement and Filson, of Kentucky, joint proprietors face. It is not a mere word on this our sphere of audience and our congresupport to those who, for God's sake

Before the tewn-plat was made, Judge Symmes, with a view to survey the meanders of the Ohio between the two Miamis, and to explore his purchase, descended the river with a party to the mouth of the Licking, where, according to a previous arrangement, he was joined by Denman, Patterson, Filson, and others from Lexington, Kentucky. They made a hasty excursion through the new purchase, but had not proceeded far when Filson left them to return to the settlements. As he was never after heard from, it was supposed that he had been murdered by the Indians.

Major Stites and his colony, consisting of twenty-six persons, descended the river to the mouth of the Little Miami, where they arrived on the 18th of. November, 1788. After landing they proceeded to erect block-houses as a protection against the Indians and so began the settlement now called Columbia. This was the second settlement in Ohio, and the first between the Miamis. Towards the end of December, Israel Ludlow, who, after the death of Filson, had become a joint proprietor with Denman and Parterson on the site of Cincinnati, left Marysville, then north as Seventh Street. In February amongst them, do not isolate thyself. of the next year (1789), Judge Symmes . . . Apply thyself to strengthen cepted them.

Outside of all these settlements hosaround, and annoyed the inhabitants their cattle. Some of the settlers themselves were murdered or carried away captives. To protect the new enterprise, about the 1st of June, Major Fort Harmer with one hundred and forty men, and built four block-houses on the close of the year nearly completed. On the 29th of December General Harmer, with about three hundred men, one in Red Bay had moved into winter arrived and assumed command. He at once began to make preparation for an expedition against the hostile Indians; the ensuing year.

In February, 1790, Governor St. Clair and the judges of the Supreme Court of the territory arrived at Losantiville, and organized the first judicial court in the Miami country. The gov. its essential integrity previously existernor immediately changed the name ed. First, you found acceptance as of the place to Cincinnati, erected the preachers of the gospel among the County of Hamilton, and appointed judges of the Court of Common Pleas, and officers of the militia. Here he afterward fixed his residence and built bly-tne quarterly meeting of the cirthe mansion—a splendid one for its cuit—as fit and proper candidates for day-on the corner of Main and Eighth Streets, now in possesion of the West- Next, you appeared before the assemern Methodist Book Concern.

Such was the origin of Cincinnatia city which has grown up from a wilderness within the life-time of many yet living, and whose history is of so try, and were by them, after examinabrief a period that around it not yet tion had, and religious judgment on gather the romance and the traditions which belong to cities venerable for antiquity, or even to those of our own land but two centuries old. - National Repository for September.

AN ANCIENT EGYPTIAN POEM.

The manuscript of a poem in "The chase for himself and associates a tract Praise of Learning" is of the time of of land between the two Miamis, and Moses (Rameses II). The composition here he fell in with Judge John Cleves is, however, attributed to the time of Symmes, then a member of Congress the Osirtasens; and a reference in one confession of faith and you profrom New Jersey, whose co-operation of the verses indicates that it may fession and promise of consecration to actually date from the times of Una. the service of Christ and his church, ing of the purchase. Judge Symmes The poem is not exalted in sentiment; been accepted into the brotherhood of desired to know more of the country but has the air of having been com-

a founder who goes on an embassy. I from Apostolic times, to the full work have seen the blacksmith at his work of the pastoral office in the Wesleyan at the mouth of the furnace, his fingers Methodist Church. Such is the meanlike things of crocodiles. Every carpenter carrying tools, is he more at rest than the laborers? His fields are of wood, his tools of metal; at night, when he is free, he does in addition of his hands in making the light of his house (cutting wood or making

torches). . . The little laborer having a field, he passes his life amongst beasts. He is worn down for his vines and figs to make his kitchen. He is tied as a forced laborer. Shut against him is the hall of every house, people, to whom, under Christ, your drawn are the chambers." The condition of the builder, the farmer, the be doubted that under circumstances gardener, the fisherman, and others is so solemn the meaning of your vow and depicted in a similar style, and-" Consider there is not an employment destitute of superior ones except the scribe, who is the first, for he who knows letters, he then is better than thee." The poem is extremely difficult to reproduce. on account of the obscurity of many of its expressions.

The instructions of King Amenemha I to his son Osirtasen I is a production called Limestone, with about twenty of a higher order. Both these kings persons to commence a settlement on were great rulers of the twelfth dynasty, their purchase. The place had been of one of the most brilliant epochs in named by Filson, a pedantic school-master, "Losantiville," a hybrid term after his death appears in a dream to intended to signify "the village oppo- his son and heir, and recites to him site the mouth of the Licking." Dur- the principles on which he has made ing the winter Mr. Ludlow surveyed his reign successful and honorable. and laid out the town, at that time cov- "Now thou art a king of earth, rulest ered with a dense fersest, blazing the thou now over the three regions. Act cessive evenings good and increasing course of the streets on the trees. This even better than did thy predecessors. survey embraced only the portion be- Let concord be kept between thy subtween Broadway and Western Row jects and thyself, lest people should (now Central Avenue), and as far give their heart up to fear. Being

> and his party, with a few troops for thy heart, because there are no more their protection; descended to North servants, O man, in the day of thy Bend, and there laid out a city on a need. As to myself, I have given to magnificent scale; but though they of- the humble and made the weak be fered liberal terms to settlers, few ac-strong; I have given valor to him who had it not, as well as to him who already had it. My images live in the tile Indians were continually prowling middle of men, because I have made the afflicted ones unto non-afflicted by stealing their horses and killing whose cries were heard no more.

. . Whether locusts were drawn up to plunder; whether I were assaulted by seditions in the interior of my house; whether the Nile waters are too Doughty arrived at Losantiville from low, and wells dry; whether my enemies took advantage of thy youth for their wicked deeds, I never drew back the river bank, nearly on the site of the since the day when I was born. Never present public landing. He then laid | was the like since the time when the off a government reservation of fifteen heroes did their deeds. . . , There acres, east of Broadway and south of was no hungry creature through me, Fourth Street, as a lot on which to or no thirsty creature through me, be-I had ministered the word of life. ect a Fort Washington. The fort was cause every one took care to act accord-After this I again visited to the West- immediately commenced, and before ing to my saying, and all my orders increased the love my people had for me." - National Repository for Sep-

MINISTERIAL ORDINATION.

Not indeed that there is any essen-

tial or necessary virtue in the act and

ceremony of ordination; not that this morning's solemnity has of itself constituted you ministers. It has but declared and consummated that which in people before whom as lay preachers, you had gone in and out, and you were approved by their representative assemthe office and work of the ministry. bled ministers of your own district meeting, and declared your conviction of your sacred and spiritual call to devote yourselves to the Christian ministry, and were by them, after examinayour case, approved and recommended to the Conference as candidates for the ministry. Since that time you have been under training and examination from year to year; you have for four years past exercised a probationary ministry among the people of our common charge, and have found acceptance in your work; you have again been respective district meetings, and you this ministry by the unanimous vote of chased, and engaged the latter, who self is from his infancy a counselor. body, soul, and spirit, to the work of a survyeor, to lay out a town upon He is sent to perform missions. He this ministry. Having so done, you slander.—Bishop Heber.

who does not go is in sackcloth. I have have been now finally here set apart, not seen a blacksmith on a commission, | with a symbolic solemnity handed down ing of this morning's solemnity. The covenant which you have many times before made with your Divine Master, has this morning been solemnly ratified, the whole congregation of our Israel being made witnesses and parties to it. Before, you had convenanted with Christ and with your brethren-with Christ inwardly and spiritually, with your brethren formally and solemnly; now, you have covenanted also with the Church and life-service is to be given. It may not censecration has been brought home to your souls with a feeling and depth never felt before, has been more deeply graven on your heart than in any former hour of your consciousness. Now, as never before, must you feel the need of Divine Help and grace to fit you for the work to which you have been appointed. Now, and not only now but hereafter, henceforth, your prayers, your purposes, your holy zeal. your loving care for souls, your longing after God, your faith in Christ, your sense of heaven's nearness, and of the dread realities of eternity, your sympathy with the Saviour's character and work should be more intense and vivid than they have ever been before, even in your best hours. Look to-day, look now for a rich baptism of power and blessing. But look for yet richer baptisms hereafter from season to season, as you enter more and more truly and profoundly into the meaning and spirit of the work to which you are appointed.—Rev. Dr. Rigg.

LIVING THOUGHTS.

- 'Tis greatly wise to talk with our own hearts And ask them how we stand toward

God and heaven, Where we have failed; and how we may

avoid Failure in future; how grow wise and good: How others bless, and be ourselves ap-

proved By God, and conscience, and our fellow

- The man that has an empty cup may pray, and should pray, that it may be filled; but he that hath a full cup ought to pray that he might hold it firmly. It needs prayer in prosperity that we may have grace to use it, as truly as it needs prayer in poverty that

we may have grace to bear it. - Some men's consciences spective-looking forward and avoiding all that is wrong; others are of the ex post facto order, never speaking till the wrong deed is done, and then acting as terrible avengers. Toe many have consciencies of the latter kind, always sinning and always repenting; and none suffer from the reproaches of conscience

so much as they. - Be silent when blamed and reproached unjustly, and under such circumstances that the reproachful and injurious person will be likely, from the influence of his own reflections, to discover his error and wrong speedily. Listen not to the suggestions of nature, which would prompt a hasty reply, but receive the injurious treatment with humility and calmness, and He in whose name you thus suffer will reward you with inward consolation, while He sends the sharp arrow of conviction into the heart of your adversary.

-Upham.- "Ah," sighed an old, faithful clock which I had in my room, "what a burden is life! These weights wear me out. With much pleasure would I say, 'Tick-Tick,' and strike, as is my duty, if I only need not carry these dreadful heavy weights; 1 am not free from them fer one single hour." So it sighed daily, till I, moved with pity to my dear old faithful clock, took away its weights, when its complaints stopped; but it never gave me a sign of approved and recommended this time gratitude since; it was henceforth silent as candidates for ordination, by your as the grave. So it would be with many of us if we were without the burdens of life. No doubt they are often heavy and wearisome, but needful to spiritual life .- From the Wahrheitszenge.

- It is a fatal mistake to suppose that there can be no opostasy from before engaging in the enterprise, and, posed by one who looked to official your fathers and brethren assembled in Christ where we are not absolutely called on to deny His name, or to burn incense to an idol. We deny-our Lord whenever, like that Demas, we through love of this present world, forof the life of the laboring men of early made ministers; virtually you were sake the course of duty which Christ has our Lord whenever we lend the sanction with himself of the land he had p ir earth. He who has begun to avail him- gation of witnesses—your consecration, and fvr the faithful dischare of their

VEGETINE,

HER OWN WORDS.

BALTIMORE, MD., Feb. 13, 1877. MR. H. R. STEVENS: Ma. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—Since several years I have got a sore and very painful foot. I had some physicians, but they couldn't cure me. Now I have heard of your Vegetine from a lady who was sick for a long time, and became all well iron your Vegetine, and I went and bought me one bottle of Vegetine; and after I had need one bottle, the pains left me, and it began to heal, and then I bought one other bottle, and so I take it yet. I thank Cod for this remedy and yourself; and wishing every sufferer may pay attention to it. It is a blessing for health.

Mrs. C. KRABE, 638 West Baltimore Street.

VEGETINE

SAFE AND SURE.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

In 1872 your Vegetine was recommended to me, and, yielding to the persuasions of a friend, I consented to try it. At the time I was suffering from general debility and nervous protration, superinduced by overwork and irregular habits. Its wonderful strengthening and curative properties seemed to affect my debilitated system from the first does; and under its persistent use I rapidly recovered, gaining more than usual health and good feeling. Since then I have not hesitated to give Vegetine my most unqualified indorsement, as being a safe, sure and powerful agent in promoting health and restering the wasted system to new life and energy. Vegetine is the only medicine I use; and as long as I live I never expect to find a better.

Your struly. W. H. CLARK.

120 Monterey Street, Alleghany, Penn. MR. H. R. STEVENS:

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THE BEST SPRING MEDICINE.

H. R. STEVENS Dear Sir.—This is to certify that I have used your "Blood Preparation" in my family for several years, and think that for Secrofuls or Cankerous Humors of Rheumatic affections it cannot be excelled; and as a blood purifier and spring medicine it is the best thing I have ever used, and I have used almost everything. I can cheerfally recommend it to any one in need of such a medicine.

Yours respectfully, Mrs. A. A. DINSMORE, 19 Russell

VEGETINE

WHAT IS NEEDED. BOSTON, Feb. 13, 1871.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq. : H. R. STEVENS, ESQ.:

Dear Sir—About one year since I found myself in a feeble condition from general debility. Vegatine was strongly recommended to me by a friend who had been much benefited by its use. I procured the article, and, after using several bottles, was restored to health, and discontinued its use. I feel quite confident that there is no medicine superior to it for those complaints for which it is especially prepared, and would cheerfully recommend it to those who feel that they need something to restore them to perfect health. Respectfully yours,

U.L. PETTINGILL,

Firm of S. M. Pettengill & Co.,

No. 10 State Street, Boston.

VEGETINE.

ALL HAVE OBTAINED RELIEF SOUTH BERWICK, ME., Jan. 17, 1872.

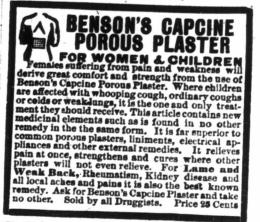
H. R. STEVENS, ESQ.

Dear Sir—I have had dyspepsia in its worst form for the last ten years, and have taken hundreds of dollars' worth of medicines without obtaining any relief. In September last I commenced taking the Vegetine, since which time my health has steadily improved. My food digests well, and I have gained affecen pounds of flesh. There are several others in this place taking Vegetine, and all have obtained selief. Yours truly. THOMAS E. MOORE, eslief. Yours truly. THOMAS E. MOORE, Overseer of Card Room, Portsmouth Co.'s Mills.

VECETINE Prepared by H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists. and at Wholesale by Brown and Webb and Forsyth, Sutcliffe & Co

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



SYMING TON'S Prepared Pea Soup.

Made from their Celebrated Psa Flour, to which is added

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s better than cure. I. S. JOHNS H. Bangor, Maine.

