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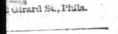
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In Memoriam HIS EXCELLENCY GENERAL -SIR WILLIAM O'GRADY HALY, K. C. B., &c., &c. Commander-in-Chief of H. M. Forces in Canada.

Rev. A. W. NICOLSON.

VOL. XXX

Obiit die Mar 19th, 1878. BY JOHN T. MELLISH.

Editor and Publisher.

We bid thee, warrior bold, a long farewell : Away to home of youth, the fatherland, Thou goest not, again to meet reward For merit due,—a people's heartfelt thanks, A sov'reign's smile; nor yet to field of strife Again the nation's honor to defend And laurels fresh to win (if ought to thee Could greater honor bring) for judgment calm, For granite firmness in defence of right, And dauntless soul in battle's awful hour : But to thy grave thou goest.

Sad is our city by the sea to-day ! No mantle white of snow the bare earth hides ; Nor leaf, nor grass, nor op'ning flow'r is seen But o'er the land reigns death in naked pride,

Save where the sombre groves of evergreen Their dark plumes wave against the sky. The sun Half-hidden by the drifting leaden clouds, Shines tearful, and anon his face withdraws.

In fickle flaws the north wind cold sighs deep And chills the blood; while from the shore wails out The ocean's dirge : Fit day for such sad rites.

On frowning fort, tall ship and city roof At half mast float the flags. In fact'ry, shop, In office, bank and mart there is a lull

In work ; and darkened are the windows large Where merchandise for sale is wide displayed With eager multitudes the streets are thronged,-All ranks and ages ; some from foreign climes ;

Colonial born; and here and there dark face Of Afric's child, or fading Indian swarth; Children, by thousands pouring from the schools :-

All one direction prone, with one intent.

And now to solemn sound of muffled drum With thrilling requiem strain, the tolling

And booming minute gun, with measured tread And slow, the long and grand procession

Children's Home. The Right Hon. W. E. Forster, M. P., was in the chair. Thick lines of soldiers brave with tearful eyes And arms reversed; bishops and clergymen; and his address was one of great ability. His former position in the Govorne on fun rai car

OUR ENGLISH LETTER. THE SITUATION of affairs have not changed much in

averted.

Published under the direction of the General Conference of the Methodist Church of Canada

HALIFAX, N.S., MAY 4 1878.

WESLEYAN EDUCATION. the past two weeks. There has been DEAR MR. EDITOR,-The able and the full amount of diplomatic corresvigilant secretaries of our great educadence between the Great Powers, but tional interests have taken old time by on the whole there has been but little the forelock, and introduced their May vielding on the part of either England anniversary in the month of April. or Russia. We insist upon the whole Treaty, and all its articles being sub-There is a necessity for this from the mitted to the Congress for the deterfact that every available date has its mination of Europe; and on the other meeting and every suitable place is enhand, Russia declares that England degaged, for the whole of May and June. sires to reverse all the results of the so that new enterprises must begin war, and deprive them and the Bulgarians, of all which has been gained at early if they would secure a place and so great a price of life and treasure. an audience. The programme of the One of the most hopeful signs of the Wesleyan Education Committees was hour is the strong and earnest mediaan extensive one. The three departtion of Germany. It is hoped that a ments were all provided for-Sabbath basis of agreement can be found for at

schools-day schools-and the Children's Home. On Monday a sermon was preached by the Rev. W. O. Simpson. On Tuesday an all-day convention was held in the City Road Chapel,

when papers on Sabbath school work were read, and able discussions followed. The same plan was carried out on Wednesday. The attendances were not very large, but the weather was extremely unfavorable and the Metnodist public was not fully aware of the pur-

Income Tax, which will produce considerably over three millions-fourport of the Conventions. On the evenpence per pound extra duty on tobacco, ing of Wednesday, Exeter Hall was and half a crown more on the dog taxes. filled for the anniversary meeting. The The new budget has been accepted, not without some grumbling, but there was front rank of the platform showed a fine no remedy. War, even in its preparaarray of the speakers and leading tory stages is a terribly expensive game, friends, and the rest of the spacious and it is certain that if we engage platform was well filled with a choir of in reality the burdens of the future about 600 young people from the Trainwill be frightfully augmented. ing College, Sabbath schools and the

IN PARLIAMENT

least a preliminary Congress, and that

by mutual concessions war may be

THE BUDGET FOR 1878

has been introduced, and it is already

plain that England has entered upon a

course of action which will need large

and increased supplies of money. The

extra amount required for the present

year, leaving next year to bear part of

the increased burden, is nearly five

millions sterling. To meet this we

have now two pence additional on the

little has been accomplished, notwithstanding the early meeting. Our legis- it, But in this case what right has he to a lators are now away for a nice Easter- | bonus ?

of the same age in the West.

