Probincial Wesleyan

WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1872. RELIGIOUS DIFFICULTIES IN EUROPE.

Most European countries are more or less disturbed by religious agitation. In England, in addition to previously existing cases of religious disquiet, a new source of trouble has been created by a late decision in the case of a high ritualistic clergyman by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. In this case, the clergyman was charged with propagating distinctively at the present hopeful position of affairs in Papal doctrines in respect to the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper in the matter of the Divine Presence, and in that involving the real object aimed at in the celebration of that rite. He taught, and no doubt teaches, the doctrine of transubstantiation ed to push them, and meant war in the and that which declares that in the just event of our refusal, then even at so treobservance of the Eucharistic Sacrament Christ is really, truly and literally offered as a sacrifice for the expiation of sin. The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council decided that while these doctrines, measured by Church of England standard, were heretical, the clergyman accused of propagating them did not perhaps mean Government have accepted this decision, what he said when seeming to plead for and the case will proceed free from the emthem. This decision has caused the greatest alarm among the evangelical adheren s of the Church of England, and much grief te all true English Protestants. It is beer a of perfect peace and unbroken good lieved that practically shielded by this feeling between the two nations. The lieved that practically shielded by this decision, the party so zealously endeavouring to/unprotestantize the English National Church, will be able more safely and effi- buke the foul spirit of war, curb the ambi ciently than ever to prosecute their self- tion of men who delight in bloodshed, and imposed task. The result, it is feared, will prove disastrous; and much anxiety is peace. The decision may be decidedly felt to know how the increased peril of the the final issue will be, it is impossible to of this High Court of arbitration. The

Ireland is much perturbed on the religious question as connected with the lower and higher public education, and with the right of the clergy to dictate to the people a fresh lease of power. the course they ought to pursue in matters

Unhappy France humiliated by conquest and spoliation, and agitated by factions striving for the mastery under a Provisional Government, is also bereft of religious repose. A large portion of her highlythat have overtaken their Church in many lands. Gladly would they plunge anew by a rationalistic paralysis, trammelled and ed with work with which they the State, they are in the main most unworthy representatives of those heroic and saintly men who in the days of persecution testantism, while the English prelates cling went through fire and water to swell the to their authority and legalised position. shining ranks of the noble army of martyrs. Yet there are some cheering signs of renewed vitality among them. Could they but breathe anew the spirit of the best days themselves living in an epoch of grand opportunities for distinguishing themselves in the service of the Divine Master.

Switzerland has just passed through element ripe and strong in some of her Cantons. Her most progressive people desired to amend the Constitution of their Republic, but their wishes and efforts in this behalf have been trustrated by the powerful interposition of ultramontanism.

Belgium is almost continually convulsed nence in the conduct of her public affairs.

Holland has trouble on the education

religious parties. Italy is not at rest religiously, far from it. religious equilibrium. She has gone by far much too far or not nearly far enough. She has despoiled the Pope, but yet acknow-Church. She has suppressed Papal religious houses, appropriated to secular uses Papal Church property, set at naught papal remonstrances, adjurations and excommuas a Divine Institution. She is determined to hold Rome as her capital and yet wishes to be reconciled to the Pope. In many cases among her people the passion for national unity comes into painful collision with the reverence felt for the head of 2nd, a time when the House will not be i their church, and the convictions concerning the obedience due to him as an alleged infallible expounder of the Divine will. The sincere Italian Catholic is reduced to great straits. The insincers Italian Catholic is ing paper in New York, have taken a heamerely an infidel. One can scarcely avoid vy burden from the minds of many, and the belief that the Italian nation will feel itself logically compelled ere long to break who has penetrated the depths of the myswith the Papacy altogether, or to retrace tery enshrouding the fate of the renowned

Austria is involved in serious political letters from Dr. Livingstone. It, is hoped difficulties largely arising from the opera- that this positive testimony will be received tion of prejudices and influences. Rival in the course of a few days, and all susraces seek to weaken the central power in pense be finally removed. the state as much as possible for their own separate advantage. Some of these races of unusual severity are sweeping over us, aim of Sabbath-school instruction, and the in pursuing this policy are actuated by feel- accompanied by torrents of rain. Much ings used by their spiritual leaders as in the damage to property has accrued, and sad

ous conflict. On the one hand, the old spoiling with the protracted wet. the other, the German Parliament and heat; and many other products of the Government have grappled vigorously with earth are suffering from the effects of the to Christ. the Jesuits, the most skilful and intrepid

annot undertake to predict the character f the result.