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FOR WOMEN & CHILDREN
males suffering from pain and weakness will
se great comfort and strength from the use of
son's Capcine Porous Plaster. Where children son's Capcine Porous Plaster. Where children ffected with whooping cough, ordinary coughs idsor weak-langs, it is the one and only treatithey should receive. This article contains new cinal elements such as is found in no other dy in the the same form. It is far superior to non porous plasters, liniments, electrical appears and other external remedies. It relieves at once, strengthens and cures where other is will not even relieve. For Lame and all aches and pains it is also the best known y. Ask for Benson's Capcine Plaster and take her. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 Cents

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SYMING ON'S

G'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CIOUS, NOURISHING.

Anti-Dyspeptic. where to 25 t tim. Wholesale by WM. JOHNSON.

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articles.

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Parties ordering by mail can rely upon getting

as good an Instrument as if personally selected by themselves. Any O gan or Piano not found or actly as represented can be returned to us at our expense. We refer with pleasure to over Fifteen Hundred Pianos and Organs sold by us the last ten

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the precent season. The award at Paris is the highest distinction in the power of the juries to conform and is the ONLY GOLD Burdal awarded to American musical instruments. THIRTY-ONE leading manufacturers of the world were in composition. At Every World's Exposition of twelve years the MASON & MARLING OF Welve years the MASON & MARLING OF GANS have been awarded Highest Honora, viz: Paris, 1875; Sweden, 1875; Philadelphia, 1



No Duty on Church Bells. Nov. 17, 78 1y

Probably the oldest manuscript in the world is the essay of Prince Ptah-hotep, ly depend on the exactness and fidelity son of King Tat-kara or Tancheres. of of your administration of our discipline. the fifth dynasty of the kings of Egypt, Our discipline has grown out of our which is known as the Prisse Papyrus. spiritual life and needs as a Connexion; Its date is according to Brugsch about it is the fit body and vehicle for our thirty-three hundred years before the Connexional life; neglect it and that Christian era; Mariette's longer chro- life itself will suffer grievous loss. But nology would assign it to about B. C. beware that you understand it. Make 4000, while the shorter chronology of it your business to understand thor-Poole and Rawlison would bring it oughly its objects, the purposes for down to about B. C. 2250.

of life. A graphic description of the prerogative if you can avoid it. Back feebleness of old age to which the author | the rule by the reason, and your adminhas attained -" I have lived," he says, istration will be truly effective. Nor with the king, and stood in the place of | find that which is indisputably yours his favor"-serves as an introduction sufficient for nearly every case. When to a course of precepts which are charac- it is insufficient you can but advise, or terized by an exalted morality, and are reason, or appeal to some higher authointended to be adapted to all conditions | rity. In such a church as ours, usurpaof life. A few of them will serve to re | tion of prerogative is not only wrong, present the spirit of the whole: "If you it is mischief and folly .- Rev. Dr. Rigg. have become great after having been lowly, if you have gathered riches after FULFILLMENT OF PROPHECIES. poverty, and have by this means become the first man in your town; if you are distinguished for your wealth, and have A few examples of Old Testament No Agents! No Commission! you were, but be towards him as Isaiah is an account of a royal procestowards your equal." Other precepts sion—the proclamation of the avant THE system of employing Conversers at a high commission has been strictly abandoned by are, "Let your face be cheerful as herald, and the casting up of the highlong as you live; has any one ever way-lifting up the valleys, and level come out of the coffin after he has been ing down the hills-straightening the and Organs will save from twenty to forty per cent disobedient sees knowledge in ignor- of that proyhecy-and see how entirely

A tomb of one or two hundred years. later furnishes a full biography of an important officer, which is probably the oldest biography not contained in the Bible that is known. It is the tomb of Una, a high officer of the kings Teta, Pepi Mirera, and Merenra, of the sixth dynasty, and is certainly not much less chronology, it would be 5,500 years old. The reigns during which Una served Hymns and Songs, New and majesty of King Teta, and had the duty chief of the coffer of the majesty of Pe-Very cheap and convenient for pi." Una was chief of the campaigns whom his inscription makes the first recorded mention. "His majesty made soldiers of numerous ten thousands in the land of the south, the negroes from

"I made the arrangment. . . . was alone there as a second of his majesty to the best of my power there, wearing out my sandals going in the road to

the best of leading. . . Never was there a better going of servants. . . . Went this army in peace, it subdued the land of Herusha." The army had to be sent back several times to quell revolts in this region, but finally "the place was thrown under my of a chief more than all his eunuchs, all kite for "bobs."-Uncle Sam. his household, all his servants. Never was this dignity to any servants before."

National Repository for September."

MINISTERS SHOULD OBSERVE THE DISCIPLINE.

that of church discipline. Discipline means order, means morality, means all vitality, and to the beauty of holiness and not merely in his pastoral Epistles, church discipline than to any other. the resurrection and the life;" His assistants, Timothy and Titus, are quickeneth whom He will"? emphatically exhauted as to this point, others respecting it, especially the el- dead in the grave for some fory hours, ders or bishops—i.e., the pastors of the and then lived again; or is it part of the churches. The discipline oi your own eternal purpose—to use the works of the church must needs be a special study ardent apostle-of the God of Abraham, with you. You will find it to be a subject that will abundantly repay your latters, who glorified His Son Jeus, and raised from the dead the Prince of Life, study. No church has a discipline so and sent Him to bless His earthly hildren,

OLDEST BOOK IN THE WORLD. quality. the permanence, the real truth and reproductive power, the spiritual which it has been part by part created The essay embodies a treatise on the the needs out of which it grew, and virtues essential to the well-being of never rest merely and hardly on law, man, and maxims on the proper conduct on Connexional authority or pastoral one hundred and ten years in favor ever strain your prerogative. You will

become a great lord, let not your heart prophecies, collated with the accounts be proud because of your prosperity; of their fulfillment, as given in the for it is God who is the author of it for New Testament. will illustrate our you. Do not despise another who is as | meaning. In the fortieth chapter of put into it?" "The obedience of a son crooked places, and smoothing the to his father is a joyful thing. He is rugged ones. Now, turn to Matthew's dear to his father, and his house shall account of the preaching of John the be known to all men on earth. The Baptist-the unquestioned fulfillment ance, virtue in vice; every day he, with- its gorgeous imagery disappears and is out fear, commits every kind of wick- replaced by what is infinitely more exedness, and thus is dead while he lives. cellent—the advent of a blessed spiri-His daily like is what the wise man tual epoch of the Church's history. dient son shall be happy in his obedi- Spirit, of which the day of Pentecost ence, he shall grow old and obtain witnessed the fulfillment. The prophecy speaks of "wonders in the heavens and in the earth-blook and fire and pillars of smoke"-of "the sun darkened and the moon turned to blood." Its fulfillment presented outwardly only a centrast to all this-and vet that full filmeht was ineffably and trancendently glorious, the incoming of the dispensation of the Holy Spirit. If, than 4,000, while according to the long chronology, it would be 5,500 years old amples a rule for the interpretation of the New Testament, their promises were glorious ones, and were distin- may appear outwardly somewhat less guished by successful campaigns and spectacular, but infinitely more glorious by the building of a road for trade from in respect to their religious intendthe Nile to the Red Sea. "I was crown meuts. To these spiritual things bearer," says the inscription, "of the should the faith of the Church be rected. All those prophecies shall have their fulfillment-but, it may be suspected, less as scenic displays than in the south against the negroes, of as great spiritual achievments and revolutions. In respect to the outward things of the divine dispensations. there's room for differences of opinion, but their moral and religious lessons depend upon no such doubtful inter-His majesty placed me at the head of that army." The inscription relates how he labored to organize the army.

"I made the arrangement thing whether it he good to be a served—that "God shall bring every work into judgment, with every secret thing whether it he good." be evil." The law of eternal equity prevades the domains of the Great Father, so that, in every possible case, "whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap." This assurance is the indubitable prophecy of a Day of Sudgement.—National Repository for September.

- When Benjamin Franklin was sandals. The King of Upper and lower editor he was in the habit of writing to Egypt, Merenra (friend of the sun), the the young ladies who sent in poetry. divine lord, the ever living, gave me to saying in honeyed lauguage that owing be a duke, Governor of the South. . . . to the crowded state of his -columns, I kept them under my sandals. His etc., but he would endeavor to circulate majesty praised me on account of it, se- their productions in manuscript. And lecting me that I was made in the place | then he tied the poems to the tail of his

MIRACLES.

Never relax, much less drop, the habit

of constantly reading the four gospels, till every incident in them becomes a familiar story. A very large part of those works are what we call miraculous. As you read the parts, ask yourselves-try to From the subject of pastoral visita- ask yourselves in all earnesnest-How tion I pass by a natural transition to that of church discipline. Discipline of God? What can I learn o' God from it? Peter walking on the sea: Is it merely a portentous violation of a law of nathat belongs to spiritual health, vigour, ture, whatever that may mean; or is it a voice from God to all timid Christions, " It in the church which Christ hath pur- is I; be not afraid "? The raising of Lazarchased with his own blood. St. Paul's us: Is it merely one started figure exhortations in his Epistles generally, snatched from the tomb for a few short months or years by irresistible night; or is it the assurance of Him to whom all relate more often to the subject of hearts, as well as graves, are open, "I am Or, lastly, the great Resurrection itself : dad are instructed to warn and exhort | Is it only the hare fact that a man lay

instructive and suggestive, so compre-hensive, so practical as ours. The his iniquities?—Dr. Butler.

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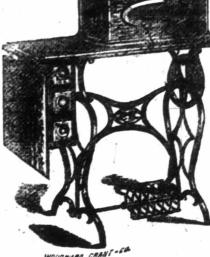
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FRIDAY, AUGUST 29, 1879.

PERILS OF THE YOUNG.

Our community was startled, one afternoon last week, by the intelligence that a boy of nearly seventeen years had been fatally stabbed, in one of the most pleasant parts of Brunswick Street, by a lad of eleven years. This boy-murder took place almost within a gunshot of half-a-dozen churches. Within twenty four hours thereafter, we read, in an exchange, of a premeditated and foul murder, which had been committed by three persons, in Boston, and in which a boy of sixteen years of age was one of the principal actors. Within another twenty-four hours we read, in a New York paper, of the death, by exposure and want, of a young man in that city. He had long been a prodigal and a drunkard. His mother, a New York lady, who had not seen the prodigal for years, came, richly dressed, to look upon the face of the dead. Ste, at first, did not know her own offspring, but at law. length she recognized one feature after another, and then threw up her hands and cried, "It is he, my long lost son." He had gone out from a wealthy home to run the brief career of a prolifigate, and had died the death of a vagabond. And so, day after day, some youth, once fair, and, doubtless, the joy of a mother's heart, reaches the sad end of an ignoble career. The record of youthful wanderings from virtue, is like the scroll which the prophet saw in his sad vision, it is written within and without, and is full of lamentation, and mourning, and woe.

Must this havoc go on? Can nothing be done that will arrest this ruin? What young person in our congregations, in our schools, in our homes, is safe? Who does not perceive that many and great are the perils of the young?

Whence come those perils? Mankind by nature thirsts for blood. Evil passions, quarrellings, and crimes, are the developments of a corrupt nature. Happily our Christian instruction, and our secular teachings of one kind and of our times. To a great extent the most wonderful excitement, and phrenzy. young are brought under the influence of good instruction and example in well-regulated homes, in church services, in Sabbath Schools, in day schools, and otherwise. But, notwithstanding all those agencies for good, and all that anxious parental solicitude and endeavour can do, the perils bad a book as the Catechism of Baptism. abound.

Our streets are educators. Boys quickly perceive the mischievous ways and doings of the street. Unless good principles are well fixed in their minds, and hearts, at home, or elsewhere, they are in terrible peril lest the vicious language and deceptive arts of wayward lads, should destroy whatsoever things in them are fair, and lovely, and of good report.

The books that boys read are educators. We are told that, in our community, vast numbers of books of the "dime novel" kind are sold to boys. Many of those books, we are informed, are of the "red-murder," and "blueplots, and schemings abound; and wherein thieves, gamblers, burglars, and murderers, are prominent characters; and wherein, also, he who points the pistol, or draws the sword, or wields the knife, and brings his victim down, is the hero.

Not very long ago we saw, on the cover of a Sabbath School journal, an advertisement, in which was exhibited the picture of a pistol, with a description of its peculiarities. We acknowledge we are prejudiced against pistols. We do not know what pistols are for, unless it is to kill human beings. Why so many pistols are carried by men and boys we do not comprehend. We think the purchase and handling of pistols contemporary journal proposing to meet and its defeace might in various ways do by boys, if not by men, should be earn- us in a controversy. He is perfectly safe | good. We had determined from the first estly denounced.

The reports of murders in the newspapers, accompanied, as those reports very often are, with horrible details, time to answer one to "never a word." It had displayed a more vigorous vitality

those ghastly narratives, and thus become familiarized with vicious plans, and enterprises, and their results. And, hence, here and there, a boy, improperly trained at home, and susceptible in an unusual degree to bad influences, develops into a thief, a gambler, a burglar, an assassin, or all combined.

What should be done to save the young? This question is more easily asked than satisfactorily answered. Yet we may give a reply which looks in the right direction, although it may not comprehend all that is required.

Unceasing vigilance is demanded of those who have the charge of children. Counteract with all possible care the evil tendencies of association with immoral boys on the street. Keep vicious literature out of their sight. Put news. papers and books in their hands that are unexceptional in their general moral tone. Keep them at the day-school. Bring them into the Sabbath School. house. Gather them into Temperance organizations. And teach them to take heed unto their ways according to God's

EXCEPTIONABLE PROPOSALS REJECTED.

We received a letter, about a year and a half ago, from Rev. John Brown, Baptist minister of Paradise, N.S., asking for some information respecting the Greek word baptizo. As he appeared to be sincere in his request, and as others, also, might be benefitted by our compliance therewith, we replied to Mr. Brown in a frank and straight-forward way, giving him some valuable information that, apparently, he had never before possessed.

