

creased rate of fees has accordingly been introduced into all schools in which English is taught, and arrangements are in progress for the opening of an early day, of an institution for the training of teachers for Government schools of all grades. Steps have also been taken for giving effect to the decisions of the Council in respect to the Colombo Academy and the English University scholarships; and arrangements have been introduced into the organization and working of the Academy, by which it is intended to place a liberal education of the English public school type within the reach of all who may require it.

Obituary.

MRS. MARGARET NIXON.
Her maiden name was McKown. She was born in Ireland. There too she professed a personal faith in a personal Saviour. Though she may have thought, with others, that "the grass was a little greener, the sky a little bluer, 'at home' than anywhere else in the wide world," nevertheless she, in company with her kindred, sought a local habitation and a name in the land of the Mayflower and the snow. Here she married Mr. Roy. He died. Her second husband was Mr. Thomas Nixon. The ministers of Christ ever found their house open to them.

For some months before Mrs. N.'s decease, her age-impaired physical powers prevented to some extent, the expression of the spirit's energy. Our cognizance of, and conclusions concerning their minds are based upon their individual developments through material organizing. But, may we not suppose the All-wise One has other criteria for attributes and operations of the inner being? Especially when the material agents are by reason of infirmity disqualified for the spirit's use.

The clothing of the corn may lose its greenness and elasticity, while the grain makes progress to maturity—the fading of the exterior herald a ripening golden harvest. The invisible inmate may be increasing in force and excellence whilst the visible show signs of decay and totters to its fall. Though our outward man perish, yet the inner man is renewed day by day.

Her departure was not preceded by sickness. The dissolution of the body—the exit of the soul took place suddenly. She returned to the dust; the other to God. We trust to a state of fellowship and a service of praise. Her earthly pilgrimages of nearly 89 years terminated at Margareville on the 12th ult.

Rev. F. Bent showed his respect for the deceased, and her late husband, by driving some miles through snow drifts, to be present at the funeral. And, after a sermon by Rev. Mr. Taylor—he gave as the result of many years acquaintance an estimate of her character.—To the effect, that it was distinguished for its Christian simplicity—uniform stability—and a prevailing spirit of devotion.

MRS. SAMUEL BAIRD OF LEICESTER.

We are called upon to record another instance of mortality, in the removal of Mrs. S. Baird, of Leicester; who sank to rest a few days since, in the 26th year of her age. She was the only surviving child of Alfred Black, Esq., of Leicester. Although brought up under religious influences, it was not until attacked by disease, that she appeared to realize fully the necessity of a change of heart, to fit her for the kingdom of God. Although shut out from intercourse with the world, as by the nature of her disease, she was deprived of sight, as her disease progressed, she professed to apprehend clearly the things which made for her peace. Long and dreary were the days occupied in the decay of the outer tabernacle; at length while a fearful storm raged without, and the elements seemed to roar, the frail tenement was shaken by the last convulsive throes; and the emancipated spirit passed away to that place where the eye no more becomes dim, nor the body weighed down with disease.

We sincerely sympathize with the afflicted parents who for the eighth time repaired to that lonely church yard, and now left all that were near and dear to them, to slumber in the silent resting place; and we would commend the bereaved parent and the two motherless children to the care of Him

"Who watches all our dust,
Till He shall bid it rest."

WILLIAM TWEDDY.
River Philip, April 9th, 1870.

W. W. CORNELL.
The Christian Advocate of March 24th comes to us with the sad intelligence of the death of W. W. Cornell, chief among the working Methodist laymen of New York city. It says: The Methodist Episcopal Church has never before been called upon to mourn, in such rapid succession, the departure of two so valuable and beloved members as its cultivated and honored minister, Dr. McCintock, and its noble-hearted and devoted layman, W. W. Cornell. In the common grief over the grave of the former, no one sympathized more sincerely than our now deceased friend himself, so soon to be laid to rest in the valley and shadow of death. The loss, on its human side, to our Church, especially in this city, by the death of Mr. Cornell, can not be easily expressed. On the heavenly side, to the world, it was gain. The Lord gave, the Lord taketh away; blessed be the name of the Lord. He buries his workmen but carries on his work.

Mr. Cornell was born on Long Island, Jan. 1, 1823. At 16 years of age he went to New York city to learn the iron business with an elder brother. Since he deceased, and in connection with his surviving brother, J. B. Cornell, he continued in this business till his death. He was converted in his eighteenth year, under a sermon preached by the noted evangelist, Rev. James Caughey. The whole of the first hundred dollars which he earned after commencing business for himself he gave to the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, then making a special call for funds. In April 18, 1852, he became a member of the Board of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and during the remainder of his life consecrated to its service his prayers, his sympathies, his devoted labors, and his generous contributions.

