

led upon to offer a few remarks prior to the unveiling of the memorial. After the eloquent address of Dr. Johnson, he said, and considering the state of the weather, it would be injudicious for him to detain them at any length. He expressed himself as greatly pleased that the exertions of the Committee had been crowned with success, and that they were met together on so interesting an occasion. He rejoiced that a monument had been erected to the memory of Mrs. Wesley. Her precious dust was deposited in the adjoining cemetery of Bunhill-fields, but it was fitting and appropriate that a memorial of her should be placed in the burying-ground of City-road Chapel surrounded by so many of the sepulchres of the illustrious dead. Eternity alone could disclose the inestimable blessing which pious mothers had conferred upon their dear children and the world. They loved to dwell upon their worth and cherish their memories, but foremost in the ranks of that distinguished host stood Susannah Wesley. As Dr. Johnson had beautifully observed, Methodists throughout the world owed a debt of veneration and of gratitude to her memory, and until it ceased to exist her name would be "a household word," and her excellencies would stand out as a bright example to coming generations. Of her it might be truly said, "Many daughters have done virtuously, but thou excellest them all."

Mr. M. Arthur then directed the removal of the screen which had covered the memorial, and the monument elicited general approbation. It is of fine Sicilian Marble. The design, which is both chaste and elegant, may be described as ornamental Gothic. The sub-plinth is 8 ft. 7 in. inches square, surmounted by a plinth, with elaborate base moulding. The die has all sides raised, and is semicircular at the top, crowned by a "swag" of flowers. Above the die is a graceful receding cap, provided with a decorative cornice, and finished off with a tall octagonal spire, which is surmounted by a ribbon around swag of flowers. It is erected on a York landing, 8 ft. by 4 ft. 9 in., and enclosed by a neat iron railing. The entire height is about 14 feet. The sculptors are Messrs. H. W. Wilkins and Son, of Pen-y-tytl-y-road.

The inscription is as follows:—

In the
Bunhill fields
Barial-ground, opposite,
Lie the remains of
SUSANNAH WESLEY,
Widow of
The Rev. Samuel Wesley, M. A.,
Rector of Epworth, Lincolnshire,
Who died July 23rd, 1742,
Aged 75 years.

She was the youngest daughter of
The Rev. Samuel Annesley, D. D.,
Elected by the act of Uniformity
From the Rectory of
St. Giles, Crispin, London, 1744, &c.
She was the mother of
The Revs. John and Charles Wesley,
The former of whom was under God
The Founder of
The Societies of the "People
Called Methodists."

On the 1st of the memorial are the words—
 "This monument was erected by public subscription, December, 1870."
 Mr. Charles Reed, M. P. for Hackney, and Vice Chairman of the Education Board, having been noticed amongst the spectators, there were calls from various quarters for him to give an address, and Dr. Johnson having called upon him to do so, he came forward and said, "I am unexpectedly asked to utter the feelings of my heart, and you know how difficult that is when those feelings run strongly. Many of us are reminded of Christian mothers without whose blessed influence we should not be as we are at the present moment. It is well that we should record in this public manner our testimony to the worth of women whose private life and domestic influences soften our charac-

hers, and, by the mercy of God, have a power
 over us that nothing else could possibly exert.
 I am glad to think that this city owes a
 memorial of this kind to a noble woman,
 and that the memory of Huntington; and that now,
 another is reared to the memory of Susanah
 Wesley one quite as noble as the Countessess
 of Huntington—but without the title which
 she bore. She was the daughter of one of
 those noble men who in a period of strife and
 difficulty, religiously, in this country, renoun-
 ced the valuable preferment he held in the
 parish of Cripplegate, and became, in common-
 wealth, a minister of the Gospel to the poor
 with thousands more, and one of the "ejected min-
 isters," who preached the Gospel to every crea-
 ture. Knowing more, as we do, of the bless-
 ings of civil and religious liberty, we have rea-
 son for feeling grateful that we can place this
 memorial here to the memory of one who,

coming from such a noble stock, did such a noble work in this land of ours. Susannah Wesley does not belong to you only. I am a Congregationalist, but I feel deeply interested in her memory: I feel it belongs to this whole country and to the whole Christian Church; for she was the mother of two men, at any rate, who made their mark while God permitted them to live, and whose memories remain to us.