Aeslevan,

Now, as we look at it, this scheme might be fair enough as between the We st and the East, but, it would be very unfair as between ourselves. On what principle of right can we give to one man \$300, and to another only \$30, when both that the Amalgamation Fund would, in all probability, pay larger dividends now, or, to those who come upon it soon, than it will to those who may begin to be claim-

ants 15 or 20 years hence. Indeed, if the conclusion, at which we arrived in our last article are accepted, we are not at all. apprehensive that a scheme, with such a proviso, would be either proposed or voted for by any one. And for this reason, if a man would not vote for a scheme without a bon us-if he would consider himself to be voting away his own interests and those of his brethren, by so doing-then he could not rid himself of the conviction that in voting for it be was voting away the interests of those who received no bonus because he was paid for it. It is very true, however, that if any one, placing himself, in this respect, on a level with the youngest in our work, and those that shall come after, can still conscientiously believe that a malgamation would be desirable, he has a perfect right to advocate it, and vote for

appointed rendezvous on the 19th inst. the sum which ours have paid from the do as I will with mine own? For instance, beginning. As a consequence, quite a We are engaged in organizing a Church sum would have to be paid to our older Extension Fund. What security would men; counting interest, to place them, on there be if such a principle were accepted this respect, on a level with contributors as sound that these funds contributed to

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NO. 18

build churches and paisonages, might not, by some roundabout way, find themselv s at last, transferred to some ministerial pockets? A man cannot be blamed for pocketing his own property.

Whether such a danger is wholly imaginary-whether there is such a sense of will contribute alike, and will have an sccurity and such confidence in the stabequal claim upon the same fund? If it ility of our Connexional Funds as there requires so large a bonus to cover the loss mought to be, we leave to the judgment of which one of our older men would incur those who have carefully pondered the in voting an amalgamation scheme, what matter and watched the history of our will indemnify the younger men, who get financial enterprises in the past. That no a few dollars or nothing? This point be- such danger is imminent, we freely, and comes very strong when we remember gladly admit as an indication, that, neither by our church, nor our ministers. would the principle referred to be considered sound, when the issue is placed distinctly before them.

> But if this principle is unsound there is only the alternative one; that our funds, one and all, are simply trust funds. This idea cuts off at a stroke all meddling with investments or incomes for a personal purpose. The charge of our funds is as sacred a trust as the administration of a dead man's estate, and no vote of a majority however large can enable a member of a conference to put into his pocket honestly a single dollar of any funds except in accordance with the constitution under which those funds have been constituted. Even the fact that he has been a contributor himself and is simply taking back what he has given will make no difference. Who has not been a contributor to these funds? and, if one may take back his subscriptions when he pleases, why not another ?

It is true that there must be power lodged somewhere, to transfer funds from



arch 4, 1878.

Hicted with the than twenty arly in the auze me sometime ometimes in my of 1876 it took n made me very things for relief bruary 1877. I h almost prosrou happened at nded your No 1 at the time I it but knowing chased a bottle it and in one of my cold and v Rheumatism been troubled t if any person can be cured, medicine. gratitude, W. F. BURGESS.

imberly, TROY, N.Y. ality of Bells. HURCH BELLS. SENT FRBE.

D. ind Geldert, t-Law, c. LE STREE

WELL, NEY AT LAW ac., &c.

Union Streets, Brunswick. all parts of the

ther legal busil d to.

The honor'd dead up Enwrapp'd in country's flag, with casque and sword. His well earned decorations borne behind, And noble charger led caparison'd; Officers from wars, judges and heads of state; Sons of Hibernia, Scotia and Saint George,

All massed in bands, with emblems draped and wands; Commanders from the sea and honest tars ;--With all the circumstance of high concern, Respect profound, by fitting deed expressed.