When four years since the movement was made to make the Sunday-School Missionary Society of the Church in New York city an aggressive body, to occupy new ground, he entered into it with even more than his wonted zeal and benevolence. His first President under the new regime, its records will ever preserve the striking evidence of his wise management and unparalleled liberality. Under his administration eight churches have been built, in each instance his own contribution being at least one-half of the incurred cost of the edifice. The edifice on Thirty-fifth street he gave outright to the Society. It may be doubted whether the American Church has ever had another to equal him in the extent of his gifts in the same number of years.

His last illness began with an attack of intermittent fever that day before last Christmas. He recovered from this so far as to be able to go

out a little in the early part of January. One relapse after another, however, followed until eight or ten days before his death, typhoid symptoms appeared, and his condition became dangerous. His faith was triumphant in the sick and dying hour. He seemed to be conscious to the last, although the nature of his illness forbade much conversation.

The morning before he passed away, in the presence of two of his brothers, he expressed some anxiety about his family, when they replied to him, "Trust in God, and we will look to the interests of your family." Appearing to realize what was said, he was at once quieted and satisfied.

Near the last of his earthly stay the quiet group sang to him, "Let me go, 'tis Jesus calls me," which he seemed to enjoy very much; and his physician said if he were a member of the family he would not part with the assurance which the dying man gave of his eternal safety for any earthly consideration.

Often he repeated, "All is right," and at one time lifted his hand and exclaimed, "Nearer home!" Thus trusting and triumphing, he passed into the joys of his Lord.

Provincial Wesleyan.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1870.

THE LOST STEAMSHIP.

To us, and to many, many anguished hearts in Liverpool, in New York, in Halifax and in St. John, N. B., the loss of the steamship of the hour is the "City of Boston." Elsewhere, perhaps, for the time, the lost steamship bears some other name. Elsewhere, it may be, eyes that are dim with weeping daily scan the items of intelligence gleaned from the secrets of the stormy deep, vainly searching for tidings of other ships that bore away from once happy homes loved ones that will never return. And though the ships of the future may be stronger, swifter and more buoyant than the ships of the present, we shall, alas for those who will then live to mourn, have lost steamships by and bye, not called the City of Boston. For the hungry sea cannot be entirely robbed of its prey; the angry elements when they rage in all their fury will forever laugh to scorn the choicest workmanship of human hands, and no foresight can always effectually guard against the hidden perils of the treacherous waves.

But to-day, as we have said, our lost steamship is the City of Boston. Yet there is a possibility that the lost may be found. For although, at the moment of writing, about seventy days have elapsed since the missing vessel left Halifax on its last voyage, it may be that in mid-ocean that ship was disabled in machinery rigging and rudder. Helpless in the tempest, the vessel may have been driven far South; and now partially refitted, may be slowly making for the nearest harbour, on some not much frequented track. The hope that such is the case is slender, yet it may be realized. But a short time longer however, and this, and every other hope of the vessel's safety still fondly clung to, must die out if the lost ship does not soon turn up. Hundreds of thousands, may millions of people on both sides the Atlantic would deem their own happiness increased could they be assured of the safety of the apparently lost steamship and that of its passengers and crew. For the public interest in the fate of the City of Boston, and the public sympathy for the many hundreds who as fathers or mothers, wives or children, brothers or sisters had near relatives on board that ship when it left Halifax, has been and is very true and general. Were it possible for deep and tender and abundant human sympathy to pluck from the minds of the probably bereaved sufferers the memory of their great loss, how quickly and effectually that kindly task would be accomplished.

If the darkest anticipations indulged in concerning the fate of the City of Boston are doomed to be verified, it would possibly afford some faint degree of relief could it be ascertained in what manner misfortune so cruelly assailed the noble ship. Yet even this degree of consolation may be withheld. It may never be known whether the City of Boston foundered like the City of London a few years ago in the Bay of Biscay by shipping immense seas, or by striking on some sunken rock, or in the darkness of midnight by rushing on an ice-berg or whether it perished in some other way. Many other gallant ships have disappeared from the ocean, and carried the secret of their fate with them.