In Spain, they have reactionary revoluions stimulated by religious influences and renewed attempts at assassinations made by republican infidels. J. R. N.

ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE.

The Arbitration at Geneva-Mr. Miall's motion and Disestablishment—The Oc-casional Sermons Bill—The Burials Bill -The finding of Dr Livingstone-Unfavorable weather in England.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,-There is throughout all England a strong feeling of gladness relation to the great arbitration between our Government and that of the United States. It is quite safe to say that the pacific public of this Realm had been roused into unflinching opposition to those Indirect Claims, and that if America was determinmendous a price as that this nation would adhere to its determination. Happily all this has been averted by the good sense of the distinguished arbitrators, and this part of the question has received its quietus They have declared that " according to the principles of International law the indirect The President laims are inadmissable." of the United States and Her Majesty's

barrassments of these monstrous claims. The friends of humanity and religion heartily rejoice at the favorable turn of affairs, and trust that we see the beginning of an treaty is felt to be a great step in the right direction, and it may possibly lead to a better understanding between nations, and rebasten the coming of a time of universal ter in comparison with the moral victory

situation may best be confronted. What which has been gained in the establishment supporters of Mr. Gladstone's policy congratulate themselves upon the success which the town and city circuits, a sum equal to has attended the protracted negotiations, and it will tend to the consolidation of the the year, is deducted for circuit purposes; and Liberal party, and may possibly give them the balance not usually large, is 'handed

Mr. Miall has again tested the feelings of the House of Commons upon the ques tion of the Disestablishment of the English Church. His motion was for an enquiry into the revenues of the Church, but it was plainly apparent that all the speakers had regard to the union question, and the debate drifted in that direction. The motion met with uncompromising hostility from educated people are openly-avowed infidels. Gladstone, but after all was said, 96 voted Her masses, sincerely Roman Catholic in with Miall, and thus placed on record sentiment, are distressed at the calamities another protest against the monopoly and unfairness of the present state of affairs. It is evident that the struggle will be a wearying and protracted one. The attack from into war to restore Rome and his secular the outside will be aided by alienation and crown to the Pope were their country in division from within the pale of the Church. its former position of military dominancy. The feeling strengthens that the change The French Protestants are in a sadly confused and inefficient condition. Enfeebled Church Synod. The Bishops are concernwithout self-reliance from their bondage to right to interfere. The spirituality of dour of earthly things, and the Romanists

are strengthened in their attacks upon Pro-

Mr. Cowper-Temple lately brought

bill into Parliament entitled "The sional Sermon's Bill;" the object of which was to enable clergymen, with the permission of the Bishop, to invite the ministers of their faith in France they would find of other Christian churches to preach occasionally in the places of worship belonging to the Establishment. It was also doubtless intended to sanction the act of clergymen preaching in Dissenting chapels; but the plan met with determined opposition political contest, whose fate has been deci- from the out and out maintainers of things ded by the activity of the ultra-montane as they are. Fears were expressed that men notorious for scepticism and dangerous beliefs would be invited to preach. This was a sorry compliment to the wisdom and soundness of the men from whom the invitation must proceed, and looked a little like an admission that there are already enough of that sort in Church of England pulpits, "which nobody can deny." The bill was not allowed to be read a sec by the collision of the ultra and anti-mon- ond time, a decided majority voting against tane parties that struggle for the pre-emi- it, and triumphing in the exhibition of their hostility to a measure which received much earnest support from loyal and conscienious adherents of the National Church. It question from the demands of dissastisfied is not unlikely that an attempt will be made to test the question of the legality of clergymen's exchanging pulpits with Dissenting ministers, and brave all the terrors She is still in a transition state; and it will of the law, and the possible displeasure of be long before she arrives at a condition of the bishops. It is felt by many in the Church to be a heavy yoke to bear, and unworthy of their Christian freedom, that they are not allowed to exchange fraternal courtesies with the good and distinguished ledges him to be God's vicegerent upon men of other communions, and that this is earth, and the authoritative Head of the forbidden by the law of the State to which they are subjected, and which conflicts with the higher law of the Kingdom of the Son

of God. The Burial's Bill, intended to enable Nonconformists to inter their dead in the nications, and yet acknowledges the papacy parish church-yards without the services of the clergyman, has been voted out of the House by a trick and surprise on the part of its opponents, who rallied for the occasion, and in the absence of great numbers of its supporters carried a motion that it come on for further hearing on September session; and so the measure is lost for the