Instead of courteously acknowledging our efforts to instruct him, he soon showthat the professions in his letter were not sincers, and that while pretending to seek information, he really was desiring to open up a controversy. The in formation we gave him in reference to the Greek word baptizo, was not new. It was familiar to many who have diligently inquired of the best authorities, and who have thoroughly studied the baptismal question in an independent way. But a great deal of what we said was entirely new to Mr. Brown, and very distasteful to him; or, at least, he pretended it was so. He appeared very much to dislike of another, have done a great deal to the truth, and to fear the effects of its prorestrain the evil that is in us, and to mulgation. The "Catech'sm" and "Open build up and establish the civilization Letters" wrought Mr. Brown up into a

> Mr. Brown soon lost his balance. He failed to carry himself with becoming dignity. He forgot what was due both to others and to himself. The claims of courtesy, of gentlemanliness, of good breeding, he straightway ignored. Money was no object to him. He would not, he said, for five thousand dollars, write so Mr. Brown assailed us in a series of abusive letters in some of the public prints, and in a characteristic pamphlet. His writings contained a good deal of rude and rough phraseology, such as "you're a liar," "you lie, sir," "you know you lie," "you have falsified," etc.

Mr. Brown then virtually challenges us to produce authorities to sustain the position we had taken in reference to the word baptizo. It is with us a fixed rule never reply. He also stupidly thought that because he wrote letters, calling in question | quoted. the truthfulness of the teachings of our Catechism of Baptism we were under obligation to take some notice of him. vengeauce" order: in which intrigues, Mr. Brown had not been long in this country. He perhaps did not know that the Catechism of Baptism had been assailed by abler men than he, and had come forth unscathed from the conflict. Mr. Brown, for a purpose which was as transparent, as it was deceptive, practically challenged us to go down and meet him in defence of the book he had assailed.

the book up rather than to write it down. in the form of a challenge We did not What he wrote he meant for evil, but it do this upor personal grounds. But the was over-ruled for good.

in doing so. anything to do with antagonists of his in its entire warp and woof, from beginclass, if we can avoid it. There is, of ning to end that it would live amid frowncourse, a time to speak. And there is a ing foes, it better go down into oblivion. produces unhappy effects on the youth- Why should Nehemiah have left his "great than we imagined it would possess. It

ballot? Mr. Brown's proposals are exceptionable because he lacks certain gentlemanly qualities that are essential to give dignity to a debate.

Mr. Brown's proposal is objectionable, also, because he is strangely deficient in accuracy of statement. Mr. Brown affirms that no Greek scholar has taught that baptizo means to sprinkle, and that the Catechism stands alone in thus teaching. Mr. Wesley is admitted to have been a Greek scholar. It has been affirmed in Mr. Brown's organ, whose opinions, we believe, he endorses, that "Mr. Wesley has again and again admitted that every record of baptism mentioned in the New Testament is an instance of dipping."

Mr. Brown professes to be well read in this controversy, and to be acquainted with Mr. Wesley's views: Mr. Wesley says, (Treatise on Baptism, works, vol. 6: p. 13). "The words baptise and baptism do not necessarily imply dipping, but are used in other senses in several places. Thus we read that the Jews 'were all baptized in the cloud and in the sea,' (1 Cor. 1: 2), but they were not plunged in either. We read, Mark 7: 4, of the baptisms (so it is in the original) of pots, and and into the congregation of the Lord's cups, and tables or beds. Now pots and cups are not necessarily dipped when they are washed. Nay, the Pharisees washed the outsides of them only. And as for tables or beds, none will supposed they could be dipped. Here then the word baptism, in its natural sense, is not taken for dipping, but for washing or cleansing.
And that this is the true meaning of the word baptize, is testified by the greatest scholars and most proper judges in this

When Mr. Brown professes to have read Mr. Wesley on this subject and he missrepresents him as a believer in the immersionist dogma, we are compelled to regard him as deplorably deficient in accuracy of statement. It is not desirable to mingle in a controversy with a disputant who is so seriously lame as Mr. Brown appears the Greek word baptizo.

Other illustrations of Mr. Brown's misrepresentation of facts might be given, as reasons for wishing to have no controversy with him. Another one, however, must suffice. In the Catechism of Baptism, we gave Prof. Timothy Dwight, s.T.D., LL.D., late President of Yale College, as an authority on the meaning of the Greek word baptizo. The Catechism says, page 12, "DWIGHT's definitions are: 'To tinge, stain, dye, or colour." Mr. Brown says we have falsified Dw ght. In Dwight's Theology (London; 1824, volume 5, page 317.), he says, 'The body of learned critits and lexicographers declare, that the original meaning of both these words (baptizo and bapto) is to tinge, stain, dye, or colour; and that when it means immersion it is only in a secondary and occasional sense; derived from the fact, that such things as are dyed, stained, or coloured, are often immersed for this endI have examined almost one hundred instances in which the word baptizo, and its derivatives, are used in the New Testament, and found in the Septuagint; these so far as I have observed, being all the instances contained in both. By this examination it is to my apprehension evident that the following things are true: 'That the primary meaning of these terms is cleansing; the effect, not the mode, of washing ... in many in-"That these words.

stances, cannot, without obvious impropriety, be made to signify immersion; and in others can not signify it at all." Mr. Dwight was one of the most schol-

arly men of his day, and for a long time a distinguished President of one of the oldest institutions of learning in the land. There was no scholar of his time more Greek words than he. Our quotation from him was thoroughly accurate, and yet Mr. Brown declares that we have falsified to reply to personalities. Mr Brown was at an early day, show that the other autheir purpose: but great scholars, as a "liar" placed us under an obligation to tion has been taken by Mr. Brown, have they come not up to their standard. been, in every particular, accurately

> Mr. Brown's misrepresentations of facts is the result of incapacity, or of a deliberate purpose to deceive. But in either case he must certainly excuse us for not replying, in any other way than this, to the public and private letters he has address-

EQUITABLE PROPOSALS OFFERED.

The Rev. John Brown, of Paradise, as The Catechism did not need such a de- commander in chief, and a number of lithad passed through bitter criticisms, and with some such valor as he himself posfurious onslaughts before. It had gained sessed, having aroused wide-spread atten- circle. in circulation, in influence, and in popu- tion to the mich-abused Catechism of Baplarity by the attacks that were meant to tism, we deemed it advisable last autumn crush it. Mr. Brown was likely to write to issue a general call to our antagonists Catechism, is our literary child, had been Mr. Brown is still by his letters in a repeatedly and fiercely misrepresented, We rarely, have that if the latechism were not so truthful ful mind. Growing boys feed upon work" to go down and wrangle with San- had outlive the bitterest backbitings, and

the rudest onslaughts. A new edition had cost. Mr. Brown, or his colleagues, could been brought out about every eighteen publish a sixty-one page pamphlet, and months. It had been the means of estab-scatter it over a large part of the country, lishing many anxious inquirers in the and insult Methodist families by thrusting doctrine of baptism as once delivered to it upon them, free of charge. But in a the saints. It had saved many persons crucial time, such as had now come. from a "watery grave." Not only had they cannot meet the living issue, because many through its teachings been converted it will cost a few paltry dollars. from the error of doctrinal ways; but some, as we have been informed, had been. through the instrumentality of the little some of his colleagues, come to the invesbook brought in penitency and faith to the tigation? of the Catechism could not be blood that cleanses from every stain. And now, when the popular mind was, to a that point apparent? Did ever assailants considerable extent, excited on the subject, it seemed a fitting season in which and many others have had access to cheap

We, therefore, sent a challenge to Mr. Brown as the chief assailant, and to others who were acting with him, to meet us under certain specified circumstances, and within a reasonable time. As page 12 of the Catechism had been the salient they had never, probably, seen before, point of attack by our enemies, we propo- and perhaps could never have the opporsed to confine our investigations to that tunity to see again. point, and to prove that our statements, on the page in question, were entirely correct, and were, in every particular, thoroughly in accord with the teachings of the best lexicographical and other authorities to which access could be had.

The challenges given to those parties to England, whence he came. He came had some peculiar features. They were amongst us a few years ago with very not merely challenges after the ordinary erroneous opinions concerning the people tashion, or of the kind that Mr. Brown has of this country, and especially concerning sent to us. A great deal more than that the ministry of the different churches. He was involved. The following features thought that, as a whole, we were all bewere made prominent and indispensable, hind the age, and that he was called upon

1. Mr. Brown and each of his aiders a wiser man then when he came, and we twelve persons, or more, as examiners of in his views, and that his days may vet be the authorities that would be submitted to many, happy, and useful. the meeting, with reference especially to

2 They were to choose for examiners residents of the place where the meeting would be held, or of any other place on the continent, and within the Dominion.

3. All the examiners chosen by them might be immersionists, if they so desired, and members of the Free Baptist, Campbellite, or other immersionist churches, or not members of any church; but none of them was to be a member of a Methodist James B. Morrow, Wm. B. McNutt. J. M. or of a Baptist church.

4. Those examiners were to be required to draw up a report, setting forth the result of their examination of the authorities that would be submitted: and the report. by them prepared and signed, was to be furnished for publication.

There is no lack of testimony from eminent scholarly teachers of those churches tion this year, and the decision was in favour of which include ninety persons out of every hundred of the christian world, and valuable as faithful records of the sayings and showing that the Greek word baptizo was used in olden times in the sense of sprinkthat a large number should be subscribed for by
the Associations. The expense of reporting and ling. Less than five out of every hundred of the christian teachers, and of the ripe scholars of the age, are Baptist in faith and practice. But, of course, those authorities are recarded by immersionists as partizan, and predjudiced. Immersionists have a peculiar way of judging persons by a shibboleth of their own. Everything with them depends upon the baptizo point. No one is admitted to fellowship as a church member whose tongue falters over their shibboleth. No eminent scholar-no matter how honored his position in the great universities of the old country or of America-is admitted to competent to give an opinion concerning their roll of honor who trips in the utterance of their dipping shibboleth. Little men who are sound, according to their formula, on the word baptizo, are Dwight, as well as others. On another "truly great and learned scholars" with occasion, and in another way, we may them, or at least are great enough for weak enough to think that his calling us thorities given by us, and to which excep- others measure greatness are nobodies if The one prominent objective point we

had in view in challenging Mr. Brown was We do not desire to inquire whether not merely to mingle in an ordinary wordy contest, but to get a Report from a committee of immersionists, or, at least, of persons selected by immersionists, whose expences should be arranged for amongst themselves, and who should, in every particular, be independent of outside influence. Such a report as would have been justified by the authorities then in our hands, and to be submitted by us, would have become a valuable and permanent document in this great controversy, inasmuch, especially, as it would be a report fence. Its truths were not in peril. It erary lieutenants, whom he had inspired furnished by immersionists: but it would be an unwelcome visitor in immersionist

Where now was Mr. Brown? An ordinary reader would easily detect from Mr. Brown's style that there was in him more of the bragging than of the heroic nature, still we did not know but he would be rash enough, and weak enough to rush to the conflict. He might possibly have done so, but for the advice of wiser men than he. Mr. Brown consults his friends. He waits for advice from St. John. He takes shelter behind the editors of the Visitor. Finally, he writes a letter evading the main question, and pretending to accept our proposal while he seeks shelter behind a side issue. A plea is urged for And, if it is sad, we can make it glad, not accepting our proposal because of its Or if sweet, we can make it sweeter.

It the teaching of the Catechism were unsound, why did not Mr. Brown, or successfully defended, how easy to make have a grander opportunity? Mr. Brown lexicons that are scattered over the country. Now, he and his colleagues. and their committees of examiners, had an opportunity to examine the great lexicens. and other valuable authorities, of the first Universities of the world, and such as

Why did they not come? Of course they feared the result. Their wise men suggested a more prudent course. We regret that, at this time, it has seemed necessary to write these paragraphs. Mr. Brown, we understand, is about returning to set all things right. He will go hence abettors were required to choose hope that he will become more scriptural

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The Thirteenth Annual Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association was held in St. John, N.B., during the past week. A large number of delegates were present from the several Maritime Provinces and some from the Western Provinces. J. S. Maclean. Esq., of Halifax, is the President. The following gentlemen represented Halifax, vis: Oxley, H. Theakston, D. Henry Starr, W. H. Weddall, Esqs., and the President.

The Executive Committee submitted the following Annual Report for 1878-79.

The number of associations represented was 22 and that of delegates and corresponding members 86. Owing to the postponement of the meeting to so late a period of the year several prominent and active workers were unable to attend. Invitations were received from Annapolis, Charlotte town and St. John for the meeting of the Conven the latter city. The committee would remark that these reports being exceedingly interesting doings of each Convention, it is very desirable der consideration the propriety of discontinuing this work and substituting a synopsis only of the proceedings of the present Convention. occedings of the present Convention.

As far as can be learned in the absence of statistical information from the greater number of Associations in the Lower Provinces, the organization is still a power in the land.

But a greater amount of work is necessary and should be earnestly and carefully planned and carried out. There are many phases of Christian work at present in active operation among our brethren in the United States and clsewhere which could be considered effectual by those of our Associations where circumstances demand or admit. Of these may be mentioned Christian work among railway men, commercial travellers, students and other classes. Some of the Associations are doing their duty as in days past, but new paths might be found advantageous. Young men like novelty and change and some are especially adapted for work that remains in abeyance.

The following topics have been chosen for discussion during the session:

1 The Bible—how to use it for ourselves and

2. The present condition of our Associations: and the desirability of employing a visiting agent. 3. Our duty to young men.

4. What are the causes of apathy in young men loward religion. 5. Our experience as to the most successful node of conducting Association meetings. The advantage and necessity of having a special organ of communication and advocate of the

pals of the Associations induce the Commit-

tee to recommend the Watchman, published in Chicago to all members for subscription,

The International Convention was held at Baltimore last year, and the Reports show a decided advance in the growth and progress of their Associations its this special field of labor. The Associations reported at the Convention number 839. The total property belonging to the Associations amounts to \$2,297,450. 686 Associations report an aggregate membership 67,749. 291 keep open reading rooms. 61 provide situ tions and have found employment for 6,334 persons. 141 persons German Associations, and 54 associations in colleges. Mr. H. B. Jackson was the only representative for the Maritime associations. Prayers are requested for several new enterprises and subjects. The Committee find it necessary to employ con-

stantly a large number of travelling agents and secretaries by whom the machinery and plans of the organization are kept moving. The number of associations reported are 21 and the membership 1,652.

Your Committee have considered the propriety of holding the Convention bienially in alternate years with the International Convention. They have no recommendation in the matter to make. The employment of a regular accredited agent to visit the Associations frequently the committee recommend as as essential. Funds for the above

were requested. In the midst of some discouragements and the existence of commercial depression and spiritual apathy there is much in the condition and prospects in the Maritime Provinces to inspire hope and thanksgiving. They have under the smile of our Heavenly Father been a great blessing to individuals, to families and to communities, and they are distined to accomplish much more in the future, as helps to young men, auxiliaries to the church and organized co-workers with all who love the Lord Jesus Christ.

