upying positions of honour, trust, and usefulness in society, and two of them " called of God," and devoted to the work of the ministry

2. In the Church, he was an indefatigable worker, and wielded a great and salutary influence. For upwards of 30 years he was leade of the choir. Besides this, he filled most honorably and usefully, during protracted terms, the several offices of Trustees, Secretary and Collector for the Missionary Society, Superintendent of Sabbath School, Class Leader, and Local Preacher. After his retirement to Eldon, he was waited upon by the Rey, Dr. Richey, and other official members of the Church, deputed to present him with an address, accompanied with handsomely bound Bible and Hymn Book, bearing this inscription " in grateful appreciation of the zeal and fidelity, with which, for more than 30 years, he has discharged the duties of various offices among them." He keenly felt the breaking up of the many ties which bound him to his brethren in town ; but writes, " all regrets on the cessation of these privileges, are absorbed in an almost overwhelming source of gratitude to the ever-blessed Three in One, that I have been permitted to enjoy them for so many years.

He was a staunch Methodist, and no bigot Wherever he met a lever of Jesus, he met " Brother, a Sister, a Mother," and was ready t join hand and heart with them in any good work A cause long dear to him, was that of God's an cient people Israel. As early as 1833 he record commencing " a more particular study of the word of God (especially of the Old Testamen prophecies) in reference to their literal meaning and fulfilment, particularly in respect to the an cient people of God, and the personal reign of the adorable Redeemer." Subsequently, in as sociation with a few deeply pious members the Episcopal Church, he was instrumental i forming the now flourishing Branch of the "London Society for promoting Christianity among the, Jews." the first anniversary which was held in 1842. He was its Secretar for 20 years, and remitted to the Parent Society's treasury £1000, in its behalf. In the Report read before the Society's meeting at Charlottetown in 1866, the Rev. D. B. Parnther, pays this tribute to the memory of Bro. Moore, " The former Secretary of this Society needs not that I should portray the features of his character enumerate his virtues, or tell of the true excelour memories, and his name will remain in this community for years, as synonymous of all that is honest, pure, and of good report."

In the world, he occupied a position of great responsibility, as accountant, in the large comrcial establishment of the late James Peake Eeg. For 304 years he stood at that post of duty, a pattern of punctuality, diligence, and unswerv-

should spend the remnant of his days, and thus my God !" writes to a friend, " I said, I will hear what God the Lord will say, and taking His word in ye to the strenghold ye prisoners of hope, even to day do I declare that I will render double unto thee," He accented these words as an assurance

He removed to Eldon in Aug. 1866. Among strangers now, and in the midst of a Presbyterian community, his first endeavour was to dis cover who among them were lovers of Jesus that he might co-operate with them in their comforce was now materially abated, but with the ardency of youthful seal he resumed the exercise of his gifts, in the Sunday School, the Bible class, and prayer-meeting. He usually spent a immediate neighbourhood, conversing, singing,

suffering was to intervene, ere the light of " eterfrom the effects of which he could not recover.

From the address delivered on the day of the funeral, in the Weslevan Church at Charlottetown, by the Rev. Mr. MacLean (Kirk minister) who watched over him with the most unremitting and affectionate pastoral care, during his illness at Eldon, we extract the following, "You all knew the departed, and saw his active and unwearied labors. I knew him under sore and severe trials. I saw him in the furnace. I saw him when pains and afflictions, like mighty wavewere passing over him. - - Every grace, to an extent but rarely witnessed, had in him its perfect work. A firm, composed, and unshaked confidence; a hope unclouded and joyful; en tire resignation of spirit; and patience in suffering, which, under the most excruciating pain, preserved the soul from every though of complaining. The name dear to his heart while in health was now unspeakably precious There were no fears in the way. There way no dark valley to pass through. The presence of Jesus made all bright. ' He is near, and He is very precious,' was the reply when asked how he felt. The pillar of cloud which guided his steps during the day, had now, at the approach of night, become a pillar of fire, bright and senger, has called forth such atrong expression very glorious. When just departing, a friend from you. You certainly have misundered

Thus happy, with his latest breath he gasped that precious name, and slept: On Sunday evening. March 1, the Rev. H. Pone into government of your body could be given in a evening, March 1, the Rev. H. Pope, junr. im- few words. I can assure you that I did not inproved the occasion by a discourse founded tend to misrepresent the governmental characupen 1 Cor. xv., 57, which was listened to with ter of your Church, nor any of the churches profound attention by a crowded audience. Eldon, March 20, 1868.

REVIVALS .- We continue to receive cheering tidings of the progress of the work of God it different parts of the Provinces. At latest acm Charlottetown, a revival was in progress by which over one bundred persons progress by which over one hundred persons had been led to the Saviour. In Liverpool, Port Mouton and Mill Village Circuits there men have the authority; have been very glorious triumphs of grace re-cently. The following is from the Liverpool rtiser :- The meetings are yet kept up the like regularity as we heretofore noticed them; and much good has resulted. As far as we have been privileged to attend them we were them to their respective circuits. struck with the very orderly and solemn aspect of them. All seems to move the pelheart and seeings deeply but not wildly. The Sacred Word of God is pressed home upon the consciences of the hearers to induce them to

Weleslepan. Probincial

TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1868.

Our Lord's Passion.