The gratifying tidings of the finding of Dr. Livingstone by Mr. Stanley, the American volunteer and representative of a leadworthy tributes of admiration have been paid to the brave and enterprising man many of its steps to obtain perfect reconcil- traveller. There is a little residium of incredulity and some hesitancy in accepting Mr. Stanley's narrative, in the absence of

The state of the weather is causing much anxiety throughout all England. Storms loss of life is reported from many places. Fine weather is much needed to secure the Germany is involved in a serious religiration of have which are rapidly splendid crops of have which are rapidly Catholics are revolting from the Pope, on wheat crops also require more sun and

enormous quantities of rain.

July 15, 1872.

(For the Provincial Wesleyan.)

WHAT IT IS NOT; WHAT IT IS It is not a scheme for supplying officials tons, perfumery, pocket-knives or tooth picks-nor anything else, to " put into their own pockets," as perquisites. Civil and military expenditure may include in their

contingencies,' the above items, with many

others, too tedious to mention, all covered by the term other 'expenses.' The Conference Contingent Fund con templates nothing of the kind; it is for other purposes; and specifies its appropriations. True, it does pay for the stationary used on the Conference platform and scribes' tables; but this, the Secretaries deal out with almost parsimonous hand; even their subs' are put upon 'short allowance'-one of them was seen purchasing a small lot of note paper and envelopes for personal use, during the last session-paying for it out

of his own bag of cents.

This important Fund is "designed to meet " Removal expenses of ministers and families, to circuits which do not make full provision for the preachers' salary; doctors bills, and funeral expenses, in similar instances of Circuit deficiency, where painfully necessary. The balance is divided to aid Circuits in making up salaries. This is by no means adequate to supply the required deficit. After the apportionment this year, the remaining unprovided-for deficencies average \$110 on 44 circuits. Circuits receiving grants are required to advance in local receipts yearly, till they be come self-sustaining; but others come upon the list, claimants in succession, as the work s extending-hence the necessity for keeping up the Fund-its condition compels appeals on its behalf. The help it got from England being gradually withdrawn, will soon cease. Its other sources of income

are the 'Public collections' in the churches

and the Society subscriptions in the classes

The Public Collection will le made in all our churches and preaching places in the month of August. Note this! On the country and poorer circuits, the whole sum aken up on the collection day is given to the Fund as it should be. But, in some of the average 'Sunday collections' during over' to the Treasurer of this Fund. We have no objection to admit that one meaning of contingent' is quota; but let the 'quota be one Sabbath's entire collection out of fifty-two, or at least, one collection out of 104-say an evening collection, after due notice. If local arrangements will not admit his, then the people, at the time this extra collection is announced, should be made acquainted with the other usuage—the substracting the ordinary Sabbath collection. We feel assured that our town and city congregations would increase their yearly offerings, and the fund be largely helped But is not the former suggestion—the giving the whole sum taken up, in response to the announcement, the better way? Ministers will please introduce the subject to the consideration of their quarterly boards, and

THE CONTINGENT FUND'S EMPTY PURSE.

SABBATH SCHOOL UNION CON-

VENTION. On Saturday, at the afternoon session. after the usual routine business, the roll of Delegates was called, and the statistics of their schools were read. The proposed topic for discussion. antages and Disadvantages of Uniform Lessons," was then introduced by Mr. Grierson in a very pointed, practical and mpressive speech. He gave a humurous lescription of a school he had recently visited in which each class had a separate leson. He argued that a uniform course of essons would be helpful to the teachers, the cholars and the parents, and tend greatly o take off the sharp corners of sectarianism; all these points he argued in a very effective He was followed by E. D. King, nanner. J. S. McLean, W. H. Webb, W. Cummings, C. Stewart, - McLean, J. C. An-

lerson and J. Falconer. The subject of Temperance in connec tion with Sabbath schools was then introduced by Mr. Millar of New Glasgow, in a clear and torcible speech, and spoken to by several members of the Convention, whose names your, reporter did not learn. This liscussion resulted in the appointment of a ommittee to prepare a plan for Sabbath School Temperance Organizations. The question of "Where shall the next Conven-The ion be held " was then taken up, when, on motion, Charlottetown, P. E. I. was selec-