Our lives are songs: God writes the words, And we set them to music at pleasure; And the song grows sad, or sweet, or glad, As we choose to fashion the measure. We must write the music, whatever the song, TO THE BAPTIST MI

In my privat I should accep time. I here Sir: and if you has falsified Le the Lexicons th prove that, in t sified God's v which I have in point the day a soon as you cho

> Aylesford, Au THE MOU

The education lison Institution commenced on The Matriculati College closed students have be lar treshman class students. The n by the Rev. Ral was won by Joh the Rev. John Re

SABBATH S

The Ninth Annu School Workers i will commence i tember 25th. for reduction of travel, to delegate

TORONTO-The sell Tickets on A 9, 10, 11, to Toron return until Sep. From St. John \$26.50. -Monctor Sackville \$24.35

PERSONAL. -By General Missionar the Rev. Jacob F Conference, is spe Maritime Province in high terms of B er and lecturer, a brethren of the may interest our r is a son of the la Jewish Rabbi, but cessful minister of

Hon. Geo. E. K of New Brunswick, day last.

Mr. George R. Moncton, was in th Dr. Norfolk, of S

fax Hotel on Tuesd Mr. James Walke Offices was in Town

The Methodist Annual Pic-nic on the grounds, Wednesd doubtful in the mor all that could be de to enable all to enjo common to such of them for a successfu tials bountifully spi On their return to the Vestry of the C had prepared an friends of the school was pleasantly spen

QUARTERLY TICKE of membership shall be furnished to the cuits at cost."-Jour Are they prepared as for "Circuits?"

J. Sweet and R. J.

the latter of whom

the meeting.

To whom do we provided for the M let our Editor pre print them, and our at cost-without del August 27.

Two QUESTIONS. Snowden correct wh passage, "Not asser gether as the manne ing one another: and see the day approach public worship of Go social meetings prob as our class-meetings

2nd. Some of the when announcing t Meetings urge the at and other Lay Deleg of the District." M delegates are expecte ing to the Discipline

MILTON Had a verypleasant Sutcliffe must have dial welcome, given to the seene of-his Business was prompt of Port ia Tour for cording to the new ru brethren taxing them \$13.00. "Relief and Extens

read, and a Resolution passed. Wednesday a day of Special Pra behalf of this imports Meetings and Depuna rington, Oct. 20th and Oct. 22nd and 23rd. Shelburne, 29th. Loc Circuit to make arran thern's arrival from

NATIONAL REPOSITORY. - The National

on had cost. Mr. Brown, or his colleagues, could publish a sixty-one page pamphlet, and scatter it over a large part of the country, and insult Methodist families by thrusting ered to it upon them, free of charge. But in a crucial time, such as had now come. they cannot meet the living issue, because it will cost a few paltry dollars. It the teaching of the Catechism were

unsound, why did not Mr. Brown, or some of his colleagues, come to the investo the tigation? of the Catechism could not be successfully defended, how easy to make to a that point apparent? Did ever assailants e sub- have a grander opportunity? Mr. Brown and many others have had access to cheap lexicons that are scattered over the o Mr. country. Now, he and his colleagues, thers and their committees of examiners, had an opportunity to examine the great lexicons. and other valuable authorities, of the first page Universities of the world, and such as tlient they had never, probably, seen before, ropo- and perhaps could never have the oppor-

Why did they not come? Of course they feared the result. Their wise men suggested a more prudent course. We regret that, at this time, it has seemed necessary to write these paragraphs. Mr. Brown, we understand, is about returning rties to England, whence he came. He came vere amongst us a few years ago with very ary erroneous opinions concerning the people has of this country, and especially concerning that the ministry of the different churches. He ares thought that, as a whole, we were all beble, hind the age, and that he was called upon to set all things right. He will go hence lers a wiser man then when he came, and we ose hope that he will become more scriptural s of in his views, and that his days may yet be to many, happy, and useful.

that tunity to see again.

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YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The Thirteenth Annual Convention of the on Young Men's Christian Association was held in St. John, N.B., during the past week. A m large number of delegates were present from d. the several Maritime Provinces and some from the Western Provinces. J. S. Maclean. Esq., of Halifax, is the President. The folof lowing gentlemen represented Halifax, vin: st James B. Morrow, Wm. B. McNutt, J. M. Oxley, H. Theakston, D. Henry Starr, W. H. Weddall, Esqs., and the President.

The Executive Committee submitted the following Annual Report for 1878-79.

The number of associations represented was 22 and that of delegates and corresponding members 86. Owing to the postponement of the meeting to so late a period of the year several prominent and active workers were unable to attend. Invitations were received from Annapolis, Charlottetown and St. John for the meeting of the Convention this year, and the decision was in favour of city. The committee would remark hat these reports being exceedingly interesting and valuable as faithful records of the sayings and pings of each Convention, it is very desirable a large number should be subscribed for by The expense of reporting and publication is large, and the committee have un-der consideration the propriety of discontinuing this work and substituting a synopsis only of the proceedings of the present Convention.

As far as can be learned in the absence of statistical information from the greater number of Associations in the Lower Provinces, the organization is still a power in the land.

But a greater amount of work is necessary and should be earnestly and carefully planned and carried out. There are many phases of Christian work at present in active operation among our brethren in the United States and elsewhere which could be considered effectual by those of our Associations where circumstances demand or admit. Of these may be mentioned Christian work among railway men, commercial travellers, students and other classes. Some of the Associations are doing their duty as in days past, but new paths might be found advantageous. Young men like novelty and change and some are especially adapted for work that remains in abeyance.

The following topics have been chosen for discussion during the session:

1 The Bible-how to use it for ourselves and in our work.

2. The present condition of our Associations: and the desirability of employing a visiting agent. 3. Our duty to young men. 4. What are the causes of apathy in young men

toward religion. 5. Our experience as to the most successful mode of conducting Association meetings.

The advantage and necessity of having a specal organ of communication and advocate of the principals of the Associations induce the Commite to recommend the Watchman, published in Chicago to all members for subscription,

The International Convention was held at Bal-

timore last year, and the Reports show a decided advance in the growth and progress of their Associations in this special field of labor. The Associations reported at the Convention number 839. The total property belonging to the Associations amounts to \$2,297,450. 686 Associations report an aggregate membership 67,749. 291 keep open reading rooms. 61 provide situ tions and have found employment for 6,334 persons. 141 persons are acting as general secretaries. There are 43 German Associations, and 54 associations in colleges. Mr. H. B. Jackson was the only representative for the Maritime associations. Prayers are requested for several new enterprises and subjects. The Committee find it necessary to employ contantly a large number of travelling agents and ecretaries by whom the machinery and plans of

he organization are kept moving. The number of associations reported are 21 and member-hip 1,652.

Your Committee have considered the propriety holding the Convention bienfally in alternate ears with the International Convention. They ave no recommendation in the matter to make. The employment of a regular accredited agent visit the Association: frequently the committee ommend as a essential. Funds for the above e requestal.

In the midst of some discouragements and the stence of commercial depression and spiritual oathy there is much in the condition and prosthanksgiving. They have under the smile of Heavenly Father been a great blessing to iniduals, to families and to communities, and y are distinct to accomplish much more in the are, as helps to young men, auxiliaries to the ch and organized co-workers with all who e the Lord Jesus Christ.

ir lives are songs: God writes the words, d we set them to music at pleasure; d the song grows sad, or sweet, or glad, we choose to fashion the measure. must write the music, whatever the song, hatever its rhyme or meter; nd, if it is sad, we can make it glad if sweet, we can make it sweeter.

TO THE REV. JOHN BROWN, BAPTIST MINISTER, PARADISE, N. S.

In my private letter to you, I told you I should accept your challenge, in due time. I hereby accept your challenge, Sir; and if you can prove that Mr. Currie has falsified Lexicons, in one instance, in the Lexicons that I have not seen, I can prove that, in two instances, you have falsified God's word, and the Lexicons, which I have in my house. You can appoint the day at Wilmot, Nova Scotia, as soon as you choose.

Aylesford, August 26, '79.

THE MOUNT ALLISON IN-STITUTIONS.

The educational work at the Mount Allison Institutions, for the current year. commenced on Thursday of last week. The Matriculation examinations at the College closed on the 26th. Fourteen students have been admitted to the regular freshman class, and twelve as special students. The matriculation prize, given by the Rev. Ralph Brecken, of Windsor, was won by John Walter Read, son of the Rev. John Read, of Saint John.

SABBATH SCHOOL WORKERS.

The Ninth Annual Convention of Sunday School Workers in the Maritime Provinces will commence in Amherst, Thursday, September 25th. Arrangements will be made for reduction of fares on main routes of travel, to delegates attending the convention.

TORONTO-The Intercolonial Railway will sell Tickets on Aug. 29, 30, and Sept. 1, and 9, 10, 11, to Toronto and Return. Good to return until Sep. 30, as follows:

From St. John \$24.—Halifax, Truro, &c., \$26.50.—Moncton \$23.65—Amherst \$24.50— Sackville \$24.35 and Newcastle \$22.25.

Personal.-By a private note from our General Missionary Secretary we learn that the Rev. Jacob Freshman, of the Montreal Conference, is spending a few weeks in the Maritime Provinces. Dr. Sutherland speaks in high terms of Bro. Freshman as a preacher and lecturer, and commends him to the brethren of the Eastern Conferences. It may interest our readers to know that Bro. F. is a son of the late Dr. Freshman, once a Jewish Rabbi, but after his conversion a successful minister of the Methodist Church.

Hon. Geo. E. King, ex-Attorney General of New Brunswick, was in the city on Tues-

Mr. George R. Sangster, of the I. C. R., Moncton, was in the city on Wednesday. Dr. Norfolk, of Shediac, was at the Halifax Hotel on Tuesday.

Mr. James Walker, of Moncton General Offices was in Town on Wednesday.

POSTAL CARDS

WOLFVILLE, N.S., Aug. 26.

The Methodist Sunday School held the Annual Pic-nic on the Berwick camp-meeting grounds, Wednesday 20th inst. Though doubtful in the morning, the weather proved all that could be desired; just cool enough to enable all to enjoy the exhilarating games common to such occasions, and to prepare them for a successful attack on the substantials bountifully spread in the dining tent. On their return to Wolfville all repaired to the Vestry of the Church, where kind friends had prepared an ample tea. There many friends of the school gathered, and some time was pleasantly spent in singing and conversation. We were glad to have with us Mrs. J. Sweet and R. J. Sweet, Esq., of Halifax; the latter of whom appropriately addressed the meeting.

N. S., August 27th, 1879.

QUARTERLY TICKETS .- "Quarterly Tickets of membership shall be prepared and shall be furnished to the Superintendents of Circuits at cost."-Journal 1878, p. 158.

Are they prepared for "Missions" as well as for "Circuits?"

To whom do we apply for them? If not provided for the Maritime Provinces, then let our Editor prepare them, our printers print them, and our publisher furnish them, at cost-without delay. August 27.

Vox Populi.

NORTH SHORE, Aug. 25. Two Questions.—1st. Is the Rev. S. Snowden correct when he quotes part of the passage, "Not assembling of yourselves together as the manner of some is; but exhorting one another: and so much the more as ye see the day approaching," as applying to the public worship of God? Does it not refer to social meetings probably of the same nature as our class-meetings?

2nd. Some of the Secretaries of Districts when announcing their Financial District Meetings urge the attendance of "Recording and other Lay Delegates at all the sessions of the District." May I ask what other lay delegates are expected to be present according to the Discipline?

MILTON, YARMOUTH, Aug. 26. Had a verypleasant Fin Dis. Meeting. Bro.

Sutcliffe must have been gratified at the cordial welcome, given by the brethren-back to the scene of his ministry, in other days. Business was promptly attended to. Appeal of Port la Tour for over tax for C. F .- according to the new rule-was settled by a few brethren taxing themselves to the amount of

"Relief and Extension" Resolutions, &c., read, and a Resolution in cordial sympathy, passed. Wednesday, 10th Sept., appointed a day of Special Prayer in the District, on behalf of this important movement. Public Meetings and Deputations appointed at Barrington, Oct. 20th and 21st. Port La Tour, with incidents illustrative of the evil of the Oct. 22nd and 23rd. N. E. Harbor, 24th: Shelburne, 29th. Lockport, 30th and on this who may need a book on this subject will Circuit to make arrangements, after Mr. La-find here abundant illustrative materials, and thern's arrival from England.

CORRESP NDENCE.

RELIEF AND EXTERSION FUND. NOVA SCOTIA CONFE NCE.

The subscription Card publiced at the Mission Rooms for Circulation among our people, a copy of which I produced by all the Supering dents of Circuits, mentions as one of the Subscription of the Products of objects of the R. & E. Fund-" To an the Superanuation Fund."

Now as this only applies to the Western Conference: I suggested to Rev. Dr. Sutherland that the circulation of this Card in our Conference would not be wise. In reply he says: "I will make a change in the Cards, giving simply the appropriation of the fund, decided upon by the Central Committee and print an addition for the East." I would recom mend superintendents to order the

I sincerely hope this movement may be not only a financial success, but the means of great spiritual good to all our Churches. brother who was not at Conference writes me as follows: "You may put me down at present on the Ministers list for one hundred dollars, and if......(referring to Circuit finances) I shall add something more." This brother occupies a Mission, and subscription was unsolici-S. F. HUESTIS.

RELIEF AND EXTENSION FUND. N.B. AND P.E.I. CONFERENCE.

At a meeting of the Relief and Extension Fund Committee of the New Bruns wick and Prince Edward Island Conference, held in the Exmouth Street Church, St. John on Wednesday the 20th inst., at 2 o'clock, p.m.

The President, Rev. H. McKeown, in J. D. Chipman was appointed Secretary. On motion, Resolved, That this Com-

mittee most cordially approves of the resolutions drawn up by the several joint Committees, for the further extension of the proposed Relief and Extension Fund. and-That the attention of the District Meetings be especially directed to resolution No. 11, and sub section No. 2.

Resolved, That the Financial District Meetings make full arrangements for the carrying out of resolution No. 9. And-That this meeting recommends to the Financial District meetings the carrying out of the wise suggestions of the general Treasurers, as embodied in a letter addressed to the Superintendents of the circuits, by requiring them to read the circular issued by the joint Committees, to their congregations on the first Sabbath in Scotember.

