

The Provincial Wesleyan.

Published under the direction of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference of Eastern British America.

Volume XXI. No. 27.

HALIFAX, N. S., WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1869.

Whole No. 1039

Religious Miscellany.

Heaven.

Oh! Heaven is nearer than mortals think,
When they look with a trembling dread,
At the misty future that stretches on,
From the silent home of the dead.

No lone island on a boundless main,
No brilliant, but distant shore,
Where the loving ones are called away,
Must go to return us more.

No, Heaven is near us, the mighty veil
Of mortality blinds the eye,
That we cannot see the angel bands,
On the shores of eternity.

The eye that shuts in a dying hour
Will open the next in bliss;
The welcome will sound in the heavenly world
Ere the farewell is hushed in this.

We pass from the clasp of mourning friends,
To the arms of the loved and lost,
And those smiling faces will greet us there,
Which on earth we have valued most.

Yet oft in the hours of holy thought,
To the thrilling soul is given,
That power to pierce through the mist of sense,
To the beautiful scenes of Heaven.

Then very near seem its peary gates,
And sweetly its harpings fall;
Till the soul is restless to soar away,
And longs for the angel's call.

I know when the silver chord is loosed,
When the veil is rent away,
Not long and dark shall the passage be,
To the realm of endless day.

Face to Face.

"Now we see through a glass darkly, but then face to face"—1 Cor. xiii. 12.

"Face to face,"—how solemn the thought
"Face to face" with God! To this death
brings us!

How dim how imperfect is the best sight
we can attain of Him in whom "we live and
move, and have our being." Now we see through
a glass—the glass of revelation; we see but
darkly even through this glass, and some of us
do not care to look much into it, or to see as
much as we might! Then, for the glass we shall
have the unveiled vision, the perfect view of Him
before whom angels veil their faces.

Now, we feel at our best moments how feeble
are our conceptions, how imperfect is our know-
ledge.

Then, we shall in one moment learn more than
ages on earth could teach us.

Prayer after prayer passes away from us, out
of the shadow of earth, and into the light be-
yond; and when we recall times of communion
with them, questionings of heart, aspirations
after holiness, and prayers offered together, it
seems to feel that those with whom we so lately
stood face to face are now themselves standing
face to face with God; they know all, they
are daily gazing after Him, "through a glass dark-
ly,—often tearfully!"

Can we think of these things, and not feel in
the depths of our spirit how unexpressed pre-
cious is that abiding blood and that perfect
righteousness by which alone we can hope to
appear with acceptance in the holy presence of
our God? This enabled the apostle to write and
think with calm confidence of that appearance
before God, drawing from it a lesson of lowliness
and love. This faith also enabled another
apostle to rejoice in hope of that glory to be re-
vealed, for "we know," he says, "that when
he shall appear, we shall be like him; for we
shall see him as he is." John iii. 2.

"Blessed are the pure in heart; for they
shall see God." They see even now his mind
revealed in his Word; his power in his works;
his hand in his providence; his love, in the gift
of his dear Son. These things they behold as
in a glass, and the longer and the more purely
and humbly they look, the less dark does the
glass seem. But the more they see and know of
him here, the more do they long for the perfect
vision there, when, instead of seeing through
the glass, they stand before his presence in glory,
and see him "face to face."

According to Thy Faith.

BY S. M. IRISH HENRY.

A number of years ago there lived in Cen-
tral New York, a minister, well advanced in
years, who had an only son in whom was centered
all the affectionate hopes of a Christian pa-
rent's heart. From the hour of his birth he had
been the subject of unceasing prayer—being
dedicated to God in his baptism, and to the
ministry of the gospel by a solemn covenant.

The father watched with delight and grati-
tude the unfolding of a brilliant, intellect and
with the eye of prophetic faith marked the
path of eminent usefulness that the hand of God
should open to those tender feet. But, as years
passed, he watched in vain for a corresponding
spiritual development—indeed, instead of re-
joicing over the bloom of early flowers, and the
perfuming of golden grain that had been planted
in the young garden of the heart with such a
careful hand, and watered with so many pray-
erful tears, he wept over the rank growth—
thistles that sprung up at every attempt to up-
root them from the soil.

He poured out his soul to God in the bitter
fulness of his agony, and went from his closet
to meet the rebellious spirit of his son in open
conflict.

Was the ear of eternal love heavy that it could
not hear? Was the arm of tender mercy short-
ened, that it could not save? No! no. "The
word of the Most High is firmer than the ever-
lasting hills, and as my faith, so it must be unto
me, for the mouth of the Lord hath spoken it."

The son's disobedience and recklessness be-
came the remark of all—the father's tenderness
and forbearance were the subject of reproach,
and at a kindly administered reproof, the
boy, now in his thirteenth year, left his father's
roof—some knew whither.

From this time the old man—old by reason
of sorrow rather than years—bending under
this heavy burden of a son's disobedience,
seemed possessed with no other thought, devo-

ed to no other object than the conversion and
return of his child. For this he prayed and
hoped—may, believed—for his faith was firm in
the assurance of God, and he seemed to have no
idea that this confidence could be misplaced.

Morning after morning, for weeks, months
and years, he went with the regularity of the
sun, leaning on his staff, in an adjacent wood
where he was wont to "wrestle with God."

The spot became a sacred one, and his frequent-
ing it a habit so well known that it ceased to be
a subject of remark, and almost of interest save
to a few who waited for the result, wondering if
such patience and love would not have its re-
ward, and even they grew faithless as year was
added to year, and the event seemed no nearer
than before.

The old man leaned still more heavily on his
staff; his hair gathered whiteness from the
snow flakes of many a winter, his foot trembled
as it trod the well-worn path to his retreat, and
his voice was feeble and childlike as it repeat-
ed the oft-told request in the ear of the merciful
one—and it was evident to all that "Faith—"

was passing beyond the sorrows of earth to find
the reward of his patient faith in the paradise of
God.

One glorious morning, as all nature seemed
filled with excess of life, and beauty, as he was
returning from the "old pine stump," where he
had been unusually fervent in his devotion, and
strangely affected by thoughts of the wanderer
he was overtaken by a young friend, who as he
greeted him, remarked thoughtfully, "Well, Fa-
ther—"

"I should think you would be almost
tired praying for that son of yours." Tears flow-
ed down the sunken cheeks as he replied, as if to
himself, "It does seem a long while," and passed
on, weeping as he went, but still believing that
the Lord's own good time would come some
time. It might be he should not live to see it.