LADY BEREFT, Canadia's daughters weep With thee; her sons chivalric for thee pray The name of him to thee so dear than whom More brave are none, and who with brave

men sleeps, Shall not forgotten be in this new world. In years to come the boys of now, then men And grandsires old, the rising race shall tell

How he, the knight so brave, had fought far In Eastern land, 'neath India's burning suns. In Russia's snows, for England's rights and

crown, And many wounds received; how he was loved

And honored too, by peasant, peer and prince; How, chief of royal legions stationed here And sometime chief vicegerent of this vast Dominion, dwelt he here, and with us died; And how, this day, with twice ten thousand

more, They pressed to see his funeral pageant grand. VICTORIA QUEEN, the land where rests the

dust Of thy brave chief, who held the high com

mand In erst while held by thy illustrious sire, Against all foes shall be defended long : For we are sprung from loins of loyal men; And if, perchance, the hap of war should call, And thy august command, in eager haste Embattled hosts of stalwart Britons true, From lake and river side, from forest deep And prairie plain, of this great North, would

start, And like an avalanche sweep on thy foe.

BOLD CHIEF, called to Himself by King of kings,

And safe forevermore from all the wars, Tho' far from home thy grave,-yet rest thee well!

Fit place of sepulture for warriors brave Where thou art laid to rest-high Massey

Fort. So named from him of Carthagena fame, In Revolution time commander here. In yonder islet fort Duke d'Anville sleeps, Whom and his mighty armament, sent forth By France to drive the English from these shores.

Heav'n smote with tempest dire and grievous plague. And strewed their ships from Sable rock to

far West India Isle. Hard by, the spot unknown To men, ill-fated d'Estournelle doth lie. And many faithful men in former time By Britain sent to guard this land from harm,-General's, adm'rals, governors and chiefs, And others less in rank,-came like thyself, To serve a while, to lay their armor down,

And find on our fair coast their place of rest. BRAVE CHIEF, by King of kings called to Himselť. And safe forevermore from all earth's wars,

Though far from home thy grave,-yet rest thee well!

ernment as Minister of Education, and the leading position he has taken upon the question, invests his opinion with great weight. He gave a generous recognition of the important work that Methodism has done in the education of the people. The other speakers were Dr. Rigg, (in all probability the next President of the Conference), F. W. Macdonald and W. O. Simpson. The

increase in the number of Sabbath scholars is 17,107, and of scholars in day schools 2,544. THE CHILDREN'S HOME

in all its branches is full, and the applicants for admission have not unfrequently to wait weary months until a place can found for them. The good work is greatly prospering, for the Lord

gives it favor in the sight of our people. The buildings are almost complete. The beautiful chapel at Bethnal Green, is opened and proves a very great blessing. The debt upon the institutions is being gradually reduced. and the income is being steadily receiv. ed. The work now takes an honorable place in the great institutions of Home and Canadian Methodism. The Principal, Mr. Stevenson, is one of the sweet singers of our Israel, and he attaches great importance to the training of the children in music and sacred song. He has lately taken a few of his boys on

tours to some of the principal towns. and given AN EVENING OF SACRED SONG,

these have secured large audiences and most liberal support. The families of our friends have provided all needful accommodations for Mr. Stevenson and his boys. The work has been strongly recommended to thousands of hearers. and the treasury of the Home was enriched by about eight hundred pounds.

THE RESERVED FORCES are called out, as intimated in a former letter. They have to report at their head quarters at the end of the present week, and all who fail to do so, will be treated as deserters. The call has been an alarm and distress to very many who have been out of the army for three, four or five years, and have settled down to the work of civilian life. Some have married and are well contented with the change from barrack life to a home of their own. Many are in places of emolument and trust, and the majority look with reluctance to the summons which places them under

strict routine, marchings to and fro, and not unlikely, if the war begins, to foreian service and all the fearful vicis-

number fail to report themselves at the been gradually increased to 10 dol lars right to question our acts-for why not I mittees.

tide holiday, and when they return the weather gets warmer and out of door life attractive, so that very important measures are not attempted. The session of 1878 will be memorable for long plainly, also, because, no one being, as and excited war debates. but it will be unfruitful in very useful and import-" B." ant legislation.

April 16, 1878.