But there are some consolations of the highest value of which the stricken sufferers who had friends on board the "City of Boston" may freely avail themselves, even should their gloomiest forebodings be fulfilled. These are, that amid the roaring of the tempest and the deafening noise of the crashing seas when the floods lift up their loudest voice, the faintest sign of a sonnet heart falls clearly with all its poignancy of meaning upon the pitiful ear of the Divine Father; that He who swept over the agitated waves of the Sea of Galilee in a night of storms, hastening to the aid of despairing disciples, still walks the waters in His majesty and power, ever heedful of the prayer, from whose lips soever it may sincerely burst, Lord, save or I perish; that the every-where present Spirit that, like the winds, breatheth where it listeth, can do its work on the slippery deck, on the shivering mast, on the briny wave and in the yawning depths, and do it quickly, as in the calm quiet of the household of the public temple; that the pathway to heaven from the face and the bosom of the great deep is as safe and as short to the passing soul as from any soft-trodden chamber where the good man sometimes meets his fate; that the dark, unfathomed caves of ocean are as pleasant resting-places for the wearied bodies of the dead in Christ as any tombs that can be reared or excavated by human toil; and that though no monumental stone marks the spot where all that was mortal of the lost loved ones lie, He who hid His waves rock them to repose will Himself waken them to life on the bright morning of the Resurrection, and

bring them with Him when He comes. Who is there among all the weeping ones that mourn for the probable loss of the "City of Boston," but may, after the first bitterness of his or her grief shall have passed away, extract from these considerations a goodly degree of comfort.

How suggestive to each one of us of the necessity that presses upon us to prepare to meet God is the probable loss of the missing ship! Go where we will, indeed, death is at our side. But on the great sea, how imminently near death seems always to be, and what a very large number of persons among us are now accustomed to pass on and fro upon the waters. Exposed to such manifest and deadly peril all the time when pursuing their avocations on the deep, witnessing such constant and astounding displays of Almighty power in the strife of the elements, how earnestly ought mariners to seek the protection of God!

How strong is the demand upon all who love the Redeemer to remember those who frequent the sea. There is scarcely a day, and probably not one night from January to December but some poor tempest-driven creature are battling unto death with the dangers of the deep. Unceasing prayer, public and private, should be presented at the throne of the heavenly grace for those who imperil their lives for our comfort on the ocean, and when on shore, they should be the objects of the most watchful Christian care. J. R. N.

ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE.

Ireland—The Land Tenure Bill—The Peace Preservation Act—Disasters at sea—The Fatal Duel in Spain—The Trial of Prince P. Napoleon.

DEAR MR. EDITOR.—Irish questions continue to monopolize a very large portion of Parliamentary attention. The debate upon the second reading of the Irish Land Tenure Bill took up four long nights and was with a few exceptions, most dreary and unprofitable. It was difficult work to wade through the columns of speeches, and to arrive at the wishes of the numerous speakers. The division which took place must have been a surprise even to the most sanguine supporters of the Government. Only eleven recorded their votes against the Bill, and the amendments which are offered for consideration when the Bill is in Committee, although numerous, do not materially alter the constitution of this important bill.

The Government has at length moved for the repression of agrarian outrages in Ireland, by the introduction of the Peace Preservation Bill. It is not intended again to suspend the Habeas Corpus Act, but for severity and unlimited power to deal with offenders. It supersedes all measures previously introduced for Ireland's management during many past years. The quiet law-abiding Districts (of which we are thankful to say there are many) are left untouched, but in the suspected and proclaimed districts the Bill provides for a system of repression and police interference which in England would be felt to be intolerable. The debate upon the Bill will be illegal, and search at all times provided, ammunition may not be sold, newspapers judged to be violent or incendiary in their tendency may be summarily stopped, and vast discretionary powers are by the Bill entrusted to the magistrates, and almost supreme power to the Lord Lieutenant. The Government's Education Bill has passed the second reading without a division. Mr. Dixon's amendment challenging some important feature of the measure, was withdrawn on the understanding that in Committee those points should receive full consideration from the parties in charge of the Bill. The debate upon the second reading was able and by far the best of the present session. It brought out some new views, and was sufficient to show that a more careful analysis of the Bill had revealed some objectionable features to which Nonconformists would be compelled to take strong objection and resist with all their power. The Government's Education Bill has passed its stringent conscription clause, it is so contrived as to work in favour of the dominant Ecclesiastical Body, and comprises the present condition of affairs.

