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ORIGINAL.

For the N. C. Caristian Advocate "Calvinism vs. Arminianism," Reviewed .--- No. XXII.

REV. R. T. HEFLIN:

mony; and to this purpose, he presents. presents,

and called us with an holy calling, not ac- ordained to eternal life, believed:" as escording to our works, but according to His | tablishing the doctrine of election to eternown purpose and grace, which was given al life' through pre-ordination. He affirms us in Christ Jesus, before the world began.' that 'to suit any of the Arminian theories And upon this he builds the following ar- the text would have to be altered to read gument: Does not this passage of Scrip | thus, 'As many as believed, were ordained ture teach the doct ine that those whom to eternal life, This we deny altogether; through sanctification of the Spirit, unto A Baltimoreun says the way they build God saves. He had an eternal purpose to because. save -a purpose which was not based upon 1. We, Methodists, contend that God's Jesus Christ.' I, Pet. i, 2. This is dethe condition of man's good works?' In ordination to eternal life, is founded upon reply to this view. I observe

speaks is not the personal election of men | i, 3-13; i, Pet. i, 2. Because. to eternal line as intended by the terms 2. The word here translated ordained, ealling' and purposes and grace;' but is not used in the original for ordination; the actual 'calling' of 'Gentiles' by the | but regards the disposition of the subjects preaching of the gospel to them, see verse that are refered to. P. T. P. himself ii. This is more fully shown to be the se ms to concede this for argument's sake. in Ephesians i, 3-13, where this predessubject to which Paul directed the mind | And he argues lustily, to make it appear,

Appostle applies the term 'purpose' not | that they must admit that the disposition only in this text; but e-pecially the follow- must be wholly wronget in them by God, ing: Whereby when ye read, ye may and that consequently, the conclusion is unders and my knowledge in the mystery the same in principle. Not so fast if you of Christ; which in other ages was not please. If all this is to be understood as lemade known unto the sons of men, as ing done in man by the immediate impulse it is now revealed unto the hely apostles of God, so must the want of such a good and propnets by the Spirit; that the gen- disposition in others be attributed to the tiles should be fellow-heirs, and of the same cause, and then it will follow, that same body, and partakers of his promise as God works the good disposition in the in Christ by the gospel; whereof I was elect; so also, does he work the evil dismade a minister, according to the gift of positions in the Reprobates; and thus bethe grace of God given unto me by the ef- comes the author of all evil in the hearts feetual working of his power. To the in- of the children of men. tent that now unto the principalities and The best Cri ic affirm that the original. Eph iii. 4-12.

(fentiles,' contemplated the exercise of 684-5.

not apperding to His own purpose and follows therefore, grace which was given us in Christ Jesus, 4. That Arminianism is the gospel, inbefore the world was began.' 'The 'pur- assuuch, as it teaches in accordance with pose of God, is to save all who believe in the Scriptures, that the salvation of man is Christ Jesus,' as he is made known by the | to be attributed to the concurrence of man's gospel. And this is the true import of free-will with God's free-grace; and so this text with the contexts. Methodists using the latter, as to become conformed never teach, vever have tought, that salva- to the image of his Son in all things .tion is by works, either in whole or in Calvinism attributes all to God entirely part: nor is there anything in their doc- and man, accordingly must be wholly pastrinal views, found in any one of their sive, while the decree of ordination acwriters, which can be construed into such complishes every thing for him. P. T. P. a meaning. P. T. P. produces.

2. ' H. Tim, ii: 10, 'Therefore, I endure all things for the elect's sake, that they | For whom He did fore-know, He also did may also obtain the salvation which is in | predestinate to he conformed to the image Christ Jesus with exceeding glory." 'This | of His Son, that He did predestinate the salvation' P. T. P. contends consists in first born among many brethren. Morea state of justification, adoption and pro- over, whom He did predestinate, them He gressive smelification, before the subjects | also called; and whom He called, them of it reach Heaven, for it is written, 'that | He also justified; and whom He justified, they may obtain salvation with eternal glory.' Therefore this is not an election unto eternal glory because they have obtained justification by faith, and other bles- the image of the Son of God, because God sings, but an election unto eternal glory has so predestinated. 'He did prestinate because they have obtained justification by To Be conformed to the image of His faith, and other blessings, but an election | Son.' And he adds: Messrs. Wesley, that they may obtain these blessings with Watson and others would sav, that by eternal glory. The election preceded, and faith and sactification becoming conformed was the cause of all the other blessings to the image of God, therefore God prewhich were in Christ Jesus.' In reply, I | destinated them.' I deny, however, that