OUR SUPERNUMERARY FUNDS. tion

ABTICLE III. Principles which should, and principles which should not, underlie any scheme of Amalgamation, and other matters. We to this scheme but to our financial polity shall treat this department of our subject

importance. 1. Any scheme of amalgamation must do | tion to this point in order that something justice to our laity. Our meaning, here, may be done by the powers that be to place will be understood when we state that if the whole matter in a clearer light we enter into union an attempt will neces- What is the relation of a Conference to a sarily be made at once to bring the con- Conference Fund : or, in other words, to tributions in the East up as nearly as pos- whom does a Conference Fund belong ? sible to the Western standard. Of course The different answers that would, probabthis would be right, and our membership | ly, at first sight be given to the question, would not object if a suitable offset were | would sufficiently indicate the indefinitess provided in the scheme. But would it be of views concerning it that exists in the considered just, if this additional tax connexional mind. Does, a fund belong should be levied without any correspond- to the members of a Conference personalive advantage to our section of the work ly; or, is it simply held in trust by that to any Conference fund whether purely -simply for the benefit of the West? body for the good of the church generally

laity wish that, in a scheme of this kind, fied objects? The first position is the if at all feasible, every little advantage one assumed, apparently, by the proposiand disadvantage should be carefully tion just discussed; for, it is only on the weighed and measured; but, we do mean supposition that the individual members that it is necessary in any measure depen- of Conference are the rightful owners of lay representation in our Annual Conferdent so largely upon the approval and the Fund, that any one would think of ences. The latter provision would probsupport of our membership that their putting his hand into the connexional ably work out the best results, as it is not rights, and burdens, and interests should chest and helping bimself to two or three only in reference to these funds that we not be ignored. Any other course must, hundred dollars, simply as a bonus in need some element to give dignity and

that, too, where failure would be fatal. self evident proposition that any scheme by one church at large, or, even by those the votes of purely homogeneous assemmust mete out even justice to all the who at times seem ready to act upon it ? blies. members of our Conferences-young and Are all our Funds at the mercy of a old. We introdude this point because an chance majority in our Conference gath- Funds are under the management of Comidea has apparently been floating in the erings, or, rather, dependent for existence minds of some in the N. S. Conference, upon the discretion and disinterestedness and, probably, in the other Conferences of a few individuals who may be able to also, that a basis for amalgamation might command a following? If it is right for be found in the principle of paying back us to apply to our own use a few thousand to our men, from the endowment, such an dollars from one of our own funds, then amount as would place them upon an even it is right for us to apply any part that the practical values of this provision are footing with their Western brethren in we choose, or the whole? The Funds are not at all commensurate. reference to ministerial contributions. ours; we can do with them as we please. The fact underlying this is, that in the They may have been contributed by the only a few, investigate thoroughly con-Western Conferences only 4 dollars were church for other and different purposes, nexional matters, and make their influence

This may seem to be an unpleasant way yet, committed to any particular course, we are not at all anxious to smoothen the pathway up to an act of se questionable. or rather unquestionable, a character. We may then, I think, lay aside this principle of discriminating repayments as wholly inadmissable in any scheme of amalgama.

But here a broader question presents itself for consideration, relating not only generally. We refer to the relation susas briefly as we can, consistently with its tained by the Conference to the funds placed under its charge. We call atten-

We do n t mean to say, nor would our and the accomplishment of certain speci-

time to time as cases of obsolute necessity of putting the argument, but it is best to may arise. But this necessity should be look matters in the face. We speak thus definitely provided for in our economy and the power hedged round with very great limitations. The General Conference has made a hazy movement in this direction, as may be seen by referring to Jour. General Conference, p. 9.

" All new regulations, and alterations of any rule or regulation now in force, respecting our temporal economy * * * * shall not be considered of any force or

authority until such rule, regulation, or alteration shall have been laid before the Quarterly Meetings throughout the several Annual Conferences, and shall have received the concurrency of a majority of the members who may be present at the time of laving said rule or regulation before them, of two-thirds of said Quarterly Meetings."

Whether this article is intended to apply to propositions looking to the scattering of investments, or, the transferring of funds from one interest to another it is certain that it ought to do so. We recommend to the members of General Conference, who may have this matter in charge, that such amendments be made. if necessary, as shall give perfect security ministerial or general. With all deference, we say it. A Conference majority is not always the safest guardian of a financial interest. Such measures should either be made to pass the ordeal of the Quarterly Boards, or else, we should have in the end, result only in failure; and view of certain legislative measures. But stability to our ecclesiastical legislation is such a principle sound? Would it be -a sort of balance-wheel amid the petty, 2. We may lay it down, almost, as a at all recognized, when distinctly stated, jarring interests that so often influence

> It will be replied, of course, that all our mittees, composed largely of laymen. This is an excellent provision theoretically-We may, however, easely let the objection pass for what it is worth ; for none will be more ready to acknowledge than the lay men themselves that the theoretical, and

A few laymen, but we are sorry to say to be wondered at if a considerable at first paid by their ministers. This has but that does not matter. No one has a felt in discussions of Connexional Com-