He knew he was very old; that the sap of life
was being dried in the fountain; that "infirmity"
was bowing him towards his grave, but he would
patiently abide the time of God, knowing that
no prayer or trust had escaped the sympathetic
notice of the One whose heart of infinite love
beats for all mankind. Musing thus he feebly
bowed his way home, praising God for his
wonderful goodness to the children of men, and
with a hand trembling with the joyful emotions
that filled his heart, he opened the door of his
quiet dwelling. As he entered, a stranger, just
in the prime of life, arose from a seat by the
window, and advanced to meet him. He paused
and surveyed him intently, but could not know
him, until the strong arms were clasped about
his neck, and a voice broken by uncontrolled
emotion, said, "Do you know me, father?"

"Will you not forgive your boy, father?"
"Thank God, oh, thank God!" exclaimed the
old man, sinking on his knees, supported by the
arms whose firm embrace was so sweet a recom-
pense for long years of agony and of prayer.
The wanderer had returned a Christian, and be-
come a minister.

The sunlight gliding through the window that
beautiful summer morning, witnessed, in the
glad faces of the group, huddled in such thank-
ful prayer around that family altar, the glorious
fulfillment of the promise, "Whatsoever ye shall
ask in prayer, believing, ye shall receive."

Neglected Duties.

God in his wisdom has imposed upon his peo-
ple many obligations, all of which should be con-
stantly and diligently discharged; the observance
of them will benefit us and not Him. Each one
is of the highest importance, and the perfor-
mance of each will bring the sweetest satis-
faction. None of them will be omitted by those
who earnestly desire to be a Christian. But,
alas! how many of them are disregarded by some
of the professed followers of Christ. We pro-
pose in this communication, to notice several of
those duties that are most neglected.

1. Religious Conversation. How few mem-
bers of the Church are there who spend much
time in talking about religion. Even the hours
of the holy Sabbath are occupied by a large
number in conversing upon secular topics.—
But what respect that brings upon Christianity!
If our religion be what we declare it to be,
ought we not to spend as much time as possible
in talking about it? But, if instead of doing
this, we speak of it as little as possible, will
not sinners think that, however much we may pro-
fess to love it, we really regard it as of the
least possible importance. One would sup-
pose that to the Christian no subject is so in-
teresting as that of religion, but to many who
claim to be Christians it is evident that there is
no subject which is so uninteresting. There is
as little religion in the hearts of such persons as
there is in the conversation of such persons.

2. Reading the Scriptures. The Bible is
neglected to a lamentable extent. Very small
is the number of those who take any pleasure in
perusing it. Every thing else is read in pre-
ference to the Word of God. This is an alarming
indication. He who is not a constant reader of
the Bible is not a lover of the truth, for in this
alone can he learn the truth; the truth about
God; about man; about heaven; about hell; about
all that relates to man's highest good, and
his duty, and what he should do to be truly good,
and wise, and great, and devoted to the service
of his Maker. The Bible is the fountain of
truth, and the fountain of life. Man has given
us many books, God has given us only one, but
that one is worth more to the world than all
human compositions combined. The books of
men are often useful, but the Book of God "is
profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correc-
tion, for instruction in righteousness: that the
man of God may be perfect, thoroughly furnish-
ed unto all good works."

3. Family Prayer. Every head of a family
ought to feel this to be a duty. A household
ought not to present the appearance of a Chris-
tian family when there is no family altar. With-
out this how can any family expect the blessing
of God? If a man wishes to be happy him-
self, and the head of a family, and wishes his
wife and his children to be happy he must
pray with them. It is strange that an aver-
sion some men have to this duty—it seems that
no consideration will induce them to undertake
to perform it. Such men deserve to have fret-
ful wives, disobedient children, and unruly ser-
vants; for they fail to use one of the very best
advantages to family government. He who would
govern his family well must teach them to fear

God, if they do not respect the authority of
God, it is unreasonable to expect that they will
respect the authority of man.

4. Christian Liberty. How much more the
Church might accomplish if all her members
were liberal. How much more comfortable
would be her ministers; how much more nume-
rous and commodious would be her houses of
worship; how much more flourishing would be
her colleges; how much better would be her
literature; how much more interesting would be
her Sunday-schools, and how much more
prosperous would be her missions. Our people
must be more liberal, or more of our Church en-
terprises will come to a disastrous failure. God
has blessed them with the means of sustaining
the Gospel, and they should freely give it.—
Riches always impose a heavy responsibility
upon men, and especially do they now impose
this responsibility upon them, as so many have
been reduced to poverty. The man who has
money now and refuses liberally to contribute
to the support of the Church, cannot in any
sense claim to be her friend. There are many
things which the Church needs, but at this time
there are few things that she needs more than
money. Give her the money for which she is
constantly begging, and you will impart to her
new life and power, and she will soon enter
upon a course of unprecedented usefulness to
the world.—Methodist.

Bible Singers.

Every Christian should be a Bible reader, a
Bible worker, and a Bible singer. In the first
case his religion is developed through the head.
In the second case through the hand. In the
third case through the voice. But in all cases
it requires the whole heart. By the one process
the Christian becomes more intelligent; by the
next process more useful; by the last one more
happy and devout. His Bible is to him as the
only study he has, and is a "door" of his
Bible, but also make God's word his song in the
house of his pilgrimage.

God creates only a few artists; but he makes
nearly every one a lover of song. He has put
the strings of melody in nearly every nature,
and they are only waiting to be waked into
praise at the touch of Christian gratitude and
love. When thus touched the outcome is a
song of devotion. Nothing is more instinctive
with the new convert than to attempt to sing.
He feels as if he were rehearsing for heaven,
when in the devotional meeting he breaks out
in "Rock of Ages," or

"Jesus lover of my soul,
Let me to Thy bosom fly,
Where'er I roam, or where I stray,
Thou wilt my sins forgive."

The Creator put this musical gift into man-
not for his revels, but for his life's religion; not
to make the sinner more jolly, but to make his
saints more holy. Like every natural gift, this
one too has been stolen by the devil—who not
only stole the music for the house of mirth, but
sometimes "has a finger" in arranging the music
for the house of God.