And further Resolved, That the Secretary prepare a copy of the minutes of this meeting, and have the same published in the Provincial Wesleyan News-

On motion meeting adjourned. J. D. CHIPMAN.

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS RECEIVED.

Rev. G. Forsey, has published a small volume containing eight sermons on Universalism and Orthodoxy. These sermons were preached to the author's congregation in Merricksville, Ontario, and were by those thoroughly studied his subject. The argument is well handled. The points are brought out in clear and forcible language. This book may be profitably read by the general reader, and especially by those whose views are unsettled on the subjects of which it

The Eclectic Manual of Phonography, is a complete guide to the acquisition of Pitman's Phonetic Short-hand-with or without a teacher. It is published by Elias Longley, of Cincinnati, 1879. In this volume there are 132 pages. The exceeding brevity of Isaac Pitman's Manuel which contains but 64 small pages has been avoided in this work. In this convenient little book the time and memory of the pupil are not taxed with unnecessary and impracticable discussions of philosophical points in relation to language and its visual representation. Those who desire to learn the art of short-hand writing will find in this book all the instruction necessary to secure that accomplishment.

Harper's Magazine for September 1879 presents many striking novelties, and in excellence of illustration is superior to even the August number. In fiction, this Magazine is now remarkable for its three serial novels by Miss Mulock, William Black, and R. D. BLACKMORE—a marvellous array of imaginative power. "Mary Anerly," BLACKMORE's new novel, promises to be one of his best efforts, and WILLIAM BLACK's yachting romance, "White Wing," is an enchanting

story. One of the most novel features of this number is a ghost story by Howard Pyle, with eight illustrations drawn by the author. The story has something of that charm which made Irving's tales so fascinating, and the pictures are among the very best examples of character sketches—as fine as they are striking.

The Editorial departments are full of interesting matter. In the Editor's Drawer is a very amusing burlesque operetta, entitled "H. Jacobi," by Mrs. E. T. CORBETT, with six illustrations.

We have received from the Religious & Co., Proprietors, three pamphlets as fol-

lows :-(1.) A manificent reply to Col. R. G. Ingersoll's attack on the Bible, by S. V. Leach. D. D. This is a truthful and powerful defence of the Word of God. It is scholarly, felicitous, and forceful. It ought to be cir-

culated everywhere. (2.) Witnessing for the Truth ; or, The Overthrow of the Papacy: By Justin D. Fulton, D. D. Price 20 cents. This work s published at the request of the Anti-Papal eague. Dr. Fulton is an eloquent speaker. He has revised his original manuscript, and given this lecture to us in his best style.

(3.) Facts about Tobacco: Compiled by Professor Edward P. Thwing. Price 25 cts. The author in this work deals, not with theories, but with fact. The work abounds use of tobacco. Public teachers and others accurate statistics.

Repository for September opens with an illustrated sketch of "Cincinnati, Past and Present," by S. W. Williams, in which some of its former history and its present condition are set forth. This is followed by a pictorial account of the "Inland Provinces of Brazil," by D. S. Kidder, and by a graphic narrative of the "British in South Africa." Mrs. Ella Rodman Church writes of "A "lassic of the Middle Ages," or the Travels Oh Sir John Mandeville; and Prof. W. H. Lababee carries us back to ancient times in

his aticle on "An Old Egyptian Library"written long before the Exodus in the days of the maraohs. "Wesley and Chalmers" are paraleled by Dr. Daniel Wise; and "My Land of Beulah" develops more interest in the progress of the story. The "Editor's Study" is a paper of rare interest on the Eschatology of the modern Church. Two or three poems and the general Miscellany of the number will be read with attention.

The leading artrle in the North American Review for September is a critical paper by Anthony Trollope upon "The Genius of Nathanel Hawthorne " It has an especial interest from the fact that it contains the estimate which one novelist gives of another, where there is the widest divergence between the literary work of the two. This divergence however, does not prevent the writer from warmly appreciating the peculiar genius of his fellow artist. He gives the strongest praise to the workes of Hawthorne, analyzing the best known of them from a novelist's point of view. Professor Simon Newcomb follows with a paper upon "The Standard of Value," in which he discusses the relative merits of the single and double standard, and the difficulies which must arise from the establishment of either as a monetary basis. His principal topics are the inevitable fluctuations in value each of the two precious metals used as standards, and the best means of counteracting the evils which necessarily result from such fluctuations. The " multiple standard of value" proposed is well knowh. Professor Newcomb brings forward a modification of this plan and suggests that a compartively stable currency might be obtained by the issue of paper money redeemable not in dollars of a fixed weight, but in such quantities of gold or silver bullion as would have a certain and definite purchasing power to be fixed beforehand. The details and practical working of this plan, which is well worthy of the consideration of political economists, are treated at length, and probable objections discussed with great ability. The third article is the concluding part of Richard Wagner's "The Work and Mission of My Life." In this he continues the discription of his art life to the present time, gives the reasons and motives which led him to write each of his operas, and tells the story of the great festival performance at Baireuth in 1876. With the result of the last, it appears that he was far from satisfied, when he desired to establish there an institution for the training of musicians for the production of all the masters pieces of their art. This part of his plan he now desires to carry out with the aid of friends. The next article is the second part of "The Diary of a Public Man." In this is given the secret history of events at Washington during the week next preceding President Lincoln's inauguration, and of the intrigues in regard to the formation of a new Cabinet. and the estimate which public men at that who heard them, deemed worthy of a wide time made of Mr. Lincoln's character. It circulation in printed form. The author has throws into strong light the immense difficulties with which the latter had to deal, even among those who were most friendly to the new, administration. The "Confession of an Agnostic, "which follows, is an anonymous paper, and professes to be written by a follower of "An Evolutionist" who advertised for a new religion in this Review, in July

1878. The scholar, it seems, has gone further than his teacher. This clearly appears from the account of his belief or want of belief, and the story of his somewhat irregular life, which he confidingly lays before the public. The key to the Agnostic's frankness is not difficult to find by those who read between the lines, nor is he so entirely unknown in theological circles as he supposes. "Intrigues at the Paris Canal Congress," by A. G. Menolcal, is a timely exposure of the plans and scheming of the ring of adventurers who called the Congress together, and using M. Lessep's influence, managed it for the purpose of filling their own pockets. This bit of secret history will be doubly interesting to American readers, since it explains why the American delegates and their project of the Nicaragua route were so ignominiously snub-

W. Hazeltine. The Second Book and the Third Book of Reading Lessons, from the Publishing House of Adam Miller & Company, 11 Wellington Street, Toronto, have just been issued, in a uew style of binding. The binding is known as Hoyt's Patent Indestructible Iron Binding.

bed. The number closes with a review of

'Three Important Publications," by Mayor

The same Publishing House has also recently issued another volume of its Educational Series, The Traveller and Elegy, with notes by Sankey & Storr.

We do not see how any books can be better bound for school purposes than these books are. Their binding seems to be just the thing to stand, not only the ordinary wear and tear of school books, but the roughusage to which such books are often subjec-The fact that these books belong to the Canadian Series of School Books is a suffici-Newspaper Agency of New York; I. K. Funk ent guarantee for the excellency of their contents.

> We are indebted to Rev. C. W. Dockrill, of Warren, New Hampshire, for a copy of the Minutes of the New Hampshire Annual Conference, 1or 1879.

The First number of the New England Methodist, published monthly, by the Methodist Publishing Co., of Boston, has come to hand. Rev. D. Sherman, D.D., of Lynn, Mass. is announced as the Editor. This number presents an excellent appearance. We wish this enterprise abundant success.

We tender our thanks to JOHN LEPAGE, Esq., of Charlottetown, for a copy of his Welcome to the Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne." The author has often hitherto favoured his fellow-Islanders with the poetic effusions of his brain: sometimes humorous, and sometimes otherwise; and generally racy and readable. This latest production of his pen is one of his fines

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

MARITIME PROVINCES.

DALHOUSIE COLLEGE .- Mr. Munro, a Pictonian, now residing in New York, has endowed a chair in Dalhousie College with a sum of \$2,000 a year, equal to a gift of \$40,000. The Governors have accepted the

BAPTIST CONVENTION .- The annual convention of the Baptist Churches of the Maritime Provinces, has been in session in Truro during the last week. A large number of delegates was in attendance.

Lunenburg farmers along the shore assert that since the erection of lobster canning establishments, sea-manure has been getting *scarcer every year. They give as a reason that the lobsters fed on an insect that deyours the sea plants. Few lobsters -many insects-no sea-manure. The "Progress wants some of our Nova Scotian scientists to give an opinion on the subject.

A FAMILY QUARREL. - The preliminary examination of Geo. Harding and Ellen Adams, for a brutal assault on Mrs. Clarke and her daughter, at Harding's Point, St. John River, began on Saturday- Since the issuing of the warrant for the arrest, the Harding family has laid information before Justice Mabee, against four of the Clarke family, charging three of them with an attempt to murder Geo. Harding and his wife, and forthwith being accessory; upon this information Mary Clark and Robert, her brother, were arrested

CENTENARY .- The Centenary Church (St. John, N, B.) Exhibition sales realized upwaids of a \$1000.

Advices from Murray Harbor, P. E. I., report that on Tuesday evening the body of James McKay drifted ashore at Little Sands. Another young man named Blakely, who was fishing from the same boat as the deceased at the time the gale came on, has not yet been heard from.

TRANSATLANTIC.

The British Conference closed on Friday, evening, Aug. 8, soon after eight o'clock, with a very profitable service of song and prayer. There had been a vast amount of work done during its sessions, with compara tively little speech-making. There were only forty-four members of the Legal Hundred present when the Journal was read and the proceedings were confirmed. Forty members are required to be present.

The Birmingham laymen presented the official chair and table to the President of the Conference as as a remembrancer of his

work in their town. The ministers of Birmingham and the neighborhood, who made arrangements for the Conference, won golden opinions, and obtained a never-better-deserved and most hearty vote thanks. The patience of such brethren is often most sorely tried, and there have been occasions when a testy brother has not stood the trial well. But such was not the case at Birmingham. There the ministers were more than courteous, and proved themselves to be all that could ever desired. The hosts of the district sustained their reputation for hospitality splendidly and the Conference of 1879 will be remembered as one of the most happy on record.

Attention was very properly drawn in the Conference to the remarkable success of Kingswood boys in securing scholarships in the universities and elsewhere of late. Their success also in the Lists of the London University for degrees and honours has been very great.

Some one under circumstances of consid erable impressiveness, has claimed for Methodism the power of making a good canoeist. | are earnestly desired to be present. regatta took place on Lake George a short while ago, and among the "attractions" was a one-mile canoe race, for which a large number of members of the neighboring clubs entered. As the boats were getting into line the starter observed a canoe hovering around in an uncertain fashion, and hailed it with, "Are you in the race?" The answer came back, "I would like to be," and as no one raised any objection the stranger-took his place and made ready. Presently, the signal being given, away went the competitors, with the late comer so far ahead and showing such a clean pair of heels that nobody else had a The mile was covered in six chance. minutes and four seconds, and the winner passed the goal a hundred feet beyond his nearest rival. Of course the stranger was greatly cheered, but the greatest applause came from the people of a neighboring village, who recognized in the hero of the hour their own Wesleyan minister, the Rev. C. A. Cressy. "That's what Methodism can do!" exclaimed Mr. Cressy as he passed the referee's boat, and now a contemporary says that there is some talk of insisting at future contests upon a declaration of religious faith with a view to handicap every Methodist.

A Yorkshire vicar has found that bigotry is sometimes an expensive luxury. A firm of architects at Hull, having obtained the contract for the restoration of a church the vicar in question attacked them in the press as having no experience in Church work. He also wrote to the vicar whose church was being restored :- "I am annoyed to see that you and your committee have engaged Messrs. Botteril as architects for the restoration of your church. Are you aware that they are Wesleyans, and cannot have any religious acquaintance with such work." mulcted in £50 damages and costs, he has learned that a clergyman inclined to indulge in clerical arrogance must keep to his own church and churchyard, and not interfere with the professional reputation of even a Wesleyan.

Over thirty-five years ago not a Protestant missionary was living within the bounds of the Chinese Empire. Now there are 40,000 Chinese Christians, 13,000 of whom are communicants.

The Christian Churches in India, China, and Japan have a membership of about 400, 000 persons. About 200,000 children are se curing a Christian Education in these coun-

Missionary effort would appear to have paid in Burmah. There are at the present time 350 Christian Churches in that country and nine-tenths of the work of evangelization being done is in the hands of native teachers. SOUTH AFRICA-The latest accounts hardly justify the confident anticipations of a pacific and permanent settlement of affairs entertained a fortnight ago. The chiefs of the country on the sea coast have all come in and proffered submission to British rule; but they are described as of a wholly distinct race from the Zulus, and the fact that the real Zulu chiefs hold aloof from us, and that Cetewayo is still at large, notwithstanding the tempting offer of Sir Garnet Wolseley for his capture or distruction, leads Dr. Russell, to state that "it now looks as if military occupation would be compulsory."

MARRIED

At the Methodist Parsonage, Advocate Harbor, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. C. W. Swallow, John Wood, of St. John, N.B., to Hester Cary, of Eatonville, Cumberland Co., N.S.

At Charlott own, on the 20th inst., by the Rev H. P. Cowperthwaite, assisted by the Rev. F. Smallwood, E. W. Dawson, to Hannah M. M. Butcher. third daughter of Mark Butcher, Esq.

At the Methodist Church, Horton, on August 13, by Rev. Thos. Rogers, A.M., Mr. Enoch Woolard, of Barking, Suffolk, England, and Mrs. Annie Amelja Spencer, of Horton, N.S.

DIED

On the 25th iust., of consumption, Mary A. secand daughter of John and Hannah Bartlett, aged 7 years.-Newfoundland papers please copy. Suddenly, on the 21st inst., at St. John, N. B. rank Sterns, infant son of Frederick and Annie S

At the residence of Thomas Miles, Douglas Road, Portland, N. B., on Friday, 22nd inst., Walter L., infant son of Samuel B. and Ella C. Dazell, aged 5

In Fredericton, on the 19th inst., Louisa, widow of the late Charles Brannon, Esq., aged 78 years. At Yarmouth, July 31st, Mr. Prince E. Robbins

At Shelburne, on the 11th inst., Mr. George Mc-Gill, aged 79 years. At Shelburne, on the 14th inst., Agnes, reliet of the late Thomas Johnson, aged 84 years.