How profound is the mystery of the sufferings quote it was incorrectly printed equality of and death of the Lord Jesus—a mystery which power), which has its final expression in it no measure of wisdom or of penetration can ver enable us to fathom; and yet a theme ever esh, and ever full of interest to the Christian ! As we draw near and gaze upon the great sight -the Son of God in humiliation, in agony of mind and body, in desolation of spirit, and then account for this mystery upon the principles Rationalism, we are then even the more bewildered; but, accepting the plain teachings of the inspired word upon the wonderful occurrences of Christ's life and death, taken in nection with the doctrines of His Gospel though there is a depth which no finite meaurement can guage, yet there is a consistency, an agreement and a propriety in the whole, which challenge the approval of man's highest intelligence; and thus, where we cannot father we can believe and adore, and give thanks unto God for "the unspeakable gift."

piation for sin by the offering of an infinitely precious sacrifice. We can see that man's ruin could not be retrieved without an atonement, and that such atonement must be of sufficient value to meet the claims of righteou ness in the divine government; that no expedient which either men or angels could have devised would have met the case; that no price less costly than the offering of God's dear Son, would have been sufficient tor man's redemption: that no humiliation, no sorrows less than His, would have given a just demonstration of the evil of sin: and then, with gratitude and joy and adoration, we see how the claims of justice and holiness are answered in Christ, how in Him " Mercy and Truth are met together, Righteousness and Peace have kissed each other;" and how the unbounded love of God can consistently flow towards lost man, in reference to whom the Deity now says, " Deliver him from going down into the pit, for I have found a ransom." O, the blessed doctrine of the atonement by the death of the Lord Jesus! what comfort it brings to the conscience burdened with a load of sin. and with a sense of the wrath of God! The awakened sinner, lost to all hope of help from any other source, in the agony of his soul aptree as his Surety, claims the merits of the Saviour as his own, the Spirit then taking of the is enabled to believe with all his heart, and

We are accustomed at times, and especially at this season, to dwell much in meditation upon my hand, He showed me these words " Turn the tragic scenes of the Saviour's Passion; and it is well that we should do so. Thereby our hearts are softened, and more effectually wean ed from their tendency to worldliness and folly; to himself of divine direction and blessing; and thereby our views of the sinfulness of sin are meeting. he had not to wait beyond "even to-day," be- rendered more impressive and penetrating; and 2. No member of our Church can be expelled re his way was providentially opened before thereby our sense of obligation to the infinite except for immorality, proved to the satisfaction constrains us to acknowledge with deepest gratitude, and in the spirit of true consecration :

" Love so amazing, so divine, Demands my soul, my life, my all !"

As the wondrous scenes of the Saviour's sorrows during the latest days of His humiliation, ing, or by a mixed District Meeting comupon the first opportunity to sit down with them pass before our vision, how should our hearts be posed of ministers and laymen; the action at the table of their common Lord. His natural carried away captive with love to Him who endured so much for us! We listen to those last only until heard and adjudicated upon by the and touching discourses, and to that grand sa- | Conference. Every preacher, every church of crificial prayer offered for His whole church ; ficer, and every private member has the right of we see Him celebrating His last passover, and appeal to the Conference. portion of the Sabbath afternoons during the instituting His holy Supper; we witness His summer, in visiting from house to house in the amazing agony in the garden, and listen to His ble for the character and qualifications of those wondrous pleadings there; we note His betrayal admitted to its ranks, regarding it always as the by one of His disciples, His denial by another, prerogative of Christ to call men to the sacred no prayer was wont to be made. And wherever and His desertion by all; we mark His mock office. The Conference necessarily exercise he went, his hoary head thus " found in the way trial before the Sanhedrim, and the insult and the right to appoint the sphere of labour of its of righteousness," was looked upon as "a cruelty offered in Pilate's Hall; we hear the members, as our plan of ninerancy could not frantic cry of the populace, "Crucify him, otherwise be worked. But in neither of these But his work was now nearly done. The crucify him;" we follow Him out of the city to cases are the rights of the laity ignored. No shadow lengthened, the sun was soon to set in a the place of crucifixion, and we see Him hangclear unclouded horizon, and thus terminate his ing on the tree; we hear the gibes of priests the Conference, who has not first passed his trial "appointed time" to work. A short night of not save;" we hear the words of salvation ad- member, afforded proof of piety and clear chrisdressed by Him to the penitent thief, and the tian experience. Between private membership Early in December last, he caught a severe cold. prayer of torgiveness offered for His murder- and reception by the Conference as a preacher ers, "Father forgive them for they know not on trial, there are several steps, all implying what they do; we join in sympathy with Na- careful examination—a probation as a local ture towards the Divine Sufferer, during the preacher by the vote of local preachers' meeting significant darkness, and the quaking of the or the Quarterly meeting, and then afterward earth; and our hearts are thrilled to the utmost full admission as a local preacher in the same as we listen to the marvellous utterances, "My manner-thence, after due exercise in this capa-GOD, MY GOD, WHY HAST THOU FORSAKEN city, and affording evidence of gifts, and grace. ME?" "IT IS FINISHED!" while the feelings of and fruit,—sufficient to indicate that his professed

our grief and gratitude prompt us to exclaim: "O. Lamb of God! was ever pain, Was ever love like thine!!"

of Methodism

In our last issue we remarked upon a repre entation of the Church government of Westhe Christian Messenger of the previous correct. We have received in reply the following letter, to which we cheerfully give inser-

For the Provincial Weslevan.

MR. EDITOR,-I am sorry to see that my article on Church Polity in the Christian Messtanding by, repeated the precious words, the import of my article. It surely does not "Thanks be unto God who giveth us the vic-tory," the dying lips moved and concluded the vestigation of the subject of Church Polity, I sentence, "through our Lord Jesus Christ." simply alluded to the several forms adopted by which I named. I admit that for my knowledge of the genius and form of your government, I am less indebted to books than I m to a number of your intelligent ministers with whom I have mingled and laboured harmoniously, and for whose piety and zeal I have

a high regard.