The Bible reforms the gift of song from pro-
fanation, and reforms it into a handmaid of the
Lord. It is not only our fountain of doctrine,
but our fountain of devotion too. Mark how
much there is in it to sing! Mark too how
much there is to make us sing! Out of its 1000
or more chapters, two hundred are mainly lyrical.
Some of them are mere big words of melody.
Others are jubilant battle-hymns for
Christ's warriors—to be sung as they wind up
the fortified earth or hurl themselves on the foe.
With these lyrics on their lips, Cromwell's
"Ironside" carried the heights of Dunbar,
and the Protestant hosts of France dashed to
the battle of Marston. Let us sing them in the
prison of Philippi. The whole range of sacred
music in the Bible, from the magnificent carol
of the forty-fourth, "The sweetest of all is that
plaintive nightingale—the twenty-third Psalm,
through how many a dark, weary hour of trial
hath he peered by heavenly strain. Passing
through the valley of the death shadow how
many a saint hath appalled to listen to this "song
in the night!" To millions it has been the
celestial throne.

Now if God gave to us the gift of song, and
such a hymn book to inspire and direct our de-
votions—then let everything that hark breath
praise the Lord! When God "puts a new
song" into a converted sinner's mouth let him
not hold his peace. No hired choir can be his
proxy. He can no more praise God "by at-
torneys," than he can pray for mercy by a Tar-
ter's "prayer-mill." The song is in his soul,
Joy opens his lips. Let us give the key-note.
It is a violence to the inspirations of the Holy
Spirit in such a devout soul to attempt to repress
the rising tide which breaks out—now into a
 fervent prayer, and now into the "voice of
psalms."

The Church of God comes nearest to its ideal
in seasons of revival. And in revival times
God's people are not only Bible workers, but
Bible singers too. The only use of a trained
choir at such times (or at any time) is to lead
the current, and to guide the current of holy
song that is breaking out from every heart. Si-
lence, then, is treason to conscience and to
Christ.

"Let those refuse to sing
Who never knew our God,
But should the heavenly King
Should sound his praise abroad."
Cuyler.

Praying Families.

A faithful Christian on one occasion sought
to press the claims of the Gospel home to the
heart of a careless young man. The appeal
was not only kindly received, but the young
man addressed seemed to be deeply moved.
But when urged to accept Christ as his Saviour,
he gave in substance the following reply:

"It is useless for me to be a Christian. God
would not listen to my prayers. He is a cov-
enant-keeping God. He dwells with those who
love and honor him. My parents lived without
prayer. My grand parents were godless peo-
ple. As a family we have disobeyed God, and
I can hope that He will now receive me? No,
no. He will not regard my prayer. I have
had no friends to pray for me. I am not pre-
pared to God in infancy. I have not prepared
for myself, and now I cannot come to God—

We have forsaken him, and now he has for-
saken us."

Very different is the following case:
Among a circle of four or five families, all
shoots from the same parent stock, family piety
blossomed with uncommon beauty, and bore
fruits of rare excellence. As one child after
another attained to years of accountability, the
claims of their Redeemer were acknowledged,
and a place sought among his people. What
was the secret of all this? We bear the an-
swer in the very words of a member of the
favored household:

"I trace this stream of holy influence back to
the prayers of a pious ancestor. Grandfather
was an eminent man of God, and he prayed
much for his children's children—in the fields,
in the wood at morning, mid day and evening.
He prayed for them to the third and fourth
generations. His last years were literally spent
in prayer. After leaving his mind upon all
other subjects, he could still lead the family
devotions as no one else could."

What blessings a praying parent may call
down from heaven upon his children! Happy
indeed are those families in which God is hon-
ored, and His blessing invoked upon children
and children's children; and wretched and poor be-
come expressions are those families where God is
forgotten, or His name mentioned only to be
profaned! The parent who stays away from
Christ is not only shaming himself from the
Kingdom, but is making difficult for his chil-
dren, who would, to enter in.—S. S. Times.

Endless Rest.

How sweet is rest to the weary, yet how little
rest do some of the Lord's people enjoy here!
But the troubled spirit shall rest in the pres-
ence and enjoyment of his God, and the poor
weary disburdened bodies shall find rest in
the grave. Weariness is limited to time, but our
rest shall be lasting as eternity. There are no
weary hours, or weary limbs, or weary hearts on
the other side of Jordan. The rest of heaven
will be the sweeter for the toils of earth. The
value of eternal rest will be enhanced by the
troubles of time. Jesus now allows us to rest
in his bosom. He will soon bring us up to rest
in his Father's house.

His rest will be glorious. A rest from sin,
A rest from suffering. A rest from conflict. A
rest from toil. A rest from sorrow. The very
rest that Jesus enjoys himself. We shall not
only rest with him, we shall rest like him. How
many of earth's weary ones are resting in His
glorious presence now? It will be disturbed
here. The rest of the body is interrupted
by dreams, and sometimes by alarms; but there
are no troublesome dreams or alarming occur-
rences there. Thanks be unto God for the rest
we now enjoy in Christ! Ten thousand
thanks to God for the rest we shall soon enjoy
with Christ! Wearied one, look away from
the cause of thy present suffering, and remember
there is a rest remaining for thee! A little while
and thou shalt enter into rest. A little while,
and thou shalt see Jesus as he is, filled with
his love, and enjoy uninterrupted rest in his
presence. Weariness, languor and pain are for a
time; rest, peace and pleasure are thy eternal
portion.

I'll put Jesus Christ by awhile
until I've made my Fortune.

Luther says in his Table Talk page 248, that
a Protestant cavalier, who when he found himself
out of favor with his master, made use of this
base expression.

How many Christians put Jesus Christ by for
a while? Let us see what kind of profession of
religion it is that permits itself to be in-
duced to visit the theatre, or the horse race, puts Jesus
aside for the time being.

1. The young man who has made a profession
of religion, and permits himself to be in-
duced to visit the theatre, or the horse race, puts Jesus
aside for the time being.

2. The young lady who goes from the com-
munion-table to the ball room, puts Jesus by
for the time being, and of course expects to
make her fortune in that way.

3. The old professor when he gets angry, loses
his temper, and becomes good natured, "puts
Jesus by for awhile."

4. The mother who is scolding like a settled
turban, also for the time being "puts Jesus by."

5. The professor of religion who becomes
worldly minded, and gives up his religion for
gain, "puts Jesus by."

6. The young man who gives up his religion
for the pleasures of the world, "puts Jesus by."

7. The man who backslides, and forsakes the
prayer-meeting for the bar-room, has "put Jesus
by."

8. The man who is a bad business for the
pleasures of the world, and all other things shall be
added. "What shall all other things be if he gain
the whole world and lose his soul? Paul says
(Hebrews xii. 12) "Take heed, brethren, lest
there be in any of you an evil heart of unbelief
in departing from the living God."—Guardian.