1. That the 'elect' here alluded to were such as had exercised faith, and were therefore in a justified state. This is evi. has done in their name. In reply, howdent from the context. See verses 10-18, ever, to his views, and in full vindication This is fully proved by verse 18, in which of Arminianism, and to show what Meththe 'faith of some' had been 'overthrown' by the doctrines brought into the church,

by false teachers, he 'endured' manifestly, had the tendancy to encourage t e members of the church, in their attachment to the church; and their e astancy in their christian life; this is true as it respected Timothy himself, ii, Tim. ii, 1-9; and also of the other mem- together for good to them that love God, bers of the churches; this is clear from ii, to then who are called according to hi

follows therefore,

to his son Timothy regarded the high interests of the church; and wished bim to

'understand' that the sufferings which he, as an apostle, 'endured' would have the I have now before me No. XX. of P. tendency to confirm the 'cleet' in the faith T. P.'s communications; in the ' North and practice of the gospel of Christ; mak-Carolina Pre lyterian' of Sept. 3, 1859 | ing them meet by these means for 'eternal In this No. he still pursues the subject of glory;' and prevent their apostacy from The Decree of Election and Probation; that faith, through the enormous teachings by the consideration of the scripture testi- of false teachers, verse 18. P. T. P. next | with this great subject; as does the great- | great revival in New York-reckoned the

1. 2 Tim. 1: 9. Who hath saved us, 3. 'Acts 13: 48, 'As many as were

his fore-sight of faith and love; according 1. The subject of which the Apostle to Rom. viii, 28-38. Gal. iii, 7, 8; Eph.

that Arminians will not gain any advant-2. By the fact, that it is to this 'hat the age if this is allowed : because, he thinks

nowers in heavenly places might be known, Litegmened, is generally used in the sense by the church, the manifold wisdom of we have given above; but, never, or very God, according to the eternal purpose seldom in the sense of ordination. Diswhich he purposed in Christ Jesus our posed is the meaning given to this word Lord : in whom we have boldness and ac- by Doddridge, Whithy, Wolfins, Wall, cess with confidence by the faith of him.' Wetstein, Bengel, Rosenmuller and others. These authorities may be found in T. H. 3 This revelation of the gospel to the Horne's Introduction &c., vol. ii, pp,

faith in Christ, as necessary to their 3. The difference of dispositions noticed, personal election; and hence, God did not is easily accounced for, without making only reveal this gospel to the 'holy apostles God the actor in this case, in the sense and prophets,' but committed it to Paul given by P T. P. The context shows, that and others to preach it to the 'Gentiles' the preaching of Paul as the instrumental that they might be saved; this is evident agent, and the truth which he preaches as from Eph. iii. 8, 9, compared with ii Tim | the means; had much to do in this matter. i, 10, 11, and Eph. i, 3-13. It follows The truth rejected was the ground work of the reprobation of the Jews: see verses 4. That the 'Arminian' view of this sub- 45-46. The truth received by the 'Genjeet is the true one, which contemplates tiles was the ground-work of their dispothe exercise of faith essentially necessary sition and their faith; and shows clearly to personal election. This also follows, their cooperations with that truth and conthat P. T. P. has shamefully mirepresent- sequent result. See verse 48. The dised the 'Arminian,' alias Methodist view, position was the result of the reception of when he affirms that their notions would the truth by these who afterwards berequire the text to be read; 'Who hath | pieved; being prepared for such faith by saved us, &c., according to our works, and its influence on their minds and hearts. It