My knowledge gathered from these two

1st. To prevent a person from becoming member of your connexion 2nd. To expel a private member, an officer them to their respective circuits.
4th. To administer the ordinances of the gos-

5th. To decide on matters of belief and prac-

tice.

Over these matters—the reception and expul-

As these subjects are regarded the central and as the final power over them is in the hands of your clergy, I had concluded that " Wes-

general Conferences."

I could have stated on good authority, tha there are six hundred Wesleyan Methodist Churches in the United States, which have so tar admitted the lay element as to become sentially Congregational in their form of government; but my attention was turned to the olity of your body in its original form and in death—we are filled with awe. If we attempt it is now with slight modifications practised these Provinces.
You will greatly oblige me by giving this let ter a place in your paper next week.
Yours truly, EDWARD MANNING.

REMARKS ON THE FOREGOING. We readily accept the explanation furnished y the writer of the above letter, as to the absence of any intention on his part to misrepre ment as conveying the idea of the assumption by our Ministers of the whole governing power of the Church; and, of course, thereby "being lords over God's heritage." We did not expect We can understand the reasonableness of the Scripture teaching as to the necessity of an exa tew words; but we claim that any represents. tion made of our system, however brief, should be correct, and not fitted to create the false im pression that in Wesleyan Methodism the ministry is everything - the people nothing. It is unacnotions of our polity from anything he ever

> The several points named here are worthy respectful notice; and we take them up brief- of our holy Christianity. If Christ is preachthe numerals in these Notes answering to those fied, and in this we heartily rejoice, yea and dent minister losing his furniture, books, &c.; n the foregoing letter.

1. Wesleyan Methodism recognizes the obligation devolved by the Great Shepherd and Bishop of souls upon those whom He calls to exercise the office of pastor or overseer in His Church, sacredly to guard the admission to mem. bership therein, so as to prevent the intrusion of hose who are unworthy of so high a privilege. But while such is the serious responsibility prehends the Son of God upon the accursed the Christian pastorate, the accountability for the right discharge of which is to the Head of the Church Himself, there are in our things of Christ, and revealing them to him, he polity who esome guards against the possible abuse of this power,-by the probation to which somewhat concerned as to how and where he with joy unspeakable to cry, "My Lord and each candidate for church membership is subected-by the recommendation required on the part of the leader under whose care the candidate has been placed, before admission to full membership, and further by the veto power which is lodged in the lay office:s of the Church, as no one can be admitted to membership, to

whose fitness exception is taken by the Leaders'

No office-bearer can be expelled from office unless for misdemeanour proved to the satisfac tion of the church court to which he is amenable Every preacher is entitled to trial either by his peers in special or regular District Meet-

3. The ministry with us holds itself accountacall to preach the gospel is founded upon a satisfactory basis,-he is recommended, through the Quarterly meeting, composed of the circuit of ficers of the whole circuit, to the D strict mee ing, and, if that Board is satisfied with his ex Edward Manning" on the Polity amination, thence to the Conference. But in the successive gradations through which the min isterial candidate passes until he reeches the District [meeting, the responsibility rests largeleyan Methodism which appeared in the columns ly with the lay officers of the church. They have the right to pronounce upon the fitness of week, which we regarded as being strangely in- a candidate for the ministry, nor can a District meeting entertain any proposal of a local preacher as a ministerial candidate whose reommendation has not the sanction of the lay officers of the Circuit Quarterly Board, to which such local preacher belongs.

On the other point, that of stationing ministers, the wishes and wants of the laity are duly recognized. While it is essential, as a parof our system, that the appointing power should be vested in the Conference, the right of invitation to any minister, and of petition to the Conference by the lay membership of a Circuit for the appointment of any minister, is always admitted, and invariably receives a respectful hearing.

4. The administration of the Sacraments

regarded by us as committed by Christ to those whom He has chosen as Pastors of His flock, and as being most fittingly discharged by them. 5. Matters of christian faith and practice, we think, should be settled on safe and sure foundations, so as to guard against looseness of con duct and belief, and to escape being " carried about by every wind of doctrine." No church would be safe from faction or heresy if fundamental principles were not settled beyond the sent a cheering column in our annual returns. possibility of being disturbed by the popular will. How unhappy a circumstance would it be Over these matters—the reception and expulsion of a consequence, as an of private members—the ordination, appointments and discipline of ministers, the decision of private members—the ordination, appointments and discipline of ministers, the decision of what is sound and unsound in doctrine Methodist Church in this town no less than Seventy, and on last Lord's day, forty one; making to this date the goodly number of One Mundred and eleven. To all of these the worthy lostor, D D. Currie, has had the pleasing satisfication of giving the Right Hand of Fellowship.

Over these matters—the reception and expulsion of a church. As in individual experience, establishment in the individual experience, establishment in the individual experience, establishment in the function of private members—the ordination, appointments and discipline of ministers, the decision of what is sound and unsound in doctrine and practice, and the administration of the ordination, appointments and discipline of ministers, the decision of what is sound and unsound in doctrine and practice, and the severally and in their associated capacity. Persons joining a church thereby sesent to its creed and discipline; if their views undergo modification subsequently, it should be obligatory with them either to hold their opinions in abeylance of the ordination, appointments and discipline of ministers, the decision of what is sound and unsound in doctrine and practice, and the private members—the ordination, appointments and discipline of ministers, the decision of what is sound and unsound in doctrine and practice, and the private members—the ordination, appointments and discipline of ministers, the decision of what is sound and unsound in doctrine and practice, and the private members—the ordination, appointments and discipline of ministers, the decision of the discipline and practice, and the private members—the ordination, appointments and discipline of ministers, the decision of the discipline and practice, and the private and practice, and the priva

fast the form of sound words."

casion for the several evangelical churches to ing tin e. heard from any of our Ministers, or ever read come in any way into collision. There is much of excellence in each. There is to each a in any of our publications. He will find upon wide sphere for peaceable and useful occupanvestigation, that in Wes'eyan Methodism the prerogatives of the Christian ministry are so tion. God has put honour upon all His churches, naintained as really to secure, in the best sense, and will yet do so, notwithstanding the great the true liberty and highest privileges of the measure of human infirmity which they present, so long as they maintain, in charity, and zeal and purity, the great essential principles

Woodstock Correspondence.

will rejoice.