I am no more surprised that some revealed
truth should amaze my understanding, than it at
the blazing sun should dazzle my eyes.—Her-
vey.

Religious Intelligence.

Mexico Longing for the Gospel.
In September, the Directors of the American
and Foreign Christian Union determined upon
inaugurating a Mission enterprise in the capital
of Mexico, and pledged \$10,000 for its support
during the year. In December, under their ap-
pointment, the Rev. C. Henry Riley left, and
with him was sent a large copy of the Messianic
Holy Journal, in publishing tracts, and also a
weekly journal, in the interest of Protestant
civilization as well as Christianity.

Upon his arrival, Mr. Riley was warmly wel-
comed by prominent officials, and has had their
sympathy, as one where a mission promises the
greatest good to Mexico. He has found men in
abundance qualified to aid him in the work of
preaching, and in all parts of the missionary work.

From the press sent out, Mr. Riley has already
issued thousands of four different tracts, pre-
pared by himself as well as a stirring weekly news-
paper, conducted by a native assistant, in the

interest of an evangelical Christianity. These
are being readily diffused in the capital, and
through the country everywhere, producing
marked effect.

Mr. Riley writes:
"There is a perfect hurricane of Protestant
feeling raging against the Roman Church. I feel
much as if I had suddenly found myself in the
time of the Reformation. The great thing for
us to do is to plant Christian churches and in-
stitutions here as rapidly as possible.

"The influence of the evangelical thought and
liberal ideas of the United States, has been gradu-
ally leaving this country with a desire for
American civilization to take the place of the
idolatry, fanaticism, immorality, and false teach-
ing of the Roman priesthood. At length the lib-
eral party, writing the words 'liberty of worship
and entire severance of the Roman Church
constitution, has nationalized the Roman Church
property, worth about two millions of dollars,
emptied and abolished all convents; prohibited
processions and ecclesiastical robes in the streets;
declared civil marriages to be lawful. To-day,
besides the two parties, a third, formed of ear-
nest evangelical Christians, counting already its
members, has been raised up by God's blessing,
through the circulation and reading of the Bi-
ble."

From the above statements of the Missionary,
confirmed from other sources—by outside obser-
vers, foreigners of intelligence in various posi-
tions and occupations, and natives in high social
and political station—the impression gains
force with every day's consideration, that the
Mexican Mission fields presents to the Chris-
tians of the United States the foremost and
weightiest claim, the most imperative, exacting
demand, of any nation or portion of the globe.

With a people ignorant, it is true for a great part,
of the living God, and of the very elements of a
true quickening Christianity; still the evidence
is as clear as light, with its manifestations are
increasing in every direction day by day, that
the heart of this half-civilized, partially civilized
people is craving for and ready to receive the
manners of the Gospel. Tokens many and mark-
ed, ethically in the interior, intimate that God
has been preparing this people, by the hard dis-
cipline of sacerdotal tyranny, as well as civil re-
volution, for something better. We know this
at least, that in many sections of that grand
land, the Word of the Lord has course as free as
anywhere this side the borders, and that were its
bearers' footsteps go, the power of the Holy
Ghost makes the Word to be far more glorified
than among us.

Mexico has had her revolutions, more, per-
haps, than any other period, than any half-
civilized land beneath the sun. But America
has thus far, and American Christians too, look-
ed on almost unheeding what the result might be,
save a desire has found expression, or a move-
ment attempted if thought of, to seek to or use
opportunity to help this neighbor nation upward
and onward; scarce an effort put forth to intro-
duce, in the most unobtrusive form, any of
the simpler elements of a true Christianizing
civilization.

May I say, in conclusion, to the friends of
Christ, that the Directors of the American and
Foreign Christian Union, acting in faith, have
already disbursed three times the amount of
funds sent for this most important and blessed
work; and now make this statement in the be-
lie that the demand for needed funds will be
fully met in the future.

S. GLENWORTH BUTLER,
Secretary,
27 Bible House, New York,
June 25th, 1869.

Stations.

Of the Ministers and Preachers on trial of the
Conference of Eastern British America, for
the year 1869-70.

REV. HENRY DANIEL, President.
REV. HENRY POPE, (B) Co-Delegate.
REV. DUNCAN D. CURRIE, Secretary.

L—HALIFAX DISTRICT.
1 Halifax North—(Brunswick Street)—John
S. Milligan, A. M.; (Kaye Street)—Geo. A.
Clark, A. M.; Edmund Botterell, Su-
perintendent.

2 Halifax South—(Grafton Street)—Alfred W.
Turner; Henry Pope, (A), S. S. P.
Conference Office—Humphrey Pickard, D.
D., Editor and Book Steward.

3 Dartmouth—James A. Rogers; Thos Angwin,
S. S. P.

4 Windsor—Alex. W. Nicholson; Frederick
Smallwood, S. S. P.

5 Falmouth—George M. Barratt.
6 Horton—Christopher Lockhart, Humphrey
P. Copenhaver, A. B.

7 Newport—Alexander B. Black.
8 Annapolis—James G. Hennigar.
9 Kent—John A. Weeber.

10 Mailand—Robert Tweedy, one wanted.
11 Musquodoboit Harbor—Charles Dockrill.
12 Middle Musquodoboit—Samuel B. Martin.
13 Sables—Joseph Goss.

14 Sambro & Margaret's Bay—Oss wanted.
15 Bermuda, (Hamilton)—R. Alder Temple.
16 Bermuda, (St. George's)—Geo. W. Tuttle.
17 Bermuda, (St. George's)—Thos Rogers.
18 Bermuda, (Baitley's Bay)—Oss wanted.

JAMES G. HENNINGAR, Chairman.
GEORGE S. MILLIGAN, Fin. Secy.
II.—ST. JOHN DISTRICT.
19 St. John, (Orphan Street)—Charles Ste-
wart; Wm T. Cardy, S. S. P.

20 St. John, (City Mission)—William Woods.
21 St. John, (Centenary)—John Lathers; Wm
Temple, Jas R. Narraway, A. M., S. S. P.
22 St. John, (Ezra's Street)—William H.
Hart.

23 St. John, (Portland)—Matt. Ribey, D. D.
24 St. John, (Larleton)—Stephen F. Huestis.
25 Fairville—Charles Chapman.
26 St. Andrews—Douglas B. Pabido.
27 St. George—Oss wanted. To be supplied
from St. Andrews.