5. And produces 'Rom viii, 29, 30, them He also glorfied.' P. T. P. affirms that 'The text teaches at least this much most clearly, that men are conformed to

odism is; I observe, 1. Had P. T. P. looked at, or taken into 2. That the sufferings of Paul, which the account the 28 verse, he would have seen the character of those whom the apostle affirms was predestinated, &c. The predestinated were such, of whom it could be said: 'We know that all things work

3 That the apostle in his instructions

nant, not only the Jews, Abraham's descendents are embraced; but also 'all nations:' these he 'purposed to call into felone new man; and thus constitute them

ed in this text, but is confirmed by the the fore-knowledge of God the Father, their impressions at the Sabbath School .montrated by Paul, thus: 'Know ye therefore, that they which are of the faith, the same are the children of Abraham. And the Scripture fore-seeing that God would justify the heathen faith, preached before the Gospel to Abraham,' (see Gen. xvii.) saving, 'In thee shall all nations be blessed.' Gal. iii, 7, 8, and more particularly tination is effectuated in their election 'after' they 'believed.' Very Calvinistic | thoughts by thousands-ind add the other

this, is it?!" 3. This predestination being based upon fore-knowledge, is a predestination unto holiness as the qualification for eternal life: they are to be 'conformed to the image of his Son,' this is what they are predestinat-And that they may be thus 'conformed to the image of his Son, God has, 4 Revealed to the Gentiles (see Eph. iii, 7-14.) the 'mystery which was not made known unto the sons of men in other ages;' so that by this they might be and being thus 'called' they might be 'justified;' and living in 'conformity to small ones) almost nothing is done by the the image of his Son' until death; they minister or any other one. Country might be 'glorified together.' See the context. Rom viii, 15-17. It follows therefore.

5. That this Predestination, in itself, is, not unto eternal life; but unto a 'conformity to the image of his Son' as will constitute the proper meetness for heavenly glory. Holiness is here evidently contemplated in this subject. 'Without holiness no man shall see God,' is the true principle here inculcated. Hence, that that they may be holy, they must be 'justifed' and Peter would add 'sanctified by the sprinkling of the blood of Jesus Christ;' and being thus justified and sanctified, they must 'wal, also as Christ walked' which is the true conformity to the image of his Son.' From all this it follows clearly,

6. That the final glorification of the predestinated does not depend either upon fore-knowledge and Predestination; or, on justification: but upon the ikeness to 'the image of his Son.' It is this, that constitutes the qualification of the elect for for the heavenly glory; and not the foretion. Predestination regards the law requiring such qualification, and does not He that believeth and is baptized, shall be saved; but he that believeth not shall be damned.' Mark xvi, 16. We learn there-

7. Finally, that the whole scheme here brought to view by St Paul, is suspended, as far as its final issues are involved, upon the free-moral-agency of man, and the conditionality of the covenant of salvation. ' Faith, hope, charity' together with all the friends of the Spirit, which are 'love, joy, peace, long--suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance' constitute the true spiritual and moral qualification for heaven. These are things contemplated in the scheme of the apostle in this text, and the predestination regards the necessity of conformity in these particulars as preparatory to, and qualification for the 'glory' here contemplated.

Yours affectionately, PETER DOUB.

Pittsboro' N. C. Sept. 7, 1859.

For the N. C. Christian Advocate. Sunday Schools.

" These institutions commend themselves to our favorable regard, as well from the "Wesley, Watson and any 'others' ever objects which their establishment contemid perpetrate such non-sense as P. T. T. plates as from the happy results which be satisfied that the Sunday School is der it worth insertion: a great moral enjine admirably adapted to

ster said of the Sunday School "as a school and Queries.

