

The Wesleyan

185

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MISSIONARY MEETINGS.

A series of Missionary Meetings, has been held during the past week in connection with the Methodist Church in Ber-
muda. The first meeting was held in the Methodist Church, Wainwick, on Monday evening, Mr. E. Bell in the chair. Every available spot in the building was packed, and the doorway and round the windows were all taken up by attentive hearers. The church presented a most attractive appearance. It was very tastefully decorated with richly colored flowers and suitable Scripture verses such as the grace of every hand.

The speakers, Revs. W. C. Brown and M. Fisher, and Mr. H. G. Atwood, presented themselves well, and were highly appreciated. The choir sang some suitable pieces. The collection was in excess of last year. This was a most interesting series of meetings. The attendance was good and the meetings exceedingly interesting. The floral arrangements were tasteful and much partaking. The notes of the meetings, the object and spirit of the meetings, were well rendered. Miss Cassidy presided at the harmonium. Before the close a grand vocal of thanks was tendered to the worthy chairman, also to the choir, and to those who lent their aid in decorating the chapel for the occasion, which, by the way, was probably decorated with flowers, &c., and directed great credit on those who took part in the work. The collection having been taken up, the meeting was brought to a successful close by singing the Doxology and pronouncing the Benediction. I may add that the subscription list is still open.—*Bermudian.*

BURIAL SERVICES.
We are informed that the Rev. R. Watson, Wesleyan minister, during the past week, buried the child of one of the members of his church in the graveyard of Pembroke Parish, merely notifying the Sexton that a funeral was to take place, and conducting the service at the house of the parents of the deceased. The sexton's permission in this instance was not proper or requested, and no action was presumed, can be taken against Mr. Watson, as should like to be clearly informed as to the nature of the vested right of the Sexton in the Rectory, for the time being.—*Bermudian.*

NOTINGS FROM THE PRESS.

ACROSS THE CONTINENT.—Messrs. Jarratt and Palmer's fast train which started on Wednesday night from New York to cross the continent in 84 hours reached Chicago, a distance of 907 miles in twenty hours, and fifty-seven minutes, or at the rate of about 44 miles an hour. It reached Omaha from Chicago in eleven hours and 15 minutes, and still on time. The probabilities are that the journey to San Francisco will be accomplished in the time specified.—*Tel.*

ACADEMY COLLEGE.—The Governors of this institution have appointed a committee to consider and report on the advisability of accepting the University Act and working under it. This committee includes the Rev. Dr. Cramp, President Sawyer, and Revs. Messrs. Carey, Everett, and Saunders. This committee is to report to the Baptist Convention, which meets in Sackville in the latter part of August.—*Special.*

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S VISIT TO INDIA is likely to result in some important reforms in that country. Mr. Conway in his last letter from London says: "At one of the Reviews in India the Prince observed an Englishman pushing a native aside from his standing place, and he in a very marked way dispatched a messenger to say that such conduct was exceedingly distasteful to him. This rebuke to the normal selfishness and intolerance of the English in India has produced an excellent effect. The Prince also gave £1,000 to the local charities of Calcutta. But more important than these incidents, perhaps, is the fact that the old restrictions placed upon women were relaxed in such a way that they can hardly be so severe hereafter. For the first time the women were liberated from the hard walls of the zenana, and were seen in open carriages, unveiled, enjoying with rapture the fireworks and other festivities. The women were given to understand that this unre-

stricted freedom was granted at the express desire of the Prince, and he will always be regarded by them as their liberator."

A LIVERPOOL, N. S. FORGERY.—The Halifax Herald of Saturday has the following:
Frank Friend, of Liverpool, an insurance agent, and dealer in flour, about whom little is known, further than that he is an Englishman by birth, and spent some time in Montreal, has been arrested, on a charge of forgery and swagging, examination, which is to take place on Monday at Liverpool. He was introduced to Almon & Mackintosh, Bankers and brokers, last March, by an intimate friend, and stated that he had a lot of flour held by the Bank of Montreal, which he had sold to deliver. Almon & Mackintosh paid the bill and shipped the flour, and Mr. Friend paid them in part by a note purporting to be drawn by W. Sargent, one of his customers, for \$275. In course of time Mr. Friend, in the ordinary way of business, sends Almon & Mackintosh a note drawn by E. C. Scott, of Port Maitland, for \$1,225, which he asks them to discount, as he has to pay on the Halifax flour for a lot of cheap flour bought by him. At the same time he writes the Halifax house to call on A. & M. for \$800, with which he instructs the former to lift a note in the Bank of Nova Scotia. The note being informally drawn was returned for collection, and the flour was then sent back; both of which were pronounced suspicious by the clerks of Messrs. Almon & Mackintosh, who verified their suspicions by opinions of experts. The Halifax letters, on being interviewed, confirmed the suspicions, and a look at the note in the Bank about which Friend was so anxious, revealed the fact that it too was a forgery. The next day Mr. Sargent telegraphed that he had notice of a note which he had not made. The Liverpool authorities were corresponded with, and the party most concerned offered to pay the note, but too late, as the Deputy had arrested him. As part of the money has been paid the loss to A. & M. will be small; but the interests of the public demand that punishment be meted out to those who take to forgery and fraud of any kind.