28 St. David's—Charles W. Datcher.
29 St. Stephen—Hesekiah McKewen.
30 St. John—Oss wanted.
31 Mill Town—Howard Sprague, A. M.
32 Sussex Vale—William McCarty.
33 Grand Lake—Joseph B. Hemmen.
34 Greenack—John S. Allen.
35 Kingston—Elias Sackford.

36 Upham—George Harrison.
MATTHEW RICHY, Chairman.
CHARLES STEWART, Fin. Secy.

III.—TRURO DISTRICT.
37 Truro—John R. ad; Thos Smith, S. S. P.
38 River Philip—William Tweedy.
39 Wallace—Thos Watson Smith.
40 Pughwash—John J. Colter.
41 River John—James Tweedy.
42 A Bon Mines—Roland Morton.
43 Pictou—Leonard Gutz.
44 Gaspere and Canoe—George Johnson.
45 Levi T. Johnson; Jas Buckley, S. S. P.

46 Manchester—Isaac E. Thurlow.
47 Sydney, South—Jeremiah V. Jos.
48 Sydney North—Oss wanted.
49 Gabarus—John W. Howie.
50 Block House Mines—Oss wanted.
51 Ship Harbor—A'fred E. LePage.
52 Margaree—Oss wanted.

GEORGE JOHNSON, Chairman.
JER. V. JOS, Fin. Secretary.

IV.—P. E. ISLAND DISTRICT.
53 Charlottetown—Henry Pope, (B); Freder-
ick W. Moore, S. S. P.

54 Cornwall and Little York—John Winter-
botham.

55 Pownal—James Burns. The brethren on
Cornwall and Pownal Circles to change
with Charlottetown, six ones in six weeks.

56 Belleque and Tryon—Paul Prestwood, Thos
J. Deinstadt; John B. Strong, S. S. P.

57 Margate—William Ryan.
58 Summerside—Albert S. DeBriasy.
59 Murray Harbor—Wesley Co Pitts.
60 Spruce—Oss wanted.
61 West Cape—John G. Bigney.

called by all parties. The offices of class leader, prayer leader, Sunday school and Bible-class teacher, he faithfully and very efficiently filled; and though the summons, to meet the Bridgwood, suddenly came, he was found ready. At the Superintendent's leaving the circuit to attend the annual District Meeting, our brother was appointed to meet the "Tuesday evening class"—a class which he had not been previously connected with. Before the sun went down on that Tuesday, Bro. James Chappell had entered upon the possession of the inheritance that fadeeth not away.

State Veris, N. B., June 21, 1893.

Provincial Wesleyan.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1893

Conference Proceedings.

Wednesday 23.—Afternoon sitting.—The names of three candidates for the ministry were presented, and the recommendations from their respective District Messengers read. It is my duty to inform you that the names of the candidates for the ministry were presented, and the recommendations from their respective District Messengers read. It is my duty to inform you that the names of the candidates for the ministry were presented, and the recommendations from their respective District Messengers read.

It was felt to be a matter of devout gratitude to God that during the year no breach had been made in our ranks by death. With deep regret permission was given to Mr. Narraway being placed on the Supernumerary list. Mr. J. Sutcliffe, after an uninterrupted service of thirty-eight years, asked for a year's rest on the ground of generally impaired health and a serious affection of the throat. Granted. Mr. Botterell's request to be allowed to reside in Montreal, without detriment to his connection with the Conference or claim on Connexional funds, was accepted.

An animated conversation ensued on the question of the relationship existing between the Conference and brethren who may be compelled through failure of health to desist from preaching and enter into business, but who do not altogether relinquish the hope of a recovery which may enable them to return to the work of the ministry with many and hearty expressions of regret, it was decided that Mr. Perkins' name should appear in the Minutes as having retired, for the present, from the ministry; and should be continued on the Journal of the Conference with the understanding that, should his health be re-established, he would be gladly re-admitted to his former standing. The same course was adopted with reference to Mr. R. Johnson; and Mr. F. W. Moore, who is still unequal to the work of a circuit, was continued on the Supernumerary list another year.

Thursday.—The President presented the letters and certificates referring to Mr. Wood's case, which were deemed satisfactory. After the question of character had been gone through, the names being called one by one and answered to by Chairmen of Districts, the desirableness of throwing open the gallery of the Church to the laymen attending Committees and the friends generally was mooted. After several expressions of opinion which showed considerable unanimity of feeling in the matter, it was agreed that the parliamentary usage should be observed; the gallery being left open with the understanding that should anything arise which required it, on the President's attention being called to the "presence of strangers," they would retire. Shortly after the adoption of this course, several well known gentlemen connected with our Church were observed to enter the gallery to the evident gratification of members of the Conference.

Book Room affairs were then introduced by the reading of the Committee's report and recommendations. In order to avoid any increase in the liabilities, the payment of interest for the year was provided for by a tax of \$9.00 on all ministers having claims upon the Supernumerary fund to be collected by Chairmen at the July District Meeting. A resolution to open books in some way in connection with our organization was adopted, and Mr. Nicholson's motion, laid on the table till next Conference. It was ordered that all Connexional advertisements be henceforward paid for from the funds advanced by their insertion; and that the paid English correspondence cease.—The Conference accepted the principle laid down by Dr. Pickard that any deficiency occurring in connection with the concern should be met year by year. It was decided that should any minister take one dollar per annum in advance, but should receive five per cent premium on all sums remitted by him to the office.

The Secretary was inclined to advocate the mode which after long trial, had been found to work best with certain U. S. Methodist papers. He would give a much larger premium, which would allow of the transfer of all risk from bad debts from the office to the agents. But he considered that very much should be left to the discretion of the Book-steward and Editor, and was not disposed to press his views.

Mr. A. B. Black read a resolution of the St. John District meeting pressing the desirableness of securing Mr. Narraway's valuable services in some way in connection with our organization. Considerable conversation ensued as the result of which Mr. Narraway stated, at a late stage of the proceedings, that he was willing to contribute to the editorial department; but that no one must imagine he was in this arrangement receiving a charity at the hands of the Conference, as he would be undertaking considerable labour for what would be in an ordinary point of view, a very inadequate remuneration. The expression of esteem and appreciation on the part of his brethren was to him worth ten times as much as could be given for his services.