ted by an unanimous vote. Evening Session. After the usual devotional exercises and routine business the question-box was opened. This questionbox was provided that any member might have an opportunity of asking any question pertinent to the general business of the Convention. A number of questions were taken from it and on being read, received appropriate answers. The subject arranged Relation and Duties of Parents to the Sunday school," was opened by J. L. Parsons, Esq., A. M., in a convincing speech delivered in his own usual easy and graceful manner, and spoken to by Messrs. Cummings, Creelman, Marshall, Moore, Hart, Grierson, A. Fraser, J. Fraser, King, McLean, Judge Young, W. H. Webb, and

the Rev. Messrs. McCurdy, McLean and Stewart. Many excellent sentiments were advanced, and the whole discussion was exstructive and interesting. In the evening a meeting was held in St. Andrew's church, New Glasgow. This was largely attended by the most respectable families in New Glasgow. The President took the chair at o'clock; and after singing and prayer he called upon Mr. W. H. Webb, who, in an

earnest and impressive speech, urged upon foremost among the laity the honored Treaparents the duty of co-operation and sympathy with the teachers in the work of instructing the young, and leading them to istry Dr. Dixon, Dr. Hoole, and Thomas Christ. Messrs. J. Parsons and W. D. Stewart followed in a similar strain, ex- President, who has filled the chair with so laining and illustrating the duties of parents | much dignity and courtesy, and whose pubwith reference to their children and to lic ministrations have been a source of rich Jesus. The Rev. A. D. Morton, A.M., and abiding blessing to thousands, will re-we are rapidly nearing times of uncommon

pally to teachers; enlarging upon the great best means of securing success. Mr. Grierson, in a brief speech, held up the Great Teacher as a model for all teach-

J. S. McLean addressed a few words of counsel to young men and women who had left the Sabbath-school but were not converted, urging an immediate consecration

champions of the Papacy. The double please God to stay the rains, and grant us indeed the whole Convention, with its many connected with the spiritual interests of the bim, must "fight manfully the battles of the so gentle that it can be safely given to young contest will be watched all over the civil- suitable weather for the ripening of the and interesting devotional meetings, its Church and the glory of God. In many

ransacted, and in the evening a public sought in ceaseless prayer. If the memneeting was held in which several of the bers, office-bearers, families and congregaelegates, in the name of the convention, tions of Methodism take this matter hanked the people of New Glasgow for heart with an earnestness of purpose and heir hospitality, and bade them "farewell." a vigor of faith worthy the descendants of Thus closed the second Sabbath school Con- such an ancestry, there is no reason why vention of the Maritime Provinces, a the approaching Conference should not be gathering marked throughout by earnest- the most memorable in the annals of their ness and harmony, and very rich in spirit- Church. nal influences. The appointment of J. S. McLean, Esq., to the office of President gave universal satisfaction, being regarded as a well merited tr bute to his pains-taking ndeavors to promote the interests of the promoting, by every means, the interests into full connexion with the Conference respect, we may regard it as successful.

(From the Methodist Recorder.) THE APPROACHING CONFER-ENCE.

The hundred and twenty-ninth Annual onference of Methodist Ministers in the onnexion, established by the late Rev. ohn Wesley, A. M., will commence their yearly session in London on Wednesday. July 31. During the life of Mr. Wesley seventeen Annual Conferences were held n London. The first London Conference after his death was in 1792, under the presidency of Alexander Mather; it was at this stered in Methodist chapels "except in condon," and it is added in the Address: The prohibition reaches the clergy of the Church of Eugland, as well as the other rethren." Since then twelve Annual Conerences have met in the metropolis. The last was in 1860, when the chair was occupied by the Rev. W. W. Stamp. It was a ime of perplexity, anxiety, sadness, and sorrow: but the storm of agitation which had desolated the societies had spent its force, and brighter skies gave promise of reurning peace. It may serve to abate the uneasiness

which the recent district returns have proluced in some quarters if we glance rapidy at the real progress which Methodism has made during the last twelve years. In 1860 the total number of ministers in Great Britain, Ireland, the Foreign Missions, and he Affiliated Conferences was 1,827; acording to the returns of 1871 they were 2,482, showing an increase of 655. In 860 the entire membership under the care of these ministers amounted to 492,667: in 1871 it was 582,540, being an increase of 89,873. At home there has been unprecedented activity and liberality in the erection. of chapels and schools, and in the organization and extension of home missions. Yorkshire branch of the Theological Institution has been opened in the noble College at Headingley, and the surrounding circuits have been greatly benefited by the labours of the officers and students. Schools have been established for the education of the laughters of Wesleyan ministers. Then if we refer to the foreign operations of Me-The Jubilee of the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society has been celebrated since the last London Conference, and the large-hearted and world wide munificence which that event called forth has given to the Missionary Society a Theological Institution of its own, has extricated old missions from the incubus of chapel debts, has made some provision for aged missionaries and for the widows of deceased missiona-