The United Education committee is to meet in London, at the call of President Johnson, on Tuesday April 20th, and has no part of an authoritative utterance on the part of our own Connection. It will have an important bearing upon the bill, and may possibly result in its being laid aside for the present. This would be welcomed by many, rather than see the bill as it now stands becoming the law of the land. Sad tidings of a disaster at sea have been plentiful during this winter. It has been one of gloom and protracted tempest, and the many who do business on the great waters have had a peculiarly trying time. Great numbers of vessels have been long at sea, and reaching the harbours, have added to the narrative of wreck and disaster, while over the fate of many more there yet hangs the dread uncertainty, the terrible suspense, fearing the worst and waiting almost hopelessly for tidings which come not. A painful event took place last week, not far from the port of Southampton, upon a calm night, and when scarcely an apprehension of danger could be felt, a great amount of collision of two steamers, one was so terribly injured as to sink in a few minutes and while part of the company were saved, more than forty sank in the ill-fated steamer, among whom was the captain of the vessel who stood bravely, saving all that he could, and to the last remained unshrinkingly at the post of duty.

This event has caused much regret, and due honor has been paid to the memory of the brave man who perished in the unfortunate "Normandy."

The fatal duel at Madrid between two princes, the Duke of Montpensier, and Prince Don Enrique de Bourbon, was a most curious and related by marriages, has caused great scandal and grief throughout the continent, but less in Spain than in other places. It is generally concluded that both parties have indulged in aspiration concerning the vacant throne of Spain, and that the Duke's chances have been greatly improved by his marriage with the Bourbon Prince and led him to indulge in coarsest abuse and most offensive epithets. At length the quarrel has ended in this tragic affair, in which the hot-brained and half crazed Prince fell mortally wounded. But little excuse can be found for his antagonist, and few will regret, if by this act, he has for ever barred his way to the Throne of Spain.

The trial of Prince Pierre Napoleon is slowly proceeding before the High court at Tours. The result is very uncertain, but it is not thought that he will be capitally condemned, but just now Princes are at a discount in the old world.

March 25th 1870. "B."

ONTARIO CORRESPONDENCE.

ONTARIO, March 29, 1870.

To the Editor of the Provincial Wesleyan.

MY DEAR SIR.—We have had an unusually tedious winter for Ontario. Snow began early in November, and now when I write, on the 29th of March, the roads in many places are almost impassable. We had a storm on Sabbath, which continued for about 24 hours, and was by far the most severe we have known this season. Yesterday we got no mail, consequently we do not know what is going on outside of our own locality. Should our spring rains now commence, there will, no doubt, be some heavy floods, as the snow is such a great depth. To-day there is a general sunrise, so that the sun is settling rapidly, which tends to calm the fears of those who are alarmed at the prospect of floods. We have cause to be thankful, that though the winter has been tedious, it has by no means been unpleasant. The trains have occasionally been delayed a few hours, but our roads generally have not been blocked up, as we have often seen.

The Dominion Parliament continues in session. As was anticipated, there was considerable altercation at the commencement of the session, and some expected that the Ministry would be sure to be defeated, as Sir A. T. Galt, Mr. Cartwright, and others had joined the opposition. But though there has been some hard hits on both sides, there do not seem to be any prospect of a defeat awaiting the Ministry. Some of the measures brought forward, especially those relating to Banking and the Currency, are very unpopular, and have excited much controversy, both in and out of the House; but with some slight modifications, we venture to believe that the measure will be carried off with ease, and to the satisfaction of the Government. No one can doubt that the Premier, Sir John A., as he is usually designated, is an able statesman, and can so arrange his plans as to be almost certain of being successful in their adoption. He has some colleagues of no ordinary ability. At the same time the opposition is very strong, and we are glad they have received an acquisition of strength, the Ministry will need to be more than ordinarily vigilant, or the weak points of their system will be sure to be detected and soon held up to derision.

The North-west question has, of course, excited much discussion, though in consequence of the sickness of Hon. W. Macdougall, nothing definite has yet been determined as to the future. The status of things is very humiliating and painful. There is not the shadow of a doubt upon our mind but that the Priests are at the bottom of all the uneasiness; and we expect that, by-and-by when the question is settled, that some special favours will be awarded to those who have been the cause of all the trouble that exists in this territory. We were shocked with the news that Major Boulton was shot; then we were told he was reprieved. Now we are filled with alarm at the news which has last been received, which states that Mr. Scott has been shot by order of Rielle. If so, surely the Canada Government will begin to stir itself, and come to the aid of the people who are best to be done on behalf of that district, which is now being looked to by all parts of the civilized world, with amazement. No doubt there are parties there who would be glad to have that fine territory annexed to the United States, as they are fond of talking about manifest destiny; but surely some more prudent course, some resolute action will be taken, which will vindicate those who are so ready to speak disparagingly of the hon. gentleman, who neither possess his talents nor his virtues. We rejoice that we are not among the number. We admire him for his virtues, and believe that he has been a hard-working and successful man, and hope that he may live many years, and again occupy an honourable position among the politicians of the country.