To the Editor of the Provincial Wesleyan. DEAR BROTHER.—This noble county Carlton is passing through stages of progression, the ultimate results of which it is difficult to foresee. A liberal Homestead law has been attracting numbers of settlers to the unoccupied erritories on both sides of the River; and now a law more ample in features of encour agement and immunity to the stranger is coming into force, which will doubtless accelerate the emigration. The land deserves all this attention. From an extensive observation of the justified in saying that the new farms now being settled, and the forest yet inviting occupants along the interior ranges of this county, are view in these portions of the Dominion Should he Intercolonial Railway pass anywhere withthe garden of New Brunswick.

ressing necessities in point of ministerial laour beloved Brethren who gave us their sympahies, and what was of more practical benefit, econd minister, at the last Conference, had good reason for their conduct.

The second minister was removed from the Circuit four or five years ago, and until the names of present year, his position left vacant. We shall not decide where the responsibility of that step rests; it is enough to say a grievous error was ommitted. With all the disadvantages of dis organization, shaken confidence and rooted prejudice to contend with, our labours for nine at Twillingate was net given. The case is onths have brought us to a point from which ome change must be contemplated. In describing the reasons for this change, your readrs will not be left without the intelligence which all naturally expect to find in the columns of

The population in these parts is generally livided among Episcopalians, Baptists, Fre Baptis's and Methodists. The three former are iligent and persevering as they ought to be and without designing any interference with siser churches, they yet naturally overlap and absorb in due time the territory which others have vacated. In their communion there is at least a rovision for all who would walk in the ways f righteousness; but every accession they receive from our ranks reduces at once our num bers and our influence. What shall we say o those who have been disheartened, grieved prejudiced against us, by the violation of the olemn compact which obliged the Methodist Church to feed, shelter and defend them for all ime! Many of these have sunk gradually to the level of sin and transgression, as they are found among the worst classes of a lumbering opulation. We are this moment returning om a distant settlement where two class-leaders and perhaps ten or fifteen members of sodead. During a tour of observation and pio-

Methodism are not shifting; they are fixed. We vigour produced by the introduction of the Railhave our standards of doctrine and discipline. way. It is not difficult to detect another source It was under his advice that he made his early ing about the fold. have our standards of doctrine and discipline. way. It is not difficult to detect another and the very larger of prosperity. For several years an illicit compared us as beterodox will not come of prosperity. For several years an illicit compared to the prosperity of prosperity. For several years an illicit compared to the prosperity of prosperity. For several years an illicit compared to the prosperity of prosperity of prosperity. These who regard us as beterodox will not come of prosperity. Those who regard us as heterodox will not come of prosperity. For several years an interval presented himself for examination in London, thodox Oxford; and for this simple reason, that are not as a candidate for the Wesleyan ministry. At it suits the purpose of the leaders of the among us. If any join our Church who do not merce in ardent spirits has both as a candidate for the Wesleyan ministry. At it suits the purpose of the leaders of the reason bold our received opinions, we find no fault with ween this place and the American borders, the Conference of 1845 he required his first and tionary party to arouse solutions. as a canutate for the American porters, and puts the governing power into the hands of the clergymen by a kind of equality of power (in the Christian Messenger from which you power (in the Christian Messenger from which you chief the classes whose chief object was to among the classes whose chief object was to chief object w Christ; but we do not admit of agitation, or among the classes whose chief object was to pointment, which was to Whitehaven, where he allow the Church to be made an areas of strife make money. Owing to a partial failure in the spent two years, followed by two years in Carand debate. Doctrines with us are settled quest trade, joined with what we cannot but regard liste, and three years in Newcastle. This and debate. Doctrines with us are settled questrade, joined with what we cannot not the universities. Doctrines with us are settled questrade, joined with what we cannot not the universities. It is being national institutions, their endors the university of doubtful disputations as a conscientious disgust with the traffic on the tion, either by ministers or laymen. As those part of a few of the leaders, the alcoholic spiwho are put in trust with the gospel, we acknow. rat is going down and the spirit of enterprize faithful devotion to every department of his ledge the ob ligation rerting upon us to "hold correspondingly going up. Templars and Sons work being not less remarkable than his eloof Temperance who had died totally a year ago, quence. Previous to his entrance into the ministry he