Dr. Pickard said he had no objection to deliver on assuming his new office. Until that day he had felt some faint hope of being freed from his engagement. He felt the importance of the agency, and had since his nomination carefully reviewed the whole concern. The Book Committee had anticipated his views, and the Conference had adopted their suggestions.—There were special difficulties to be met; the business was reduced; there was considerable competition; and the large profit which had in former times been derived from the American Book trade could no longer be obtained. As that he was specially qualified for the Editorship. He would be extremely content if he could do as well as his predecessor. He hoped the brethren would take hold and render efficient aid. The original contributions and aid in forwarding without delay reports of any matters of interest transpiring in their circuits. He proposed to set apart a column for items of our own Church news, and believed that if well filled this would add very much to the interest taken in the paper. He had no selfish or ambitious aims in undertaking this work. He shrunk from it, but would nevertheless, on their appointment go to the discharge of his new duties with all earnestness and sincerity and determined purpose of success. He considered he had some financial tact, and depended upon the hearty co-operation of the brethren. Let them push the circulation of the paper, and endeavor to introduce our own literature everywhere; and they might depend upon a prompt and businesslike attention to all their affairs on his part. He hoped that for this year, at least, no one would trouble him with extraneous business; and trusted all concerned would remember that if they made laws in financial matters it was his duty to see them observed, or to report defaulters. He never in undertaking anything felt so much his need of the guidance and blessing of Providence. He asked them to pray that these might be granted him.

Thursday, P. M.—Mr. Milligan read the report of the Theological Institution Committee, in which the appointment of Rev. C. Stewart as Theological Professor, Professor of Moral Philosophy to the College, and Chaplain of the Mt. Allison Institutions was recommended. Mr. Stewart had been quite taken by surprise at the manner in which that resolution was adopted by the Committee. He never had any higher ambition than to be a Methodist preacher doing his duty in the pulpit and among his people. He should be glad if they would lay upon some other man. He did not feel that he was prepared, as he would wish to be, to undertake the duties of the chair at once. Then there were special circumstances connected with his circuit which rendered his removal very undesirable. He had just received a telegram from his official board strongly urging his return.—Other things rendered a delay desirable. He should feel that he was making a sacrifice in leaving his loved work, but would go if sent.—He wished there would be a year's delay.

The President suggested that perhaps Dr. DeWolfe might be prevailed upon to undertake the duties of the professorship for twelve months.—then Mr. Stewart could enter office. Mr. DeWolfe had long thought Mr. Stewart the man for the position. Were he not present he could have expressed his opinion as to his ability more fully. Where he found a Scotch brain that had the advantages of early education, and a Scotch heart renewed by Divine grace, and a career and conduct irreproachable, and recognized in these qualifications of no ordinary character. If it were thought well, he would as far as health permitted undertake the duties for the interval.

On motion by Dr. Pickard it was ordered that Educational matters be the order of the day for Saturday morning, and the consideration of the spiritual state of the Church for Monday morning. The Secretary read the numerical reports of membership showing a decrease of 91; and in report on committee on statistics, special opinion was made as to several circuits. Mr. L. Gaziz asked to be allowed to introduce certain resolutions touching the children's fund. Granted.

Friday, Mr. Angwin moved the reconsideration of yesterday's vote as to the share in Book-Room liabilities allotted to supernumeraries, which was carried by the casting vote of the President. In answer to a question put by Mr. Stewart it was stated that Supernumeraries would this year receive only eighty per cent of the amount due to them by rule. On Mr. Nicholson's motion it was decided to charge them with two thirds of the amount of liability borne by brethren in the active work. Report of Contingent Fund committee was submitted.

It was stated that the Contingent fund would pay 12 1/2 per cent of the circuit deficiencies. Exception was taken to the granting of removal expenses to independent circuits by the Committee as contrary to the ruling of last Conference. Mr. Pickard thought it would be unconsistently to rescind the report of a mixed financial committee. They might review it and make suggestions, or re-arrange the committee for the following year. Mr. Milligan stated that in the case of independent circuits inviting ministers no grant had been made. Mr. Taylor thought circuits should not be thus taxed as soon as they became self-sustaining, but after a certain number of years. Mr. McKee would sustain the action of last Conference. Mr. Addy said that if burden upon burden were thus piled upon those who were striving to do their best, they would be discouraged. Mr. Nicholson thought the vote of last year was disconcerting to the Quarterly meetings. They could not ignore the decision of a mixed committee. Mr. Lathern had been present a few years ago during the trial of the British Conference, and was struck with the fact that such reports passed at once as a matter of course. Dr. Pickard. Any particular case would divide into insignificant compared with the general question.

On motion by Mr. S. F. Huestis it was resolved to communicate to the Secretary of the Contingent Fund the opinion of the Conference that no grants for removal expenses should be made to independent circuits of three years standing. Friday, P. M.—Mr. Botterell read the Supernumerary Fund report which showed an average contribution of 73 10 cents per member, being valued at \$417 70 to the 10 cents per member desired. Thanks were voted to R. D. Robertson, Esq., of Rangoon for a donation of \$50, and Gen. H. Starr, Esq., of Halifax, for payment of a legacy of \$204, from Mr. M. Johnson, a colored brother, who made this fund his residuary legate. The thanks of the Conference were also presented to the Secretary and Treasurers. The Parsonage Aid Fund Committee's report was read and adopted. Permission was given to collect throughout the connexion for the Clements church, which is placed in circumstances of peculiar and dangerous embarrassment. A sitting for the examination of candidates for ordination was appointed for 6 a. m. to-morrow. Thanks were voted to the Secretary and Treasurer of the Educational Fund which it was announced would pay \$22 per claimant. Saturday.—The examination was held at 6 a. m., and on reassembling at the usual hour the President impressively addressed the Candidates. The cases of several distressed chapel trusts were then considered, especially that of Liverpool. The Secretary thought we needed a General Chapel Fund. Our friends in the cities and large towns would be warded off by these reports, but they had a scheme of monthly subscriptions from \$20 to 100, by which they might pay off a considerable part of the debt sustained here lately. Some brethren were apt at initiating schemes should suggest a plan for a general fund. Committee appointed, to report to next Conference. Permission was given to sell the church at Milton.