The singing of the Doxology terminated the proceedings.

Provincial Wesleyan.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1871.

In a few days time, Gen. Schenck, the

newly appointed United States Minister to England, will set out from his own country to the scene of his mission. He will go to London charged, it is said, with authority to effect if possible, a settlement of all questions in dispute between the United States and Great Britain. Presuming that his instructions authorize him to make only just and honorable demands upon the British Government, and that any convention negotiated by him in the spirit of such demands will be ratified by the United States Senate, one may hope that a perfectly good understanding will soon be established between the two great branches of the English speaking family. We trust the not distant future will completely realize that hope.

To an intelligent Methodist it seems especially desirable that good feeling should subsist between British subjects and American citizens. The two peoples have so much that is common in their origin, their history, their speech, their literature, their institutions, their forms of religious opinion and worship and their great work in the world, that they ought to be on the most amicable terms with each other. There should not be, there need not be ought but the most peaceful rivalry between them. Every right minded British subject will acknowledge that; but a British Methodist will acknowledge it with marked emphasis, for he must strongly desire that his own country should be at perpetual peace with a

land that contains such an immense number of his co-religionists who are doing

veal the true state of Protestant feeling in this England of ours.

We are having very old-fashioned winters. So much snow and frost have been recorded in the closing weeks of December for very many years. The smaller rivers, ponds and canals are well frozen over. The frost is getting deeply into the ground, and the landscape only wants a few more inches of snow, and the streets the presence of your pretty and your charming delights, and the absence of lumbering wagons, to make us believe we had been carried over to your side of the Atlantic, and were again battling with an American winter. Such a cold spell brings much suffering to the poor from the suspension of out-door work, and the absence of appropriate clothing for the incle-

France, and the knowledge of the agonies of suffering occasioned by it, have ever shadowed with a degree of gloom our Christmas-tide celebrations. There had been a perceptible diminution of public and private festivities, and deep sympathy had everywhere been manifested for the desolated and afflicted country. There is little to add to the story of the course of the war. Peace was proclaimed on the 11th of November, and the following day the armistice was signed.

to inspire the populace with their own enthusiasm and hopes of ultimately driving the country, as well as in and around some of the small towns there has been some open shop fighting, and in almost every case the French have been the victors.

A recent account tell of the advance guard of Germany of fresh troops eager for the fray and prepared to battle on to the terrible end when France shall humbly sue for peace, and the treaty of peace be signed by him who now styles himself "Emperor of Germany," in the halls of the Tuileries.

Well, then, the old year passes away. I shall mention in history as the era of the terrible war, the year of the great slaughter, and yet the fearful scourge is raging on, and we see not the end. The Chinese

can only pray and labor on in assured confidence of the future, and the final triumph of all that is peaceful and good.

"Old Year, depart, and with thee go
All sounds and scenes of war and woe ;
Come in New Year, with heavenly peace,
And make this strife of nations cease.
Old Year begone ; New Year recall
Peace and good will to all."

B.

December 30, 1870.

(For the Provincial Wesleyan.)

IS THIS AN AGE OF PROGRESS

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—*Doubtless*, many reply. Some hesitate, and declare, it is only in reference to certain things. Many particulars it is not equal to the pas-

I shall make a few enquiries, state a number of facts bearing on the question at the head of this article, and let your readers decide for themselves.

— There was ever a better specimen of man than the first God-man, the first Adam. Have we no reason to believe that he was, physically, mentally and morally fully developed? And what man on earth ever had a more beautiful and useful wife than this model man! Nevertheless, were two human beings, male and female, better adapted to each other, than were the *first pair*, whose marriage was so solemnized by the Creator Himself!