We could easily adduce the most ample evilare both pushing their advantage, by means of dence to substantiate the views here enunci- their several organizations now fully resuscitat- had published a small volume of poems; and ated as being those of our standards, if our ed, and the Temperance revival is spreading to when at Carlisle he made his first literary effort

he will then see that the laity occupy a very ago, is to be completed by October: a result indication of that ardent attachment to the pecuimportant place in the working of the Metho- which is hastened by the pressure of our condist economy. An unprejudiced examination gregation, for whose growing demands there are has all along been characteristic of Mr. Punwill convince Mr. Manning that our system up- no longer pews to be provided in the spacious holds our Ministers in nothing more than their basement occupied since 1862. The funds in Methodism. We could not but regard his statethem by the Head of the Church; and that will doubtless cover the outlay. The o'd Mis- as almost their own. Soon after coming to re. while obviating some of the very serious dis sion House, Chapel and property are advertized side in Newcastle Mr. Punshon married the advantages of Congregationalism, it secures to for sa'e. A change in the locality of the Parour membership, in the safest and happiest sonage has been anticipated by a removal of lady died in 1858, leaving several children. mode, the highest amount of Christian liberty the minister's family to the centre of the town, After leaving Newsastle, the next six years of and privilege. Many minds, irdeed, are so where they are amply furnished and supplied the subject of this sketch were spent in York onstituted as to give a preference to a different with household comforts. There is a plan re-Church arrangement; and we are thankful that volving itself into shape in the mind of a tried Leeds. While in Leeds his popularity was apin the Providence and grace of the Great Mas- friend of Methodism, to erect a house and se- proaching its height. It was in January, 1854 ter, every varied choice can be met by the difcountable how the writer could have derived his ferent forms of Church polity. There is no oc-

Yours truly,

Twillingate Church and Parson-

To the Editor of the Provincial Wesleyan : his lecture on John Bunyan. This oration was DEAR SIR,-It is stated in your last that the delivered with electrical effect in various places. 'new and beautiful parsonage" at Twillingate, ly, in the order in which they are presented, ed and souls are saved, God is therein glori-

> Doubtless it will strike some of your readers that the Twillingate Mission-house must have been a somewhat costly establishment for a Newfoundland out-harbour circuit. The fact is, the fine new church was destroyed, and the parsonage, which was not new, went with it, the entire loss being estimated at the sum named

summer, and with the axe in winter; but our however, is rather designed to represent the ident elsewhere to help them. Newfoundland rankly confess, to call attention to that Circuit's to keep body and soul together, as the fearful amount expended in pauper relief, some £30. our. Before we conclude it may be seen that 000, shews. The Lord prosper their labor, and send help to those who try to help themselves.

P. S. Let I should seem not to believe in the good Spirit that inclines the hearts of Christians to help " Müller," I may venture to add the

Twillingate, N. F. Owing to an omission by the printer in last, a reference to the destruction of the church distressing one, and has special claims on chris-an sympathy. Any aid which benevolent individuals may be disposed to render, can be sent to the Book Room. Ed. P. W.]

Fron Harper's Weekly. Rev. W. Morley Punshon, M. A.

Yorkshire, which has produced, in almos every department in which Englishmen can at tain to eminence, more great and celebrated men than any other county of Great Britain, has long heen regarded as the peculiar home of Methodi.m. It was in Yorkshire that some of the mos remarkable successes of the Wesleys were achieved. More than a century ago the founder of the Methodist societies had already drawn from Yorkshire some of his greatest preachers in the persons of John Nelson and others : and from that time to the present the great northern county has been a soil where his doctrines have been received and made fruitful in the salvation of souls beyond most other parts of the United Kingdom. The able orator and preacher, William Morley Punshon, is a native of Doncaster, where he was born in the year 1824. His fatl er was a draper in that town, engaged in a large and prosperous business, and at the same time a preminent and active supporter of the Wesleyen ministerial visit. Their energies had long ago uncle, Sir Isaac Morley, a gentleman well know. relaxed : their hopes were blighted : their faith for many years in the West Riding of Yorksbire, and who lived to witness the eminence to which neering by Bro. Burns, a work of grace began his nephew and namesake attained. Mis educaafforded us by the Stationing Committee ; for, where he discovered a singular spitude for learnhave sixty miles of country on their hands and ary memory. He would commit to memory, for special religious awakenings frequently summon- the mere pleasure of the effort, long passages We have sufficient space to employ four mi-moved to Sunderland. When about twenty division? The very question of baptism itself or of close communion, might be agitated, to veral openings are still inviting preaching to the tal scholar, he had compiled a dictionary of the both severally and in their associated capacity.

Persons joining a church thereby sesent to its creed and discipline; if their views undergo

The discipline is of highest consequence, so in churches, below we consider we are supplying several of these are astir with the commerce of the Rail
This plying several of these are astir with the commerce of the Rail
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The plant of the Dons out of their wits. This plying seven different settlements is the only one which ex
The plant of the Dons out of their wits. This plying seven different settlements is the only one which ex
The plant

refused for tickets, after as many as could pos-

sibly be issued had been sold. One of these,

The Huguenots," was published at a shilling,

and from the proceeds of its delivery, Mr. Pun-

shon gave a donation of a thousand pounds to-

ward the Wesleyan chapel in Spitalfields .-

Large sums were also raised for various local

charities by means of his lectures. In the

mean time he was growing in the esteem and

space would admit of our so doing; but our different points in the country.

Class-Meeting." This little publication was an how far it is true that an Oxford training is a prother can satisfy himself on this matter, and

ject was " The Prophet of Horeb," and the lecture, although inferior to several which he afterward prepared, was yet highly characteristic, and produced a marked impression. He did not appear again in this capacity till the beginning of 1857, when he delivered what was probably, for rhetorical effect, his master-piece-

In 1858 Mr. Punshon received an appointment to Bayswater, where the task was assigned to him of endeavoring to raise a new Wesleyan and that the estimated loss was \$7000. cause and congregation. This, by the blessing of God, which rested upon his labors, he accomplished beyond expectation; and in 1861 he was removed to Islington. During this period several other lectures were delivered by him, which excited remarkable interest, large sums of money being frequently offered and