The official Gazette contains the following appointments:
R. J. Ingraham, Sydney, C. E. to be Shipping Master for that port; Capt. D. McKerr, of Quebec, to be Portmaster for Montreal vice A. X. Solter, deceased; Peter DeGrace, of Shippegan, to be Harbor Master for that port.

A shipping office is established at Lunenburg, Capt. Jas. Oughton, Shipping Master.

BURGLARY AND THEFT.

At the house of Capt. Lewis Martart, of Cape Traverse, Prince Edward Island, in April last, there was stolen from the room of a poor emigrant a nice walking stick with a broad ivory handle. Below the head, on a silver ring, were engraved two initials. Besides, in the same house, there was a trunk broken open violently, and the following effects were abstracted:
1st. A magnificent small Italian silver watch, valued at \$40, with a broken crystal placed in a neat box. 2nd. Five beautiful Bavarian silver medals, valued at \$12, in a small leather bag. 3rd. Two English pocket dictionaries. 4th. One box of new steel pens. 5th. One package of wax, candles, of various colours. 6th. One box of pins. 7th. A small yellow key. 8th. One shoe buckle. 9th. A wooden box cover. The thief who stole the above effects is supposed to be in this Province. We trust the publication of the list of articles will lead to his arrest.

THE SMYRNA WHIP.—Very many years ago, when I was serving in one of H. M. ships at Smyrna, I remember my gratification at seeing the gentle method there adopted by the residents for urging on their donkeys—much employed by them in going between their country residences and their various offices and establishments—in that important mercantile town. Nor stick, nor whip, nor goad, nor spur was ever thought of, but simply a small slight iron rod, about fifteen inches long, having an "eye" on top at one end, and three or four small rings of the same metal attached thereto. These, shaken close to the animal's ear, made him again shake his ears and appendages and go ahead forthwith. Let any of your readers try the experiment with a bunch of keys at the end of a small stick, and they will feel inclined, with me, to urge the general adoption of the "Smyrna whip" throughout the length and breadth of the land.—*I am, sir, yours, &c., ASHLEY LA TOUCHE, (Commander R. N.)—Animal World.*

Temperance men, and all the friends of pure morality will rejoice that the Public Houses of Ireland are to be wholly closed henceforth on the Lord Day. A bill to that effect has passed the House of Commons by a vote of 224 to 167—although the Government opposed it. The opposition of the Government was caused by the powerful Beer interest in England. What is good for Ireland will be found to be good also for England, and we hope are long to read of the entire closing of public houses in England on the Lord's Day.—*Witness.*

IS DRUNKENNESS CURABLE?—Over one-half of all confirmed drunkards who take refuge in the Inebriate Asylum at Binghamton, are permanently cured of their morbid appetite. The official statistics of the subject which have been published, cover seven years, and a very large number of cases. This is an encouraging news for the slaves of drunkenness. Many of these slaves are utterly destitute of hope, and look on themselves as doomed. They feel that their desires are unquenchable, that their power of resistance is wholly gone, and that forcible restraint would destroy their reason. But, yet it appears, that even though their drunken habit has become chronic, and has gone to its furthest limits, they have an even chance for getting over it, and re-entering the paths of sobriety. There is not a drunkard who needs to feel himself lost, if he has a desire to be saved.—*Binghamton Observer.*

SACKVILLE INSTITUTIONS.

There have been some very marked improvements made since last year. A fine two-story wooden building, with a French roof, known under the name of the "Academic Hall," has been erected during the past summer at a cost of about \$5000 near the Male Academy, and is now used as recitation rooms for the students of the Male Academy. The Female Academy has also been very greatly improved by the addition of a wing at one end of the building, and also of a mansard roof; additions which while they add to the appearance of the edifice, also supply a want very much felt during the past few years, viz. a want of sufficient accommodations for the pupils attending the Institution.