It is an age of progress in reference to *Sabbath-keeping*. Ibernians like, who would reply, asking a questioner, "Why any Sabbath since, kept so well as the first Sabbath?" We would also insinuate, the

with all the influences of our holy Christ-
ianity, it is not probable that the Lord's day
is remembered and sanctified, as was the
Sabbath in the days of Moses and David.

And where is progress in Horticulture?

Was not the first garden the best the world
has ever seen? Those of ancient Babylon
had modern scope were not equal to them.
And what can we have more than we
have been any improvement either in *vegetable*
substances or the animal creation. We
have pretty strong proof, that there has been
some serious deterioration. In reviewing
the history of the *future* of our *globe*
we incline to the opinion, that it was better
when new than it now is. At least there
has been no improvement.

Does not the first vessel ever built answer
the purpose of a vessel better, better
than any vessel constructed since? Is not

worthy of note, that the safest line of steamers in the world (Cunards) are built as regards length, breadth and height very much after the model of Noah's ark.

Has our world ever seen a *Laugueur* superior to Moses? Is it not a fact that our unrivalled system of jurisprudence (British) is indebted for its main principle to that prince of legislators? Is not the *laugueur* of the cardinal virtue *patience*, thus exhibited in the land of Uz, by the Patriarch Job?

Further, was not the *first house* built for the worship of God, the most magnificent and costly the world has seen?

Hastening down the stream of human history, to the Christian era, we would tarry a moment at Jerusalem to enquire, if there has been exhibited since, a better

specimen of the *Christian Church*, than was seen in that city in connection with penitents?

And was not the first and only *Apostle of the Gentiles*, the greatest, most indelible, and successful preacher of the world ever known? His was not equally a *penitential* as no superior. And was not the *reformation* of the fifteenth century, quite equal, in ability and success to any preachers since?

Have the Lutherans had a superior to *Luther*? The Calvinists, to *Calvin*?

Have the English Episcopal Church to-day, any man superior to *Cranmer*, *Kidley* and *Lattimer*? Have the Baptists among themselves, any man who can write with such fascination as *John Bunyan* the immortal dreamer? Or have they a man with an intellect more gigantic than that of *Robert Hall*? And was not the first *Methodist*

Preacher the best one! In the long list of the holy, useful and talented men, in the connexion since 1739 what one in ministerial virtues, has excelled John Wesley?

Is it probable that there is on earth today, a holier man than was John Fletcher? Or one better adapted to explain and demonstrate the beautiful doctrines of gospel Arminianism.

Charles Wesley wrote most of the hymns in the Hymn Book now used by the people called Methodists, and where do we find hymns more suitable for devotional purposes? What hymn writer since his day has exhibited equal poetic inspiration?

ST. ANDREW'S CIRCUIT, N. B.

MR. EDITOR.—It gives me great pleasure to be in communicating to you, and through the *Westgate*, my brethren generally, the result of our efforts in the Home Missionary cause.

I think I informed you of the means I intended to employ; but, I will for the sake of our Methodist brethren generally, state of the particulars, in order that some other school may take up the same means, and need them with the same effect to the glory of God.

A month before Christmas-day, I invited to the children of the Sabbath school my desires, and asked their aid to carry on my plan. I also asked, and obtained their assistance of the choir. My plan was to

I start twenty-four little juvenile missionary collectors for Christmas and New Year's contributions to have a missionary concert during the Christmas week, and to finish with a missionary prayer meeting on New Year's Day.

I am happy to say, the plan was carried out to perfection, and the result was far beyond our most sanguine expectations, the sources combined yielded thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents—\$37.50 less 1¢ expenses. I have therefore thirty-six dollars and thirty cents, (\$36.50) to hand over to our worthy pastor, Rev. J. H. Priblud, for the Home Missionary cause.

Dear Sir, I do not make this statement boastingly, but for a school of forty children it is not bad, and I hope it may stir up other Sabbath schools, to go and do likewise.