New Advertisements.

REGULAR WINTER SESSION Halifax Medical College

Commences October 23rd, 1879

For copies of " Annual Announcement," or any J. F. BLACK, M.D., Register of Faculty Halifax Medical College,

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\$5 TO \$20 per day at home. Samples worth Portland, Maine. Address Stinson & Co.,

Guysborough and C. B. District.

THE FINANCIAL MEETING of this District will be held (D.V.) in SYDNEY, on Weddesday, September 3rd, beginning at 9 o'clock a.m. The members of the meeting, Clerical and Lay,

ST. STEPHEN DISTRICT.

BY order of the Chairman, the FINANCIAL MEETING of the St. Stephen District will be held at St. STEPHEN, on Tuesday, September 2nd, next, commencing at 10 o'clock, a m All Ministers and Lay Members are requested to attend-and without fail.

C. W. DUTCHER. Aug 19th, 1879 Financial Secretary.

TRURO DISTRICT.

THE FINANCIAL MEETING of the Truro District will (D.V.) be held at MIDPLE MUSQUODOBOIT, on Tuesday, September 9th, at 2 o'clock, p.m. Brethren leaving Truro by 8.10 a.m. train will be met at Stewiacke Station by special coach provided by Bro. Lane. A Lay Representative is expected from every circuit and mission. The Minister not expecting his Steward to go will please notify Bro, Lane immediately,

By order of Chairman,

Selmah, Aug. 20. Fin. Sec.

LIVERPOOL DISTRICT.

THE FINANCIAL MEETING of the Liverpool District will be held at PETITE RI-VIERE, on TUESDAY, September 2nd, commencng at 9.30 a.m.

Public Meetings in the interest of the Relief and Extension Fund will be held as follows: Petite Riviere on Tuesday Evening, Sep. 2 Ritcy's Cove, on Wednesday Evening, Sep. 3 Lunenburg, on Wednesday Evening, Sep. 2 Bridgewster, on Thursday Evening, Sep. 4 Mills Village, on Thursday Evening, Sep. 4 By order of the Chairman

A. S. TUTTLE, Fin. Secy. Lunenburg, Aug. 19th, 1879.

FREDERICTON DISTRICT.

THE FINANCIAL MEBTING of the Fredericton District, will be held (D.V.) at Marysville on WEDNESDAY, September 3nd, at 10 a.m. As most important connexional business will be brought before the meeting a full attendance of all the Lay members is earnestly requested.

By order WESLEY COLPITTS, Fin. Sec

ST. JOHN DISTRICT.

THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL MEETING of the ST. JOHN DISTRICT will be held (DV) in the Methodist Church, Carleton, on WEDNES-DAY; the 3rd of September, commencing at 9.30 'clock, a. m.

The Superintendents of all Circuits and Missions, with their Recording Stewards are earnestly requested to be present.

H. McKEOWN. Chairman. St. John, August 18th, 1879.

THE HYMN BOOK COMMITTEE,

Including both East and West Sections, will meet. D.V.) according to appointment, in the Methodist Church, Cobourg, Ontario, on Wednesday, September 10th., 1879, at Nine o'clock a.m. A full attendance is earnestly requested.

A. SUTHERLAND, Toronto, Aug. 18, 1879.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

SEPTEMBER 14, 1879.

THE CHRISTIAN IN THE WORLD .- 1 Tim. vi: 6-20.

EXPOSITION.

Verse 6,-with contentment, a mind satisfied with its lot, not asking for anything beyond it; seeking its satisfaction in itself. Great gain; even in this life the gain is great, not in the wealth of this world, but the riches of the kingdom of God. 1 Tim. iv. 8; Prov. xv. 16; Heb. xiii. 6. Verse 7,-contains the proof that true contentment must be independent of external circumstances, Psalm xlix, 16, 17. xxxix, 6. The rich fool in the parable could carry nothing away with him, Luke xii. 19-21. Verse 8, -having food and raiment; the simple no cessaries of life, Prov. xxx. 8, 9. For these we may rely upon our Father in beaven, Matt. vi. 11, vii. 25-34. Verse 9,-they that will be rich; the class now referred to form a contrast to men of contented godliness. The emphasis of the clause is on the "will." Compare Mark x. 24. Into temptation, to trifle with godlines and righteousness for the sake of great gain. Such men fall into sin, as birds flying towards a bait are caught in a net. Hurtful lusts, gratification of the ap, etites, luxuries, revel-ries, excesses. The similitude is drawn from a swimmer overwhelmed by successive waves, against which he struggles in vain. A counterpart is found in the parable of the sower, Matt. xiii. 22. Verse 10. erred from the faith, lost their religion by conformity to those habits which wealth favours, like Demas, 2 Tim. iv. 10. Perced themselves through, moral suicides turning their weapons against them-selves. The "sorrows" are those which spring from a multitude of cares, and the gnawings of a remorseful conscience, Josh vii. 24, 25 : 2 Kings v. 25; Matt. xxvi. 14, 15, xxvii. 5. Verse 11,—O man of God, the title applied to the prophets of the Old Testament (Duet. xxxiii. 1: Josh xiv. 6: Judges xiii. 6, but applicable to every smeere Christian (2 Tim. iii. 17), in asmuch as God, and not riches, is the object of his desires. Follow after : the following virtues fall into pairs. The first two refer to practical godliness; the second to the fundamental principles of Christian experience, and the last to a Christian's behaviour to these who persecute and oppose, Rom. vi. 13; 2 Tim. ii. 22, iii. 16; Rom. viii. 25; 2 rim. ii. 10; Titus ii. I. Verse 12,—fight the good fight, 2 Tim. ii 3; Heb. x. 23. The apostle often presents the same thought under the figure of a race, I Cor. ix. 24: Phil. iii. 12. Elernal life, the victor's crown, 2 Fim. iv. 7: Jamos i. 12; Rev. ii. 10. A good profession, more correctly, "the good confession, 'namely, that of faith in Jesus as the Saviour of the world. Before many witnesses, at his baptism, or upon his separation to the work of the ministry, chap. i. 18. iv. 14. Verse 13,-God, who quickeneth all things, who gives life and keeps alive, Lake xvii. 33; Acts vii. 19; Exod. i. 17; Judges viii. 19. Christ Jesus, who witnessed a good confession. Com. pare John xvii. 36, 37. But the phrase goes far beyond the testimony of our ice of Pilate. It must be held to include his concifixion and resurrection (both under Pilate, during his administration) whereby Jesus gave testimony and proof that he was the Saviour of the world. This was the "good confession" of verse 12; the Master originated it, the servant professed his adhesion to it. Verse 14,—this commandment, the commandment, the gospel as a rule of life. Titus ii. 10. The appearing of our Lord Jesus Christ. His visible manifestation at his second advent, 2 Tim. iv. 1, 8; Titus ii. 13. Verse 15,-in his times, known to himself alone, Acts i. 7. Verse 16,-who only hath immortality, in his own essence, not by derivation or participation, chap. Verse 17,-the apostle returns to the great danger of wealth to the Christian man and the Christian church. Rich in this world, in the present fleeting life, in contrast with the treasures of the life to come, Prov. xxiii. 5. , In the living God, God who now provides and always will provide for the happiness of his children, even through all eternity. Verse 18,that they do good, wealth may exist without sin, but not hoarded wealth. Beneficence is the counterpoise of prosperity. Heb. xiii. 16; Rom. xii. 13; Gal. vi. 6. Verse 19,-laying up in store for themselves; "the rich out of their riches are to lay up a treasure; this treasure is to be a 'good foundation' on which they may rest to lay hold upon eternal life."-Ellicott. A benevolent use of money is that evidence of true piety which shall stand a man in good stead in that day when Jesus shall judge all men concern. ing the deeds done in the body, Matt. xix. 21; Luke xvi. 9; 2 Cor. ix. 6.

LESSON.

1. The Christian is a contented man, v. 6-8. Contentment; a good man's first now he stands sentinel, vigilant and sober characteristic in the midst of the world is in the midst of temptation; now he rushcontentment, itself a very significant es forward in the onslaught made by the word, self-containment. A good man church militant on the kingdom of Satan. draws the limits of his happiness as much as possible round his own heart. The greatest treasure he encloses, is the love and favour of God. He is comforted ever with the divine promise, "I will never between this thought and the last one. leave thee, nor forsake thee," Heb. xiii, 5. There is no reliable source of contentment without God. Then he will not let out his heart, his desires, and wishes on so many things outside, as to run the risk of failure and disappointment, and he is surprised to find how few things are needed for his happiness. What does the apostle say about this? This limitation the Lord sanctioned in one of the petitions of the Lord's Prayer; which? Men of the world are like hungry spiders, who stretch their webs farther and further to catch their prey, to be broken and crushed. The good man is like the busy bee, drawing honey from one flower at a time. "Is that animal better that hath two or three mountains to graze on, than a little bee that feeds on dew or manna, and lives upon what fails every morning from the

better out of a river than a full urn, or drink better from the fountain which is wells over the green turf ?- Jeremy Taylor. Such a man carries more out of the world than he brought in. The worldling is like a passenger who has a parcel handed to him in the train, the contents of which he may use as much as he can, but the remainder must be delivered up at the end of the journey. The godly man has the same privilege, but he receives a wealth which he may carry with him when the journey of life is over.

II. A Christian is a man of laudable avarice, v. 9, 10. The growth of the opposite vice is indicated by four stages: Purpose; men will be rich, they make that the purpose of a life. As they gain wealth, they love it, wealth is so serviceable, so available for satisfaction and pleasure; then they trust in it, all their hopes of happiness are based upon it; they are proud of it, it is a pedestal which raises them above others, and wins inflaence and flattery. The dangers which beset such a course are set forth under the most striking images. Riches are snares, as a bird flies thoughtlessly to the grani which the fowler has scattered and is caught in his nets; so men, at the sight of gain, make haste to it; overrun principle and are entangled in sin. Drowning. A young swimmer ventures through the breakers, gets beyond his depth, struggles, wave after wave overwhelms him; he goes down never to rise again. So the rich man strikes out in new habits, indulgences, display, revelry-till spiritual life devotion, conscience, hope, the soul itself is drowced and sunk in perdition. Wounds .- As when a man stays his whole weight upon a rotten staff, it breaks, and sharp points of splinters wound hand and side, letting out the life blood, so he that. faith flows from the soul, peace and somfort from the life, disappointment under reverses and remorse; sorrows made more to its fate. The Bibie makes mention of are confirmed. Achan, suddenly wealthy. suddenly cut off; Gehazi gazes at the leprous spots as well as his ill-gotten robes; the rich fool called penniless and ropeless out of the world; Dives in hell; Judas, with his thirty pieces of silver and his implacable remorse. Yet men every day and everywhere pursue the same stands out in contrast with others. He, answered in us. too, is a man of avarice, he "covets earnestly the best gifts," he pursues with inatiable daires the treasures of the kinglow of heaven, v. Il. He flies from the money-loving ways of the world. The very title he bears denotes his purpose. He is a "man of God.". He has made his choice as to the Master whom he will serve, . "Ye cannot serve God and mammon." His life shows the sincerity of his service. He is eager to be rich towards God "in righteousness and godliness," in obedience to God's law and observance of ship: to be rich in experience, in "faith and love," those hidden treasures at the are great in power and rank, and are an earnest effort is made. And it will be life has been as thoroughly stamped as of which is always needed to meet the requirements of the hostile, malicious, and selfish men with whom he comes in con-Men of the world will know the Christisn to be amongst them, yet not of them. A strength of purpose equal to their own, gives unity to his character as he sedulously performs every religious duty, shines with the light of indwelling piety, and is graced with the Christlike virtues of meekness and patience.

III. The Christian is a good soldier of Jesus Christ, v. 12. He knows for what he fights, the "faith." written in the gospel, and written in duplicate in his heart. Jesus is known to be his Saviour by the salvation experienced. He knows whom he fights—the world, the flesh, the devil; in himself and in the society around him. He knows how to fight, he puts on the whole armour of God; the shield of faith protects him from the fiery darts of the enemy; the two-edged sword of the Spirit, the word of God, is held with firm hand and wielded with skilful activity; his conscience is kept brave, because innocent, by the breastplate of rightecuness; while he keeps a clear, safe outlook, with the protection of the plumed helmet of salvation. He knows before whom he fights. Spectators, unseen by other eyes are visible to him, "he looks to Jesus, the author and finisher of his faith," and his whole area of vision is crowded with a cloud of witnesses, angels, his elder brethren and saints who have fought the battle and won the crown. He knows the reward of the fight-a crown of righteousness. "which the Lord, the righteous Jude, will give to all those who love his appearing," a crown of glory which fadeth not away. Now he endures hardness in time of discipline; There is no mistake about him, he is a good soldier of Jesus Christ.

IV. The Christian is a faithful witness, v. 12, 13, 14. There is a close connection An army must have its banners, a regiment its colours. On the march they wave upon the breeze; the thickest of the fight whirls beneath their folds, in time of disaster they at all bazards must be saved. In the very spirit of the dying standard bearer, St. Paul exclaims, "I have fought the fight, I have kept the faith." So tue apostic exherts the man of God to hold fast "the good profession" which he had already made before many witnesses. This profession was probably made at his baptism, at his ordination, and we may infer on other occasions in the presence of enemies and in times of peril. The Christian shrinks not to stand by his colours, to identify himself with Christ and Christ's people. St. Paul calls his profession "good," not so much because of the courstorehouses of heaven, clouds and Provi- as because of its intrinsic worth. It was Press. age with which Timothy had avowed it,

dence? Can a man quench his thirst a profession worth making, Christ the Saviour the centre of it, the joys of religion and the virtues of character the finely paved with marble, than when it substance of it; heaven the end of it. To encourage Timothy to this fidelity, he assures him of the Divine protection, and reminds him of the Great Example. Which words refer to the former? God, who gives life, guards life, concludes life, would give him life as long as his life was useful; and when he knew the service closed, would resume that life to himself. Which words refer to the Great Example? Mark the contrast. His the confession, ours is but the profession. Now sum up the chief characteristics which mark the Christian in the world.

LIGHT ON THE GOLDEN TEXT. John xvii- 16 .- "They are not of the world. even as I am not of the world."

These are very solemn words, for they were spoken by Jesus in prayer, in the upper room at Jerusalem, on the last evening of his line,

I. The person spoken of .- They were his disciples, who had received his word, and believed that he had come from God. They were God's children; God loved them, because they loved Jesus, ch. xvi. These are the marks of true Christians yet. A standard of character, this. for young Christians to set before them : to love Jesus, to be like Jesus, and to be loved of God.