The attendance of pupils during the last year has been very good. I have not been able yet to procure a statement of the number of pupils in attendance at the various Institutions.
On Saturday evening the last reception of the year was held at the Ladies' Academy, and was largely attended by the pupils and the visitors present at the place. These receptions are held fortnightly throughout the year, and on such occasions the students of the College and the Male Academy are permitted to be present. Judging from the one at which I had the pleasure of attending, they are very enjoyable affairs. Music, vocal and instrumental, promoting, &c., made the two hours and a half, the time it lasted glide very quickly and pleasantly away. The reception of this year did not have the thunder and lightning accompaniment which formed such a marked feature last year.
After it was over the Eucharistic Society held its regular weekly meeting in the College building.
The Endowment fund has been growing very slowly. It is desired to raise the sum of \$200,000, and of this amount only \$60,000 has as yet been subscribed. This fund is for the purpose of supplying the place of the Government grants to the Institutions, which were removed a few years ago, upon the coming into force of the Common School Law.

Yesterday morning in the village church Rev. Robert Duncan, of St. John preached an eloquent sermon from Daniel III. 16-18. This church, which is a new one, erected on the site of the old one, is not yet quite finished; the congregation at present worshipping in the basement. It is expected to be finished in about a month or so. In the evening the anniversary sermon was preached in Lingly Hall, by the Rev. Mr. Lathern of Halifax, from Philippians 3: 8.—"Yea doubtless, and I count all things but loss for the excellency of the knowledge of Christ Jesus our Lord." Some eighteen centuries ago the most remarkable man of his age was found, not in the palace of Caesar, but in a prison. The main facts of his history are well known. He had attained high honors as a student, but just at the time

when his ambition was highest he suddenly embraced the cause of truth, and entered upon a course of suffering. Yet there was no regret, no misgiving. There is the ring of assurance in his words, when he uses the language of the text. In this affirmation we have the *Ideal and Explanation* of the Apostle's life. It was Christ, to Christ, for Christ. It was a feeling in which he delighted. In Antioch, Corinth, Athens, Rome, everywhere he had one theme, a living, glorious, exalted Saviour. The comprehensiveness of this knowledge constituted a distinctive excellence. There is no greater theme, of heaven or earth, of angels or man. On this subject angels and students concentrate their thought. In vain do we attempt to sound the depths of love divine. It is no surprise that it should engage Paul's attention. To him it was a mighty abyss. There were two abysses in his life, one of sin and one of salvation. When he had come out of the abyss of sin into that other glorious exalted state, we hear him exclaim, "O the depth of the riches both of the wisdom and knowledge of God." There is no fear of exhausting the subject. The superiority of this knowledge of Christ to all others is a distinguishing excellency. It is a great thing to have knowledge of astronomy, but far as science has taught, we should ponder that there is a firmament far above the magnitude of which Christ is the centre, the sun of righteousness, the bright and morning star. It is important to have knowledge of science, but it is possible to deal with science without understanding its aim. In a place at Rome, there is a chamber, whose walls are covered with grotesque figures. All is a bewildering maze, except when viewed from one standpoint. So with regard to pursuits of science. From the Christian standpoint contrasts are harmonized and mysteries solved. Everything that is best and brightest belongs to Jesus. This knowledge is experimental and therefore satisfying. It is the knowledge of Christ my Lord. He then showed by instances that happiness was sought in vain, until sought in Christ.

In this affirmation we have the Explanation of a life not understood by the men of his own time. It was that he was willing to suffer temporary loss in order to secure a higher and more enduring happiness, just as the master of a ship is willing to cast overboard the cargo in order to save the vessel and the lives of those on board, he was willing to surrender present advantage in order to win Christ. He pressed forward to the mark, just as in the ancient games, the contestant strove to reach the goal, there to be rewarded in the presence of the assembled multitudes with the crown of victory, with the victor's wreath. So we are surrounded by clouds of witnesses. We can contend for the highest crown. In this affirmation we have the explanation of the *Self-Sacrifice* which distinguished Paul's life. In all these affections he could say, "None of these things move me." Experience often modifies our estimates of life. We know there are things mean and ignoble in themselves, which may become glorified. What we most need for the glory of God is more of this spirit, of self-sacrifice and denial, counting no sacrifice too severe for the sake of Christ. This is not limited to the Apostles life. Our greatest danger now is that we have too much concern for our own ease and comfort. Again in this affirmation we have the explanation of the distinguished *Service of Paul*—the earnestness of which was not understood by his contemporaries—but the Apostles asserted that there was room for earnestness. "The love of Christ constraineth us." In this declaration there is motive, inspiration and sober conviction. Again in this affirmation there is the explanation of the magnificent expectation of the Apostle—an expectation to depart and be with Christ, which is far better. He expected martyrdom, but he also expected coronation.

The reverend gentleman concluded his very eloquent discourse (of which the foregoing is a mere outline) by an earnest address to those present to respond to the call of Calvary, concluding by invoking the blessing, "The Lord bless you and keep you; the Lord make his face to shine upon you, and be gracious unto you; the Lord lift up his countenance upon you and give you peace."—*St. John Morning News.*

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