It is indeed a heavy blow for both m'n ster and people. The Twillingate Methodists worked hard and long to get their church built, and it was a credit to them. When completed, they found it at times too small, though it held, I believe, 800; and there was talk of providing adsoil throughout these maritime provinces, we are ditional accommodation on the other side of the

love of the brethren of his own church, was What will they do now? We have no rich honored with many tokens of their regard, and, men there. Ninety-nine out of a hundred of had it not been for the failure of his health, among the richest in an agricultural point of our people toil for their bread with the line in would probably have reached by this time the highest dignity at their disposal-that of Presi-Green Bay men generally do their best to erect dent of the Wesleyan Conference. It is imposa 50 miles of Woodstock, this county will be decent churches. Some of them know how to sible to speak too warmly of Mr. Punshon's unpray hard and work hard too, and they will need selfishness and generosity. In 1862, seeing the Ot Methodism in these "up-River" districts it to do both now. It is to be hoped God will put poor accommodation provided by Wesleyans in everal popular watering places, he undertook ondition of a single Circuit, with a view, we fishermen in these hard times have work enough sonal solicitation, the sum of ten thousand pounds in aid of a fund for the erection of chapels in those places. Every thing seemed against the project. The cotton famine and the financial panic occurred, his own health failed; and, besides this, nearly £200,000 were raised F. C. n the period for the Missionary Jubilee. Yet

shon had the gratification to announce that the pladge had been accomplished! Such manifold labors, however, nearly broke down his health. Mr. P. SAMWAYS, Trustee Steward,

and for the last three years Mr. Punshon has. to a considerable exrent, retired from public life beyond the sphere of his own circuit labors. A new sphere, however, awaits him. He has States and Canada as representative of the Weslegans of Britain, and to preside at the conferences in the important and rapidly increasing

Englishman, he may learn, and which, on his

provinces of Canada.

During his visit both to Canada and the Uni-

ted States, Mr. Punshon will find much in some

of the Christian Churches from which as an

eturn, he may turn to good account. In Sunday-schools, Day-school State Education, and especially in the cause of Temperance, he will ind England is not a little behind hand. Spirit of the Press. DISSENTERS AND THE UNIVERSITIES. Great alarm is felt by the authorities in the University of Oxford in consequence of the proposition likely to come before Parliament for making the Universities more generally accessible and useful. While Nonconformists are ermitted to enter as undergraduates, and to receive the lowest degree the University has to confer, they are excluded from everything else, and especially from whatever might oring them income or emolument in connection with those eminaries of learning. The Church of England has not proved herself such an impregnable bulwark sgainst the advances of infid lelity that she ciety had been left for several years without a cause. He received his second name after his can afford to despise the aid of Nonconformists many of whom are as zealous for the truth, and as able to defend it, as her own sons, those de-fenders of the faith of whom she is justly proud. t is a calumny on Nonconformists to insinuate that a free admission of them to the full partiand still continues which promises to bring tien was commenced in his native town; but cipation of power in the Universities would tend and still continues which promises to bring tion was commenced in his native town; but to the propagation of infidelity. If Mr. Thos. Jackson and Dr. Hannah, for example, had ers among the number. They will now be ex under the care of a gentleman, the son of a Conposed to a second danger if further help is not gregational minister, at Heanor, in Derbyshire, of Oxford for the last twenty or thirty years, would this have in any way encouraged the proafforded us by the Stationing Committee; for, where he discovered a singular spitude for learn-with all desire to conserve the interests of the ing. At this time he was a stiff, chubby lad, and the example of these venerable men have Redeemer's kingdom, two men must either sink with fresh, curly hair, a full proportion of the tended to counteract it far more effectually than themselves, or do their work imperfectly, who love of sport, and above all, a most extraordia- certain lectures which have been delivered with no little popularity at Oxford during that period? special religious awakenings frequently summoning the mere pleasure of the effort, long passages tirely dissevered from religion. It is quite porsible to devise a test which will secure a religious duties. For, indeed, the spirit of revival seems school-fellows; and it is said that he could reto us to have returned upon the Church. To peat the names of all the British constituencies, the same time avoiding the absurdity and injus God be the glory! The modesty of surrounding brethren has prevented them from giving them, without a mistake. Notwithstanding Wesleyans, Independents and Baptists, with freethinkers and infidels, as common enemies of publicity to their success—it is possible some—these and other indications of remarkable ability, the faith, to be kept out of the enclosure sacred stood that the coming visit is but the prelude to hing else may also have contributed to their he was not designed by his father for public or to religious education. If the Oxford authori- a more prolonged sojourn, and the Royal visitor ilence—but the good work has been going professional life, nor does it appear that at this ties are sincere in their anxiety for the maintenforward on every hand, and the Church is reperiod his mind was drawn out to the vast conthe Established Church is rethe Established Church is rejoicing in her spoils. The aggregate numerical errns of the future. At fifteen years of age he dian of the Christian faith in England. If they tent and spirit of his visit are distinctly shown additions in this part of the country ought to present a cheering column in our annual returns.

was placed at Hull as a clerk in the shipping sent a cheering column in our annual returns.

was placed at Hull as a clerk in the shipping attempt to grasp all, it is pretty certain that in the ceremony which is to form its most signal incident; and, on taking that place in the Order incident; and, on taking that place in the Order incident; and, on taking that place in the Order incident; and on the order incident incident; and on the order incident; and on the order incident incident incident; and on the order incident incident incident; and on the order incident incident incident incident. nisters; and for three there is every guarantee years of age, in the order of Providence, he was great political interests of the time are gathered, for Mr. Manning's church to be subject to agita. of support at the present moment. A fine new removed to Woolwich, and his residence was college cloisters cannot hope to escape the light country, east from Florenceville, and distant with his uncle, the Rev. Benjamin Clough.— much longer. Already the Oxonian faction some unimportant matters of belief or usage?