ries, and has enabled the Parent Committee to enter some of the promising openings in Portugal, Spain, Austria, and especially in Italy. The members on the Foreign Missions amounted in 1860 to 62,904; they now amount to 70,468, being an increase of 7.564. But these figures do not represent the entire increase inasmuch as some of the missions have become self-sustaining circuits, and are absorbed by the affiliated Conferences.

But if we narrow our field of observation o what has been accomplished in twelve years in the metropoiis, we shall find some elements of encouragement. In 1860 there were only 9 circuits in London; now there Then there were only 34 ministers; now there are 69. During this period more than twenty additional chapels have been erected. The magnificent scheme now in progress for the building of fifty chapels in the next ten years will, no doubt, be successful, and will give Methodism a position in the metropolis which it has never had before. We are glad to know that the provinces have responded generously to the princely challenge of Sir Francis Lycett, and that his promise of £50,000 will be met by £50,000 from the country. It is manifest, however, that chapels will b is most opportune that the Home Missionary Committee have been able and disposed o co-operate with the Metropolitan Chapel Fund in such instances as Bow, Bethnalthe evening's discussion, viz: "The green, Canning-town, Stratford, and other places. The congregations which have been gathered and the societies which have been tormed in the East of London show what can be accomplished when the spirit

of godly enterprise and self-sacrificing labour is consecrated to the work of God. As to the approaching Conference, we confidently expect that it will be as aforetime a season of spiritual refreshment and hallowed enjoyment. It assembles at a Fund for Worn-out Ministers and Ministime when cordial unanimity and unbroken ters' Widows. Although we have raised harmony reign in all the borders of Methowill carefully review the various departments of Methodist work, and will bring so deserving of more generous support. the results of local observation and expecome up for consideration and discussion. President, the Secretary, our kind hosts for their warm-hearted hoswill be greatly missed; we may mention as pitality. Then, the ministers present all surer of the Education Fund, the late John Robinson Kay, Esq.; and among the min-Vasey, who rest from their labours. The then delivered an address, directed princi- tire with the hearty thanks and ardent love of his brethren; and the coming President will be cordially welcomed to an office the possession of which he almost gained last

> Methodists need hardly be reminded o their duty to pray with an especial reference to the approaching Conference. The

year, the honors of which he well deserves

and the duties of which he will wisely dis-

vailed, will do much to promote the work nection with the sessions of the Confer-Only he whose religion is personal can die in of Sabbath-schools, and to secure for such ence has been the forerunner of a year of peace, assured that God will be with him. He Conventions a larger popularity.

Conventions a larger popularity.

On Monday some routine business was days of grace are to return they must be days of grace are to return they must be days of grace are to return they must be days of grace are to return they must be days of grace are to return they must be days of grace are to return they must be

THE IRISH CONFERENCE.

On Tuesday, June 25, the young men who had completed their four years' proba means so largely attended as it ought to tion for the ministry were examined in the have been, considering the importance of presence of their brethren, and received of Sabbath schools; yet, in almost every to the pastoral office before a densely crowded congregation. They were seven in number; each gave a clear and satisfactory account of his conversion to God and of his Divine call to the Christian ministry Touching references were also made to th success in the conversion of souls wit which the Lord had crowned the labours o these preachers of His Gospel.

The President's Charge was a mo houghtful, able, and beautiful expositio of 2 Timothy ii. 15: "Study to show thy self approved unto God, a workman the needeth not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth." Evidently helped of God in the preparation of this noble dis course, its impassioned delivery could not fail to produce a deep impression. In the that the Lord's Supper should not be adminhonoured servant, and an earnest hope his lifetime will not be brought to maturity till expressed that this most instructive Charge may be published, either in a separate form only a little rill of influence, but after your or in one of the periodicals of the Con nexion. To young preachers especially its sage counsels would be of incalculab value. By the way, having been urgently requested to do so, and one of the brethren having offered to become responsible for thousand copies, Dr. James has kindly published his official sermon to the Irish Conference in a neat pamphlet, entitled