There has been considerable emigration this season from Ontario to the States. Farmers who have made thousands of dollars in our Province are not satisfied, but are flocking to the States, and there they secure a larger acreage of land, and they can cultivate much easier than they can do in Canada. Missouri and Kansas appear to be the Goshen of attraction at present. No doubt our winters are long, and during the summer the farming population must be very busy, and we are very much in need of money, and we hear, whether many who have recently left our country for their western El Dorado do better than they would have done had they remained at home.

We have the prospect however, of soon receiving a large accession to our population, and of emigration. Great preparations appear to be making in England, for sending out some of the surplus people that abound in that little "sea-girt isle." Already some have arrived, and however many may come, we do not doubt, but they will soon find employment, if they are only willing to work at anything that may be offered. Agriculture is most in demand; for there is such a great amount of Railway works going on, the cry is everywhere for "hands," which indicates, that the season advances, we shall be likely to have lively times.

You will be pleased to know, that in this the first year of our independence as a Missionary Society, the prospects are very cheering. From all that we hear through the *Guardian* and the local press, the Missionary Meetings have been very good this season. The authorities at the Mission House, have got a large number of Missionary Boxes into use, which will be very likely to assist in replenishing the funds.—The Quarterly Notices which contain Letters from the Missionary brethren at home and abroad, are read with great interest by many of our people. The news from the North West, and Hudson's Bay, is especially of the deepest interest. The brethren in that region are real heroes. Some of them are hundreds of miles apart, and extend their missionary labours, and privations which should commend them to our sympathy and prayers.

You will have heard of the death of your old friend, the Rev. Cooney, D.D. He has been in a very feeble state of health for some years past, and for a considerable time, has seldom left his house, so that his death has not made such a gap in our ranks as it would have done, had he died a few years ago. His funeral took place a few days since, in the City of Toronto, and was numerously attended. The Rev. the President of the Conference preached on the occasion in his usually eloquent style. The remains were conveyed to St. Catharines, which was the last station, the deceased

occupied, where they were met at the Railway Station by a numerous company, who followed them to the place of sepulchre. He was a genial, christian man, a beloved friend, and a faithful Minister.

The President of Conference, Rev. W. Morley Punsbun, M.A., is still in attendance. His labors in the pulpit and platform, must we should suppose, be very exhausting, and yet, there is appearance of a tour in the South Western States, where for about three weeks, he was preaching and lecturing in such cities as Baltimore, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., and from what we have heard, the people in those places were well pleased with the treat they enjoyed, in having a true Englishman among them, who ever speaks to carry favor, but always speaks the words of truth and soberness.

The College endowment advances, more than twenty thousand dollars have been paid and invested. The amount reported is somewhere about \$70,000. It is hard work, but there must be no respite. The Rev. the Book Steward, who is always on the look out, has lately succeeded in removing some heavy encumbrances from the establishment over which he presides. In addition to numerous other reprints, he has just issued, a cheap edition of Tracts—nine in number, by Rev. W. Arthur. Each tract is perfect in itself. They are deserving of being scattered broadcast, as they cannot fail to accomplish great good, wherever they are read.

OSTARIO.
SECOND LETTER IN REPLY TO AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.
MR. EDITOR.—A correspondent thinks the figures of "A Wesleyan Methodist," and "A Helper" wanting in clearness. They were meant to be as plain as possible; it were to be regretted that anyone should find a difficulty in summing them up.

"A Helper" fears that his words have occasioned a misapprehension. He would therefore distinctly state that his object and aim was not to give the scale of allowances, but to raise the income up to the scale. As an addition to the scale of allowances or admitted claims of a minister should be a subject for the consideration and resolve of the Circuit Quarterly Meetings; had he even contemplated a "strike" for higher wages, his knowledge of Methodist Finance would not have suggested other methods than the publication of letters in the P. W. But the present established wages should be paid.

"A Helper's" letter on CONNEXIONAL FUNDS will explain his design and show the cause of appeal. We hope to have practical sympathy from Methodists in city and country, and if a Country Methodist will aid us in our righteous work we shall be exceedingly obliged to him, or any one else residing in similar flourishing self-supporting circuits. The strong should help the weak, the rich the poor.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.
Ministers, as a general thing, find their own horses, carriages, &c. To purchase these and replace them when worn out in the work requires no little outlay of money. A minister states that when he came to Nova Scotia some 14 years ago his outfit of horse, carriage, harness, &c., cost him \$226. He had no money, and he borrowed the money on interest to pay for the horse. These were worn out; the horse and carriage sold. He has now another horse fit for service; but the second carriage and harness are nearly used up. Already his expenditure for these things, including repairs from time to time, has amounted to not less than \$484, a yearly average of \$36, after giving credit for moneys received for sales of old stock.