The report of Mr. Allison Educational establishment was read, and it was decided to Mr. Miligan object to the item of \$630 for agency expenses, including special grant to Dr. Pickard, as contrary to the decision of the last Conference. Dr. Pickard said the Conference could not rescind the action of a mixed financial committee. They could review its proceedings and offer suggestions, and they could change the members of committees at the end of the year; but during the year they had to transact the business. Then they must report, and if Conference disapproved their action it could displace them. On request, Mr. C. Stewart read the Act of Incorporation of the Mount Allison Trustees. Dr. DeWolfe, in an address, eloquent, humorous and impressive, defended the course taken by the Trustees. After clearly defining the legal position of the Board in relation to the Conference, he dwelt upon the services rendered by Dr. Pickard to the Connexion. He had labored night and day for the Sackville Institutions, and his health and strength had failed under the continued pressure. He had made their Supernumerary Fund the best in the world; he had advanced the interests of the Parsonage Aid Fund; he had aided young men who were candidates for the ministry; he had shown a rare and disinterested unselfish kindness and consideration at Dr. Pickard's hands. The circumstances of the Institutions were wonderfully improved, and it was hoped that in twelvemonths they would be free from debt. He was content to be the scape-goat, or the scape-goat in the matter. The sum was nothing like a fair remuneration for the services rendered.

Mr. Stewart said he went to the meeting of the Board with gloomy forebodings, but was astonished to find the state of things so much improved. Mr. Milligan thanked Dr. DeWolfe for his excellent speech, and for his exposition of the law, but thought he had done better as a lawyer than as a barrister. He disclaimed all personal feeling in the matter. He thought the Board had assumed powers which did not rightfully belong to it. An amendment, moved by Mr. Taylor, accepting the report and thanking the Board had been introduced to find the state of things so much improved. Mr. Milligan thanked Dr. DeWolfe for his excellent speech, and for his exposition of the law, but thought he had done better as a lawyer than as a barrister. He disclaimed all personal feeling in the matter. He thought the Board had assumed powers which did not rightfully belong to it.

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Resolutions expressive of the appreciation of Dr. Pickard's services to the educational interests of the church by the Conference, and of his hope that he would be equally successful in his Book-Room management were moved by Mr. Turner, seconded by Mr. Lathern and carried nem. con. Dr. Pickard addressed the Conference as Fathers, Brethren, and Sons. Their expressions of esteem had quite unmanned him. He would not enumerate his efforts to serve the Connexion,—he said efforts, for he could not say he had always accomplished what he desired. He had labored night and day for these Institutions. As to the money matter, if a business man, who understood the position of the Board, were to object to it, he would not accept one cent. A large amount of special service had been rendered, and if a special agent had been employed, it would have cost them \$6000 but \$2000. He had been compelled to ask for leave of absence, because his strength had failed and his nervous system had been shaken by continued anxiety and hard work. He would not receive the money as a paper. He regarded it as fairly earned. Still, had the Conference thought he ought not to have taken it, he would have been content to let it go. He was quite overcome by Dr. DeWolfe's kind expressions of esteem. He could not say that his brethren less he felt he had their confidence. He thanked them for their kindness and for their appreciation of his services.

The Committee for revising the order of business in District Meetings presented its report. Sunday.—The pulpit was occupied in the morning by the President, who took for his text Rom. i. 15: "I am not ashamed," &c. The afternoon's Conference, low-fee, which was largely attended, and if a held under the presidency of the Rev. W. Wilson. At night, Rev. Dr. DeWolfe preached to a crowded assembly from Job. xii. 31: "Now is the judgment," &c. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was then administered. The number of communicants was large, and the service continued to a late hour. Monday.—After transacting preliminary business, the Conference proceeded to consider the spiritual state of the Church. The summary of District reports was read by the Secretary. A long and interesting discussion followed, in which Drs. Pickard and Richey, and Messrs. Wilson, Addy, Milligan, Botterell, H. Sprague and several others, took part. Mr. Lathern spoke of the happy influence of the ministers' board meeting in St. John. Mr. Stewart thought the well met brethren on all points country circuits would meet thus once a quarter. Some special services might be held in connection with this gathering. He thought there should be a column in the returns for communicants who do not meet in class. It was time to look this question in the face. We could not stifle to ignore the Christianity of those who, while they professed faith in Christ and lived consistent lives, objected to meet in class.

Mr. Narraway said we wanted revivals, and they need not be sought by the employment of special agents, or occasional, or new, or old, or by each man's preaching circuit in his own way. Some who joined the church were not converted at all, but were banded on the side of sympathy. Then we wanted to know how to recover backsliders. The whole ground was dotted over with these, and if we could gather them in we should add thousands to our membership. Where Christ crucified was preached from the heart, the power of the Holy Ghost would be present. Mr. S. F. Huestis thought that if every minister would resolve not to leave his circuit without having spoken to every member of his congregation directly and personally on the subject of religious decision, it would have a marked effect.

Monday, P. M.—The Conference proceeded to elect a President and Co-Delegate for nomination to the British Conference. The ballot for President gave: Mr. Hennigar 12 Mr. Pope 34 Dr. Pickard 48 For Co-Delegate, Mr. Hennigar received 45, being one less than the number required as a majority of the votes cast. The President was requested to give a casting-vote, which he did, for Mr. Hennigar. The thanks of the Conference were presented to the Co-Delegate and to the financial agent, and the latter was re-appointed.

Dr. Pickard thanked the Conference for the renewed expression of their confidence in him, and giving him more power to act for them and to promote their interests. Mr. Hennigar had been engaged in the work 44 years, and there was only one brother at present in the active work who was his senior. He little thought that so many would vote for him.

His position would be an easy one, as he was associated with so effective a President. He regarded the appointment as an honor to be received with gratitude. He appreciated the honor conferred upon him, especially as a tribute to his age and long service. The Educational resolutions were read and adopted; and the Report of the Committee of Home Mission and Contingent Fund presented. In connection with this, the somewhat peculiar relation of the Newfoundland District to the Conference was discussed. Further consideration of the Report was deferred. Mr. J. Jost read the Sabbath School Report, which showed a gratifying improvement on last year. Yarmouth was appointed as the place for the meeting of the Conference in 1870. It was ordered that a letter be sent to the Woodstock Quarterly Meeting, thanking them for their kind invitation, and stating that at a future time the Conference would be happy to accept it, if renewed.

In the evening the Ordination Service was held. The candidates were presented by the Secretary, who gave an account of the various tests required by our Connexional rules, which they had passed. The President then presented the usual service, and Messrs. Sargent and LePage were solemnly set apart by imposition of hands for the work of the ministry. The charge was delivered by the President, and, at his request, Dr. Richey addressed the newly-ordained ministers. A large and interested congregation took part in the proceedings.