The Day of Pentecost. On Wednesday morning a hallowed sea son was enjoyed in remembering the Lord's death in the breaking of bread. Renewing the dedication of themselves to their Saviour, and knowing that they should no more all unite in drinking of this fruit of the vine, until that day when they drink it new in their Father's kingdom, a subdued and solemn feeling filled the hearts of the

assembled ministers. oming year were thrice read. At the sec- end. ond reading many changes were made; after the third, they were confirmed, and the President offered a fervent ejaculatory prayer that these appointments might receive the Divine sanction and a blessing

rest upon every labourer. At the last Conference, in Belfast, number of memorials on the subject of lay delegation having been presented, a large Committee was appointed, with instruction to meet during the year to consider them, ing in the passing of the following resolu-

1. That having heard the report of in the Conterence, and having given to the whole question very careful consideration, hough the Conference is ready to acknowchange, and might not be unwilling to adont it it it were possible, yet the difficulties which lie in the way are too numerous and serious to permit any immediate action upon the subject. 2. That in the judgment of this Conference, it is desirable to ascertain as soon as possible the legal bearing of the question in regard to the Poll

Probably there is no communion in the world which, while upholding the Scriptu ral authority which inheres in the pastoral office, at the same time so fully secures the just rights and privileges of its members as Certainly we bewide and varied a sphere for the exercise of every gift with which the Great Master may have entrusted them. There are enormous difficulties in the way of adopting in form the measures which some of our friends desire, but if patient forbearance continue to be exercised, such a safe and wise solution may be found as will, by God's blessing, secure all that is really valuable in the practical working of our Church system.

On the last day of the Conference, Thursof little service without ministers; and it day, the 27th, a large amount of business was disposed of. Reports were presented, afforded you for giving the gospel to others, resolutions adopted, and committees appointed for the various institutions and departments of our work. Among them were two new committees-one a small one to take steps to have erected a suitable memorial to the saintly Thomas Walsh. promoting the interests of the Auxiliary ceedingly interesting and profitable.

On Sabbath afternoon the SabbathSchools at New Glasgow, Stellarton and
Westville were addressed by several of the

Marmony reign in an the borders of position and the largest ever known in the history of the Connexion. The lay representatives, whose attendance has it is most desirable and necessary that we Delegates. These services were very inefforts of our people on behalf of an object Cordial votes of thanks were given to the standing, the President and Secretary signed the Journal; the Doxology was sung; the President offered the valedictory prayer; and the Irish Methodist Confer-

ence of 1872 was ended. Despite every depressing influence. earnest, hopeful, trustful spirit was strongly felt and shown by the brethren generally and there is a wide-spread conviction that

PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY.

BY AN EVANGELIST.

The service of Christ is mostly a nersonal work. If it were possible for all in heaven and earth to unite in an endeavour to do the ent the Saddan-school but were not conterred, urging an immediate consecration of Christ.

This meeting will not fail to leave an Thi Much prayer is being offered that it may abiding impression on many hearts; and and innumerable other details, are closely it himself, and whether few or many are with these golden moments must end.—But "the causes no smart or unpleasant sensation and is causes no smart or unpleasant sensation and is

ized world with the keenest interest. We fruits of the earth and a goodly harvest in free, pointed and practical discussion, toge- instances in the history of Methodism a tion and self-examination and secret prayer. her with the unity and love which presignal baptism of the Holy Ghost in con-He must die alone. Dying is a personal work.

> " From Adam to his youngest heir Not one escaped that muster roll; Each as if he alone were there, Stood up and won or lost his soul."

Each one of us should pray, "Lord, what wilt thou have ME to do?" And so live and labor, that when the grave shall contain all of him that was mortal, and his soral shall stand before the judgment-seat, the Judge can say of him, "He hath done whate he could.

'Well done, good and faithful servant." The extent to which your personal influence must be felt is worthy of your prayerful consideration. "None of us liveth to himself, and no man dieth to himself. The members of and no man dieth to himsell. The memoers of good? If like Jacob you have attained your family, those of your class in the Saddain school, your associates, and those with whom school, your associates, and those with wholing still greater power to prevail with God are spreading it among the thousands with with men whom they associate. Your influence has already gone before you

nto eternity. How many of your companions, your family, your associates, have died and sponsibility must be met: "Every one bet gone to heaven or hell. You helped to form shall give account of himself to God, in heir character and fix their destiny, and now r influence swells the songs of the redeemed deepens the groans of the lost! You may e for years, but you will thus make you luence felt constantly among the saved and e lost, as one and another shall pass away

om your circle to the spirit world. The influence which you will leave behind yo when you die shows your personal responsibility. No one will be fully prepared for the day of judgment till the close of time, because all given, first to the Lord and then to His the fruits of the seed which he sowed during runs up a pier mid-way to help to sustain a then. All you do during your lifetime may be leath your works will follow you; and no one can tell how deep and broad and rapid that hundred and, sixty eight? river will become before it pours itself into the cean of eternity.