Cor. i, 1-11, and ii, Tim. ii, 11-14. It / purpose.' God's 'purpose' is clearly seen / of religious instruction- it is of inestimain the original Covenant which he made | ble value. As a civil institution it is with Abraham. Gen. xvii. In this cove- priceless." Here are two men of vast learning-one a civilian, the other a divine-concurring as to the political and religious importance of the Sun. Schools .lowship with the church, and 'make twain | Other names might be added-but the value of the institution can not be questhe elect of God. This is proved by Gal. tioned at this enlightened day. A few iii, 7, 8. Eph. i, ii, iii, entire, and fully facts may be stated-as to the achievedemonstrated in this Epistle to the Romans. | ment of the Sunday School-w.en faith. And the text in question, stands connected fully conducted. Certain ministers in the er part of the Epistlitself: see particularly | number of the converts who traced their chapters iv, ix, xi, compared with the impressions to the Sunday School-and found them (I think) to be about four-fifths 2. Predistination itself is based upon of the aggregate. The Students of divini-Fore Knowledge. This is not only affirm- ty in a certain theo. Seminary give about the same eloquent testimony to the same apostle Peter, thus: 'Elect according to blessed agency-about four-fifths dating obedience and sprinkling of the blood of churches in destitute porions of the city is first to establish a Sunday School-it grows

into a chuach. The report of a certain denomination respecting sixteen churcles-showed that ten of them had sprung tp from the bosom of Sunday Schools-estiblished in waste places The report of the Methodist S. S. Society, calls them an integral and indispensable part of ou economy-the plant-bed to the garden-the nursery to the orehard. Multiply these facts and innumerable blessings that the Sunday School confers-and tell ue if we all ought not to be deeply interestel in, its presperi-

Our excellent secretar, Dr Taylor, is no doubt, doing a vast amount of labor, but it is impossible for him to neet the necessities of the caus. Some of he preachers do well so far as they know or can but I fear that even some stations are not as well treated as they shoull be in this regard .oftentimes, I know, the pastor hasn't time to devote much attention.

On the large circuits, (and some of the Churches in some sections rarely have a Sunday School of any kind. The children of official members grow up without instruction in the merest rudiment of our faith. The rich and poor re alike neglected. Furthermore, there are poor districts of our State that are now and have always been without an appreciable church advantages. Perhap every preacher in Conference knows of such sections .-These communities are in ignorance and darkness-the children are walking after their parents and give no provise of any improvement without special aid. These places are not (and many cannot be) visited by preache in charge of regular work, In

view of all this-what ought to be done? First, all of us ought to devite fresh and hearty attention to the Sunlay Schools among the people of our charge. Every community ought to supply itself with our S. S. Visitor. Is there not in every neighborhood, at least, one gentlenan or lady who will take a subscription and get up a club? Will not the reader of this head knowledge operating through predestina- the list with his or her name and start right out? Oh, yes. Well, here are the terms: Single copy 30c; 5 copies or more accomplish this, and can only operate as | 25c. each; over 25 copies, 20c. each.-God's decree does respecting salvation : Send the money and names to Dr. J. B. McFerrin, Nashville, The slubs, I think, have to be sent all to the same office. Let those who are able take copies for the poor children. Don't forget that, "Remember the poor !" Go out, soen as you can, and get up the club. The vinter is coming on when some schools will have to stop; and this doubles the importance of taking the Visitor. Meantime do all you can to build up a school in your neighborborhood. The ranks of our church are thinning-they must be supplied. There are many places solitary, that ought to be

In the second place, I would humbly suggest the propriety of a Conference S. S. Agent, being appointed at our next session. A regular, traveling, discreet, hard working, praying, preaching agent in our bounds would be the most enviable, because the most useful member of the Conference. It would favor every sacred interest of the church. It would be worth more than any of our agencies-though all be commendable. It would peculiarly favor those results which christians pray for-humanity needs and heaven requires.

A. W. M. The Camel and Needle's Eye.

In the strange old book entitled Hexathey have been directly instrumental in meron, the sequence to the Speculum producing. We have only to ask, what Mundi, by Swan, printed in 1642-3, is does common sense teach and what does the following comment on the camel and every day's observation prove in order to the needle seye. Its peculiarity may ren-

" As for the hunch on the camel's back, accomplish purposes than which none are the Scripture doth thereby express the dearer to the parent, the patriot and the swelling pride and confidence of rich, worldmen, who as hardly enter into the kingdom So said a living divine who holds the of God as the camel with his hunch d back highest office in his church. Daniel Web- can go through the eye of a needle .- Notes

From the N O. Ch. Advacate. Foot-Prints Across the Continent. both prevented me from seeing much. No. VIII.