I am also very happy to state, that our

circuit is in good working order, we have
 been holding a series of revival meetings, and
 though the revival of the Holy Spirit
 has not been profuse, yet the Lord's work
 has not labored in vain, a few have been
 added to the church, and we are still waiting
 to be blessed more abundantly.
 I am Dear Sir,
 Yours in Christ,
 WM. H. WILLIAMSON,
 Supt. Sabbath School,
St. Andrews, Jan. 6, 1871.

JACKSONVILLE CIRCUIT. N. B.

DEAR SIR,—Although I must confess you
 are generally backwardness in writing for
 me, yet I am glad to hear of your
 concerning the progress or non-progress of
 the Circuit in which Conference has ap-
 pointed me to labor, and more especial

with regard to special services, and the fruit: still a moment's consideration should show that it is the duty of Ministers to correspond with you whenever there has been any gracious reviving in our midst. For the Lord has been graciously pleased to send at a large this should be done by all members of the Church above rejoice over the conversion of souls and the recovery of the lost, much more should the Church be beneath filled with rapture at the same blessed news. It is also a duty which we owe to those laborers in the vineyard who have expended their careful energies in the same cause and course are greatly interested in the former. It is true, however, remark that the reluctance about allowed to be rather strengthened than otherwise by the recollection of the many hopeful accounts from various Churches.

cuits, published last year in your well considered paper, and the disheartening comparison of the small increase of members at the summing up of the Conference of 1886 with the increase of 1885. It is true, the increase, however small, when we consider the increasing adverse interests by which our cause is surrounded; and should I not only too glad that it can even keep its own ground. But I need not remind you, Sir, that Methodist Ministers cannot be so satisfied. I am therefore well pleased to be able to inform you that during the past year the cause has been greatly extended on this field of labor. A Blockade, first, and then at Jacksonville, the Spirit has been poured out. In the former place, where no class has met for the few years, where the eyes of the watchful have grown weary, and the hand of the

faithful hung down, the cause of religion has received a wonderful impulse. Many sinners, whose lips had quite forgotten to pray, have now been converted. There are now new churches formed in that place, and long neglected meetings for prayer re-established. In this latter place the work was more closely associated with the members of our Sabbath School, though even here six adults were received into the Church by baptism, and there are a few others yet to be baptized. The people are now growing in grace and love, and some who had wandered long and far have been restored. While the Church rejoices over intelligence of this kind, need I ask the praying ones to remember these little ones at the Throne of Grace, that they may be kept steadfast and immovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord.

My next special efforts (D. V.) will be made at North Richmond.

E. B. MOORE.

January 10, 1871.

SHEFFIELD CIRCUIT.

DEAR DR.—You will be pleased to hear that our friends are waking up to the importance of the Sabbath school work. On year ago there was but one small school of the kind here (at Grand Lake), but now we have four—three of which are being carried on all winter. The interest manifested by both old and young is really delightful and augurs well for their stability and success.

The one at Sheffield gave a concert of Dec. 21, which was in every respect a decided success. The entertainment consisted


of recitations, vocal and instrumental music, addresses for the scholars, and refreshments for the public. The auditorium was decorated with mottoes appropriate to the occasion, with the portraits of the Quilting Wesley on either side of the pulpit. Three of the young lady scholars—Misses Annie Harrison, Hattie Barker, and Eugenie F. Wilson—presided in turn at the organ, and each performed her part in a different style. The congregation sang a couple of very beautiful hymns, and the good Britons stood, with the greatest of National Anthem. The financial returns were over \$40.

A similar entertainment was given by the Lakeview Corner School, on Jan. 2. This School is much larger, and a greater number took part in the exercises; where all did well, it would be invidious to give

well recited, the singing (there was no orchestra) was real good, the choruses were excellent, the addresses of Messrs. Wilson and Hamilton appropriate and every thing passed off in first rate fashion. The financial results were not so large as at Sheffield, as there were no refreshments but with some collections on hand there will be about \$300 for library purposes.

The School at Grand Lake is discontinued for the winter, and the one at Kaudall's Mills is just started, but we have great reason to "thank God and take courage."

Brother Payson has been very successful this fall in revival meetings on his Circuit. God has greatly blessed his labours.



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