30 miles from Woodstock, has been regularly Here he was brought into a congenial atmos- which displaced Mr. Gladstone to make room for What in such case could prevent serious strife and supplied by us up to the present. There are phere. Mr. Clough was a man of rare, though Mr. Hardy, and which evicted Mr. Rogers from or of close communion, might be agitated, to the complete disorganization of a church. As warm-hearted sons and daughters of the forest. Singalese, one of the Eastern languages, which, Mr. Goschen and Mr. Coleridge—schemes which in individual experience, establishment in the Over much of this ground no minister travels after forty years, still remains the basis of all if reform be delayed, are certain to be sup-Over much of this ground no minister travels after forty years, still remains the basis of all planted by others far more revolutionary—have frightened the Dons out of their wits. This

tionary party to srouse sgitation, and to oppose innovation by defiance. The letter of the Head of Houses and others to the Archbishop of Cas. terbury is a manifesto - a deciaration of wa against the Liberals, who hold that the univerments should be open to all classes in the nation.
In their concluding sentence, indeed, the Done with an overpowering amount of adjuration and

"forty-parson power" of unctuous solemnity, on behalf of our Church and our country, on behalf of the souls of the youth of this kitherte Christian nation," implore his Grace to save the sacred flame of State Churchism in the Oxonia cloisters. Truly the sacer lotal spirit is of little of a religious kind, entitled "Tabor, or the faith. Those who know Oxford well know bear religious exercises enforced by fines and penal ties. If the flame of faith, however, in them

It may be a very sad thing that the truth of the Christian religion should be doubted or denied by many persons of the class from which fellows of colleges and professors are taken, but as the fact is potoriously true, what is the use of concealing it. Oxford has been a me ther of here sies as well as of orthodoxy for a great length of time, and Oxford Liberalism has been fu more violent and revolutionary than that of Cambridge, principally because the general cone and mangement of the system has been mon severely and decisively orthodex. Almost all the most revolutionary and startling speculations religious and political, of the present day hat proceeded from Oxford men.—Pall Mall Gazette

THE IRISH QUESTION If Lord Russell and Mr. Gladstone commit themselves to any scheme of general endowment in Ireland, they may rest assured that they will create a hope ess schism in the L beral party. Th-y will alienate all the Dissenters who adopt the principles of the Liberation Society; and in addition to these, they will alienate the Wesleyans, great numbers of whom support the Liberal party, but who would flatly refuse to follow their party leaders into the fatal quagmire of the endowment of all religions. On our own ground in our own way we are as staunch Volun aries as any that are to be found in the Three King. doms. On every ground Lord Russell's pro-posal of an extended endowment—a proposal which the Government appear disposed to adopt they can-should be met with firm resistance. It the Irish Establishment is to fall, no part of its revenues must be applied to the maintenance of the Romish priesthood. And since the endowment of the Presbyterian, or any other Prostestant Church, would inevitably carry with it the endowment of Romanism, extension of endownents must be resisted in every form in which it an be proposed. We are prepared to go further, and to express our conviction apart altogether from the Romish question, and on its own merits simply that if our cwn Irish brethren were to afford the slightest countenance to politicians who would persuade them not to refuse their appropriate share in a general endowment, they would be taking a course inconsistent with the whole history of Methodism, at variance with in spirit, which is essentially voluntary, and fraught with danger and misfortune to Methodism, to the religious interests of this country. - Meth.

Lord Mayo, in his solid way, had an easy task n demo'ishing the figures of Mr. Maguire's rheoric. It is of course true that the suspens on of the Habeas Corpus Act places the liberty of Government: but this power has been conceded to raise within five years, by lecturing and per mous consent of the Irish members, for the protection of the peace of the country against a ments whence it derives strength and support. The actual Government of the sister kingdom is, as Lord Mayo proved, wholly in the hands of Irishmen. The Lord Lieutenant is habitually an Irish resident, and his sons represent Irish constituencies. The Chief Secretary, Lord the promise was fulfilled; and last August, the the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Justice, the Masterm of five years being completed, Mr. Pun- ter of the Rolls, the twelve Judges of the Common Law Courts, are all Iri hmen, and a very large proportion are not merely Irishmen, but Roman Catholics. Nine out of the twelve udges belong to the religion of the majority-4 proportion, it may be remarked, almost the reverse of that found to prevail among the members of the bar, The constabulary, whose mi-itary character Mr. Maguire magnified, are all frishmen, drawn indiscriminately from all creeds recently been appointed to visit the United and persuasions; and a very large part of the then, be acknowledged that the tyrannical rule of England, if it exists at all, enjoys the countenance and support of the population of Ireland.

—Dublin Evening Mail.

If dependence can be placed on accounts recently received, the new Premier has resolved upon a very tame course in regard to Irish mat-There will be nothing done about the Irish Church till the commission appointed to enquire into it shall have made its inquiries, and resented its report. Nothing will be done bout the tenant-right business till that shall have been examined by a commission, yet to be appointed. A new Roman Catholic Univerity will be chartered; and Irish railways will receive aid from the imperial government. Such is the Disraeli plan for the removal of disaffection from Ireland! It is hardly necessary to say that it will not do, because it does not meet y of those grievances of which the Irish com-

The two prominent grievances of Ireland rethe church, it ought to be abolished by universal consent, for its existence as an establishm s a disgrace to Christianity and to Christendom. How would a Protestant community like a system of government that forced them to support faith of not a fourth part of the members of that community? Were the Irish Establishment to be removed, Fenianism must be rolled back for quarter of a century,-and during that time rise legislation might, and most probably would bring about such changes in Ireland as would ender its revival impossible. But if the Estab lishment is to be allowed to go on, that Ireland may be insulted and annoyed, the next age will see that country become a sharper and more oisonous thorn than ever in the side of Great Britain.