labors shows your responsibility. If the effects he finds the religious state of the people he of your influence for good or for evil would must feel the pulse before giving the media ease when millions of ages have passed away, otherwise he will not know whether it or the here would be a place where the imagination be an anodyne or a stimulant. Every Christian ould pause and rest its tired wings—when, in ought to have something to say. The tames its onward flight, it had passed over that long religious experience has in it poems transfer eriod. But no, it passes ouward and onward histories, Paradise Lost, and Paradise Research till it is lost in a boundless eternity. Your ed. Ought not such an one have something individual personal influence will live forever: say? A week-night meeting widens the null like the soul, it cannot die. You are constant- till all the people can stand on it. ly touching the keys of a wonderful instrument vhose notes of music blend with the tones of for going to Church on Sunday, Phees celestial harps, to be repeated for ever; or you amusements are all closed, and there is a Agreeably to usage, the stations for the are causing sighs and groans which will never money to be made. But week-nights even

There are peculiarities in your position fore a man, and it he goes to the praying circ which greatly increase your responsibility. We he must give up these things. The man cannot see how the responsibility of angels and goes to the weekly service regularly through of the redeemed in beaven equals those of moonlight and pitch darkness, through good Christians on earth. We stand here at the walking and slush ankle-deep, will have a be crisis of immortal beings-at the point, the ter seat in heaven than the man who went on straight gate, where the soul may enter on the when the walking was good, and the weat way to heaven, or where it begins to diverge comfortable, and the services attractive, and rom that path on the long travel of eternity. his health perfect. That service which control We mingle with men in their only season of nothing God accounts as nothing. and to report to the next Conference. This probation, in which they are deciding where having been done, the finding of this com- shall be their home for ever, and whether they secularities of the week. It is as much as to thodism we can trace signs of prosperity. mittee was presented by the Secretary. An shall join in the songs and joys of the redeemed say, "This is God's Wednesday, or God's of the lost An with many, that decision depends very much on

what you as an individual may do. The extent of your personal responsibility in memorials on the subject of lay delegation giving the gospel to others, is shown in the that man whose services He can have only as command, " Thou shalt love thy neighbor as Sunday. It you paid wages to a man and theyself." What has religion been worth to tound that his sevenths of the time he was we have to reply to the memorialists that you? What could you have done without it in serving a rival house, you would be indignant. sickness and trouble, and in the prospect of and the man who takes God's goodness and edge the weight to be attached to many of death? Think of the value which you set upon gives six sevenths of his time to the world, the the reasons assigned for the proposed your hope of heaven. What would induce you flesh and the devil, are an abomination to the to part with it, if it were possible, for a month, Lord. The whole week ought to be a temple a day, an hour? And it would be worth just as of seven rooms dedicated to God. You may much to each one of your fellow-men who are it you will, make one room the holy of believ without God and have no hope." You would but let all the temple be consecrate, not sleep one night without your hope, and run the risk of waking in "the burning, boundless agony of the lost," for millions of worlds. Then that right have you to look on with calm indifference while the multitudes are thus slumbering in sin? What is your sense of dangers | we do not take it we get weak and faint .- Re scaped? You have said. "My feet were alost gone; my steps had well-nigh slipped.' ou have looked up to God and exclaimed Thou hast delivered my soul from the lowes lieve there is none which affords them so hell." You have referred to the time when you "tasted the wormwood and the gall," and adopted the language of the Psalmist, "The

sorrows of death compassed me, and the pains inst., the first Session of which was held in this of hell got hold upon me; I found trouble and city last year. The following officers were sorrow." And can you see others in this elected: dreadful condition, and not do all in your power to save them? The facilities afforded you for doing good in rease your responsibility. The gospel feast is spread, and waits for guests; and you have to go out into the highways and hedges, and compel men to come in. Ample means are and the world is waiting for it. "The harvest manded to " pray without ceasing;" and there