Tuesday.—The President withdrew after the opening exercises, with the Stationing Committee; and Mr. McMurray took the chair. Mr. Lathern presented the resolution of the Board which had given notice, respecting a change in the taxation of circuits for the Children's Fund. He would raise the sum required by a tax upon circuits in proportion to their receipts, not according to their membership, as now.—Under the present arrangement one circuit was charged a certain sum, while another, which raised the same amount for circuit purposes, was charged \$104 more. Governments in taxing a large number of persons in proportion to what he had given notice, respecting a change in the taxation of circuits for the Children's Fund. 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The Family

A Rainy Day

Dear! How the wind and the rain together
Rattle the blinds this stormy weather!

What shall we little folks do for our fun
All the long hours till the rain shall be done?

This is the middle she rode to the town
Covered with cobwebs, and dusty and brown;

Why, Auntie, I don't understand
Can you help her any, George?

Millie's Prayer Meeting
KITHL O'LAY
Millie Western and Alice Carol were schoolmates

Why, who's that? Alice.
We girls in our class, who love the Savior,

Thankful for Sunlight
'Mother, I don't know, for certain; some that we
Might pray for. I believe we might have our

The Teacher Taught
'Mother, said Henry, 'I can't make Mary
Put her fingers, as I tell her.

A Pastor's Influence
A messenger came to a city pastor, requesting
His attendance at a funeral. He accompanied

Boys take Warning
A clergyman says—I one day passed by
A blacksmith's shop in which I saw a son of my

Putting on
It's a fact, George; she's the most disagreeable
Girl I ever knew; and finishing the conversation

Temperance
Don't drink to drive away care—No man is safe
Who has once formed the fatal habit of looking

A Word to Physicians
At a recent Convention near Boston an interesting
Fact was stated in regard to the use of alcoholic

Excelsior Spinner!
Look out for the Agents of TAYLOR'S PATENT
EXCELSIOR SPINNING MACHINE.

THE GREAT PURGATIVE
DR. RADWAY'S PILLS
ALL DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH, LIVER, BOWELS, KIDNEYS,

THE GREAT WANT SUPPLIED
It is a well known fact that Physicians have long
Sought to discover a vegetable purgative as a substitute

MOOSEWOOD BITTERS
Strange, but True
That all within eighteen months all attempts to
Prepare a suitable and safe combination for

St. John's Newfoundland
The ladies of the Washburn Church Saint
John's Newfoundland, intend holding a Bazaar

WOODILL'S WORM LOZENGES!
They are perfectly safe. They act immediately
Without physic. They are palatable and are eagerly

FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS,
RETENTION OF URINE, &c., &c.
Maggie's Pills are a perfect cure. One will satisfy any one

FOR FEMALE DISEASES,
Nervous Prostration, Weakness, General Lassitude
And Want of Appetite.
Maggie's Pills will be found an effectual Remedy

MAGGIE'S PILLS & SALVE
Are almost universal in their effects, and a cure
Can be almost guaranteed.
EACH BOX CONTAINS TWELVE PILLS—
ONE PILL IN A DOSE.

MRS WINSLOW
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Presented to the attention of mothers, her
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FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,
Which greatly facilitates the process of teething,
By softening the gums, reducing all inflammation,

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Relief.
For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumption
And Throat Diseases, Troches are used with

SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS
Will find Troches useful in clearing the voice when
Taken before singing or speaking, and relieving
The throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER
MILLINERY
Per Steamship Kangaroo.
Saw Goods, Bonnets and Hats, Trimmings
Of all kinds, Flowers and Feathers. Also Black

WESLEYAN BOOK ROOM,
20th.
See Notice in Provincial Wesleyan of Oct.
20th.

Disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.
The Stomach is the great centre which influences
The health of the system; abused or dis-

Bad Legs, Old Sores and Ulcers
Causes of many years standing, that have
Remained incurable, are cured by the use of

Eruptions on the Skin,
Arising from a bad state of the blood or of
The system, are eradicated by a clear and

Female Complaints.
Whoever in the young or old, married or single
Is afflicted with a complaint of the female

Every form and feature of these prevalent
Complaints is eradicated locally and systemically
By the use of this emollient; warm fomentations

Remedies are afforded in a clear and
Painless manner, and the system is restored to
Its normal state by the use of this emollient.

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Disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.
The Stomach is the great centre which influences
The health of the system; abused or dis-

Bad Legs, Old Sores and Ulcers
Causes of many years standing, that have
Remained incurable, are cured by the use of

Eruptions on the Skin,
Arising from a bad state of the blood or of
The system, are eradicated by a clear and

Female Complaints.
Whoever in the young or old, married or single
Is afflicted with a complaint of the female

Every form and feature of these prevalent
Complaints is eradicated locally and systemically
By the use of this emollient; warm fomentations

Remedies are afforded in a clear and
Painless manner, and the system is restored to
Its normal state by the use of this emollient.

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Excelsior Spinner!
Look out for the Agents of TAYLOR'S PATENT
EXCELSIOR SPINNING MACHINE.

THE GREAT PURGATIVE
DR. RADWAY'S PILLS
ALL DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH, LIVER, BOWELS, KIDNEYS,

THE GREAT WANT SUPPLIED
It is a well known fact that Physicians have long
Sought to discover a vegetable purgative as a substitute

MOOSEWOOD BITTERS
Strange, but True
That all within eighteen months all attempts to
Prepare a suitable and safe combination for

MRS WINSLOW
An experienced Nurse and Female Physician,
Presented to the attention of mothers, her
SOOTHING SYRUP,

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,
Which greatly facilitates the process of teething,
By softening the gums, reducing all inflammation,

MOOSEWOOD BITTERS
THE SINGER
FAMILY MACHINE
OUR Letter A Family Sewing Machine, with
All the new improvements, is the best and

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST
COLLECTIONS OF PIANO MUSIC,
A Complete Library of the Cheapest Compositions
Of the most celebrated Pianists of the world,

A COUGH, COLD,
OR SORE THROAT.
Requires immediate attention, and should be
Checked, if allowed to continue.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES
Having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate
Relief.
For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumption
And Throat Diseases, Troches are used with

SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS
Will find Troches useful in clearing the voice when
Taken before singing or speaking, and relieving
The throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER
MILLINERY
Per Steamship Kangaroo.
Saw Goods, Bonnets and Hats, Trimmings
Of all kinds, Flowers and Feathers. Also Black

WESLEYAN BOOK ROOM,
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