II. Where true disciples live .- " in the world." Not simply on the earth, but amongst men of the world, whose only object is to make most out of the world, and never think of the life to come : who seek to gratify the life of the body, but neg ect the eternal interests of the soul. Jesus leaves his disciples in the midst of crowds of men of this character.

III. The character of true disciples .-They are not of the world." They are covets wealth leans on what is rotten; like their Master, who, whilst he was on earth was so like the rest of men in his appearance and outward circumstances: so unlike them in spirit and conduct. The bitter, because wealth is helpless to ward | Lesson of to-day points out this difference them off, and the wounded spirit passes in detail; men of the world are restless, discontented, struggling, ambitious, selmany examples by which these statements fish; true disciples are contented. Men of the world make haste to be rich. True disciples covet most to be rich in faith, love, and good works. True disciples are good seldiers of Jesus, fight for the faith against the world, the flesh, and the devil. They profess a good profession of confide ce in Jesus of love to God and hope of everlasting life. The prayer of Jesus course. The race for wealth is ever being was that his disciples should be endowed run by new competitors. The Christian with this character. May his prayer be

> WHO ARE CHRIST'S OWN PEOPLE. .John xvii. 10 .- "They are not of the

world, even as I am not of the world. 1, Different sorts of people. The ways in which men live are of many different kinds, and the world is filled with what seems to us to be many sorts of people. The people of one country may be much unlike those of another. The dress, the speech, even their colour, as well as the modes of life differ very much. Then, too, we think of people of the same counthe learned, and those who have but little knowledge. The work men do, the names by which they are called, make us think much of how men differ. Yet the difference between man and man is really not so great as it seems. Let sickness come. let death come, and then much of all this is seen to be of the outside only. As God looks down upon the earth, he notices most of all the difference in men's hearts. The Bible tells us that God puts all into one or other of-

II. Two classes only. What are these? the good and the wicked. Those who fear God, and who seek to love and obey him, and those who fear him not. This is a difference of the heart, and it shows itself in the life. Men do not always note this difference, but God sees it in every one. And in "the day of judgment" he will separate the good from the bad, though in this life both may be together. Those who fear not God, live for this life alone, they are of "the world," their hopes, and their joys and all their work are for the present time. Yet this life is given that we may prepare for the new and better life in heaven. And those who are looking for that life "are not of this world." They are-

III. Christ's own people. The Lord Jesus once, speaking of such to his Father in heaven, said, "Thine they were, and thou gavest them me." How great and precious a word this is! To be the Lord's own people, as a little child, loved of its mother, as her very own. Think of the care which a mother takes of such a child, and how she shows her love. The love of Jesus is greater than that of the tenderest mother, and his power can guard from every harm. He said, " I pray for them, I pray not for the world." Can we get this love and care by being his own? Hear his words, "Neither pray I for these alone, but for them also which shall believe on me through their word; that they all may be one." How, then, is this love to be got?

SECTION VI.-QUESTION 16.

O. Does not St. James teach us, that if we break but one of the Commandments, we shall fall into condemnation? A. St. James teaches us that if we

break but one of the Commandments. we shall fal! into condemnation; for he says, that whosoever shall keep the whole law, and yet offend in one point, he is guilty of all.

THE PAIN KILLER.-We have long known the high character of this medicine, and that it is used with great success and satisfaction in our families. It is the favorite medicine of our missionaries in heathen lands, where they use it more than all elso together for the diseases that abound in those warm climates. It should be kept in every house, and be readiness for sudden attacks of sickness.-Christian

THE RELIEF AND EXTENSION FUND."

"For I was an hungered, and ye gave me meet, &c." Math. 25:35. As long as there is a Christian Church

on earth Jesus will have a representative here. All true believers are members of Carist's mystical body. " Now ye are the body of Christ and members in particular." 1 Cor. 12: 27. How endearing the relation between Christ and His people! "For we are members of His body, and of cult matter for her, many times, to attend His flesh, and of His bones," Eph. 5: 30. to her domestic duties, but she ever mani-As we naturally care for the welfare of our bodies, so does the Lord Jesus care for His body on earth. The wants of His fatally with her, her physician information church are supplied in connection with human means and instrumentalities. If the human agency fail in its duty, want and suffering will be the result. Hence disease were already sown in her system Jesus suffers with the people. When they and death had already claimed her for his are persecuted. He is persecuted; when they are in want, He is in want.

In relieving the necessities of poor believers, and in aiding the enterprises of the church we are ministering to the wants of Jesus Christ. Benevolence is prompted by cherishing this thought. Its pearing upon the proceedings of the last day is plainly intimated, in the above quotation from St. Mathew. As Methodists we claim to be a branch of the true church, and rejoice in the numerous indications that God is with us, making us a blessing to the world. Our providential history, like that of the early christian church, has been varied with prosperity and adversity.

Has brought us by His love.'

on by official mismanagement, or needless trust, enjoying the blessings of that display, but partly by the strangely pro- better world, through the merits of all tracted commercial depression and partly atoning Saviour. by an effort, to enter inviting doors of usefulness in the Lord's wide field. But we have been obliged to pause, and wait for the voice of the church in order to advance. The difficulty threatens stagnation in missionary work. Something must be done, and done speedily, to oil the wheels of the Gospel chariot, or it will stand still. Jesus will not do this. He has given His church the tubricating material, and they must apply it, or the ereaking wheels will stop. God will never do for us what we ought to do for ourselves. He neither does our work. nor pays our earthly debts.

The Methodist Church of Canada is in debt, yes, deeply in debt. And though she has many "companions in tribuletion," she is resolved to shake off the incubus, and "owe no man anything," even if she seperates herself from the fellowship, and fashion of the age. The missionary society cannot any longer stand the pressure of 70,000 dollars debt. But this is not much for 100,000 church members, and nearly 600,000 adherents. all the duties of public and private wor- try as being of different classes and There will not be much difficulty, we child-like faith or heroic devotion into heart. He seeks wealth for distribution, much talked of; others are little known, made. The subject has been well pender"patience and meekness," a large supply and are low in these things; there are et, and a peasible plan matured, to accomplish the noble object. Methodism desiccated to serve the purposes of the has never gone into bankruptcy and never will. The hard times will not stay ideal life to which the name of Christian the hand of liberality. This grace often abounds in connection with deep poverty:

England is now setting us a good example. It will stimulate many. The felt that God was near to them, and that Lord's treasury must be filled, and a Jesus Christ was risen from the dead and tithe of our increase will do it. Faith and prayer will secure the smile of heaven, without which we do not expect success. We anticipate spiritual showers in connection with the offerings of the the maxim of the moralist fails, the sympeople. "Bring ye all the tithes into the storehouse, that there may be meat in mine house, and prove me now herewith, saith the Lord of hosts, if I will not open vou the windows of heaven, and pour you out a blessing, that there shall not be room enough to receive it, Mal. 3, 10. There is equal necessity for a revival of true religion among us, as for the repleni-shing the treasury of the Lord. We expect both. Money, as well as grace, belong to God. And he is willing that we should have both, if we will use them for the glory and the good of mankind. We believe the money will come. Already the first fruits have appeared, in connection with our conferential gatherings. If the ministers-(poor saints) can give 13,000 dollars, the laity of the church will not fail in their duty. A few large sums may be expected, but these will not probably aggregate the amount of the sums from ten dollars and downward.

Let us not forget, that in sustaining this fund, we are ministering to the Lord Jesus, and we shall hear of it again. Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of those my brethren, ye have done it unto me " Math, 25: 40.

BURLINGTON, Aug. 14, 1879.

OBITUARY.

MRS. ROBERT A. WRIGHT.

Mrs. Elizabeth M., the beloved wife of Robert A. Wright, Esq., Central Bedeque, P. E. I., died on Thursday the 22nd of May last, of measles. Aged 49 years.

It was during a series of religious services held in the Methodist Church, in Bedeque, by that honored servant of God, the Rev. G. O. Huestis, while occupying that Circuit many years ago, that sister Wright was convicted of sin, and sought an interest in the blood of Christ. The writer being present on the memorable occasion has a very distinct recollection of the joyful exclamation she gave utterance to, when she realised the sense of the pardoning love of God. She exclaimed. Behold now is the accepted time, behold now is the day of salvation," The whole of her subsequent life proved the genuiness of her conversion, for, from that time forward she became an earnest, devoted

follower of the Lord Jesus Christ, and her faith was as that of the just which shineth more and more unto the perfect day.

She was one of those unostentations individuals who never wished to make a display in any matter, either of a secular or religious nature, consequently she was but little known outside of the circle in which she moved. She was remarkably mild and unassuming in her manner and truly possessed of the ornament of a meek and quiet spirit which is in the sight of God of such great price.

Her health for the last few years had been gradually failing, leaving it a diffifested that submissive spirit for which she was so remarkable. When her family contracted the disease that terminate her of the probable resu.t, should she be brought under the influence while in ap debititated a condition. But alas! the warning came too late, for the seeds of own. The best medical skill was obtained and every thing that kind hearts; and willing hands could do were done to aver death, but it was all in vain. She lingered for a time in great distress, until the afternoon of the above date, when her meek spirit ceased to animate its clay tenament and quietly departed to its God Her breathing which had been short and labored during her illness, finally ceased and she passed away just as the peaceful infant sinks into a genial slumber, or the gentle zypher into a porfect calm. She has left behind a worthy and de-

voted husband, to tread lifes pathway alone, and five amiable and respected children to mourn the loss of their best eastbly friend, but they sorrow not as those who have no hope. May they early in life seek the Lord, their father's Go At the present time we are passing that they may be prepared to meet her through a financial crisis. Not brought who has passed on before them, and is, we

> Raise my pillow husband dearest, Faint and fainter comes my breath, And those shadows stealing slowly, Must. I know, be those of death.

Sit down close beside me darling, Let me close your warm strong hand, Yours that ever hath sustained me, To the borders of this land.

Clasp my hand still closer darling, This the last day of my life, For to-morrow I shall never Answer when you call me "wife."

Fare thee well my noble husband, Faint not 'neath the chast'ning rod ; Throw your strong arms around our children.
Keep them close to thee and God.

BEDEQUE, Aug. 10th, 1879.

LOVE AS AN ELEMENT OF CREED.

It is quite possible to resolve the most botanist, But we can only revive the was first applied, by re-awakening the simpler faith of that early time, when men claimed their daily homage. For our own characters are determined more by what we leve than what we know, and where nathe of the God-man, touched with the feeling of our infirmities, inspires a multitude of motives which remould our whole nature. The love of Jesus Christ which constrained St. Paul to live, not to himself, but to Him who died for him and rose again, was more than the memory of a love that once had been. It was the love of One who was guiding him day by day, to whom he could unburden every care, and whose help was sufficient for every necessity. And if we seek the revival of Christianity in the apostolic sense, we shall never obtain it by dogmatic arguments, or the mechanical appliances of ecclesiasticism. Such matters may be related to it as a the ory of physical life, or the clothing which living men wear, stand related to life itself. But the title Christian, now as ever, will become a name of power only in proportion as we respond to the love of Jests Christ and so imbibe His Spirit through daily communion with Him, that love may become unfailing loyalty. To set our religion by the line and plummet of minute ly defined doctrines is a process which is an age like this makes religion impossible to many minds. But if we believe in the risen Saviour, Jesus Christ, at all, religion becomes simple when we recognize it as primarily claiming child-like trust in Him. For as we can go to an earthly friend is all confinence when our opinions are tange ed in a thousand difficulties, so may frankly go to Christ our Brother, There may be many things about which we are beset with painful doubt, but we can have no doubt as to His goodness, or that He will meet us with tender sympathy. Good Words.

AUGUSTA, GRENVILLE Co., ONT. AUG. 1878 .- " My son" aged fifteen years, came affected with a weakness of the limbs, which first began to manifest itself about four years ago, gradually growing worse until he became unable to walk, and complete loss of physical power was threst ened despite the best medical treatment In this condition, about two years since we tried Graham's Pain Eradicator, using about three bottles, and within four months he was completely restored to health and strength, which he still retains. WILLARD EVERTS.



Is composed of Ingredier which constitute Health, I and Brain Substance, whils dependent upon some of th By its union with the blo the muscles, re-establishing other, it is capable of

It will displace or wash o and thus cure Consumption By increasing Nervous ar will cure Dyspepsia, feeble or the Heart and Palpitation, caused by grief, worry, overta Bronchitis, Acute and Chron Lungs, even in the most alarr

It cures Asthma, Loss of St. Vitus Dance, Epileptic F Nervousness, and is a most other remedies in sustaining oss of Diphtheria.

An endless chain of good e

Fellows Compound Syrup of and we are safe in saying, from medicine, its virtues are a other combination, as the fo

IT IS ACCEPTABLE to SUFFICIENTLY POTEN benefit, yet harmless, howsoe be continued. This character o other remedy.

IT'ASSISTS DIGESTION IT VITALIZES THE BLO redients as may be required IT RESTORES TONE to IT GIVES POWER of en tration to the mind.

IT PROMOTES VIGOR i depend for health on the instanction, viz: the Liver, Lung and Genitals. And unless afflicted with sor

BSOLUTE ORGANIC LOSS, it was muntil it reaches the age a seneficient Creator. NO PERSON will be disapped FELLOWS' HYPOPHGSPH

ws the directions.

ELLOWS' HYPOPI INCEPTION The experiments which perfects occupied many months, and the a view to curing that inside TUBERCULAR CONSU

in order to supply the defi

phites already in use; fe ture was correct as to theory, ere, owing to their imperfect canting in practice. While they caused the formati d heat, they did not impr nic effect upon the nerves and inscribed, and, owing to their living large doses, they were all

The desiderata sought by Mr.