Approaching the Rio Grande-Wild Hay -Eagle Spring-Murdered Emigrants-The Rio Grande-Fort Quitman-A Mule-Rabbit -- Human Habitations --Mexican Villages -- El Paso-Valley of the Rio Grande-Grape-Culture and Wine-Making -- Wheat -- Irrigation --Ploughing -- Cathedral -- Plaza -- Mistaken Diplomack-Judge Hart-Approkimation of the Pacific and Rio Grande

For two days before we reached the Rio Grande the same general features of country prevailed. All is parched, dry, and sad-looking. If I had no experience of this region, and were dropped down there, my first Impression would be that no animal life could be sustained in it. This however would be a mistake. Antelopes lives here and keep fat. Ox-teams innumerable pass through and, if not overdriven, improve. The explanation is this. whenever it rains, and this is at long intervals, the grass springs, and grows as long as the moisture lasts, and when the drought comes on dies before it reaches maturity. It is not therefore dead, decaying vege ation, but well-cured hay, and very nutritious. As no rains or dews fall | season. in this country, it keeps from month to month. Stock of all kinds are very fond of it. Vast herds may be seen in some places, leaving the streams where there is some verdure, and resorting to the plains to feed on this dry grass. There had been no rain, I was told, for two years, and of course no decomposition. Nature provids rest was not out of order. the hay, and the beasts of the field do their | El Paso, in Texas, is a very small town;

the maps, little thinking I should ever see the place. The spring is a mere hole in the ground, half full of mily-looking water, as unpalatable as it is ill-favored.

Eagle mountain, near-by, is awful in terest, as the scene of some Indian murders a year or two since. Three graves mark the spot where the emigrants were slain. It is a place in which to be sad; and when the best citizens into exile; some are imyou look around and see the hiding-places from which the treacherous savege might of the town are much damaged. with his arrow or send his death-dealing bullet, you feel a little nervous.

Nevertheless we rested here an hour, grel palmetto, are the only products of

for miles mainly in the bed of what in wet rocks! above, below, around.

Finally we emerge from the desolation, famed Rio Grande. Green trees live the banks-oh, how refreshing to the eyeweary of rocks, sand and vegetable death!

Under a wide-spreading cotton-wood the driver halted, and for a season we luxuriate in shade. We go down to the riverwhat a disappointment to see a bold, hashing stream of clear cool water-but, lo! a narrow, muddy, sluggish one-with scarce a perceptible current. I stooped to drink, and thought, as the river was swollen by the melting snows, that I should once more get a cooling draught; but no!it was warm as a Southern mill-pond in the month of June. This was the first river and the first impression. Our route lies up the river for 8 miles or more, and, perhaps, we shall see it to more advantage.

Five miles more, and we reach Fort Quitman. A few adobe houses and some rude stick tents, deep sand and broad sunshine, as hot as I ever felt, are among my recollections of the place. When we stopped to deliver the mail, a gentleman came up to inquire of a train behind. He seemed to long for its arrival, that he might hasten his escape from what he called "this God forsaken country."

overflow the place. The people were full a little-as it is, I forbear. of fears, for their adobe houses were certain to cave in if the water reached them.

verified both declarations

The sand was deep, and occasionally the rut was cut into holes of great depth, and the mere shaking of the vehicle was tortured to tired limbs.

doing his best; which won the race I do as valuable. But I n ust not anticipate. not know, for a turn in the road hid them At El Paso I found several pleasant ac-

ning light appears." Darkness and sleep

Just before day the rising water compelled the driver to abandon the road, and hunt a new route through the sand-hills on the edge of the river bottom-and as, Home-sick Traveler-A Wolf after a with the rest, I had to walk, my impressions are not very favorable. The only remarkable thing on the way is, here and there a human habitation. We had not seen one for five hundred miles.

In the morning we reached San Elezario, an old Mexican village-with a few Puc-Conferences-A Call for the "Old blo Indians scattered around. Some Americans, too, have found their way out here.