Circuits in which single men are sent should be required to furnish horses, &c.—not carriages—for how can a young man who gets only \$120 a year and board afford to buy a horse, carriage, &c. The notes given for the borrowed money must be paid.

If any good, liberal layman wishes to do special service to certain ministers, he can greatly relieve them by calling in notes of hand, on which, we fear, in some cases the interest has been accumulating.

Now my friend, the "Old Subscriber," will have his three questions answered.

A HELPER.

(For the Provincial Wesleyan.)

MEMORABILLA.
DEAR MR. EDITOR.—In the Pastoral address, of June 1869,—"To the members of the Wesleyan Methodist Church of Eastern America," we find, in the concluding remarks two important, and unmistakable principles evolved.

They are as follows.—"First, 'we pledge ourselves to entire devotion to the work of soul saving.' This of course implies the duty of every Minister of Christ.

Secondly, 'we shall not entangle ourselves with the affairs of this life, that we may please Him who hath chosen us to be soldiers, we ask your enlightened and faithful co-operation.' This last shows (indirectly) what is not the duty of Christian ministers, but, what else? We think it most surely shows the direct duty of every member of the E. B. A. Churches, in connexion with Wesleyan Methodism.

From the promises laid down, it is inferable, that, for a Christian minister to be entangled with 'the affairs of this life,' so as to prevent from entire devotion to the work of soul saving, is, or appears to be incompatible with reason, and with revelation. Such a position was regarded as incongruous by the apostles of our Lord, and in consequence, 'Seven men of honest report, full of the Holy Ghost, and wisdom,' were appointed by the Church to "Serve Tables," so that the apostles might more perfectly devote themselves to the work of soul-saving, and therefore the collections or fees were taken by the Laymen of the early Christian Church, and the apostles being disentangled from the 'affairs of this life,' said, "But we will give ourselves continually to prayer, and to the ministry of the Word."

If this could be practically carried out by ministers of the gospel, in general, it would not at least be any hindrance to the work of God, to say nothing of what might be expected to follow such entire devotion to the saving of souls.

Amidst much that is perplexing, there are many devoted ministers of Christ who are "weeping by the porch and the altar," and their work doubtless would be more effectually done than it is, if devoted, and influential Laymen, took upon themselves the responsibility, (more earnestly than they do at present) of being entangled with the affairs of this life," so as to relieve their pastors of a work which the "Great Head of the Church never imposed upon them;" thereby enabling their ministers, to give their undivided attention to the spiritual well-being of their flocks. And instead of being harassed or troubled with visions of deficiency at the end of the year, their hearts would be gladdened by receiving that sym-

pathy and co-operation, so earnestly solicited by every faithful servant of Christ, and should there be a deficiency after all, yet, if those persons had done their best, like the woman of whom it is said, "she did what she could," the deficit would not be half so much felt, and it would tend to check the murmur which seems ever to stand upon the lips of many; who are apparently so anxiously for the safety of the ark of God.

Doubtless, one of the principal hindrances to the onward march of the Gospel of Christ, is unconverted wealth to the service of the Church of Christ. This may be inferentially argued from the tribute of praise which was given to the missionaries in South Africa, a few years ago, by Sir George Grey, one of England's oldest and wisest statesmen, who, upon visiting a Kaffir kraal, and hearing for himself, the dying evidence of a poor Hottentot boy, as the power of the Gospel in saving his soul, exclaimed! "It would have been far better for Africa, if England had expended two millions sterling for the evangelization of her sable sons, than to have spent it in a useless war."

Let those persons, pray for their ministers, who are inclined to impute the small amount of good accomplished in modern times, to a want of zeal on the part of Christian ministers, and let Wesleyans especially consider what good has been done under God, by a succession of faithful, and laborious men of God, who have, as still, expended their powers of mind and body, for the good of souls. Let them reflect for a moment upon the happiness of their relatives now in Heaven, who were saved through the instrumentality of such men, and also upon the present religious state of many Wesleyan churches, fostered, and fed with the pure Gospel (not generally considered,) has the liberality of the church been commensurate with the blessings delivered through a faithful and soul saving ministry.