A convenient, palatable remed Unalterable by time; Harmloss, though used contin discontinued at any time wit Which would induce an appeti Strengthen digestion;

romote assimilation; Create healthy blood;

strengthen the nerves and mus Enable the subject to successful and sufficiently economical for All this has been indisputable cess of the work is complet pophosphites stands foremost es for chronic organic diseases ties to which no other me

ABSTRACT EFFE

ellows' Hypophosphites, on the stomach, unites with the ely enters the circulation; and cible with the blood, speedil of the system. Its effects a pulse slightly increased in full eneral exaltation of the organi illaration of the intellectual pow nence is on the brain and ner reasing the activity of the abs ing the blood, thus causing the formation so necessary in restori ormation so necessary in restori eing then, a tonic of the nervou em, it follows that, when there polies the waste through the as the general system.

no period of life is watchf tions of the brain more requisi persevering study requires a ous force, or the child may tal toil.

ern necessity may compel the s owers beyond the dictates of arly promise of excellence many

I not only restore the sinking enable the toiling student to produce the nervous standard with ut de TE-Be suspicious of persons ther article as "just as good similar name, and of those priced article.

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nentalities. its duty, want e. When they ecuted: when enterprises of

ering to the labored during her illness, finally ceased and she passed away just as the peaceful As Metho-

se, and wait order to adens stagna-Something dy, to oil the or it will this. He cating mait, or the

Gal will ut to do for our work. and though

a revival of willing that ill use them mankind. in connec-

herings. If church will large sums e will not unt of the wnward. o the Lord it again. unto one

Bedeque, will meet us with tender sympathy 22nd of Good Words. years. religious Thurch, in

at of God, ecupying bat sieter nd sough emorable collection ave utterase of the xclaimed. ne, behold The whole t, devoted

follower of the Lord Jesus Christ, and her faith was as that of the just which shingth more and more unto the perfect day.

She was one of those unostentations indicate the state of the s viduals who never wished to make a di play in any matter, either of a secular religious nature, consequently she was he religious nature, consequently sne was bat little known outside of the circle in what she moved. She was remarkably and and unassuming in her manner and truly possessed of the ornament of meek and quiet spirit which is in the sight of God of such great price.

Her health for the last few years been gradually failing, leaving it a din been gradually failing, leaving it a difficult matter for her, many times, to attend to her domestic duties, but she ever many times and to her domestic duties, but she ever many times and to her domestic duties, but she ever many times at the fested that submissive spirit for which she was so remarkable. When her family contracted the disease that terminated fatally with her, her physician informed the probable result, should she be a smooth tunder the influence while in brought under the influence while in so debititated a condition. But alas! the warning came too late, for the seeds of disease were already sown in her system and death had already claimed her for his own. The best medical skill was obtained and every thing that kind hearts; and willing hands could do were done to avert death, but it was all in vain. She lingered for a time in great distress, until the afternoon of the above date, when her meek spirit ceased to animate its clay tenament and quietly departed to its God. Her breathing which had been short and

> infant sinks into a genial slumber, or the gentle zypher into a porfect calm. She has left behind a worthy and devoted husband, to tread lifes pathway alone, and five amiable and respected children to mourn the loss of their best earthly friend, but they sorrow not as those who have no hope. May they early in life seek the Lord, their father's God passing that they may be prepared to meet be brought who has passed on before them, and is, we needless trust, enjoying the blessings of that better world, through the merits of all

> > Raise my pillow husband dearest, Faint and fainter comes my breath. And those shadows stealing slowly, Must, I know, be those of death

Sit down close beside me darling, Let me closp your warm strong hand, Yours that ever hath sustained me, To the borders of this land.

Clasp my hand still closer darling, This the last day of my life, For to-morrow I shall never Answer when you call me "wife."

Fare thee well my noble husband, Faint not 'neath the chast'ning rod; Throw your strong arms around our children, Keep them class to thee and God.

Yours, &c.,

BEDEQUE, Aug. 10th, 1879.

LOVE AS AN ELEMENT OF CREED. It is quite possible to resolve the most child-like faith or heroic devotion into another dogma, out of which the sapol life has been as thoroughly stamped as the treshness of the spring flower may be desiccated to serve the purposes of the y and botaniet, But we can only revive the t stay Heat hie to which the name of Christian was hist applied, by re-awakening the simpler faith of that early time, when men The felt that God was near to them, and that and a Jesus Christ was risen from the dead and claimed their daily homage. For our our characters are determined more by what nal showers we love than what we know, and where ings of the the maxim of the moralist fails. the system pathy of the God-man, touched with the be meat in the document, touched with feeling of our infirmities, inspires a militude of motives which remould our whole nature. The love of Jesus Christ which nd pour you constrained St. Paul to live, not to himhall not be self, but to Him who died for him and rose again, was more than the memory of alove that once had been. It was the love of the repleni- One who was guiding him day by day, to rd. We ex- whom he could unburden every care, and whose help was sufficient for every necessity. And if we seek the revival of Christianity in the apostolic sense, we shall never obtain it by dogmatic arguments, or the mechanical appliances of ecclesiasticism. Such matters may be related to it as a the ory of physical life, or the clothing which living men wear, stand related to life itself. But the title Christian, now as ever, become a name of power only in proportion as we respond to the love of Jests Christ and so imbibe His Spirit through daily communion with Him, that love may become unfailing loyalty. To set our se ligion by the line and plummet of minute ly defined doctrines is a process which is an age like this makes religion impossible to many minds. But if we believe in the risen Saviour, Jesus Christ, at all, religion becomes simple when we recognize it as primarily claiming child-like trust, in Him For as we can go to an earthly friend in all confinence when our opinions are tange ed in a thousand difficulties, so may frankly go to Christ our Brother, There may be many things about which we see beset with painful doubt, but we can have no doubt as to His goodness, or that B

Augusta, Grenville Co., Ont. Aug. 1878.- "My son" aged fifteen years, be came affected with a weakness of limbs, which first began to manifest item about four years ago, gradually growing worse until he became unable to walk and complete loss of physical power was three ened despite the best medical treatment In this condition, about two years since we tried Graham's Pain Eradicator, using about three bottles, and within four months he was completely restored that time health and strength, which he still retain WILLARD EVERTS.



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

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

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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

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

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

IT PROMOTES VIGOR in the organs which end for health on the involuntary muscular epend for health on the involuntary stomach, ction, viz: the Liver, Lungs, Hearty Stomach,

And unless afflicted with some disease involving BEOLUTE ORGANIC LOSS, it will sust in the sys-m until it reaches the age allotted to man by a

NO PERSON will be disappointed in the effect FELLOWS' HYPOPHGSPHITES, who rigidly ows the directions. ELLOWS' HYPOPHOSPHITES.

INCEPTION The experiments which perfected this preparaoccupied many months, and were instituted th a view to curing that insidious disease,

TUBERCULAR CONSUMPTON. d in order to supply the deficiencies in Hypo-osphites already in use; for, although their ture was correct as to theory, their preparations re, owing to their imperfect organization, found

While they caused the formation of fat and ger ted heat, they did not improve the blood. The nic effect upon the nerves and muscles was, cite mscribed, and, owing to their diluted state, it ving 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;

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Create healthy blood; trengthen the nerves and muscles:

Enable the subject to successfully combat disease; nd sufficiently economical for all.

Il this has been indisputably attained. The cess of the work is complete; and Fellows' pophosphites stands foremost amongst the remes for chronic organic diseases, possessing proties to which no other medicines has ever ired.

ABSTRACT EFFECTS.

ellows' Hypophosphites, on being introduced the stomach, unites with the food, and immetely enters the circulation; and, being perfectly cible with the blood, speedily pervades every t of the system. Its effects are first declared a pulse slightly increased in fullness and strength meral evaluation of the organic functions, and ilaration of the intellectual powers. Its specific nence is on the brain and nervous substance, asing the activity of the absorbents, and rting the blood, thus causing the healthy muscuormation so necessary in restoring the functions he previously weakened organs.

eing then, a tonic of the nervous and circulatory em, it follows that, when there is a demand for ordinary exartion, its use is invaluable, since pplies the waste through the circulation, and ins the general system.

no period of life is watchful care over the ons of the brain more requisite tdan during quisition of knowledge by the youth: plodpersevering study requires a store of vigorous ous force, or the child may sink under the rn necessity may compel the student to strain

vers beyond the dictates of prudence, and promise of excellence may be blighted ich we recommend Fellows' Hypophosphites not only restore the sinking patient, but it

e the toiling student to preserve his menryous standard with ut detriment. Be suspicious of persons who recommer rarticle as "just as good" though beautilar name, and of those who offer to

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OUR LONDON LETTER.

London, August 12, 1879. An International Literary Congress recently held its first sittings in London, and with Victor Hugo as its President and Alfred Tennyson at the head of the English Committee appointed to receive the distinguished foreign visitors, it may be fairly said that the poetry of the two countries was well represented. As in all gatherings of this kind, festivity played its part, the members of the Congress were received at a Mansion House banquet, and afterward the very Shakesperian Mayor of Stratford-upon-Avon welcomed them as his guests. One of the London clubs opened its portals to all the members. while the more distinguished were the objects of cordial hospitality at some public and many private entertainments.

It is not surprising, that the official language of the Congress was French, for no other tongue has acquired such peculiar prominence. English is more more widely spread, and Spanish is of greater commercial use in South America and the adjacent seas, while Italian has still an international superiority as the interpreter of the highest kind of music. The Courts, the aristocracies, the statesmen, and the cultured classes in Europe, however, find French the most convenient common link. It is now what Latin was in the middle ages, and even down to the beginning of the eighteenth century. Russians and Turks, Germans and Spaniards, Italians and Swedes, Englishmen and Dutchmen, all use French in diplomatic or social intercourse. It is the inevitable second language of all who have two. A foolish Chauvinism has recently induced Prince Bismarck to force German into diplomatic use, and when he grew angry at Versailles he insisted upon talking it to M. Theirs. Yet, though he may thus impose some additional trouble on Foreign Office clerks in various capitals, he will do nothing to induce other nations to displace French from its international position. Though not the vehicle of the best literature of the world-in this respect second both to English and German-French is the native language of the best modern drama and of the most highly cultivated literary style.

It is curious to note that at this In-

ternational Congress, mainly concerned

with "copyright," the French delegates. who were anxious to make arrangements to secure their rights here, found no authorized representative of the publishers of the United States with whom to carry on negotiations. The fact is they need not much fear being wronged by reprinting, translation or adaption on our side the water. Though citizens of our Great Republic travel much and flock to Paris as a paradise, their ignorance of the French language the Continental war, when George III. leaders, &c., are quietly making up their minds as to the best books for the coming musical season, it is as great as was the English during applauded one of his courtiers for refusing to learn French, and when that lect natural enough in the manly Briton's sisters, but not to be expected from the Briton himself. Few French books are reprinted in the United States, and may extend over the whole book. as to translations and adaptions, why should American publishers pay native hands for such make them then the state of good Sacred Music, in the form of Metrical Tunes and Anthems fills a large proportion of the book, and renders it a good Collection hands for such work when they can "steal them ready made" from the English publishers. Thus, if the French authors secure their rights in England they are pretty safe from transatlantic depredations. Nevertheless it cannot be forgotten that in a Congress professedly "International," dealing with the laws of copyright, the omission of the United States leaves a hugh gap. It resembles a discussion on Mediterranean piracy in the last century with studious avoidance of Algiers. While "translation" and "adaptation," the two evils from which Frenchmen most suffer occupied the Congress for two days, not one word is said about "reproduction." The Frenchman finds himself partially robbed, his ideas are pilfered piecemeal by the Englishman; but the Englishman is swallowed body and bones by the American pirate. No "translation" or "adaptation" vexes him: he finds that he is captured whole by the enemy and sold for his profit. The high class American publishers have lately discovered that, as Lord Beaconsfield said in 1869. "a confiscation is contagious." Now, unfortunately for them Chicago publishers have taken to reproducing at a very cheap rate the English books republished in New York. They are, in fact, so lost to patriotism that they actually treat their own countrymen as they treat Englishmen. The astonishment and indignation of the great New York houses at this conduct is exactly the same as that of Bret Harte's Yankees, who conspiring to cheat the "Heathen Chinee," found that he had the whole pack of aces up his sleeves; and they now cry out, "Let us all be honest," much as the hens in the stable who, finding themselves worsted by the horses, nobly

exclaimed, " Let us all stop kicking." This is a statement from the standpoint of English authorship, but it is not more than right we should have some reprisal for a product of the Ametican brain which England and Europe use in many instances without price or

The price of Weekly Sur, eight pages, fifty-six columns, is \$1.09 a year postage paid. For clubs of ten sending \$10.00 we will send an extra copy free. Address thanks. I refer to our mechanical and labor saving inventions.

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All persons about to visit for eign lands, sailors, fishermen, lumbermen and miner should take a with them a supply of John son's Anodyne Liniment. It is both for internal and external use and is worth its weight in gold.

Hip disease, tever, sores, ulcers, blotches, pimples, and many loathsome diesaess originate in impure blood. Parsons Purgative Pills make new rich blood and will change the blood in the entire system in

three months, taken one a night. The invention of that Superior and Complete Sewing Machine (The Family Sewing Machine), marks one of the most important eras in the history of machinery, and when we consider its great usefulness and extremely low price of (\$25), it is very difficult to conceive of any invention for domestic use of more or even equal importance to families. It has great capacity for work; beautiful, smooth and quiet movement, rapid execution, certainty and delightful ease of operation, that commends it above all others. The working parts are all steel, strong and durable, and will last a life time, the bob. bins hold 100 yards of thread; the stitch is the firmest of all the stitches made. neat and regular, and can be regulated in a moment to sew stitches from an inch in length on coarse material down to the finest, so infinitesimal as to be hardly discernible with the naked eye, and with a rapidity rendering it impossible to count them; it has more attachments than any other, and it does to perfection all kinds of heavy, coarse, plain, fine or fancy needle-work with ease, and far less labor than required on other machines. It needs no commendation, the rapid sales, in reasing demand, and voluntary encomiums from the press, and the thousands of families who use them, amply testify to their undoubted worth as a standard and reliable household necessity, extending its popularity each day. This popular machine can be examined at the office of this paper. AGENTS WANTED by the company. Address them for information. FAMILY SEWING MACHINE CO., 75 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

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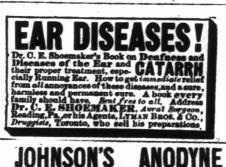
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Rev. W. H. Eyans Charles St. Rev. E. R. Biunyate Rev. W. A. Black, A.M. BEECH STREET 3.30 p.m. Rev. W. H. Evans

Dartmouth 7 p m Rev. I. M. Mellish Preachers' Meeting every Monday Morning at Brunswick St. Church, at 10 o'clock.

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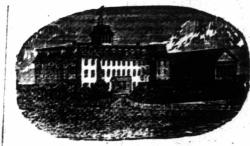
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