of the earth is ripe." Especially you are com is no duty in regard to which we have a greater personal responsibility, because this is whose memory, after the lapse of a century, is still so fresh and fragrant. The ther. We differ in our ability to do good in nover of the resolution announced that he other respects, as we differ in the amount of had received two subscriptions of £5 each our worldly possessions, our talents, our learnto start with in the accomplishment of this ing, and our influence. But in prayer we difobject. The other committee was one for fer only in the measure of the Holy Ghost and of faith which we possess; and these are as freely imparted to the one as to another. It was said to Jacob, "As a prince hast thou power with God, and with mer, and hast prevailed." This princely power in prayer each of us may have. Each of us may offer the " effectual, fervent prayer of the righteon; man, which availeth much." The amount of good resulting from our labors may infinitely surpass the means employed. A sermon, rience to bear on the questions which will President, the Secretary, &c.; as also to Bible, a tract, a prayer, a religious conversation, may save a soul from death, and hide a The encouragements to labor show your

sponsibility. The honor of being God's chosen nstruments in his work, the fact that the reponsibility rests upon Christians as " the light of the world and the salt of the earth:" the assistance afforded you, the promise of success, and the gracious reward which awaits you, are worthy of your prayerful consideration. How ought you to live who expect to die so soon in joyful triumph, and be welcomed to the "saint's everlasting rest." to possess a crown, a throne an eternal weight of glorv.

Brethren, all these opportunities of doing Charlottetown next year. good will close. There will come a time when you can no more give and do to save souls. There will be the last sermon, the last exhortation, the last contribution, the last prayer. find that it possesses the rare quality in a patent

The mind is overwhelmed with a seese these responsibilities, and we exclaim, Wh

THE WEEK-NIGHT SERVICES

brief one on the shore of a week-day in shape of an extra religious service. He gets grace on Sunday to bridge the chasm of work liness between that and the next Sundays hat finds the arch of the bridge very great, and a pressure. There are one hundred and sixty eight hours in a week, and but two hours public religious service on Sabbath, Whe chance have two hours in a battle with

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A week-night meeting allows church me bership utterance. A minister cannot know The long duration of the results of your how to preach unless in a conference meeting

Such a service tests one's piety. No gred kind of temptation and opportunity spreads

A week night service thrusts religion in the You would not give much for a property the full posession of which you could have only on seventh of the time, and God does not wan

The week-night service gives additional of portunity of religious culture, and we find it so difficult to do right and be right, we can afford to miss an opportunity. Such a service is a lunch between the Sabbath meals, and if T. D. Talmadge.

SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION CONVEN-

The Second Session of the Sunday School Union was held at New Glasgow on the 19th

President-J. S. Maclean, Esq., Halifax Vice Presidents-Hon. Judge Young, Chilottetown; W. B. McNutt, Halifax; Charles Manitan, St. John, and four others. Secretaries-Mr. Smith, for New Brunswick Mr. S. C. Bell, for Nova Scotia; Mr. Pull, to

P. E. Island. Treasurer-J. Matheson, New Glasgow. In the evening, at half-past 7 o'clock, the welcome meeting was held. It was presided over by David Marshall, Esq., who presented the welcome in behalf of the people of New Glasgow. who had received the delegates into their homes. He was followed by Rev. Mr. Pollock, speaking the welcome of the 100 Sal bath-school children of New Glasgow. The Rev. Mr. Walker welcomed the delegates to the teachers, and Rev. Mr. Brown, on behalf of the county of Pictou, greefed the Convention, and wished God-speed to them and their work. Replies were made by Judge Young.

Charles Manitan and J. B. Calkin. On Saturday the Secretary reported 67 dele gates present, representing 883 teachers and 7066 scholars, with libraries containing in all 19,000 volumes. The committee on Temperance reported favorably of introducing the pledge to Sabbath-schools, and suggested that each school might have stated times, monthly or otherwise, to give special attention to this subject, and that all the schools in towns and illages might unite for temperance meetings quarterly. The report was adopted.

On Monday " Sunday-school Literature and Libraries" was the subject discussed, and elicited very positive remarks respecting much that is palmed off as Sunday-school literature. It was unanimously conceded that no book should be allowed to go into the library until it has been read and approved by some reliable member of the Church.

The motto adopted by the Convention was The Children for Christ."

A farewell meeting was held on Monday evening, and the Convention adjourned to meet at

Rev. C. F. Ireland, Lachute, P. L., says, In using your Pain Eradicator in my family it to all others, that is, while relieving pain it