We halted for breakfast, and fared very well. The host was an American and his wife a Mexican. Here, too, are gardens and orchards and fields. The sight was revi ing. For production, the sole dependence is irrigation. The soil is fine-a rich alluvial. Soon we came to another village, Socorro; and then to Isleta - all of them old Catholic stations, where Mexicans and Indians were taught-alas, not Christianity, but Romanism. On the Texian side, the valley of the Rio Grande is narrow, and not of much value.

We passed Fort Bliss in a cloud of dust, and soon drove into El Paso. Alighted at the only hotel in the place, glad to escape the scorching sun and to rest for a

The stage from San Antinio runs no further than El Paso, and we had to wait two days for "the Overland," as it is call. ed. Here my free ticket expired, and new arrangements had to be made. We had traveled seven handred miles, and had thirteen hundred more to go, so that a little

ow mowing. No need of storehouse or but El Paso, in Mexico, directly opposite, is a considerable place. It is a very old On the night of the 31st May we made town, and like Mexican towns generally, our last encampment, and the next day, is very irregular in shape. It has an air early in the forenoon, reached "Eagle of antiquity about it that interests, and Spring;" a name I had often noticed upon signs of dilapidation and abandonment which tell of revolution and bad government. During Santa Anna's last reign, windows were heavily taxed, and to evade his oppression, in many houses the sash was removed, and the opening walled up. its grandeur-and the place is one of in- I saw several habitations without a window, and with only a single door.

The present contest between the Liberals and the Church party has driven many of prisoned-and the business and prosperity

This valley of the Rio Grande is one of the richest and lovliest I ever saw. Here are the largest pear trees I ever beheld. and walked about in as much security as Fruit trees in general are cultivated by elsewhere. Bear grass, and a sort of mon- every householder. The vineyard are large and carefully tended. Grape-culture this arid region. With their long naked and wine-making are the chief dependence, stems and bushy tops, as you whirl by for money. It was too early for grapes, them in the dark, they look like the out- but I tasted the wine and found it excelposts of an army-sentinels over their lent. Far superior, to my uncultivated taste, to most of the European brands. The road, after leaving the spring, lies | The vines are singularly managed. There is no frame for them to run on-no stake weather is a considerable stream. Rocks, to unhold them. They are pruned very close every year, and the mainstem becomes stout and strong, and looks like a and in the valley below we see the far- stump-usually about two feet high. The young vines shoot out from this old stock, and are left to wave in the wind.

Wheat grows finely here. The fields are not enclosed. Irrigation is universal. There is one large canal, (we would term it-the Mexicans call it acequia-pronounced acokia,), with little trenches running in every direction, which from squares; in these, the water is allowed to stand till absorbed by the earth.

I was much interested in the sty'e and instrument of ploughing. A long pole, with a natural or artificial prong-sometimes faced with iron-at one end; a pair of oxen, with the yoke lashed fast to the horns-one Mexican to hold the plough, another to drive the team-constitutes the arrangement. It is a scratching operation. Nebuchadnezzer, at the end of his grazing, could have done as well with his finger-nails. Strange to say, bowever, I was informed that the American settlers on the Rio Grande who ploughed deep, after the Eastern fashion, had been constrained to abandon their way and adopt the stole of the country, as best adapted to production. I find the same theory of culture in California. If I were writing The river was rising and threatened to for an agricultural paper I would speculate

The Cathedral is a venerable building, said to be one hundred and fifty years old. I hope they escaped the dreaded calamity. It is an adobe structure, and looks like it After dinner we started for El Paso, might last another century. It is the chief with the assurance that the road was bad, building in the tow i-fronts the Plazaand that we must travel all night. We and is conspicuous from many points of observation.