The land question is even a greater one than that which concerns the Establishment, and ought in some way to be settled. But, should with Irish sentiment, not improbably the larger part of the people would be content with mode ate changes in respect to what we may call agrarian affairs. Annoyances are always more dangerous than wrongs, and the ecclesiasticalisystem annoys the Irish even more than the land laws wrong them .- Zion's Herald.

PRINCE OF WALES VISIT TO IRELAND. The Celtic nature is loyal, passionate, warmearted, attached to names and persons rather will be hailed by every class of society. The in-It is around the education question that all the of St. Patrick which has remained vacant since the death of his father, the Prince most emphatically announces his desire to identify himself in country. We have no wish that the heir to the British Crown, the future King of Great Britain and Ireland, should make a solemn progress his professorship because he was a Radical, has through the sister kingdom. What we want is, taken alarm at the approaches of Liberal Rethat he should be popularly known in Ireland as he is in England. Across the Channel, however, his Royal Highness will be more than amusing himself; he has it in his power to aid as grand an enterprise as ever fell to the lot of Reyalty—the work of helping statesmenship to hepe and loyal fellowship. When Napoleon III.
visited Algiers, he issued a proclamation, demodification subsequently, it should be obligatory with them either to hold their opinions in abeyans or quietly to withdraw. The principles of ance or quietly to withdraw and principles of the Messey and to the Messey and the Wales are three or lour additional openings into which we find it impossible just now to intendence of Dr. Coke, who died on the voyable and the was Emperor of the Arabs as well as a Emperor of the Arabs as well as composed a suitable and beautiful memoir of the Messey and to trundle away the tide of advancing Liberalism with a Partingtonian mep.

Wales remember, after like fashion, that he will as composed a suitable and beautiful memoir of the Messey and the was Emperor of the Arabs as well as composed a suitable and beautiful memoir of the Messey and the was Emperor of the Arabs as well as composed a suitable and beautiful memoir of the Messey and the was Emperor of the Arabs as well as composed a suitable and beautiful memoir of the Messey and the was Emperor of the Arabs as well as composed a suitable and beautiful memoir of the Messey and the was Emperor of the Arabs as well as composed a suitable and beautiful memoir of the Messey and the was Emperor of the Arabs as well as composed as under the superior of the Arabs as well as composed as under the superior of the Arabs as well as composed as under the superior of the Arabs as well as composed as under the superior of the Arabs as well as composed as under the superio land; and, reme for him the path Telegraph.

The visit of th will not only be w kindly act towards cep ed in connec between the Con been, unhappily, herself, througho mitted her subjec in ber solicitudes : fulness has been in which she has pathos to the sen she is universally pears amongst he spontaneous ardo their reverence and of Wales, is justle and he will, we are Ire and the best wno love him wit will gladly make sympathies and g low-countrymen .

THE TELEG

Seventy genfleme interested in ocean dinner by the in-Cerus W. Field o prosperous i stallat festival should have the Allantic Ocean lentia and Heart's (difficulties in the w could not go to the Atlantic cable com rangements with th nies be was enable dinner many intere and answers receiv ington, Havannah, Content. The mes the United States, were pleasingly of telegraphed his co assembly, saying, success, and that t hrough many seas through many lands about his impeachm mrivate opinion with Mr. Thaddeus Steve grandiloquent. " In for the tramp of host quoth the Secretar bu lders have stretch effectually exchange pathies, and affection f any hostile army to Ireland to Newfound the neat allusion ringing down antiti long shot; but Mr. doubt as friendly as The evening was mapleasant as this. A ments to the United Gladstone, who was ; tary duties from atte THE CURRENCY

The second and me act recites that an int ence, held in Paris, of a Uniform curren basis of the French British sovereign, and all of which were four —the French five-fred lar being the fifth par gress of the United S. the above-numed gol other nation adoptis he standard weight gal tender in Cana Should the Americ referred to, the curre will be assimilated to is at present just as ab it not have been wise nified to have adopte the whole Dominio the line of the P without waiting for t said, we are so States that we cannot awaiting their action fold. Nova Scotia h ced no difficulty; and correct that our cu much of the Ameri discount here .- Mon

General

GOOD FRIDAY .vice will be held in in Grafton St. Scho Union Temperan ed that a large Tem auspices of the sever cieties in this city,

tal music. Admiss by a collection. MORE GOLD .- S gold were discovere West Arm. The q

on some evening ner day evening. There

elergymen and other

the surface, seve The Berwick Star Russell, Kentville, day night last, and made clothing ato hat the railroad na napolis A party o was also assau ted and she is now und

The Mammoth Charlotte street, S Brown & Hamm, Wednesday morn waggons were save The house of a Marham, 25 miles

are on Wednesday seven of his childre bursed to death. LECTURE AT Read, delivered his the auspices of 'Au evening last. The marked attention The Rev. Gentlem ions of the past gen pect was not overlo to the failure of co ing out of employn by the sudden c Dame Fashion. and benefits in a p And we infer from

who attended the

appreciated .- Beru OTTAWA, 1st Ap the Dominion into Scotia, forming o Regimental Division whole militia populincluded, divided in gle men from 18 om 30 to 45. dowers, with child All Married or Si active force to be sufficient to furnis &c. If Regimen quota of Voluntee Annual drill not days. Officers of day, without ratio va Scotia to furnis 000 for the who cost nine hundred Hon. Mr. Are It is rumoured t man of the Com Railway.