Such persons must perceive, at a glance, that if their pastors, had no monetary troubles to grapple with, (particularly as it regards that which is their legitimate right,) they would be able to spend more of their precious time in the presence of God, and come forth to their congregations, "baptized with the Holy Ghost," and with "power from on high," bringing in their hearts "Holy Fire," from off the Heavenly altar, and which would burn as it came from their lips, as if touched with a living coal fresh from the throne of grace.

It has pleased God, so to constitute the frame of society, that few things can be carried out without money, not only the right use of genius, but the right use of money. He has very clearly pointed out one important branch of the duty of those who are rich, viz. the relief of those various evils which the poor are subject on account of their poverty, which exposes them therefore to spiritual wants, as well as bodily wants. Money therefore is an important "talent" when properly used, as well as sanctified intellect, we have no wish to overstate its power, and invest it with a sort of omnipotence. Praise be to the sight of God, but when we are conscious of its utility in the church of God, as well as a faithful ministry, let us hope that ministers and laymen, will bend their efforts to the half of our beloved Methodism, and as the colors of the low in the cloud, derive their beauty from the natural sun. Yet, in their utility possessing variety. So pastors, and people, by their labors, prayers, and liberality, are to direct the brightness of the "sun of righteousness," and as an under-arch of glory in the church of Christ, span the earth with their lustre, until all are led to yield themselves to the sway of Christ.

I remain Rev. and Dear Sir,
YOURS TRULY,
A. PROBERTONER.
Newfoundland, Feb'y 21st 1870.

General Intelligence.

FROM EUROPE.

We give the following extracts from the Editorial columns of the London Watchman of the 23rd ult.

The two great events of the week in Parliament have been the introduction of the Peace Preservation Bill for Ireland, and the second reading of the Education Bill. The former gives general satisfaction, and is not only too stringent for the state of things to which it is to be applied. Special licenses are required for the possession of arms, and in particular, for the possession of licenses, and then only under restrictions; important additional powers are given to justices of the peace, and to examine witnesses, and to commit all who are guilty of contempt; increased power to issue warrants, either for arms or for documents that may help to convict persons suspected of writing threatening letters; strangers in a proclaimed district may be arrested, examined on oath, and committed if they fail to give a good account of themselves.

Public-houses in proclaimed districts may be closed by order of the LORD-LIEUTENANT at such time after sunset as his lordship shall think fit to specify, under penalty of £50 fine and imprisonment for three months.

Persons found in the streets, highways, or elsewhere out of their dwellings or places of abode between one hour after sunset and sunrise, under suspicious circumstances, may be arrested by any magistrate, constable, peace officer, or other person.

Finally, the Government takes power to seize the plant and stock of any newspaper that may incite to the commission of any felony or treason or sedition.

Such are the principal provisions of this Act, which last night went through a second time, the numbers on a division being, respectively, 425 for and 133 against the reading. It was high time for some decisive steps to be taken. A perfect "Reign of Terror" has been established in some parts of Ireland. "The condition of Mayo since the change of Baron Deasy has, indeed, if possible, become worse. Owing, it is believed, to fear, there is a general flight of any convictions. It is stated on credible authority that lawless bands are going about in increased numbers, driving cattle off the farms and murdering them, terrifying the herds, and threatening to break up the grass lands and take possession of them, put up habitations, and defy the authorities to drive the 'squatters' off. There is reason to believe that, so far from the reports of sanguinary exaggeration, they are understood, many of them being kept secret lest it should expose persons to great danger. Those who possess influence over the people, such as the Roman Catholic clergy, are organized into two parties, the younger men tolerating the revolutionary notions of the people, and the older and more moderate finding themselves unable to stem the tide which was deluged as it is from a state of torpor in one of their extremities."

The Amendment of the League to the Elementary Education Bill, introduced by Mr. Dixon, was withdrawn on Friday. Mr. Dixon would have withdrawn it, if allowed, but the House required that it should be put from the chair. Warm work was done there, after which, Mr. Dixon gave an address on "How young men should spend their evenings," which was taken up by Messrs. Mackintosh and Blackwood, and discussed by Mr. G. G. Gray, Chairman, prayer being offered by Rev. John Forrest. The constitution of the Association was read by the Secretary, Mr. John Jones. The object of the Association is declared in this paper to be the Union of all the temperance bodies in the city. Addresses were delivered by Revs. John Campbell, James Rogers and Samuel Johnson, and a large number of the meeting was organized. Mr. G. G. Gray, Chairman, prayer being offered by Rev. John Forrest. The constitution of the Association was read by the Secretary, Mr. John Jones. The object of the Association is declared in this paper to be the Union of all the temperance bodies in the city. Addresses were delivered by Revs. John Campbell, James Rogers and Samuel Johnson, and a large number of the meeting was organized.