By the way, is not that word "plaza" much prettier than our word " square ?'] When Congress modified the Gadsden treaty and left the valley of the Rio Grande Just before sunset we saw an exciting to Mexico, a great mistake was made. chase-a wolf and a mule rabbit; terror Unless her silver mines should turn out to spurred one, appetite the other-each was | be an off-set, the whole of Arizona is not

from our view. I must skip till "mor- quaintances. Among them Judge Hart,

\$1.50 a year, in advance.

whose kindness I can but commemorate He was once an officer in the U. S. A., but resigned, married, and settled near El Paso, on the banks of the Rio Grande. His location is as barren as can be found in the Union, and yet he had the forecast to see that a fabulous fortune could be made just there. He built a mill for grinding wheat, and has a monopoly of the Far-west in the flour trade. Intelligent, refined and liberal, he has made a character as well as a fortune; and, in his adobe palace, he dispenses an elegant hospitality. His house is an oasis in a desert. His polite attention and exceeding kindness to me and mine will be long remembered. He is a Catholic by education and prof ssion, but generously proposed to aid me in building a Southern Methodist Church, and in supporting a preacher.

God willing, I expect to provide for this place when the Conference meets at Goliad in November. There are several points to which the attention of the Church ought to be turned in this Western wilderness There ought to be preaching at all the millary posts, and wherever there is a nucleaus of a settlement the gospel should be sent. It is my purpose o extend the appointments in the Pacific Conference Eastward, and of the Rio Grande, Westward; and I hope the policy will prevail till the lines are co-terminous.

I read in my boyhood, of "The vale of Avoca, where bright waters meet," and a tmired the poet's descriptive power. My hopes paint a lovelier scene, not far in the future, when two pioneer preachers shall shake hands at Tucson or Fort Yuma, and mutually say : " Now thanks be unto God that always causeth us to triumph in Cirist, nd maketh manifest the sacor of his knowl.

edge by us in every place To consummate this plan, the Church needs men of the type of those who signafized the heroic days of Methodism; men who can sleep without beds; live without dainties; eat beans and bacon; endure thirst and want; be strong in the faith, and keep happy in God; work without tint, andhold on to the end.

Where are they? Who will answer; Here am 1: Send me? Heaven help us to do our duty.

G. F. PIERCE.

The Wesleys.

" In a dingy, slim, and spotted old Euglish volume, dated 1824." the editor of the Nashville Advocate finds a poetical celebration of the conference season. He gt o es several columns. We extract the following episode.

THE VENERABLE FOUNDER. O righteous Wesley! shall a muse essay From thy bright track to catch a living ray? So wide, so swift, so useful they career, Truth cannot paint without suspicion here. But still his mind a wider circle drew, For with his usefulness his ardor grew; The public good he grasped with such a

As prophets felt and dying martyrs feel; 'And like his own beloved, redeeming plan, He sought the bliss of universal man. Yet cruel envy, base ingratitude, His work aspersed, his spotless life nursued: He fixed as fate, and truth's immortal base, Rose like a pyramid amid disgrace; Serenely shone, and when he brightly set, Left Europe and the moral world in debt. THE SWEET SINGER OF ISRAAL.

Thou, too, art gone, sweet leader of the Thou soul of music with a scraph's lyre.

When royal David made his final will, Sweet fancy added this last codicil: 'I give to Solomon my crown and throne; This sacred harp shall Watts and Wesley own."

And thou hast touched the strings with so

The Hebrew Melodist enchants us still Thy peerless hymns, each nice distinction

Each shade of mind, each lineament of

From the first pious thought, or infant ray Of moral light, to God's refulgent day. Thy muse, from every rose on Rion's hill, From every fountain and from every rill, His cu 1 d divinest sweets of every kind, Te charm the ear, to purify the mind.

God Invisible,

'Lord, we are blind, we mortals blind; We can't behold thy bright abode; O 'tis beyond a creature's mind, To glance a thought half way to God

Infinite leagues beyond the sky, The great sternal reigns alone, Where neither wings nor souls can fly, Nor angels climb the topless throne.

The Lord of Glory builds his seat Of gems insufferably bright, At d lays beneath his sacred feet Substantial beams of gloomy night.

Yet, glorious Lor l, thy gracious eyes Look thro' and cheer us from above; Beyond our prais: thy grandeur flies, Yet we adore, and yet we love."