Y. M. C. ASSOCIATION SOCIAL MEETING.
The second social meeting under the auspices of the Y. M. C. Association, was held at the basement of St. Matthew's Church on Tuesday evening, 6th inst., at 8 o'clock. The proceedings of the meeting were pleasingly varied by the singing of hymns, and the reading of a number of letters, &c. The Y. M. C. Association, occupied the chair, and delivered an excellent address on "Have I done my duty?" The Association was formed by the Y. M. C. Association, occupied the chair, and delivered an excellent address on "Have I done my duty?" The Association was formed by the Y. M. C. Association, occupied the chair, and delivered an excellent address on "Have I done my duty?"

STAFF.—In the Cortes the financial bill of the Government was carried by a majority of seven. The Unionists, Republicans, and

absolutists combined against it. Topete left the Minister's Bench in a marked manner, which was considered a marked mark. Great anxiety prevails, and it is expected that Serrano will resign the Regency. The immense crowd was present at the funeral of Don Henry de Bourbon. Orders were preserved, and no demonstrations were made against the Duke de Montpensier. The funeral was conducted by the Rev. Don Henry de Bourbon being a member of the fraternity. When the priests saw the Masonic insignia, the coffin, they took away the insignia of the Masonic service over the body.

A very significant occurrence is reported by the Times correspondent to have taken place at Rome, one which, as he justly observes, proves the dangerous nature of the movement existing in Madrid society, and the necessity of extreme circumspection on the part of the authorities. The cemetery itself could not hold a tenth part of those anxious to obtain admittance, and when it was full the police kept the gate, and refused to let any more pass. One working man, in his anxiety to enter, was immediately struck by a policeman, and immediately the policeman and his eighteen or twenty companions at the gate drove the crowd, and the instant they were confronted by hundreds of the excited multitude, the spot and the solemnity of the occasion were by some present, and calmness was restored.

ITALY.—During the discussion by the Chamber of Deputies of the bill for the provisional exercise of the Budget, the Minister of War announced that 30,000 men would shortly be sent to the front, for the good of the Italian cause. The Minister of War announced that a decree will shortly be issued reducing the personnel of the diplomatic and consular agencies abroad.

ROME.—The Infallibility question must surely be decided towards its solution. Rumors are louder and more definite than ever. There can no longer be any doubt of the pope's personal determination, nor of the fact that he commands a numerical majority in the Council. The pope's personal determination, and the fact that he commands a numerical majority in the Council, are the two great facts which constitute his power, and no doubt he finds it sufficiently formidable. And the ecclesiastics can hardly be expected to resist the pope's determination, and the fact that he commands a numerical majority in the Council, are the two great facts which constitute his power, and no doubt he finds it sufficiently formidable.

EGYPT.—It appears from an official statement that the receipts of the Suez canal from the opening to the end of February amounted to 988,599 francs (£36,343), and that of the total in January, the rate of the canal was 988,599 francs (£36,343), and that of the total in January, the rate of the canal was 988,599 francs (£36,343), and that of the total in January, the rate of the canal was 988,599 francs (£36,343).

ASTORIA FOR THE INSANE.—The Committee of the House of Assembly on Humanitarian Affairs, on the 10th inst., reported a petition from the Astoria for the Insane, and the Committee on the 10th inst., reported a petition from the Astoria for the Insane, and the Committee on the 10th inst., reported a petition from the Astoria for the Insane.

THE FOLLOWING NOTICE OF PROCEEDINGS IN THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ON THE 1ST INST. RESPECTING PUBLIC SCHOOLS AT ARICHAH WAS CROWDED OUT LAST WEEK.
Hon. Mr. Creelman observed that he had in pretty good authority that a petition or memorial had been handed into the Government from the Colonial Church Society, asking the Government to discontinue the management of the public schools at Arichah. That memorial had been in the possession of the Government, but he understood, for a month or two, that it would therefore be referred to the Committee on the table of the House. A copy of the memorial of the Colonial Church Society presented to the Government in reference to the management of certain public schools at Arichah, was referred to the Committee on the table of the House. A copy of the memorial of the Colonial Church Society presented to the Government in reference to the management of certain public schools at Arichah, was referred to the Committee on the table of the House.

THE HOUSE THEN ADJOURNED UNTIL HALF-PAST 2 P. M. ON MONDAY THE 4TH INST.
ANNAPOLIS ROUTE.—Since Monday the 4th inst., the Steamer Empire,